

An automated translation from Russian

The strategy on social inclusion of vulnerable people in Kyrgyzstan

The maintenance

I. Introduction

- 1.1. Urgency of strategy
- 1.2. Process of development of strategy

II. STRATEGIC POSITIONING

- 2.1. Values and principles of the state
- 2.2. Vision of the future system of social protection
- 2.3. The basic mission of the state on behalf of the ministry

III. The GENERAL PRECONDITIONS (external factors and influence)

- 3.1. The factors promoting and interfering realization

IV. The GENERAL ANALYSIS of the SITUATION (internal processes in system)

- 4.1. The general design of system of social protection
- 4.2. Strategic directions and priorities
- 4.3. The analysis of participants of process and their role
- 4.4. The international experience

V. DIRECTION: SOCIAL PROTECTION of CHILDREN

- 5.1. The brief description of a situation in a direction
- 5.2. Formulation of the strategic purpose in a direction
- 5.3. The description of the primary goals in a direction
- 5.4. Projects and actions in a direction
- 5.5. Financial estimation of needs for resources
- 5.6. System of monitoring and estimation in a direction

VI. DIRECTION: SOCIAL PROTECTION JOB3

- 6.1. The brief description of a situation in a direction
- 6.2. Formulation of the strategic purpose in a direction
- 6.3. The description of the primary goals in a direction
- 6.4. Projects and actions in a direction
- 6.5. Financial estimation of needs for resources
- 6.6. System of monitoring and estimation in a direction

VII. DIRECTION: SOCIAL PROTECTION of ELDERLY CITIZENS

- 7.1. The brief description of a situation in a direction
- 7.2. Formulation of the strategic purpose in a direction
- 7.3. The description of the primary goals in a direction
- 7.4. Projects and actions in a direction
- 7.5. Financial estimation of needs for resources
- 7.6. System of monitoring and estimation in a direction

VIII. DIRECTION: SOCIAL PROTECTION of GROUPS of RISK

- 8.1. The brief description of a situation in a direction
- 8.2. Formulation of the strategic purpose in a direction
- 8.3. The description of the primary goals in a direction
- 8.4. Projects and actions in a direction
- 8.5. Financial estimation of needs for resources
- 8.6. System of monitoring and estimation in a direction

IX. STRUCTURAL AND ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ АСПЕКТЫ

- 9.1. Mechanisms of interaction and participation
- 9.2. Structural transformations to system
- 9.3. Escalating of personnel potential in system
- 9.4. Институционализация процесс стратегирования
- 9.5. Information work with the public
- 9.6. Information technologies

The APPENDIX №1. A detailed plan of measures

The APPENDIX №2. The financial plan

The APPENDIX №3. The list of the basic legislative initiatives

The APPENDIX №4. A matrix of key indicators for monitoring

The APPENDIX №5. A matrix of public initiatives

STRATEGY of DEVELOPMENT of SOCIAL PROTECTION of the POPULATION of the KIRGHIZ REPUBLIC FOR 2012-2014

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Urgency of Strategy of development of social protection of the population of the Kirghiz Republic for 2012-2014

The urgency of Strategy of development of social protection of the population of the Kirghiz Republic for 2012-2014 (further – Strategy) is caused by necessity of revision of priorities of social protection aside satisfactions of true needs of not protected layers of the population in view of requirements of time.

Till now questions of development of social protection were only a part of the state strategic programs (BARKS, HCCБ, CPC). The state did not have a complex strategic vision of development of system of social protection. By development of Strategic national programs the social block joined by a residual principle. At development of the purposes and problems of the social block did not take into consideration again arising needs of layers of the population requiring social support. Consequence of such approaches was that realization of policy of social protection did not receive approval from the population.

The present Strategy is the independent document reflecting the complex approach to system of social protection of the population.

Strategy is developed within the limits of the Intermediate term Program of development of the Kirghiz Republic for 2012-2014 for achievement and maintenance of social well-being of people of Kyrgyzstan by carrying out of a uniform rate of the social reforms directed on stabilization and улучшение Standard of life of the population of republic.

1.2. Process of development of strategy

Considering the previous experience, the present Strategy is developed at close cooperation with all interested parties: representatives of a civil society, the state authorities, institutions of local government, it has been approved on the Public supervisory council of the Ministry of the Kirghiz Republic on social protection of the population.

During development active dialogue was carried on with the international partners on development. The measures of policy stipulated by the international agreements and initiatives, such as have been considered: the Purposes of development of a millenium, the Convention on human rights, the Convention on the rights of the child, the Convention on the rights of invalids and other memorandums of cooperation, including are considered obligations taken by the Kirghiz Republic before the European Union and the World bank. The international community as a whole has supported process and has expressed original aspiration to promote to efforts of the country.

Strategy has included results and conclusions of the researches prepared on the Kirghiz Republic by the international and domestic organizations, memorandums, memoranda of missions of the international organizations and the countries-donors, the basic critical responses, references and wishes of deputies of Parliament of the

country in current directions of work of enforcement authorities, the sharpest and actual problems which constantly rise mass media of the Kirghiz Republic, НПО, a private sector of the country.

The methodological approach used by development of Strategy, covered two phases: an analytical phase and a phase of planning.

The analytical phase has included the general design of system of social protection, strategic directions and priorities, the analysis of participants of process and their role, opportunities of use of the international experience. On this phase position of existing system of social protection, with the purpose of development of vision of the future system of social protection and ways of its achievement was studied.

The phase of planning has included following stages: development of structure of Strategy, planning of actions, planning of resources and expenses, system engineering of monitoring and an estimation, and also the list The basic legislative and public initiatives.

Process of development was widely shined in mass media. The information extended in a network the Internet, through carrying out of round tables at a republican and regional level, multilateral thematic meetings and seminars.

II. STRATEGIC POSITIONING

2.1. Values and principles of the state

According to the constitutional norms the State recognizes as one of the maximum values human rights on the social protection sold through social programs. In turn, social programs of the state should be directed on creation of worthy conditions of a life. In social protection it can be provided through:

- Payment of the state pensions, grants and other guarantees of social protection;
- Support of socially not protected categories of citizens in case of an old age, illnesses and disabilities, losses of the supporter and other circumstances which are not allowing to the person independently to cope by a difficult vital situation;
- Development of system of social services;
- Encouragement of voluntary social insurance, creation of additional forms of social security and development of charity.

Thus social activity of the state should not take the form of the state guardianship limiting economic freedom, activity and opportunities of the citizen most to reach economic well-being for itself and the family.

Considering, that in republic development of nongovernmental sector, according to the Constitution of the Kirghiz Republic actively proceeds, the Government is obliged to provide interaction of the state bodies with a civil society.

Being based on values of the state, main principles of social protection will be:

- **A principle гарантированности**, assuming obligatory rendering of social protection to the persons having on it the right;
- **The principle of the availability** assuming creation of necessary conditions for simplified reception of social payments and services, including use of information technologies;
- **The principle of integrated approach** assuming granting of simultaneously various kinds of social support: payments, services, material aid;
- **A principle недискриминации**, assuming maintenance of equal opportunities and access to social services and the blessings for all persons, irrespective of social, property, age, ethnic, sexual and other statuses;
- **The principle of addressing** providing granting of social protection to concrete categories of citizens in view of their specific features and other objective reasons (age, a state of health, the size cumulative среднедушевого the income, absence of the supporter, absence of a constant residence, a difficult vital situation, etc.);
- **The principle of operative reaction** assuming duly indexation of the sizes of social payments depending on inflationary processes, revision of the state guarantees depending on priority needs of the population.

2.2. Vision of the future system of social protection

Objects of social protection will be people who cannot independently provide to itself and the family a vital level of the income, and also people and their families being a difficult vital situation and requiring adaptation and rehabilitation.

WITH Истем And Social protection will include social and insurance payments (welfare payments, compensatory payments instead of privileges, grants on the state social insurance, pension, the lumpsum monetary help, social grants, etc.), social service in-home and in establishments of social service, social work, social preventive maintenance, adaptation and rehabilitation, the self-help, and also system of public control over functioning of system of social protection.

The system of granting of welfare payments will be optimized, and their sizes will annually increase Depending on Economic growth of the country For preservation of solvency of needy families and invalid categories of citizens.

Also it is planned Increase of the sizes of pensions, and the average size of pensions it will be stage by stage approached to a living wage of the pensioner. For duly payment of pensions it will be provided Financial stability of pension system. The special accent will be made on development of system of pension insurance, In view of development of mechanisms of memory system. Thus, the state pension social insurance will be obligatory for all citizens. In addition to the state system (but not by its replacement) actions on development of voluntary not state pension funds will be undertaken.

Mechanisms will be developed and introduced: calculation of cost of social services, licensing and accreditation of the organizations, rendering social services, The mechanism of granting of the state social order, in view of the advanced normative base is reconsidered.

Will receive development system of social service for the persons who are being in Difficult vital situation, And also persons it is partially or completely lost ability to the independent service, requiring extraneous leaving, various kinds of adaptation and rehabilitation (ЛОБЗ, elderly, VAGABONDS, graduates children's интернатных establishments, the persons who have released from МЛС, etc.).

The system of social support to children who are being a difficult vital situation will be reconsidered. In this direction mechanisms of revealing of such children will be improved, and social support will appear by drawing up and realization of plans individual работы with the child/family (PIER).

With a view of an openness and a transparency of procedures of purpose and granting of social payments and services, the system will be automated and the uniform corporate network will start to function.

Considering necessity of carrying out of the constant analysis of a system effectiveness of social protection and its components, the system of continuous monitoring and the analysis will be developed.

Subjects of social protection will be the state organizations (bodies of social protection, social insurance,), the municipal organizations of social protection and social service the population which are being in charge of local state administrations and institutions of local government, public organizations (the noncommercial organizations, various welfare funds, the organizations of various patterns of ownership, etc.), the private persons, engaged enterprise activity on social service of the population without formation of the legal person. Activity of volunteer assistants — volunteers and business-community will be welcomed also.

The great value will be allocated to preventive work with the population by carrying out широкомасштабных information campaigns, etc.

2.3. The basic mission of the state On behalf of the ministry

The basic mission of the state in development of system of social protection of the population consists in Maintenance of effective social protection and granting of accessible and qualitative social services to families (citizens) and children who are being a difficult vital situation.

III. THE GENERAL PRECONDITIONS

3.1. The factors promoting and interfering realization

Political preconditions

One of the major political preconditions of successful realization of Strategy is preservation of political will on construction of mechanisms of interaction between the state bodies and the nongovernmental organizations for development and the subsequent realization, significant programs for the country of the further development. In this direction a number of steps is carried out: the Law of the Kirghiz Republic on the state social order is passed, the public supervisory councils are created at the ministries and departments which structure included representatives of nongovernmental sector.

Alongside with positive preconditions, there are factors which realizations of Strategy can interfere. First of all forthcoming political elective events concern to them. The declarative practice of system of the government, political parties in the decision of social and economic problems of the country engenders in community of discontent and protest reactions which are most brightly shown from vulnerable layers of the population. Questions of social protection are not a subject of constant and system consideration from the state, and carry популистический, incidental and fragmentary character, as a rule, during political elective processes.

As a whole political instability in the country, unstable structure of the Government of the Kirghiz Republic, accordingly, outflow of qualified personnel, a high level of corruption alongside with low personnel potential of system of the government, especially in sphere of social protection, also are the key factors, braking realization of strategy.

One more factor causing vigilance concerning realization of strategy is the weak understanding of importance of questions of social protection by institutions of local government with the purpose of prospects of development of regions.

Social and economic preconditions

To the social and economic preconditions promoting realization of Strategy, it is possible to carry A developing potential of the civil society which were actively making use the international experience and innovative approaches in the decision of key social and economic problems.

Presence concerns to positive aspects also And an opportunity of the further technical support from the international institutes by means of which probably to improve system of social protection, making use of the international experience.

Besides it, integration of systems of social protection spent now and protection of children, will allow to provide complex And the coordinated approach to

granting social services to children who are being a difficult vital situation, at local and republican levels.

Development of information technologies in state bodies will help to facilitate access of the population to given state services and will promote the successful realization, the planned strategic purposes and problems of Strategy.

To the factors interfering realization of Strategy concern as well consequences of a world economic crisis, on the one hand, and limitation of internal resources - with another. These factors promoted growth of inflation which on results of 2010 has made 19,2 % and has affected decrease in solvency of the population in purchase of the basic food stuffs.

Available results of expert researches show, that 500,0 thousand person of able-bodied age work in shadow sector which in the future will not be protected by the state pension insurance. It will entail to additional charges of the state on their social protection.

Natural and technogenic cataclysms bear to themselves threats for a life of people and damage to a national economy. Therefore earthquakes, have sat down, landslips, high waters, etc. are the factors interfering realization of Strategy as demand additional charges on restoration of infrastructures and rendering of social support to the suffered population.

Difference in development of economy of regions promote internal and external migratory processes which, in turn will render negative influence on realization of Strategy as will demand constant redistribution of resources.

Interethnic and interethnic disagreements can lead to the social and economic instability also demanding revision of reference points of the state social policy, providing conducting new categories of the citizens requiring social support.

One of important factors is неинформированность and legal illiteracy of the population which limits them in access to social payments and services, and also leads to the corruption phenomena.

