

Decentralization processes at Mady Ayil Okmotu since 2000: Facts and Practices.

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- 7. Conclusion & Recommendations:



1. Short info about the presenter:

- ▶ MS holder in Regional Development Planning and Management
- ▶ Planner, deputy head at State seed producer cooperative “Kurmanzhan Datka”



2. Short info on Mady ayil okmotu (municipality):

- ▶ Ayil Okmotu is the lowest administrative and executive body in rural Kyrgyzstan.
- ▶ Established in 1996, 11 villages
- ▶ Administratively located close to Osh city, 8km and 25km from Karasuu rayon administration
- ▶ Territory: 21123km²
- ▶ Close to 30,000 population
- ▶ Budget: 32million soms, between 50-60% received by the central government



3. Definition and Research Question:

- ▶ Decentralization simply understood as...
 - “giving functions and responsibilities to local level”
- ▶ How far we should go by applying this definition in order to understand decentralization process in K?



3. Definition and Research Question... continued

- ▶ Central criteria was to look how local ordinary villagers understand the decentralization!
- ▶ 1. **social aspect** :→ obtaining necessary documents :
- ▶ 1) passport, birth & marriage certificate;
- ▶ 2) documents to get credit or loans such as place of residency, family members, property certificates;
- ▶ 3) social assistances such as pension, child and other allowances, government allowances for handicapped people, etc



3. Definition and Research Question... continued

- ▶ **2. administration and politics:** elections, school and kindergarten and hospital related issues,
- ▶ **3. economic and infrastructure aspect:**
 - ▶ - water, energy and road infrastructure,
 - ▶ - local budget
 - ▶ - local tax (show level of corruption)
 - ▶ - tenders, grants both central government and donor



4. Decentralization process between 1996-2010:

- ▶ Properties transferred to the account of State seed producer cooperative
- ▶ - more than 1000 machinery such as tractors with its installments, trucks, harvester, etc
- ▶ - up to 500 properties such as houses, buildings, shops, etc
- ▶ - use of municipality as a tool or instrument of fear to control wider population



5. Decentralization process since 2010 until now:

- ▶ Younger cadres of previous government officials took municipality...
- ▶ Budget manipulation ...
- ▶ Grants and projects ...
- ▶ Elections ...
- ▶ Administration as a tool of fear ...



6. Decentralization process in Chile and South Korea:

- ▶ Decentralization means corruption in Chile...
- ▶ Late arrival of decentralization in South Korea.....



7. Conclusion

- ▶ Reform on government institutions
 -As a tool for demonstrations and government initiated wag reforms to slow protests...
 - reform is....
- ▶ Big gap on current research on decentralization.....
- ▶ Decentralization as a tool of corruption



7. Recommendations:

- ▶ Integrating decentralization process with centralized system of governance
 - division of administration (solving local issues) with service provision (documents) to population
 - analysis of local culture and politics, i.e. how rural or urban community works....
- ▶ Developing long term government institutional reform
Continued by the next administration



▶ Thank you for your
attention!!!!

