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Institute for War and Peace Reporting

**Survey of the level of  
integration between the media  
and human rights organizations  
in solving problems relating to  
the protection of Human Rights  
in Kyrgyzstan**

Baseline Survey

**Bishkek, 2015**

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## **INTRODUCTION**

To determine the starting situation for the project «Creating a culture of investigative journalism to promote democratic reform: linking human rights organizations, public institutions and the media», funded by the European Union and the Government of Norway, the Representative Office of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting in Kyrgyzstan conducted a survey among representatives of the media and human rights defenders from February to April 2015.

The aim of the survey was to determine the level of partnership between the media and human rights organizations in solving problems relating to the protection of human rights, how human rights organizations use the media as a tool to expand their audience and strengthen the impact of their message. In addition, the survey was an attempt to determine the opportunities for cooperation between the media and human rights organizations in conducting investigative journalism.

The survey was conducted using a special software to create an online questionnaire Survey Monkey. The questions were compiled in accordance with the objectives of this survey in the framework of the goals and objectives of the project. Details of this survey were widespread by the IWPR office in Kyrgyzstan through social networks, publications, on [www.cabar.asia](http://www.cabar.asia) website, as well as through personal letters to partner organization. In total, 19 NGOs and 22 journalists from all regions of Kyrgyzstan participated in the survey.

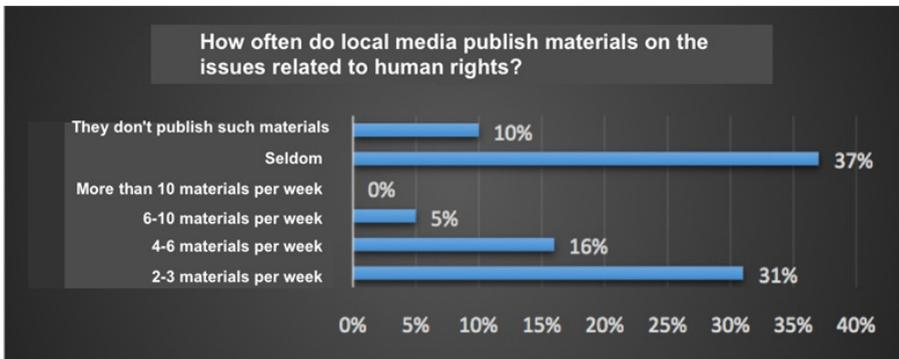
The survey was divided into two thematic units. The first unit was aimed at determining the level of interaction between NGOs / human rights organizations with the media; a second unit was aimed at studying the quality of investigative journalism in Kyrgyzstan.

# I. RELATIONS OF THE MEDIA AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL / human rights organizations in the Kyrgyz Republic

To determine the level of interaction between the media and human rights defenders/NGOs, surveys were conducted among human rights defenders / NGOs and among the media separately. Questions for human rights defenders /NGOs (1.1.) were aimed at determining the quantity and quality of published materials on human rights topics, their subjects, ways of NGOs' relationships with journalists and the frequency of their cooperation, etc. Questions for the media (1.2.) were aimed at determining the relevance of topics of NGOs' activities, frequency of appearance in the media, the level of interest of journalists in collaboration with human rights defenders, as well as ways to improve it.

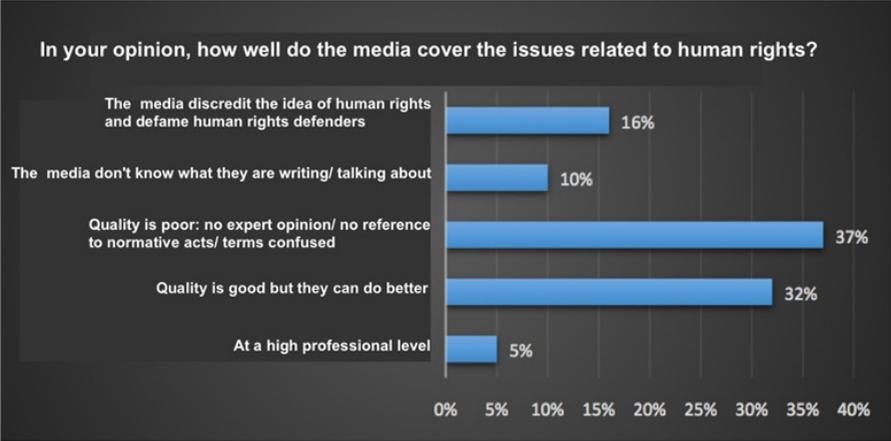
## 1.1. Analysis of the survey results among representatives of human rights organizations