IV. THE GENERAL ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

4.1. The general design of system of social protection

In the beginning of 90th years of the last century after purchase by the Kirghiz Republic of independence the system of social protection inherited from former Soviet Union operated. The system of social protection has been focused on social payments and granting of social service in the closed social establishments. Social payments had not address character, and the system was затратной. Recession of economy, growth of unemployment, decrease in a level of incomes of the population promoted growth of poverty, which level has reached 55,3 % (1999 г.). In the country there were new categories of families and citizens with the low incomes, requiring in additional measures of social protection. Besides deficiency of budgetary funds and the state external duty led to a delay of payments under socially protected clauses, and payments were made in the natural form that promoted development of corruption system and plunders. The system of administration was bulky and demanded high monetary expenses.

All these factors demanded transformations of system of the social protection, directed on optimization of the government, search of sources of adequate financing, improvement of addressing of the rendered help and increase of a level of social protection.

The Kirghiz Republic has started one of the first in the CIS reform of system of social protection which was spent in 1995-1998 гг..

Result of reform was introduction of new model of social protection of the population providing:

- The address approach, definition of the most vulnerable groups of the population,
- Adequacy of payments to those who has on them the right,
- Definition of needs of family, opportunity of calculation of all incomes,
- Precise normative legal base,
- Creation of departmental structure of revealing of illegal payments (internal audit),
- Computerization of services of social protection.

So, in 1998 the law « About welfare payments in the Kirghiz Republic », providing purpose and payment of two basic kinds of welfare payments has come into force: monthly grants to the needy families having children (ЕПМС) and monthly social benefits (ЕСП) to invalid persons, not having the right to a provision of pensions. ЕПМС it began to be appointed only in cases when среднедушевой the cumulative income of family did not exceed the size of the guaranteed minimal income established by the Government of the Kirghiz Republic and allowing by means of the grant to provide to needy citizens the state support.

However, owing to presence of informal sector of economy, bodies of social protection to this day not in a condition to consider all incomes of citizens. The potential addressee does not declare the incomes, or conceals a part from them, wrongfully being on welfare on малообеспеченности.

Now more than 8 % of the population receive welfare payments. Average size ЕПМС in 2010 has made 235 catfishes in comparison from 48,9 catfishes in 1999. Also steady positive dynamics of increase of average size ЕСП - from 148,3 catfishes in 1999 up to 1503 catfishes in 2010 is observed.

In 1990th years in the Kirghiz Republic there was the system of the social privileges which have passed from Soviet times.

Social privileges were given in three basic directions - housing-and-municipal, medical and transport service. They were received with 38 categories, an aggregate number more than 280 thousand families (subscribers).

The system of privileges was bulky, opaque to addressees of privileges (variety of positions, orders), with various budgetary maintenance (republican and local budgets). Except for it non-cash granting of privileges promoted corruption displays from the enterprises and the organizations - suppliers of preferential services.

Considering the aforesaid, in republic since January, 2010 the system of payment of monetary indemnifications instead of privileges has been entered.

Now indemnification is monthly paid to 25 categories of exempts and 54,0 thousand person (veterans of Great Domestic and Afghani wars, liquidators of failure on the Chernobyl atomic power station, the rehabilitated citizens and honourable donors invalids of the Soviet Army, including invalids of the Afghani war, and also invalids on sight and hearing) in sizes from 1000 up to 7000 catfishes that corresponds to cost of categories of preferential services legislatively established for the majority covers from above, and in some cases exceeds it.

Addressees of social services are, mainly, the people living in special establishments - houses-boarding schools and receiving social service in-home (nearby 11 thousand чел.). The basic component of system of the state social insurance are pensions on age, physical inabilities, on the occasion of loss of the supporter which addressees are 10 % of the population of the Kirghiz Republic.

In continuation of reforms in the beginning 2000th are accepted: the Family Code of the Kirghiz Republic, the Code of the Kirghiz Republic about children, Law KP « About bases of social service of the population in the Kirghiz Republic », Law KP « About socially-legal protection from violence over family », the Law « About the rights and guarantees of persons with the limited opportunities of health », the Law of the Kirghiz Republic « About the state social order », in 20092010 r.r., have come into force Law KP « About the state minimal social standards », Law KP « About welfare payments in KP ».

By results of the pilot projects spent per 2003-2008, departments on support of family and children (ОПСД) have started to be created. Since 2008 ОПСД have been introduced on all republic at local state administrations. The primary goals of these services were development of system of services, and also coordination of activity of state institutions and the organizations, prosecute subjects of family and the child on regional/city levels.

With a view of coordination of services at a territorial level the Department on protection of children (ДЗД) which was a part of the State agency on physical training and sports, affairs of youth and protection of children at the Government of the Kirghiz Republic, and since 2009 in structure of the Ministry of work, employment and migration KP is formed.

Now according to operating legislative norms the state gives:

- Social payments (pensions, a welfare payment to the needy families having children (ЕПМС), monthly social benefits (ЕСП) for invalid citizens without the seniority, a maternity and birth benefit and on burial);

- Monetary indemnifications instead of privileges for separate groups of the population;

- The social services given state and негосударственными of the social service, including within the limits of the state social order;
- Maintenance ЛОВЗ with протезно-orthopedic products, carriages and permits for sanatorium treatment.

Despite of measures taken for last decade, the system of social protection demands the further optimization. It is necessary to recognize, that in comparison with 90-ми years due to of some spent reforms the system of social protection has been subjected to rigid state normalization. Financing of charges on social security was carried out by « a residual principle », without taking into account officially recognized standard of a standard of living – a living wage.

For today the system of social protection of the Kirghiz Republic functions by realization by the separate ministries, departments, institutions of local government of the rights and duties. On logic of things coordinating role in management of system of social protection the authorized state body on social protection of the population (should incur the Ministry of the Kirghiz Republic on social protection of the population). However, practice shows, that coordination of the ministries and the departments giving social protection to the population is made on a low level. Each ministry/department functions as rather isolated system consisting of elements of lower level (territorial divisions), also forming the system having the own internal organization. Negatively influences interaction between the ministries, departments, МГА, ОМСУ and a weak level of development of information-communication technologies.

The pension policy which is carried out by Social fund of the Kirghiz Republic and the politician, spent by the Ministry of social protection, has not coordinated character, that finally leads to a disproportion in the sizes of pensions and social benefits. On occasion, when the insurance experience and-or size of the made deductions of the addressee of pension are insufficiently great, to the pensioner the pension, which size below a base level of pension (1000 catfish) can be added and it is less than size ЕСП which for today vary from 1000 up to 2000 catfish.

Low level of interdepartmental interaction, неприоритетность to social questions from the state bodies and institutions of local government have led to absence of access of persons with the limited opportunities of health to objects of an infrastructure, buildings (the ramps, special adaptations, public transport, etc.).

Absence of the mechanism of realization of assistance of employment to persons with the limited opportunities of health to employment leads not to observance of norms квотирования for them workplaces.

In spite of the fact that in 1994 the Kirghiz Republic has joined the Convention on the rights of the child, in 2006 has accepted the Code about children, till now there is no normative legal base on realization of the rights and protection of children by means of which it is necessary to provide development of infrastructures for rendering services to children who are being a difficult vital situation, their successful social integration and rehabilitation.

Besides it the system of protection of children is shattered, as up to 2010 г. There were some state structures at the central and local levels responsible for questions of protection of children.

The official statistics shows, that the quantity of people every year increases (ЛОВЗ, elderly, children), being in интернатных establishments, especially it is

characteristic for nurseries интернатных establishments. It is the negative tendency which limits human rights on a family environment and demands additional expenses from the state. Calculations show, that the State expenditure on the maintenance of the person in интернатном establishment in some times it is more, than social support of the person who is being family. Hence, social policy of the state should be directed on development of system « the control over an input » (гейткипинг) and деинституализацию stationary social establishments.

For example, in 2010 charges on the monthly average maintenance of one child in the house-boarding school on system of social protection have made 6500 catfishes, meanwhile, as the average size of the social benefit, paid with the limited opportunities of health is equal to children of 1500 catfishes, that in 4 times there are less than charges in a boarding school.

As a whole the budget of the Ministry of social protection in 2010 г. Has made 2,1 % (4628 million catfish.) from gross national product, meanwhile, as in 2009 г. This parameter was equal 1,3 %. Such dynamics is caused by essential increase in 2010 of the sizes of welfare payments and monetary indemnifications instead of privileges.

In the subsequent, with a view of preservation of adequate state social support, in the republican budget means for social charges not below 2,1 % from gross national product should be provided.

Since 2008 the separate ministries realize Law KP « About the state social order » within the limits of which social services are bought from the nongovernmental organizations. However, to estimate efficiency of the social services given by nongovernmental sector it is practically impossible, as in the country there are no minimal social standards, not отработанны механизмы of licensing and accreditation, the cost size of the social services certain by the Government is not certain.

During the last 5-ти years annual reorganization of the Government of the Kirghiz Republic was spent, at which function between the ministries were distributed not by a principle of optimization of the government, and under the concrete person.

These processes finally have led to irrational distribution of functions between the state bodies, to non-uniform accommodation of human resources both between the ministries and departments, and inside of them. Frequent administrative reforms have led to fluidity of the qualified experts, decrease in personnel potential and as consequence to downturn of quality of given state services to the population. The given facts demand creation of continuous system of improvement of professional skill of the staff, working to system of social protection, including social workers.

Now social workers are borrowed неквалифицированным on granting social service in-home lonely aged citizens and ЛОВЗ. During too time today's realities demand from social workers of corresponding preparation for rendering social services to families and children who are being a difficult vital situation, including skills of diagnosing or definition of a situation in family, psychological consultation, etc.

Creation of professional service of social workers, increase of the status of social workers, conducting the register of the social workers who are carrying out the activity in the organizations of various patterns of ownership, will help to strengthen system of social protection and to improve quality of given services.

Important problem is also absence of research approaches, absence of systems of monitoring and an estimation by development and realizations of the state

programs that does not allow to provide a feedback with the population and leads to acceptance of inadequate decisions on improvement of system of social protection.

4.2. Strategic directions and priorities

Strategic priority directions are certain proceeding from the Constitutional and legislative norms and the international obligations taken by the Kirghiz Republic.

Following categories of the citizens requiring social protection are carried to them:

- Children who are being a difficult vital situation;
- Persons with the limited opportunities of health;
- Elderly citizens;
- Persons, находящиеся in group of risk to which the persons of able-bodied age who are being in difficult vital situation (homelesses) are carried

Strategy does not capture following categories of citizens

- Families in structure of which there are no children, elderly, ЛОВЗ;
- The lonely mothers who are being holiday on care by the child;
- Jobless citizens;
- Migrants;
- The citizens, suffering a narcotism and (or) an alcoholism;
- The citizens, suffering incurable diseases, and sick of AIDS as their support is carried out within the limits of other state programs.

4.3. The analysis of participants of process and their role

The operating system of social protection represents system of public attitudes between the bodies giving social protection (the state bodies, OMCY, HΠO) and the citizens requiring it.

The basic function of the state bodies of social protection of the population is development and realization of the state social policy in the field of social protection, perfection of system of social protection and its state institutes.

For today the state social protection is given at republican and territorial levels.

The basic functions of bodies of social protection of the population at a republican level are:

- Development of projects of normative legal certificates;
- Coordination behind realization of the state programs and normative legal certificates;
- Carrying out of monitoring of activity of the subordinated and territorial organizations;
- Carrying out of information work.

The basic functions of bodies of social protection of the population at a territorial level are realization of a state policy at a level of area (city).

Local state administrations carry out following functions:

- Provide in territory the coordinated activity of territorial divisions of the ministries, administrative departments and other state bodies of the Kirghiz Republic.
- Develop and accept programs of social and economic development of territory and social protection of the population, will organize their execution;
- Will organize attraction of available resources for the decision of urgent social and economic problems;
- Carry out the control over observance of the rights of citizens, including minors;
- Will organize welfare service of the population.

Institutions of local government carry out following functions:

- Reveal needy families, with a view of the organization of address social protection by it;
- Make primary definition of a degree of needs of families in the monthly grant to the needy families having children.

The noncommercial organizations render the social services, to requiring layers of the population.

Separate legal and physical persons give to separate layers of the population the sponsor's help in the form of money, food stuffs, clothes, etc.

4.4. The international experience

In all developed world community social services on places are given HΠO which are financed due to the state social orders.

Now it is necessary to bring to a focus to that the state social order was realized at all levels of the state structures and institutions of local government, having provided with that the maximal scope HΠO, rendering social services to the population.

By development of mechanisms of granting of social services it is necessary to consider experience of the developed countries in which development of social services on places is carried out by institutions of local government.

For simplification of procedures of rendering of social protection, maintenance of their transparency and decrease in the corruption phenomena, the special

attention should be given to development, introduction and integration of information databases of the state bodies and the institutions of local government, rendering services to the population.

All over the world huge value is given informing of the population on preventive, rehabilitation and integration measures of social protection. Carrying out of system information campaigns with use, both new technologies, and evident materials will allow to raise a level of awareness of the population, to improve scope of the citizens who are having the right of social support, and also propagation of preventive measures will allow to warn hits of people in a difficult vital situation.

Reforms MCЭK

V. SOCIAL PROTECTION of FAMILIES And CHILDREN who are BEING the DIFFICULT VITAL SITUATION.

5.1. The analysis of a situation on social protection of families and children who are being a difficult vital situation.

In January, 1994 the Kirghiz Republic has joined the Convention of the United Nations on the rights of the child, having incurred obligations on maintenance of each child with the blessings of social security, including social insurance and to acceptance of measures for achievement of full realization of the given obligation according to the national legislation.

According to information HCK KP for January, 1st, 2011 number of children from a birth till 18 years, makes 2,2 million person or 42,2 % from all population living in republic. Meanwhile as in 2007 г. This parameter made nearby 2,1 million person or 39,8 % from all population living in republic. Thus, last four years the tendency to growth of the children's population of republic is traced. One of the factors promoting given process, the constant natural increase of the population is:

Years	The person on 1000 population		
	Born	Died	Natural increase
2007	23,4	7,2	16,2
2008	23,9	7,1	16,8
2009	25,2	6,7	18,5
2010	26,9	6,6	20,3

Considering, that on the beginning 2010 г. Middle age of the population has made 27,2 years that remains at a level of 2007, it is possible to ascertain the fact, that the population of Kyrgyzstan remains rather young.

The analysis of quantity of children with which appears social protection in republic the present time, shows a following picture:

- Children receiving the grants on малообеспеченности-362,1 thousand the person (about 16 % of children of republic);

- Children receiving social benefits - 22,4 thousand children invalids, children who have lost one or two supporters 13,5 thousand the person);

- Children receiving pensions on the occasion of loss of one or two supporters through system of the state pension social insurance (Council of Federation KR) - The person;

- Children who are being in интернатных establishments - more than 20,0 thousand children, from them:

- Children being a difficult vital situation and living in state интернатных the establishments – 3220 children;

- Children being a difficult vital situation and living in not state интернатных the establishments – 2280 children.

Meanwhile, the Code about children, accepted in 2006, provides rendering social support to wider group of children - to " children who are being a crisis vital situation » to whom children remained without care of parents and living in needy families, but also children having lacks of mental and-or physical development, children, being a victim of the armed and interethnic conflicts, ecological and technogenic accidents, acts of nature, natives of families of refugees and the compelled immigrants, appeared in extreme conditions concern only, children,

violence being by a victim; serving time in the form of imprisonment in the educational colonies, being special teaching and educational establishments which ability to live is objectively broken as a result of the developed circumstances and which cannot overcome the given circumstances independently or by means of family.

Unfortunately, for today any of the state bodies cannot give exact quantity of children and the families which are being a crisis vital situation. The fragmentariness and separation departmental статистик, absence of a uniform information database is one of key problems in system of protection of children and social protection as a whole.

During many years of one of stubborn problems there is an insufficiency of the sizes of payments given to children. So, a level of the income, guaranteed to each child from needy family (ГМД – the guaranteed minimal income), despite of numerous increases, in 2010 г. It is finished only to 10 % from a living wage of the child and 310 catfish has made.

Parameter	2007 г.	2008 г.	2009 г.	2010 г.	1 half-year 2011 г.
Living wage On children (catfish)	2399	3071	2802	2985	3862
ГМД (catfish)	175	200	240	310	370
Average size ЕПМС	121,7	135,4	171,6	235,2	247
% from a living wage on children	5,1	4,4	6,1	7,9	6,4

Considering, that the given kind of payment is directed on poor families, on statistical data available on today, scope of the poorest families in 2008 г. Has made 23 %. Considering, that in 2007 г. This parameter corresponded 14,8 %, it is possible to ascertain about improvement of address social policy in the given direction. Positive dynamics in scope of the poorest population by grants speaks increase in their sizes, and accordingly increase in state charges at financing of the given kind of payment. That less, at positive dynamics the level of social support leaves much to be desired. In this connection it is expedient to reconsider principles of planning of the budget on the given kind of payment which will help to finish stage by stage a level of the income guaranteed by the state to the adequate size. In this direction the question of formation of the budget on payment of the grant to children from needy families in view of economic development of the country will be studied, namely to raise in view of rates of growth of gross national product. To register on results of meeting MC3H (KEC, UNICEF).

It is necessary to note, that payment of grants to needy families because of the low size, does not render and cannot influence reduction of a level of poverty, but influences reduction of a level of an abject poverty. So, according to HCK KP on results of inspection of house facilities in 2010 the level of an abject poverty has made 5,3 %. At the same time, if needy family the grant the level of an abject poverty would correspond 6,0 % was not paid.

Besides revision of mechanisms of planning of the budget and increase of a level of grants to needy families, it is necessary to continue to improve addressing of the given kind of grants.

In the decision of problems of needy families with children the great value should be allocated to institutions of local government. Their role should consist in

revealing the family requiring support and to define in which kinds of support, including state it requires. Mission of the state bodies consists in granting the state measures of social support, alongside with measures of social support from institutions of local government. Local self-government institutions should create conditions for development of self-employment of needy families.

Unfortunately, from institutions of local government there is no understanding of the mission concerning revealing requiring families and maintenance of necessary conditions for increase of profitability of families.

In spite of the fact that with 2000 r. The social passport of needy family which is the tool is entered, helping to estimate well-being of family, a degree of its needs in address social protection, to help family to leave poverty, the level of work айыл окмоту with poor families leaves much to be desired.

Development of services at a local level also occurs rather slowly, owing to only work of the separate nongovernmental organizations which in the basic weight are supported not by institutions of local government, and the international donors. The donor help is time and cannot provide stability in work НПО. The given problem could be solved, if institutions of local government would realize Law KP « About the state social order ».

The certificate недопонимания bodies MSU is acceptance in August, 2011 of Law KP « About local self-management », providing exception of questions of local value of functions of revealing of needy families with a view of the organization of address social protection by it and primary definition of a degree of needs of families in the monthly grant to the needy families having children and their transfer to the state powers which can be only delegated on a local level.

That the support, rendered to families in a difficult vital situation, was effective, it is necessary to pay special attention to change of stereotypes of attitude ОМСУ, to help them to understand the role and the responsibility before the people living in territory of local community.

The picture on payment to children of social benefits, unlike the grant to children from needy families, looks more optimistically. So, the size of the social benefit to children who have lost one supporter, is made by 1000 catfish or about 30 % from a living wage on the child.

However the question of increase of the size of social benefits to children who have lost supporters is interconnected with questions of increase of pensions on the occasion of loss of the supporter. The minimal sizes of payments to children, parents who made insurance pension deductions, **make a catfish**, less, than the social benefits paid due to the republican budget. Thus number of addressees of pensions on loss of the supporter – with the tendency to reduction, and number of addressees of corresponding social benefits increases. Therefore carrying out of social and pension policy should be coordinated, not supposing social injustice and culture of social insurance promoting development. Considering the listed problems, the important problem will be revision of mechanisms of increase of pensions and social benefits.

Besides considering, that now the pension and social benefits to children-orphans who are being children's homes, are appointed or used to destination, it is necessary to make changes and additions to operating typical regulations about children's интернатных establishments, about the legal responsibility of heads concerning protection of legitimate rights and interests of children-orphans.

Services to children who have remained without care of parents, are given in state интернатных establishments:

- For children from a birth till 4th years in three реабилитационно-educational establishments of system of public health services in which live 282 children;
- For children from 4th years till 18 years in 26-ти state интернатных general educational establishments in which live 3220 children;
- For children with the limited opportunities of health in three state интернатных establishments of system of social protection in which live 397 children.

For last years in the country of service under the maintenance, education and leaving to children began to give public organizations. Such establishments are independent in every respect, including concerning receipt in them children. Children act in the given establishments, passing bodies of trusteeship and guardianship, and quality of given services to children in private establishments is not supervised by the state.

For maintenance of the monitoring system behind quality of services in интернатных establishments the system of accreditation of the organizations, rendering services to children will be introduced. Thus these establishments will pass all on a system basis through the control and monitoring over the state bodies and НПО. In parallel at a local level should develop alternative to a premise of the child in интернатное establishment of the form of social services which, unfortunately are for the present insufficiently developed.

According to researches of the nongovernmental organizations, to maintenance of the right of the child on a family environment it is not given sufficient attention to what the fact of presence in интернатных establishments of children which have parents or relatives, i.e. social orphans testifies. And the quantity of social orphans makes about 88 % from all living in интернатных establishments of children.

According to researches of UNICEF for the period with 2007 г. On 2010 г., the total of children who are being in резиденциальных establishments, has increased with 20,8 thousand children up to more 25 thousand children.

Considering, that the majority of children living in интернатных establishments, have biological parents, it is necessary to focus the given establishments on деинституционализацию, promoting: to returning of children in biological family, to development of institute reception (фостерной) families, to perfection of mechanisms of adoption, trusteeship (guardianship). It is in parallel necessary to spend transformation of greater establishments to more compact with the purpose of creation in them of the conditions approached to family conditions of residing. For efficiency of spent measures, it is simultaneously necessary to create effective system of prevention of a direction of children, in интернатные establishments (system гейткипинга – « the control over an input »).

Considering, that now on the maintenance of one child in интернатном establishment the state is spent on the average nearby with 7,0 thousand catfishes a month, and payment of welfare payments averages from 250 catfishes up to 3,0 thousand catfishes, gradual closing and transformation интернатных establishments will allow to redirect the released means for increase of the state payments in the form of grants and introduction of institute reception (фостерной) families.

Considering, that the majority state интернатных establishments are financed from the republican budget from which only 3 % of means go on granting of services to children, and their basic share - on administrative charges, municipal services, amortization and repair of the old greater buildings, the given measures will help not only to use effectively the state money resources, but also in many respects to

improve quality of a life and given services to children who are being a difficult vital situation.

Spending the above-named measures, it is necessary to consider, that there is a problem of protection of property rights of children who have remained without trusteeship of parents. In the given direction the authorized body on protection of children should pay more steadfast attention for realization of necessary actions on protection and protection of property rights of children.

The analysis of a situation of last years in the field of the international adoption of children has shown, that in the existed mechanism of the international adoption the child was not considered as object for which the family device, and as object of a monetary profit is necessary. In this direction it is necessary to improve the mechanisms regulating the international adoption which will help to guarantee to the child the right to a family environment.

Now according to research ОФ «СоцЭконик» in republic 50,9 thousand working children from which 50 % do not visit school is totaled nearby. As a rule, they are involved in the market of not qualified labour. Absence of formation in the future will limit access of these children to well paid work, and their families will lead to poverty.

One of key problems still has children's homelessness and neglect that testifies not only to unsatisfactory performance by parents of the obligations in relation to children, but also about inefficient work of the state bodies and institutions of local government. So, the quantity of homeless, neglected children makes more than 10 thousand. Only the Center of adaptation and rehabilitation of minors which Bishkek is in a, annually will be rehabilitated and come back in families more than 200 children migrated from different regions of the country.

Homeless and neglected children more all are subject to fulfilment of offences. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kirghiz Republic relative density of a level of teenage criminality in the general structure of criminality has made 3,4 %, Quantity of the teenagers who have made crimes in 2009 г. Has made 1,2 thousand teenagers, in 2010 nearby 2,0 thousand teenagers, i.e. has increased on 25 %. At the same time, the quantity of the minors consisting on the account in inspections on affairs of minor law-enforcement bodies does not decrease. Annually the quantity of such persons колеблется from 3 up to 3,5 thousand person, and their number is updated on 2-2,5 thousand minors a year.

In conformity with the current legislation children up to 14 are not a subject to the criminal liability. Such children, basically, place in Беловодскую special school for children requiring special conditions of education who are actually equal to imprisonment. Children in the age of from 14 till 18 years, as a rule, are sentenced to punishment in the form of imprisonment, thus the measures alternative to imprisonment, practically is absent. On official data on the average are annually condemned to punishment in the form of imprisonment about 50 minors:

2007	55 person
2008	51 person
2009	48 person
2010	48 person

Unfortunately, for today there is no system of social support of children who have left places of imprisonment.

One more of the open questions still have a question of family violence. According to the researches lead by UNICEF in 2009 г. Concerning cruel treatment

with children and neglect their needs in family, from 2,1 thousand interrogated children in the age of from 10 до17 years, 72,7 % have informed, that tested cruel treatment and-or neglect their needs in family. In particular, 51,0 % of children has noted, that in relation to them applied rough verbal insults, 38,7 % tested psychological violence, 36,6 % - physical violence, and 1,6 % - sexual violence.

In spite of the fact that Law KP « About socially-legal protection from violence over family » is accepted in 2003, mechanisms of realization of the given Law and a way of interaction between the interested state bodies, institutions of local government and the nongovernmental organizations, rendering services to persons, подвергшимся to violence over family till now are not developed. There are no tools for work with family in which the child is exposed to violence over family.

The family violence is one of the reasons leading divorces of parents, and, many parents do not carry out алиментных obligations to children.

One of the important problems still has absence of institute of the social worker which directly should work with family, develop plans of individual work with family and spend social support of family on its conclusion from a difficult vital situation.

In spite of the fact that legislatively the attention is paid to questions of protection of children with 2006 г. (acceptance of the Code about children), till now is absent the uniform complex computerized information system on children (Database) which would allow to provide:

- The precise account of all children requiring social protection,
- A transparency of procedures of granting of social services,
- Decrease in the corruption phenomena at an establishment of trusteeship and adoption of children;
- Planning the further measures on improvement of system of protection of children.

Clear split of functions on protection of the rights and interests of children which should be in charge of Омбудсмена, Office of Public Prosecutor – as supervising body behind execution of the legislation, and functions on granting social protection is necessary also to children who are being a difficult vital situation, being in charge of the authorized state body on social protection.

The operational experience shows, that in the country every year there is a depreciation of family values, national traditions, the increasing quantity of parents do not carry out the duties in relation to children, the quantity of incomplete families (lonely mothers, divorces, labour migrants,) increases So on researches ОФ «СоцЭконик», the quantity полусирот in 2007 made 11,0 thousand children and in 2010 – 12,5 thousand children that speaks about their increase at 2 % According to data of National statistical committee of the Kirghiz Republic number of divorces increases for 15-17 % annually. All this occurs because of absence of family ideology, and also propagation of family values,

5.2. The strategic purposes

The main strategic purpose in this direction is increase of access of families and children who are being a difficult vital situation, to the state social payments guaranteed to social services, focused on maintenance to children of a family environment.

5.3. The primary goals on social protection of families and children in a difficult vital situation:

- Decrease in mistakes of exception of social protection for families and children in a difficult vital situation and the coordinated increase of the sizes of welfare payments and pensions on loss of the supporter;
 - development of social services for families and children in a difficult vital situation, including at a local level;
 - socialization and integration of families and children in a difficult vital situation.

5.3.1. Decrease in mistakes of exception of social protection for families and children in a difficult vital situation and the coordinated increase of the sizes of welfare payments and pensions on loss of the supporter is necessary to take following measures for performance of a problem:

- strengthening of a role of institutions of local government in revealing and a primary estimation of the families which are being a difficult vital situation;
 - Perfection of mechanisms of social certification with a view of rendering measures of duly and complex social support to families and children;
 - Improvement of addressing of monthly grants to the needy families having children;
 - Improvement of mechanisms of formation of the budget on payment of grants to children from needy families;
 - Increase of potential of experts on social protection at a local level;
 - Transfer of payments of social benefits to children who have lost the supporter, to Social fund KR in the form of social pensions;
 - creation and introduction of the Uniform computerized information system on families and children who are being a difficult vital situation;
 - Introduction of alternative mechanisms of payment of welfare payments through bank system;
 - Introduction of institute reception (фостерных) families;
 - Annual increase of grants to the needy families having children, up to
 - Maintenance of the size of the social benefit to children who have lost the supporter, at a level of a base part of pension;
 - Strengthening the state control over duly and full payment of the alimony.

5.3.2. For performance of a problem development of social services for families and children in a difficult vital situation, including at a local level is necessary to take following measures:

- Perfection of normative legal base concerning trusteeship, guardianship, adoptions, including on the international adoption;
- Introduction of mechanisms of individual work with family and children;
- Creation of institute of social workers;
- Development and introduction of mechanisms of protection of property rights of children who have remained without care of parents;
- Introduction of mechanisms of the state social order at a local level (ПГА, ОМСУ);
- Development and realization of mechanisms on optimization (transformation) children's интернатных establishments;
- Introduction of system of accreditation, social standards, mechanisms of financing of social services;
- Creation of system of specialized social services for work with neglected children and teenagers (thrown; lost family, related and other social communications;

refused to live in family or in teaching and educational establishments; remained without care of parents or persons, their replacing; not having a constant residence, means of subsistence; arrested persons for vagrancy; подвергшиеся to any forms of physical or mental violence).

5.3.3. Socialization and integration of families and children in a difficult vital situation it is necessary to take following measures for performance of a problem:

- Creation of system of justice for children;
- Introduction of mechanisms of social support of families and children who are being a difficult vital situation;
 - increase in a quota for children-orphans acting in budgetary branches of HIGH SCHOOLS and maintenance квотирования of places at receipt in HIGH SCHOOLS of children from needy families;
 - Maintenance with social habitation (hostel) of children-orphans who have left from интернатных of establishments;
 - деинституционализация children who are being in интернатных establishments and transformation интернатных of establishments;

5.5. Financial needs

This section will be prepared in the end, in process of readiness of concrete actions in the previous items.

5.6. System of monitoring and an estimation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
The general level of children's poverty, children's abject poverty (чел), in a cut of regions							
Children's poverty (%), in a cut of regions							
Scope of the poorest Grants on малообеспеченности %, in a cut of areas; Social benefits.							
Parity of average size ЕПМС and the joint venture, pensions on loss of the supporter to an extreme poverty line in a cut of areas (%)							
Quantity of the centers of alternative forms of work with families in a difficult vital situation, in a cut of regions Bishkek Ош Чуйская обл Osh обл Баткенская обл							

Region Dzhahalal-Abadskaja							
Region Narynskaja							
Region Issyk-Kulskaja							
Таласская обл							
Quantity of projects within the limits of the social order, in a cut of regions	-	19	29				
Bishkek		5	11				
Ош		4	4				
Чуйская обл		-	2				
Osh обл		2	4				
Баткенская обл		1	1				
Region Dzhahalal-Abadskaja		3	3				
Region Narynskaja		1	1				
Region Issyk-Kulskaja		2	2				
Region Talasskaja		1	1				
Volume of financing on госсоцзаказ (тыс.сом)	-	5 million	8 million				
Number of children who are not visiting school (чел.)	1050	2456					
Number of working children in НФДТ (according to ОПСД)	6500	6930					
Number homeless (чел.)		480					
Number neglected (чел.)		197					

Researches:

1. Measurement of mistakes of inclusion and exception in and from system ESP and ЕПМС,
2. Measurement of an opportunity of application of the fixed size of grants,
3. Estimation of efficiency ЕСП and ЕПМС,

Estimation of access to social services and results of security such services in a cut of regions of the country. Research should answer a question, how much system of budgetary financing provides equal access to social services of inhabitants of the country, irrespective of a place of their birth and residing.

VI. SOCIAL PROTECTION of PERSONS With the LIMITED OPPORTUNITIES of HEALTH

6.1. The analysis of a situation on social protection ЛОВЗ

6.1.1. The account of interests of persons with the limited opportunities of health (ЛОВЗ) is an actual problem for Kyrgyzstan. Therefore social protection ЛОВЗ should become a component of the present strategy.

In conformity with standards the CART in the countries of a transition period to which the Kirghiz Republic concerns, the general level of physical inability should make 10 %.

For today owing to frequent институциональных transformations of медико-social commissions of experts (МСЭК) and their transfers from one department in another, there is no full information on quantity of the people living in republic having

status ЛОВЗ. A problem of the full account of persons with status ЛОВЗ it is possible to explain also absence of the computerized database, a problem of account ЛОВЗ, received physical inability for the termless period. Carrying out of reform of structure MSEK is necessary.

At the same time, on available data MC3H, the general level of physical inability in republic makes about 2,4 % from all the population (133,4 thousand person). The given fact testifies to insufficient scope or the insufficient account of all ЛОВЗ operating system.

It is necessary to note, that at improvement of scope by system of social protection of all ЛОВЗ, it is necessary to expect increase in quantity of the people having the status of physical inability. For this purpose it is necessary to reconsider procedures of survey, to improve interaction between Ministry of Health and Ministry KR on social protection concerning the system analytical work helping more effectively to spend a preventive measure under the prevention of physical inability in republic.

Now according to the current legislation among ЛОВЗ allocate following categories:

- Children with OB3 - to them concern the minor persons who for the first time have received physical inability as a result of illness (trauma) during the age period from a birth before execution of eighteen-year age;

- ЛОВЗ since the childhood – the full age persons who for the first time have received physical inability as a result of illness (trauma) during the age period from a birth before execution of eighteen-year age;

- ЛОВЗ from the general disease - the full age persons who for the first time have received physical inability as a result of illness (trauma) at full age age.

For last four years dynamics of number ЛОВЗ develops as follows:

(One
thousand чел.)

The name of physical inability	2007 г.	2008 г.	2009 г.	2010 г.
Children with OB3	20660	20842	21194	22359
ЛОВЗ since the childhood	21903	23009	24142	25396
ЛОВЗ from the general disease	68887	73130	76330	82623
ЛОВЗ, physical inability received during military service and from labour увечий	3511	3295	3085	3020
IN TOTAL	114 961	120274	124751	133398

In structure of the reasons of physical inability among the children's population, last years, in the lead positions continued to borrow illnesses of nervous system, congenital anomalies, mental frustration. For these years the gain of children's physical inability on new growths (+12,5 %), infectious and parasitic diseases (+8,3 %), illnesses of urinogenital system (+6,7 %), congenital developmental anomalies (+4,6 %), traumas and poisonings (+3,2 %) (data M3) was marked. According to M3 special vigilance causes that fact, that 56 percent of children till 18 years became invalids owing to insufficient development of programs of planning of family, carrying out of preventive actions for women of genital age, and also quality of obstetric aid.

The structural analysis of the reasons of new cases of physical inability among adult population shows, that in the lead positions are borrowed stably with the physical inability got as a result of various diseases, on the second place – the

physical inability got by people in the childhood, and for insignificant quantity ЛОВЗ physical inability is received as consequence of a labour mutilation or occupational disease:

The reasons of physical inability	2007 г.		2008 г.		2009 г.		2010 г.	
	The person	%	The person	%	The person	%	The person	%
The general disease	10345	90,3	9370	91,7	10759	92,6	13379	92,7
From the childhood	830	7,2	682	6,7	725	6,2	891	6,1
Military men	197	1,7	131	1,3	90	0,8	107	0,7
ЧАЭС	51	0,4	15	0,1	13	0,1	21	0,1
From a labour mutilation	31	0,3	24	0,2	35	0,3	34	0,2
проф. Disease	5	0,04	1	0,01	1	0,01	5	0,03
In total	11459		10223		11623		14437	

By kinds of diseases now one of the main reasons of physical inability are diseases сердечнососудистой systems (about 20 % from for the first time recognized by invalids), a various kind of a trauma (14,7 %), illness of sense organs (about 12 %), костно-muscular system (about 9 %), malignant new growths (8 %), etc. Also annual growth of primary physical inability that it is possible to explain both improvement of scope ЛОВЗ, and increase in number ЛОВЗ is observed.

Annually the quantity of cases of an automobile traumatism, for the reasons of non-observance of rules of traffic, a low level of preparation of drivers, increases in quantity of the vehicles which are not adequating to technical requirements grows.

From primary physical inability on a road trauma makes up to 23 % (quantity ЛОВЗ from traumas in 2006 1599 чел. From them road traumas 317 чел or 19,8 %, in 2007 году 1502 чел road 311 чел or 20,7 %, in 2008 1335 чел from them road 306 чел have made 22,9 %).

In republic nearby 133,4 thousand ЛОВЗ receive pension (61 % ЛОВЗ) or the social benefit (39 % ЛОВЗ) on physical disabilities, which sizes, despite of numerous increases, are insufficient for normal existence. So, as of January, 1st, 2010 the average size of the disability pension was made by 2170 catfish that there correspond 66,5 % from a living wage (3263 catfish). The average size of social benefits for the similar period has made 1503 catfishes or 42,1 % from a living wage.

The special attention is demanded with a question of development of the adequate, coordinated social and pension policies directed on social protection ЛОВЗ which for today actually is absent. Inconsistency of policies on social payments has led to that on occasion ЛОВЗ, also as well as other categories of pensioners which are not having the rights to a provision of pensions owing to not of deduction of insurance payments in Council of Federation being in able-bodied, receive the social benefit due to means of the republican budget in higher sizes, than pension. The given fact is the certificate of social injustice and demands revision of mechanisms of purpose of pensions and social benefits.

Granting of services ЛОВЗ is limited to stationary establishments and in-home, nearby 10,0 thousand person now is served.

The spectrum соцслуг is developed poorly and demands the further development. For an estimation of quality of given services is absent standards,

system of an estimation of quality and mechanisms of financing and costs of services.

It is necessary to note, that in 2006 120 countries – members of the United Nations had been accepted the Convention on the rights of invalids. In Kyrgyzstan during many years there are disputes on an opportunity of connection to the given Convention, that having taken up a number of obligations on protection of the rights and freedom ЛОВЗ. During realization of the given Strategy it is necessary to lead a number of actions which would provide connection of Kyrgyzstan the given Convention.

In spite of the fact that Kyrgyzstan does not bear obligations on realization of the given Convention, in republic the necessary volume of the normative legal certificates providing social protection ЛОВЗ, among which is accepted: Law КР « About the rights and guarantees of persons with the limited opportunities of health », Law КР « About the basic bases of social service », Law КР « About welfare payments in КР », Law КР « About the state social order », etc.

However, practice shows insufficient execution of legislative norms the norms providing an opportunity of access ЛОВЗ to objects of an infrastructure and again under construction buildings, creation and квотирование workplaces, in particular, are not executed, rehabilitation services are given on a low level or not given in general.

The some people ЛОВЗ have no access to МСЭК for the reasons неинформированности, remoteness or corruption schemes. With ОБЗ, especially from poor families or the remote areas, modern means of treatment, leaving and rehabilitation are practically inaccessible to the majority of children. The system of diagnostics of infringements and grantings of support and training to children to learn to live with these problems does not work or to overcome them. АБЖО «1/2» «медико-педагогические консультации existing nowadays work only off and on. In total in republic 16 ПМПК, the formations of areas created at departments and cities, and in remote rural areas also do not function at all. ПМПК 2 times a year sit, as a result, significant number of children with physical and intellectual problems from the remote and mountain areas do not receive corresponding diagnostics and, hence, remain without support.

Reforming system of психолого-медико-педагогической консультации, of the purpose of introduction of constantly operating bodies, with a corresponding established post, expansion of functions and powers (drawing up of the individual plan of training, monitoring and an estimation of given services, etc.), scope of the remote and mountain areas of the country is necessary.

Services of rehabilitation character appear basically the nongovernmental organizations, and also humanitarian services by the international donor organizations are rendered. Are absent комплекс абилитационные and rehabilitation services and programs, especially in sphere of public health services, employment, formation and social service. Also sharp shortage of qualified personnel on rendering a комплекс абилитационных and rehabilitation services ЛОВЗ is observed.

The high level of disease and physical inability among children and teenagers testifies to necessity of interaction between protection services of health, social protection, formation, public associations and family.

It is necessary to note limitation of access ЛОВЗ to infrastructural objects. For example, for today only 1267 objects запроектировано also are coordinated with Госархстроем from them realized according to requirements СНиП of only 187 objects. It is returned on completion of 75 objects, it is accepted in

operation 392, remarks to 69 objects regarding not observance СНиПов and absence of elements of ability to live ЛОВЗ are presented. In a stage of construction there are 1753 objects. On the given question the nearest years should be paid more steadfast attention.

The important element creation of equal conditions and opportunities ЛОВЗ is an opportunity their labour employment. According to the Ministry of work, employment and migration КР in 2010 from 367 addressed ЛОВЗ 81 person that makes 22 % from all addressed is employed. The given fact testifies to insufficient demand ЛОВЗ for a labour market. One of the reasons of such statistics is discrepancy ЛОВЗ to qualifying requirements and unwillingness of employers to create for them necessary working conditions.

Proceeding from the above-stated, it is expedient to allocate the following most actual problems demanding the decision within the limits of the present strategy.

First, low scope ЛОВЗ by measures соцзащиты.

Secondly insufficient quantity and inaccessibility of rehabilitation services and establishments, poor quality of rendered services for ЛОВЗ.

Thirdly, non-observance of norms of the legislation in all directions.

Fourthly, absence of the developed system of inclusion ЛОВЗ during a public life, in particular, providing their access to formation, public health services, to work, culture, etc.

B-the fifth, the low size of given social payments.

6.2. The strategic purposes

The Main strategic purpose in this direction is improvement of scope and access ЛОВЗ to social services and payments, creation of the conditions providing equal opportunities for participation in a public life.

6.3. The primary goals on social protection ЛОВЗ

The primary goals for achievement of an object in view will be:

- the prevention of physical inability;
- Improvement of access to social protection;
- creation of equal conditions and opportunities.

6.4. Key actions of social protection ЛОВЗ

6.4.1. For performance of a problem of the prevention of physical inability it is necessary to bring to a focus to following measures:

- preventive maintenance of growth of new cases of children's physical inability;
- Improvement of conditions of ecological safety;
- Preventive maintenance of growth of new cases of industrial physical inability;
- Preventive maintenance of growth of new cases of physical inability as a result of road accident;
- Increase of knowledge of the population.

For the period of realization of strategy it is planned to lower the general level of the disease, leading children's physical inability. It will be provided due to realization of a complex of following measures:

6.4.2. For performance of a problem improvement of access to social protection is necessary to bring to a focus to following measures:

- Improvement of scope ЛОВЗ by social protection;
- Approval to the Convention on the rights of invalids
- Carrying out of reform of definition of physical inability in Kyrgyzstan and structural

Transformations МСЭК:

- Expansion of a spectrum and improvement of quality by means of development and introductions of standards of social services
- Providing of access to educational, social and medical services;
- Carrying out of reform of system психолого-медико-педагогической consultations

(ПМПК):

- Expansion of a spectrum of alternative kinds of the social help.

6.4.3. For performance of a problem *creation of equal conditions and opportunities* for ЛОВЗ is necessary to bring to a focus to following measures:

- change of the attitude of a society to ЛОВЗ
- providing of access to a physical infrastructure;
- Creation of opportunities and stimulation of employment;
- Welfare integration ЛОВЗ into a society

Wide propagation in mass-media, first of all on the basic telechannels of the country, radio, newspapers, including local, will change the attitude of people to conditions of a life and problems ЛОВЗ. Ideological work with young generation, through schools, HIGH SCHOOLS, СУЗЫ and other educational institutions, about equal opportunities, the rights and duties of all citizens of Kyrgyzstan is very important. For creation of equal opportunities creation of conditions of welfare integration and access ЛОВЗ to a physical infrastructure, worthy work is necessary.

6.5. Financial needs

This section will be prepared in the end, in process of readiness of concrete actions in the previous items.

6.6. System of monitoring and an estimation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
The level of disease leading инвалидизации							
Children's physical inability							
Adult physical inability							
The general level of primary physical inability (чел)							
Level of primary children's physical inability (чел)							
Average level of the grant (one thousand catfishes)							
Access to services of public health services (%)							
Degree of scope by alternative							

forms (%)							
Access to public objects (%)							
Degree of scope by educational programs (%)							
Degree of employment (%)							

VII. SOCIAL PROTECTION of ELDERLY CITIZENS

7.1. The analysis of a situation on social protection of elderly citizens

IN 2002 г. The Kirghiz Republic became the participant « the International Madrid plan of action on problems of ageing », in conformity with which Kyrgyzstan has taken obligations on « to maintenance of the elderly population of the country with an opportunity to live in safe and worthy conditions and to continue to participate in a life of a society as full citizens ».

In August 2011 г. Law KP « About elderly citizens in the Kirghiz Republic » which has defined elderly citizens of the persons, 63 years which have reached by men, women – 58 years has come into force. For today 444,4 thousand elderly citizens that makes hardly more than 8 % from all population of republic lives in the country. The given parity does not vary during last 4th years though by absolute quantity elderly their number grows:

Years	2007 г.	2008 г.	2009 г.
Quantity of the population in republic (one thousand чел.)	5289,2	5348,3	5418,3
Quantity of elderly citizens (one thousand чел.)	427,8	433,1	444,4
Percent of elderly citizens from the population of republic	8,0	8,1	8,2

At the same time, according to last forecasts of researches of the national and international experts executed within the limits of the project « the Population of Kyrgyzstan: 1999-2009 » (ЮНФПА) as a whole the Population of Kyrgyzstan remains young the nearest decades. Process of ageing will actually be shown to the full after 2030. During too time the number of persons will quickly increase is more senior than official age of an output for pension, that sharply brings a attention to the question on increase of a pension age. Fast rates the population will grow in working age till 2030 (in separate years up to 1 % and above). Its number by this year will increase almost for 0,5 million (in view of migration). Actually Kyrgyzstan has entered a phase of the first demographic dividend which to be prolonged up to the end 2040 But, as is known, economic growth is necessary for extraction of this dividend. At the same time, the general demographic loading the nearest decades will decrease because of falling birth rate.

Прогнозная number of three age groups (in %)

Age/years	2010	2020	2030	2050
0-14	30,1	30,6	26	21,2
15-64	65,3	64,3	65,7	65,7
From 65 also is	4,5	5,1	8,3	13,1

more senior				
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In a cut of regions number of elderly citizens on regions looks as follows:

	% of elderly citizens from an aggregate number of the population living in the field of		
	2007	2008	2009
Region Dzhalal-Abadskaja	6,5	6,5	6,6
Region Talasskaja	7,8	7,8	7,9
Region Chujskaja	10,9	10,9	11,0
Region Yssyk-Kulskaja	9,4	9,4	9,5
Region Batkenskaja	7,0	6,9	7,0
The Osh region	6,6	6,5	6,6
Region Narynskaja	8,8	8,8	8,9
Bishkek	9,8	9,8	9,9
Ош	6,3	6,4	6,6
In total on republic:	8,1	8,1	8,2

Since 2007 the insignificant gain of the elderly population, approximately on 0,1 % in all regions of republic is observed. The greatest quantity of elderly citizens live in Чуйской areas and in the city of Bishkek. It speaks that in these regions the infrastructure and the market of services are most developed.

The state gives to elderly citizens following kinds of social protection: social guarantees through the Centers of housing grants at payment of municipal services, тепло-, газо, водо, electrosupply, travel in public transport due to the local budget, medical services - within the limits of the Program of the state guarantees on maintenance of citizens with the medicosanitary help, payment of pensions or grants, monetary indemnifications instead of privileges, service in-home and in stationary establishments, rehabilitation services.

In conformity with the legislation elderly citizens have the right to pension in the event that being at able-bodied age they made insurance deductions in Council of Federation. If the elderly citizen did not make insurance deductions, it has no right to pension. In this case to it the social benefit due to means of the republican budget is appointed.

Now to elderly citizens (the pension on age) makes the average size of pension 3110 catfish or 74,8 % from a living wage of the pensioner. The size of the social benefit for elderly citizens is made by 1000 catfish/¼ÑÐ.

For today 1,9 thousand the elderly citizens receiving pension below the size of the social benefit or 1000 catfishes, and more 2,0 thousand the person, receiving social benefits (1000 catfishes) is totaled nearby.

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Elderly addressees of pensions	372,8	402,7	397,5	400,7

One thousand чел.				
In % by last year	4,0	8,0	-1,3	0,8
Elderly (addressees of social benefits), тыс.чел	2272	2193	2095	2081
In % by last year	92,3	96,5	95,5	99,3

Special attention the question of development of the adequate, coordinated social and pension policy demands, the elderly citizens directed on social protection which for today actually is absent. Inconsistency of policies on social payments has led to that on occasion the older persons which are not having the rights to a provision of pensions owing to not of deduction of insurance payments in Council of Federation being at able-bodied age, receive the social benefit due to means of the republican budget in higher sizes, than pension. The given fact promotes decrease in stimulus at working citizens to make deductions in Council of Federation.

For example, according to Соцфонда in 2009 16,9 thousand older persons received pension less than the social benefit. In 2010 this parameter was reduced approximately up to 2 thousand older persons which have received pensions in sizes less than the social benefit for which reception it is not required the insurance experience. Несмотря, on reduction of break in number of the "restrained" elderly pensioners the problem of social injustice is kept.

In spite of the fact that legislatively the system of the state pension social insurance is obligatory, one of acute problems need to carry out inability of Council of Federation gathering of insurance deductions from working citizens. So, according to data of Council of Federation and HCK KP about 50 % of all working citizens are involved in informal sector and do not make deductions in Council of Federation, and the researches lead MO « HelpAde International » together with the American university in ЦА show, that about 40 % of the interrogated people have declared, that do not know for what and how to make deductions of insurance payments. Such situation, considering, that Council of Federation makes payment of pensions due to the collected insurance payments, leads to that the Council of Federation has no an opportunity to raise the size of pension payments up to a worthy level. In spite of the fact that for the period with 2006 for 2010 growth of the average size of pensions occurs advancing rates in comparison to growth of average wages (309,0 % against 218,4 %). More than at 53,1 % of pensioners the size of pension below an average that cannot satisfy completely the minimal vital needs of elderly citizens (a high-grade feed, treatment and preservation of health).

The above-stated facts speak that large-scale information campaign which will raise knowledge of the population of pension insurance is necessary and will enable them to protect in the long term itself on a case of an old age, and to the state will allow to raise the sizes of pensions.

According to Council of Federation for today number working, making deductions in Соцфонд on one pensioner makes 2,2 persons whereas under the recommendation the SQUANDERER for preservation of stability of pension system on 1 pensioner is required 3 payers of insurance payments. In the event that all borrowed in economy was made with deductions of insurance payments in Social fund it would be possible to achieve stability of a provision of pensions and to finish the average sizes of pensions to a level of a living wage of pensioners.

One more of problems is the low level of insurance deductions in Council of Federation of the self-borrowed citizens working in an agriculture (an engaged processing of allotments) and the citizens working under the patent or the tax

contract. At operating schemes at the given category of citizens at achievement of advanced age the size of pension will be low, owing to low deductions. Considering, that make quantity of the citizens borrowed in an agriculture according to Council of Federation KR 398,0 thousand person or 34,2 % from all payers making deductions in Council of Federation, it is necessary to analyse an existing situation and to take measures on change of tariffs of insurance payments and improvement of their gathering.

Since 2010 the memory part of pension is entered into system of the state pension social insurance with obligatory transfer of insurance payments of 2 percent from the income of working citizens, irrespective of their age. However, till now legislatively the order and the mechanism of the account, investment, safety of pension accumulation, insurance of risk of participants of memory pension system, body which will adjust, supervise and carry out supervision of formation and investment of means of pension accumulation is not certain.

Experience of other countries shows, that efficiency of a provision of pensions improves due to presence and development of private (not state) pension funds which are alternative to the state pension social insurance and allow to provide to citizens additional incomes on a case of approach of an old age.

Unfortunately, in Kyrgyzstan one not state pension fund "Kyrgyzstan" providing an additional voluntary not state provision of pensions of physical persons on the basis of pension contracts works only. Special necessity to recognize has now ripened a urgency of a role of private pension funds. In this direction the state should pursue a policy of assistance to development of system of a private provision of pensions which will help to lower negative consequences of unstable economy and to improve maintenance of incomes of elderly citizens.

Besides social payments in conformity with the Law of the Kirghiz Republic « About bases of social service of the population in the Kirghiz Republic » more than 8,0 thousand alone living elderly to citizens receive services of social service in-home on a free-of-charge basis.

Into system of the organizations of social service also enter: the state stationary establishments of social service (the house-boarding schools for aged and invalids). In total in their republic 15 in which are on full state maintenance 2,3 thousand wards, from them about 900 elderly citizens. According to the researches lead НПО « Mental health and a society » conditions of a life in them not absolutely correspond to modern requirements and do not satisfy social needs of elderly citizens living in them.

Besides official bodies of social service special development is received now with the nongovernmental organizations rendering social service and services to elderly citizens. With 2008 г., after coming into force of Law KP « About the state social order » the state on a competitive basis makes at them purchase of social services for elderly citizens.

The state social order is a new and perspective direction which should receive the further development as one of tools of interaction of the state bodies with nongovernmental sector. In this direction the state insufficiently creates conditions for delegation of the increasing part of rendering of services elderly to civil sector through system of the state social order. At the same time for maintenance of quality of services, from the state there is no monitoring system and monitoring by accreditation and licensing of the organizations, rendering social services. Backwardness of the social services rendered at a local level, deficiency of the local budget leads to decrease in the responsibility of local state administrations and

institutions of local government for development of services in territory accountable to them. This problem also is accompanied by low potential of the experts, rendering services to elderly citizens, absence of the system approach to the forecast of processes of ageing of the population and preventive maintenance of presenilation, геронтологических researches.

Summarizing the above-stated, for improvement of system of social protection of elderly citizens it is necessary to solve following problems:

- An insufficient level of social payments (pension, the grant);
- Inconsistency of social and pension policies;
- Incomplete scope by the state pension social insurance of working citizens;
- Insufficient development of system of memory pension system;
- Weak development of forms of not state pension insurance;
- A low level of insurance deductions in Social fund the citizens borrowed in an agriculture and working under patent or the tax contract;
- Absence of the minimal social standards on granting social services to elderly citizens;
- Absence of system of inspection of quality of given social services to elderly citizens (accreditation and licensing);
- Low responsibility МГА and ОМСУ for development of social services at a local level;
- Absence of system of training and improvement of professional skill of social workers;
- Absence of the regular analysis and forecasting of ageing of the population in view of a demographic situation;
- Weak interaction of the state bodies at all levels with civil sector concerning development of social services;
- Insufficient knowledge of the population of pension system, of the responsibility of each citizen for maintenance of the future pension, and reforms of pension system;
- Absence геронтологических services.

7.2 Strategic purpose

Considering necessity of the decision of social problems of elderly citizens, the basic strategic purpose in the given direction is maintenance of each elderly citizen with a worthy level of social payments not below a base part of pension and qualitative social services, proceeding from individual needs of each elderly citizen.

7.3 Primary goals on social protection of elderly citizens

For achievement of an object in view the following primary goals will be solved:

- Development of system of the state pension social insurance and not state provision of pensions;
- Carrying out of the uniform coordinated policy in sphere pension and social security;
- Finishing of the average size of pension up to a level of a living wage, and the size of social benefits up to a base part of pension;

- Development of the social services given to elderly citizens including at a local level, delegating rendering of services to civil sector;
- Strengthening of knowledge of the population concerning social protection of elderly citizens.

7.4 Projects and actions

With a view of realization of a problem *on development of system of the state pension social insurance and not state provision of pensions will be taken following measures:*

- The legislation regarding development of memory pension system is advanced;
- The tariff and the mechanism of deductions of insurance payments is reconsidered by the citizens borrowed in an agriculture and working under the patent or the tax contract;
- The environment of participants of memory pension system - not state memory pension funds (НПФ), the operating companies (УК), депозитариев is developed, the choice of worker НПФ, УК is provided;
- Qualitative management of pension actives, their safety in the future and transfer of pension accumulation by right of succession is provided;
- For idle citizens the age threshold is increased by reception of the social benefit for 3 years later concerning the working citizens deducting insurance payments according to the pension legislation (labour motivation);

For carrying out of the uniform coordinated policy in sphere pension and social security (alignments of the low sizes of pensions and the social benefits appointed to elderly citizens, not having the right to a provision of pensions) will be carried out following measures:

- Social and pension politicians are integrated into one state body;
- The identical size of a base part of pension for all elderly pensioners, excepting proportional calculation to an available experience is established;
- The sizes of social benefits for the elderly citizens who are not having the rights to receive pension on age are equal to the size of a base part of pension;
- The base part of pension is supported at a level not below 12 % from average wages.

For finishing the average size of pension up to a level of a living wage of the pensioner, and the size of social benefits up to a base part of pension will be taken following measures:

- The sizes of pensions on a level of inflations are raised;
- The sizes of social benefits in view of increase of a base part of pension are raised.

- *For development of the social services given to elderly citizens, including at a local level following measures will be realized:*

- The minimal social standards of the social services given to elderly citizens are developed and introduced;

- Mechanisms of the control and monitoring through accreditation of the organizations of social service and licensing of social services-are developed and introduced;
- Mechanisms of realization of the state social order, including at a local level are developed and advanced;
- The responsibility of local state administrations and institutions of local government for development of services in their territory is raised, and also it is annually provided in the local budget of means for financing of programs (projects) under the state social order.
- The system of constant training and improvement of professional skill_of social workers_is developed;
- The service analyzing and predicting process of ageing of the population in view of a demographic situation is created геронтологическая;
- The centers of day time stay for elderly citizens, "Clubs" are created forAndных people different направлленностAnd, In ForвиWithAndThe bridgeAnd From needs it is occupiedAndI And Inозможностей it is foundedAndй And Local мунAndцAndHas fallenAndтетoIn.

For strengthening knowledge of elderly citizens concerning social protection will be taken following measures:

- On a constant basis to be spent the information campaigns directed on increase of knowledge of the population about the responsibility of each able-bodied citizen for maintenance of the future pension and importance of insurance pension deductions through mass-media, OMCY and other every possible channels;
- _Media-programs_which_will be directed_on improvement of image of the elderly person,_to reduction of discrimination elderly by carrying out of active actions through mass-media, trainings, волонтерские actions_are developed, etc.;

7.5. Financial needs

This section will be prepared in the end, in process of readiness of concrete actions in the previous items.

7.6. System of monitoring and an estimation

Indicators	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015

Complex researches are necessary:

- The regular analysis and the forecast in the field of a demographic situation;

- Studying experience of the countries where the memory pension system effectively works;
- Research of a labour market and employment;
- Research and the analysis of a state of health and needs of elderly citizens;
- Research and the analysis of efficiency of the social services rendered to elderly citizens.

VIII. SOCIAL PROTECTION of GROUPS of RISK

8.1. The analysis of a situation on social protection of groups of risk.

For the period of independence the Kirghiz Republic has passed from scheduled to market economy. Such transition assumed fast economic growth, creation of new workplaces and reduction of a level of poverty. However spent processes have led to growth of an inequality among the population and to occurrence new « socially отверженной » the group of homeless citizens which are being at the very bottom of society, living in the extreme poverty not having habitation and begging in streets.

As from the state it was not given due attention to the given social group, any of the state, international or nongovernmental bodies cannot give exact quantity of homelesses. That less considering the natural processes leading growth of given group, sharp necessity of acceptance of measures of social protection in relation to the given category of the population today has ripened.

Principal causes of occurrence of the given social group of risk are first of all the weak administrative control over bodies of local authorities and impossibility of the state to provide a condition for people to adapt to new postreorganization reforms.

The qualitative analysis shows, that process of growth of homelessness has begun from the moment of privatization of habitation. The basic quantity of homeless citizens are natives of children's homes; the former prisoners who have lost habitation after serving of term of imprisonment; the addicts who have lost habitation and alcoholics; the migrants who have arrived on earnings from other regions in searches of work.

The given group of risk does not have registration (registration on a residence), therefore at them practically is not present access to employment, services of public health services, social services, and also other public blessings. Last years the slave labour of homelesses for meal and binge becomes popular. A bad feed, absence of medical aid, insanitary conditions of a life promote distribution of such illnesses as, for example diseases of a leather, a ulcer, fungoid infections a tuberculosis, etc. Besides асоциальный the way of life and beggarly existence lead homelesses to display of illegal actions, such as thefts, larceny, murders, etc.

Practice shows, that representatives of the given social group of risk cannot independently cope with a difficult vital situation, that harming to themselves and an environment.

Accordingly, there is a necessity of the account and regulation of social factors and the processes promoting occurrence of given social group of risk which is dangerous to ability to live of a society and social health of its citizens.

Unfortunately, in Kyrgyzstan there is no uniform database about homelesses that does not allow to estimate to the full a problem of this category of citizens, to solve questions of restoration of documents, health services and an establishment of

physical inability, purpose and payment of pensions and grants, employments, material and other help. Also it will be not solved a question what department to be responsible for development of offers to spent social policy in relation to homelesses and where the database on the given category of citizens will be accumulated. The decision of the given question demands институциональных transformations.

In the existing legislation, namely Law KP « About bases of social service of the population in the Kirghiz Republic », persons without the certain residence are carried to objects of social service which have the right to a temporary shelter in the specialized organizations of social service.

Today only МСУ Bishkek has unique establishment on granting a time shelter for homelesses - «Коломто». At the moment in the city of Bishkek more than 1000 person are homelesses, from which overwhelming number of persons of able-bodied age (from 18 till 45 years) and only 5 % of homelesses concern to persons of a pension age or ЛОВЗ. According to operating in a Bishkek norms (the decision Bishkek city Кенеша from May, 17th 2011 г. 223 « about the statement of the budget of the city of Bishkek on 2011 г. And the forecast for 2012-2013 »):

- Specifications on a feed of the homeless due to the local budget make 30 catfish/day, and since June, 1st 2011 г. - 35 catfish/day;
- Specifications on medicines due to the local budget in establishments for homelesses make 6,5 catfish/day.

One more of problems is the attitude to homeless citizens, including in the current legislation, namely the reference to them a word the VAGABOND (without the certain residence), become nominal and used in humiliating sense to the fallen people discrediting honour and advantage of the person. Thus, the VAGABOND is not easier abbreviation, and substitution of the concepts, allowing to not notice existence of the people who are not having habitation. Considering the above-stated it is necessary to reconsider attitudes to people of the given group of risk and to recognize existence of homelesses, instead of persons without the certain residence. Experience shows, that without constructive change of the attitude of a society and power structures for a problem of homelessness the situation will worsen only.

Questions of preventive maintenance and social rehabilitation of homelesses are one of the sharpest and painful social problems of a society among whom are allocated:

- Absence of the state ideology (family values, propagation of the best traditions of people of Kyrgyzstan, education);
- **Absence of the legislation adjusting social protection of homelesses;**
- **Absence of researches and the account of persons of groups of risk on regions;**
- **Absence of free-of-charge state social services on preventive maintenance and rehabilitations of groups of risk at level OMCY;**
- **Absence of coordination and interaction of the state, МСУ and НКО.**

Besides the general reasons noted above, the most typical reasons aggravating the given problem are:

- Absence of policy on maintenance with social habitation;
- The obligatory requirement for reception of the social help, services of public health services and formation, the decision of questions of employment absence of a constant registration;
- The unemployment causing absence of means for payment of habitation;
- малообеспеченность many families and separate citizens;

- Social health of a society (presence of insane persons, persons with a deviating behaviour, addicts, alcoholics);
- Unhealthy attitudes in family and a society to the persons who have left jails;
- Absence of social support (including housing maintenance) graduates of children's homes;
- Discharge of bodies of local authorities and MCY from the decision of questions of social protection of the population, etc.

The existing situation demands creation of new mechanisms of social protection of homelesses at a local level which would answer the developed social and economic conditions and could самосовершенствоваться and develop in the further. Besides it is necessary to reorient social services from work on заявительному to a principle to work by a principle « towards to needs of the client ». Establishments of social service should from a position of expectation of the reference of citizens and formal answers to them to pass to studying needs by inspection of each family in a difficult vital situation, to revealing sharply requiring, to search of optimum opportunities of rendering assistance. Thus social rehabilitation of groups of risk as complex, multilevel, этапная and the dynamic system of the interconnected actions should be directed on restoration of the person in the rights, the status, health, capacity in own eyes and before the person of associates. More often it is connected with Wednesday, a social environment of the person and should correspond with three principles:

- Personification of preventive work (orientation to the concrete person with its needs);
- субъектности (the client of social work should become the active participant of preventive process);
- креативности maintenances of preventive process (the maintenance of social activity depends on conditions and difficulties during social activity).

Besides for overcoming the developed negative tendencies, decrease in social intensity are required the purposeful, coordinated actions of all departments and the organizations which were deal with a problem of homelesses, and first of all МГА and bodies MSU. МГА and MCY are bodies which work directly with the population and possess the information on needs of the population, problems and their reasons.

It is necessary to consider, that efficiency of rehabilitation is reached by all complex of rehabilitation measures (medical, psychological, social) when services are given, is not dependent on a registration and is free-of-charge.

8.1. The strategic purpose

Considering needs of homelesses, the typical model of social service of homelesses which structure will include all types of social establishments, including formations, public health services, social protection, work and employment, and also not state organizations of social service (the rehabilitation centers, shelters, a telephone hotline, the centers of social service, etc.) will be created. Thus bodies of social protection will provide interaction and coordination of their work.

Thus, the strategic purpose in the given direction is creation at a local level of an accessible social infrastructure on preventive maintenance and social rehabilitation of homelesses (Network of social services and institute of social work).

8.3. The primary goals on social protection of groups of risk

The primary goals for achievement of an object in view are:

- Preventive maintenance of hit in group of social risk;
- Development depending on the needs of a network of establishments of social service working with homelesses.

8.4. Projects and actions

With a view of realization of a problem *on preventive maintenance of hit in group of social risk, will be taken following preventive measures:*

- Carrying out of ideological and information work with use of mass media on propagation of the best traditions of Kirghiz people and family values, problems of homelessness, and also rendering of консультационно-preventive services for the population;
- Maintenance with social habitation of natives of children's homes and the persons who have left places of imprisonment;
- Improvement of mechanisms of social support of graduates of children's homes and the persons who have left places of imprisonment;
- Increase of efficiency of preventive maintenance of vagrancy and begging (carrying out of city and monthly regional preventive actions, on проезжей parts of streets, revealing and attraction to the responsibility of the persons involving minors to employment of begging);
- Carrying out of actions on preventive maintenance of an alcoholism and a narcotism;

For realization of a problem *on development depending on the needs of a network of establishments of social service working with homelesses, will be taken following preventive measures:*

- Perfection of normative legal base on preventive maintenance and social service of homelesses;
- Studying regional distribution of homelesses and definition of their needs;
- Development of a spectrum of social services for homelesses.

PROJECTS ON PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF GROUPS OF RISK

With a view of carrying out of social preventive maintenance, rehabilitation and socialization of groups of risk it is necessary to develop and realize a number of the projects directed on creation of conditions for social preventive maintenance, rehabilitation and adaptation of persons of groups of risk, and also necessary conditions for observance of constitutional laws and freedom of homelesses.

Realization of following projects is offered:

- Preparation of experts on preventive work with the population (groups of risk);
- Carrying out of Information campaign on preventive maintenance of groups of risk;
- Introduction of interdepartmental mobile social services;
- The organization of scientific researches of problems of homelessness in Kyrgyzstan;

INITIATIVES on persons of groups of risk

- Preparation of initiatives жамаатов (youth, female, court аксакалов, etc.);

IX. STRUCTURAL AND ИНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНЫЕ ASPECTS

9.1. Mechanisms of interaction and participation

Direct participants and partners of process of realization of Strategy will be *the state bodies, institutions of local government and civil sector*. Also as far as possible for realization of Strategy the donor community will be involved.

Each *state body* on a regular basis will give the information on a course of realization of Strategy in Secretary on management of Strategy of Ministry KR on social protection of the population.

Institutions of local government on realization of Strategy will cooperate with Ministry KR on social protection the population (Secretary) through local state administrations.

Representatives of civil sector will cooperate with the state bodies and institutions of local government through realization of the state social order. Also the civil sector will bring directly initiatives of citizens by constant interaction with the state bodies, to be invited to process of development of statutory acts on social protection, carrying out of the research works connected with formation of the scientific approach to preparation of programs and projects, independent monitoring and the control of efficiency of realization of Strategy.

From *donors* rendering assistance in the form of direct budgetary support, granting of consultations, the technical help in carrying out of monitoring and in increase of potential of realization of actions of Strategy that is also a necessary condition of successful achievement of objects in view is expected.

Management of process of realization of Strategy provides: the regular analysis and an estimation of priority directions; constant examination of prospective results of programs and projects; definition of possible sources of financing; creation of the conditions necessary for realization of programs and projects; creation necessary administrative (нормативно-legal and ресурсно-personnel) bases of Strategy; the organization of stage-by-stage resource maintenance of the projects accepted to realization; the organization of monitoring, revealing of deviations from the declared purposes, the analysis of the reasons of their occurrence, entering of necessary corrective amendments.

The coordination of actions of all interested parties on realization of Strategy will be provided with Coordination advice on social protection KP which chairman will be the Vice-prime minister of the Kirghiz Republic coordinating questions of social policy. Activity of Coordination advice will be provided with working body – the Ministry of the Kirghiz Republic on social protection of the population at which for the period of realization of Strategy the Secretary will be created. Coordination advice periodically will spend if necessary regional meetings on realization of Strategy on places.

Besides it the interdepartmental working group in the thematic directions, carrying out monitoring of realization of Strategy will be created. The structure of

interdepartmental working group will include representatives of the basic executors of Strategy.

In each state body are already created and the public supervisory councils which structure includes representatives of civil sector will be created. The basic functions of the public supervisory councils will be the control over a course of performance of Strategy, entering of offers on improvement of mechanisms of its realization.

In the end of realization of strategy final monitoring realization of Strategy by results of which development of the further directions on improvement of system of social protection with construction of conceptual vision in development of system of social protection for more long period is supposed will be lead.

9.2. Structural transformations to system

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is formed in April, 1992 on the basis of the State committee on work and social questions. One of the primary goals which assistance of the state help to the woman-mother was, family, children, and also elderly citizens and invalids.

In April, 1997 the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection is transformed to the Ministry of work and social development of the Kirghiz Republic, with exception of function concerning vocational training.

During 19 years of function on social support of family and children, elderly citizens and invalids always remained behind the Ministry. For the certain period of time stage by stage from structure and functions of the ministry divisions and have been transferred to function concerning pension, to migration, assistance of employment of the population, vocational training, work.

After transfer in November, 2009 of questions on work the Ministry of work and social development of the Kirghiz Republic is transformed to the State agency of social security at the Government of the Kirghiz Republic.

The state agency of social security at the Government of the Kirghiz Republic per 2011 is transformed to the Ministry of the Kirghiz Republic on social protection of the population (further the Ministry) with investment of functions on protection of children.

Now problems and are directed to function of the Ministry on carrying out of a state policy in the field of social protection of socially not protected categories of citizens, families and children, being in a difficult vital situation.

With a view of realization of protection of the rights and interests of children on a family environment, approach to modern recognized standards in the field of protection and care of children, persons with the limited opportunities of health, elderly citizens and performance of the international obligations, and also coordination of activity according to directions of other state bodies approve structure of the central device, territorial divisions of the Ministry.

In the present structure of the Ministry 2 new managements are created: Management on development of social services to family and children, Management on development of social services to persons with limited by opportunities of health and elderly, providing methodological and analytical support of realization of policy in the specified areas. Also in territorial managements of social protection of the population departments on support of family and children and departments of social services ЛОБЗ and to elderly citizens, a social service, rendering social services on places are created.

But, today the analysis shows to develop social services given to families and children, structural transformations to the central device, subordinated, territorial divisions of the Ministry are necessary for socially not protected categories of citizens which are being a difficult vital situation,

In the long term the system of the government of social protection will be constructed by the Ministry on the basis of coordination of activity of the state bodies, business-communities and donors and conducting a uniform state policy.

One of key elements of reforming are structural transformations of system of social protection. In a view of precise definition of functions, the status of a social service, system of медико-social examination, rehabilitation ЛОВЗ, manufacturing of протезно-orthopedic products qualitative social services will be rendered socially not protected categories of citizens, families and children who are being a difficult vital situation.

Proceeding from the above-stated, it is expedient to allocate the pressing questions following most demanding the decision:

First - there are duplicating functions.

In the second - insufficiently qualified employees of system (social workers).

In the third – absence of the normative legal certificates, adjusting functional duties of social workers and the defining status of the social worker.

The Overall objective in the given direction consists in creation of effective structure with the concrete functions, a defining end result of work.

The Primary goals for achievement of an object in view are:

1. To lead the functional analysis.
2. To exclude duplicating functions in structures of the central device, territorial divisions.
3. To create Training centre of employees.
4. To reduce quantity of stationary establishments of social protection

Problems in realizations of structural transformations:

1. To lead the functional analysis;

Actions:

- To create working group on carrying out of the functional analysis;
 - To lead the analysis operating functions;
 - To define structure and regular number of the Ministry
2. To exclude duplicating functions in structures of the central device, territorial divisions.
 - To develop projects of the decision of the Government of the Kirghiz Republic, projects of positions of structural, subordinated and territorial divisions.
 3. To create Training centre of employees;
 - To define:
 - Problems and functions, structure and regular number of the center due to internal redistributions;
 - A site.
 4. To reduce quantity of stationary establishments of social protection
 - Withократить quantity of houses-boarding schools up to ___ from available 15 by перепрофилирования and changes by conditions of the maintenance as much as possible approached to house conditions within the limits of the approved budgetary funds;
 - To define the prioritiest houses-boarding schools for the further functioning;

- To create Conditions of the maintenance as much as possible approached to house conditions within the limits of the certain budgetary funds.

Without restoration of work of this important direction the system of granting of social services will not develop.

As a result of the coordinated efforts of system of social protection, the state bodies, business-communities and donors the social service promoting economic activity of subjects rendering service of citizens socially not protected to categories through the state social order, based on modern technologies and qualitatively carrying out the state functions will be created.

9.3. Escalating of personnel potential in system

The authorized state body on social protection of the population during of some years underwent институциональные transformations, including decrease in the status, and in the end of 2010 in new structure of the Government of the Kirghiz Republic the Ministry of the Kirghiz Republic on social protection of the population to which functions of support of families and children in a difficult vital situation are transferred has been again created.

Structural transformations are the factor of instability of personnel potential, low wages also do not promote fastening of the staff that entails decrease in the professional competence.

In system of the Ministry work from above 3,0 thousand person which services more than 600,0 thousand person render.

From the general number of workers the share of civil servants makes 24,0 %, of them with higher education - 90,0 %, but in the majority the higher education is not profile.

Carried out social reforms and increase of wages to workers of social sphere have affected growth of number of young experts in the age of up to 30-ти on 16,8 % in comparison with 2009.

The basic existing problems:

- Low qualification of the personnel, especially in territorial divisions;
- Insufficient technical equipment of structural and subordinated divisions that influences a level of computer literacy of experts;
- Lack of professional experience of again employed employees and weak motivation of the qualified experts that leads to untimely and poor-quality performance of tasks in view and non-uniform congestion of workers of the Ministry,
- Low motivation of studying of tendencies in the field of new social technologies in sphere of social protection of the population and granting of social services, experience of successful reforms of other countries;
- Weak skills of strategic planning, analytical work, applied research work;
- A low level of knowledge of a state language
- Absence of system of improvement of professional skill and mastering by new technologies of social work of workers of system of the Ministry at all levels, especially, in sphere of granting of social services for family and children, медико-социальная examination, rendering протезно – the orthopedic help and rehabilitation of persons with the limited opportunities of health.

Also in connection with transfer to the ministry of functions on development of social services to families and children in a difficult vital situation there was a necessity of preparation of experts – the social workers owning skills-----

Now before the Ministry sharply there is a problem of the organization of a modern control system of human resources, including creation of system of improvement of professional skill and retraining of personnel, including introduction of parameters of quality and an overall performance, and also material stimulation and motivation of employees as how the staff are prepared, they possess what level of professionalism, efficiency of all subsequent activity of the organization depends.

The system of improvement of professional skill will be based on principles приемственности high school and postdegree formation. With a view of preparation of qualified personnel on social work it is necessary to introduce at a level of high school preparation passage by students of educational practice on social work on the basis of establishments rendering social services to vulnerable citizens, families and children.

The system of improvement of professional skill and retraining of personnel should consider an existing personnel resource, that is the experts having a long-term operational experience in social sphere, but not having a sufficient educational level and the skills shown by new forms of work with vulnerable groups of the population, including, with families and children in a difficult vital situation.

One of elements of increase of professional skills in system of social protection will introduce self-education of experts, carrying out of technical study, introduction of " a rate of the young expert » and preceptorship for employees primarily acting on work in system of social protection of the population.

Improvement of professional skill will enable the experts working in system of social protection, constantly to improve the knowledge and skills, to understand prospects and tendencies of development of social work more deeply.

With a view of creation of system додипломной and postdegree preparation and retraining and improvement of professional skill of experts on social work it is necessary:

- To develop the normative legal base regulating system of retraining and improvement of professional skill of experts on social work;
- To define the list of base territorial managements of social protection for passage додипломной preparations of experts;
- To define base educational institutions for improvement of professional skill of experts of system of social protection;
- Together with educational institutions to develop programs and subjects of rates;
- To consider an opportunity of carrying out of exit training seminars for social workers;

- To lead the qualitative analysis of structure and to create a database of workers of system, in view of their age, psychosocial features, vocational training-ethical, the attitude to social work and need for improvement of professional skill;
- To carry out monitoring necessity of retraining and improvement of professional skill of workers of system of the Ministry.

9.4. **Институционализация процесс стратегирования**

Now offers in the basic strategic directions of social policy are developed by interdepartmental working group which structure includes representatives of the interested state bodies and civil sector.

Ministry KR on social protection of the population basically works, in a greater degree as the subject - the executor of policy, than as the subject formulating Strategy. Function of the Ministry in sphere of social protection is limited by development of political tools, such as the legislation, maintenance with the information, programming, and also realization of policy.

Absence of system стратегирования the basic directions of social protection has led to occurrence of " crisis management » in development of Strategy when representatives of the interested state bodies are involved in development of Strategy, the international organizations and civil sector.

For maintenance of the system approach it is offered to create at the ministry the Center of the analysis and стратегирования systems of social protection which functions will include development of strategic offers on development of system of social protection, carrying out of the research works directed on revealing of lacks of operating system and development of recommendations on its improvement, development of offers on increase of potential of employees of system of social protection, development of offers on forecasting on brief, средне-the long-term periods.

Highly skilled experts will be involved in work of the center, including international.

9.5. **Information work with the public**

During an epoch of an information society of representation of people about the world and occurring processes appreciably are formed by various channels of information space which year from a year extend. For last 20 years of development of our state there were cardinal changes of mechanisms of rendering of the social help to citizens. The new legislative base which has legally fixed principles of equality of all organizational-legal forms of carrying out of social policy was generated and has recognized the right to existence in social sphere of not state organizations. There was a gradual redistribution of the responsibility between participants of social attitudes that has led to that the part of powers and the objects of social sphere before belonged the enterprises, has been transferred to bodies of regional authority and local self-management. Earlier during an epoch of the USSR, principles of distribution of all social blessings and services, have generated steady representation of people that all social problems solved the state has led to eradication of stimulus of personal activity and initiative, has weakened ability of the person to protect itself, including in social sphere.

Sharp decrease in efficiency of institutes of social protection at a stage of development of the sovereign state has been based on absence of integrated approach (dissociation) and decrease in addressing, granting guaranteed by the state соцзащит. The small volume had been gave the information for a wide audience of the population concerning what social benefits and services are given and in what bodies it is necessary to address for their reception. If to consider, that the population requiring the social help concern to a population elderly and lonely people, invalids, children who have appeared in a difficult vital situation, needy families and other vulnerable categories of people it is possible to tell, that by virtue of vital circumstances, a material prosperity, a level of individual and psychological development not many of them are focused enough in modern norms of the right to social protection. The given categories of citizens cost in not equal conditions in receptions of the information, in comparison with other categories of the population as some widely used modern channels of transfer of the information of them are inaccessible to many. To vulnerable layers of the population it is frequent, as has shown an expert, it is convenient to receive the information at аудиальной communications that has made preferable to them channels of reception of the information in the form of conversation, headings of a format "questions-answers", теле- and радио-correspondence that has led to increase of trust and perception of mass-media and the organization of civil sector as to the basic bodies social адвокации in имиджевом the plan.

The services of the country providing the social help to the population gradually lost position, as the basic source giving the authentic, qualitative and clear information. Insufficient communication skills of workers of consulting divisions of services of social protection, their insufficient security information-educational materials adapted for the population (booklets on кырг яз) and practically, absence qualified ПП and mass-media of support of department have led to that people began to receive the information несистематично, more often not from experts соцзащиты. A similar situation should it will be reflected in positive image of the ministry of social protection of the population and *to the state* as a whole. One of channels of maintenance with the information the Web-site of the ministry where too there are difficulties, such as not conformity to modern technical requirements and the insufficient adapted information saturation. Besides tools of interactive dialogue are not stipulated.

Prompt development of the mass media having paramount value at formation of representations of people about those either other facts or events, is necessary understanding of that huge role which plays competently built is information-имиджевая the party of social policy государтсва.

Considering, that duly and full illumination of innovations of social policy of the state, questions of the rights and guarantees on reception of social protection of the population is one of the major problems of the state necessity of maintenance of the wide public as conditions of free, transparent and operative access to the information of the given category acts.

For achievement of the maximal information scope of the population complex information strategy is necessary for correction stereotypic восприятий and to efficiency of social policy, especially regions, at a level of public opinion that should result in gradual change of the attitude of the population for activity of subjects of social work, a recognition of necessity for occurrence of new functions in a trade of the social worker and to becoming of institute of social protection of the population representing predicted results of work in given area.

The basic problems of communicative and information work:

- Insufficient information scope
- Equipment of the press-service is required
- Weak communication with regional mass-media and the press-services;
- The resource of distributing printed materials is insufficiently used;
- There is no mechanism of monitoring of public opinion
- There is no regular_information interchange_for mass-media with public organizations and departments
- Insufficient professionalism of journalists in illumination of the given subjects;

9.5.2 Purpose of media-strategy – is duly informing the population on the rights and guarantees, and also given services of social protection through forming of effective communications with mass media and public relations.

9.5.3. Problems in realizations of information strategy of social protection of the population:

1. *The organization of regular informing of citizens:*
 - *About activity of ministry KR on social protection of the population;*
 - *About given social benefits and social services to needy families;*
 - *About given social benefits and social services to older persons;*
 - *About given social benefits and social services to persons with the limited opportunities of health;*
 - *About given social benefits and social services to children who have appeared in a difficult vital situation*
 - *Social rehabilitation of persons from group of risk*
2. *The organization of partner communications with institutes of a civil society, creation of system of a feedback;*
3. *Formation of the confidential public opinion encouraging the reference at difficult vital situations in the state bodies of social protection for reception of support through informing of citizens about work of social workers. (a role and functions of bodies of trusteeship);*
4. *Informing on the humanitarian help and волонтерского movements;*

Subtasks:

- a) *The organization of the mechanism of granting of the information from divisions MSZN, departments, НПО in the Kirghiz and Russian languages*
- b) *The organization of partner communications with institutes of a civil society, creation of system of a feedback;*
- c) *Development of cooperation with regional mass-media and public organizations for wide informing the population at a regional and regional level.*
- d) *Achievement of an information openness and transparency by means of a WEB-site.*
- e) *Formation of the journalistic pool which was professionally taking up in mass-media questions of social protection of the population.*

9.5.4. For successful realization of the purpose of media - definition of the basic groups of the media-information, focus-groups, channels of transfer and methods of their granting is necessary for strategy.

Focus-group:

- The population as a whole
- НПО
- Departments, МСУ
- Vulnerable groups of the population
- MASS-MEDIA

The basic channels of transfer:

- Mass-media (printed and electronic)
- WEB-site of the ministry
- Actions, media-campaigns
- Information distributing material
- Social workers, public receptions

Problems in realizations of information strategy of social protection of the population:

1. *The organization of regular informing of citizens:*

- *About activity of ministry KR on social protection of the population;*

Actions:

- Regular accommodation of the information in mass-media and a site of the ministry of the reports, the accepted statutory acts with explanations, statistical data.
- Promotion a WEB-site of the ministry
- Media support of Strategy on social protection of mass-media, Booklets, the bulletin, соцработники
- Information stands in УСЗ, mail and др places of a congestion people (posters)
- Headings in newspapers (a corner соцзащиты), thematic transfer on radio and ТВ
- Creation of a communicative platform on a site
- Creation of a questionnaire on a site
- Preparation of the analytical information on work from mass-media

- *About given social benefits and social services to needy families;*

Actions:

- On a site of the ministry to place addresses and phones of services of social protection on the country (consulting departments)
- To give the step-by-step information on the rights and mechanisms of reception соцвыплат (a site and the booklet, rollers (ТВ, radio))
- In regional mass-media to provide regular performance of representatives УСЗ with explanations about purpose соцпособий
- The organization of distribution of booklets with the given information
- Carrying out of media-campaign with competition among journalists on measures of a possible output from poverty and social exception (microcrediting, opening of the business, employment)
- Information support of all spent actions (trainings, round tables and др)
- ПР - research of public opinion

- *About given social benefits and social services to older persons;*

Actions:

- To give the step-by-step information on the rights and mechanisms of reception соцвыплат and соцслугах (a site, the brochure « ... the elderly person », mass-media, social networks)
- The action by day of older persons (mass-media, a photo - an exhibition about older persons,
- Transfer of TV "From the bottom of the heart" (as Ыр-кече) (to deduce on traditional character)
- *Marathon together with electronic mass-media and public organizations (fund raising for elderly appeared in a critical situation)*
- Rollers directed on the valid attitude to older persons
- ПР – research
- Media-campaign on assistance on promotion of creation геронтологических and geriatric services

- About given social benefits and social services to persons with the limited opportunities of health;

Actions:

- Information support on promotion to connection to the convention on protection of the rights of invalids and its ratification (НПО, departments, mass-media)
- Access ЛОВЗ to infrastructures (interdepartmental media-campaign)
- The step-by-step information on the rights and mechanisms of reception соцвыплат and соцслуг (a site, the brochure, mass-media, social networks, rollers (ТВ, radio)
- Access ЛОВЗ to employment and formation (media-campaign)
- Participation ЛОВЗ in a public life of the country (mass-media portraits, sketches)
- The information on the rehabilitation centers and services in them (mass-media, НПО, brochures)
- Measures on integration ЛОВЗ into society (media-campaign)
- Illumination of cultural-sports actions together with public organizations, sports societies (mass-media, НПО)
- Preventive maintenance инвалидизации (НПО, МЗ, inspection on work)
- Competition among journalists

- About given social benefits and social services to children who have appeared in a difficult vital situation

Actions:

- Access to formation (mass-media)
- Children and work (media-campaign)
- Children homeless children (mass-media, НПО, соцработники, the action)
- The prevention social сиротства (competition among journalists)
- Family violence (media - campaign)
- Socialization of graduates of children's homes (the brochure on the rights, about a choice of a trade, the Open door together with educational establishments for children of children's homes and др)

- Social rehabilitation of persons from group of risk

Actions:

- Preventive maintenance of loss of habitation by persons

- On a problem of homelessness
 - Development of insurance culture of the population;
2. Formation of the confidential public opinion encouraging the reference at difficult vital situations in the state bodies of social protection for reception of support through informing of citizens to work of social workers. (*a role and functions of bodies of trusteeship*);

Actions:

- Social workers - имиджевая ПП campaign
- The state social order (the booklet about mechanisms of reception of the state order)
- Announcements about forthcoming competitions on росоцзаказу (a site, mass-media)
- Illumination of actions spent НПО under the state social order
- Informing on system of the humanitarian help, charity and волонтерского movements;
- The information on granting the humanitarian help
- Encouragement of charity
- The information about волонтерских movements and their activity about focus by groups

9.6. **Информационная system and the Database in system**

For today in computer system of the Ministry are introduced in operation and there are on support following software products:

- The automated workplaces («/about "Social") for experts of regional (city) services of social protection to destination and to payments of welfare payments and indemnifications (at a regional level filling databases is conducted).
- The monitoring system and executions of documents "АСКИД";
- The automated workplace of the bookkeeper and the cashier (1C Accounts department).

The WEB-site of the Ministry which is on a regular basis spent work on its support and updating is created.

The problems constraining development of information computer system of the Ministry.

1. One of the basic problems negatively influencing working capacity and development of information computer system of the Ministry, weak financing is. The financial assets incorporated in the budget on support of computer system it is allocated insufficiently.
2. The operating software and an existing database does not provide automation of activity of all divisions of the ministry.
3. Is absent centralized service and maintenance service of the computer equipment of all divisions of the Ministry.

Construction of uniform information system of the Ministry, allowing to unite operating and created databases of all structural divisions of the Ministry, in a uniform Databank.

Automation of activity of all structural divisions of the Ministry.

Ways of the decision

1. Construction of a uniform control system by process of use of information technologies in the activity of the ministry providing effective interdepartmental coordination of sold state programs and projects, their coordinated and взаимовязанное performance according to the basic priorities of social development (КИССП);
2. Granting to citizens and the organizations access to the open information on activity of the ministry, corresponding state information resources, including through a network the Internet;
3. Development of the uniform protected telecommunication infrastructure of the ministry, and the electronic environment of interaction providing an effective interdepartmental information exchange;
4. Increase in volumes, association and centralization of purchases of same production in sphere of information technologies in interests of the ministry for reception of effect of economy on scale;
5. Renewal of the centralized service of computer means in all divisions of the Ministry;
6. The organization of data exchange with other Ministries and departments;
7. Development of an information portal of the Ministry on social sphere, with granting information services to the population on network Internet;

Expected results

1. The statement of basic standards in sphere of use of information technologies in activity of the ministry;
2. Introduction of the information technologies providing for the ministry an opportunity of interactive information service of citizens and the organizations;
3. Connection of the ministry and its divisions to the uniform protected telecommunication infrastructure;
4. Integration of departmental information systems on the basis of the general standards and requirements within the limits of the general information space, maintenance of the effective and protected information exchange and electronic interaction of departments among themselves, with the population and the organizations;
5. Introduction of systems of electronic document circulation with use of the electronic digital signature in divisions of the ministry;
6. Introduction in the ministry and its divisions of complex information control systems of personnel, financial and material resources;
7. Providing of access of citizens to the information on activity of the ministry;
8. Maintenance of basic needs of the ministry in personal computers, servers, the peripheral equipment, local networks, in the base and applied license software;
9. Application of a network the Internet in activity of the ministry and its divisions

9.7. Construction of transparent system of social protection from influence of corruption

In 2005 the Kirghiz Republic ratified the Convention of the United Nations against the corruption, accepted by General Assembly of the United Nations on October, 31st, 2003. The given Convention is universal is international the-legal certificate containing a universal package of actions and rules which all the countries can apply to strengthening the rules of law and system of state regulation in the field of struggle against corruption.

Despite of acceptance of National strategy on struggle against corruption and a number of the norms accepted on realization of given strategy a level of corruption in bodies of the government, including in system of social protection remains high enough.

So, for the period with 2007 for 2010 internal auditor checks reveal financial infringements in system of social protection in the sum more than 12 million catfishes.

In spite of the fact that according to the current legislation delivery of documents on registration of social payments should be made free of charge, there are facts when from the applicant demand monetary compensation. It is important, that separate citizens offer a bribe at this or that level to avoid red tape

For maintenance of a transparency of system of social protection and decrease in a level of corruption in sphere of administration and public finances it is planned:

- To lead the analysis of working processes in social sphere with the purpose of revealing of corruption zones;
- Perfection of internal system of an estimation and monitoring **of a system effectiveness** of social protection;
- Ordering the checks spent in system of social protection, supervising and fiscal bodies;
- To carry out rotation (moving) employees of system of social protection;
- Introduction of system of improvement of professional skill of employees of system of social protection;
- Introduction of corporate information system of social protection;
- Publication of reports on execution of budgets of all levels, and also materials of auditor checks;
- Regular carrying out of public hearings on formation of program budgets and efficiency of their use at all levels (it is possible on OHC);
- Regular illumination in mass media questions of granting of services by the state bodies of anticorruption actions (stands, telephone hotlines).