1. When asked the question of how often the local media published materials on topics related to human rights, 37% of representatives of local human rights organizations answered - "rarely"; 31% of respondents said that no more than 2-3 materials were published per week, and, according to 10% of the respondents, local media did not publish materials on human rights topics at all. Only 5% of respondents believe that the local media published 6-10 materials on human rights issues per week; and 16% of human rights defenders talked about 4-6 materials per week.



2. When asked the question of how well the media covered human rights issues, only 5% of respondents said that the local media covered human rights issues in a highly professional manner. 32% of the surveyed said that the quality of coverage of human rights issues was average, and it

needed improvement. The remaining 63% of respondents are dissatisfied with the quality of coverage of human rights in Kyrgyzstan: 37% said that human rights are covered poorly, and the expert opinion is not used at all; 10% believe that the media do not know what they write about, and 16% generally think that the media discredit the idea of human rights and defame human rights defenders.

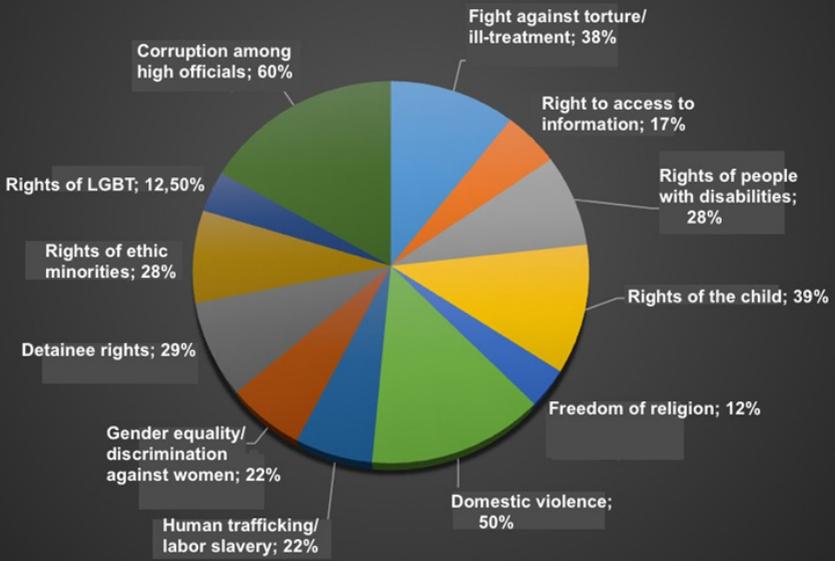


3. How topical is coverage of the following problems in Kyrgyzstan? Respondents evaluated answers on a five-point scale, where 1 is the least important factor, and 5 is the most important.

Thus, currently, most human rights defenders said that the issue of corrupt officials was the most topical (60%). Domestic violence was on the second place of the most pressing issues for coverage (50%). Equally important, according to human rights activists, is the coverage of issues such as the rights of the child (39%) and the fight against torture / ill-treatment (38%).

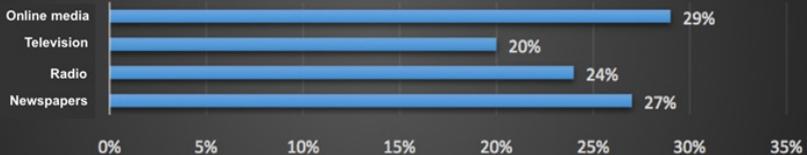
The relevance of lighting the rights of prisoners is in the fifth place (29%). The topics of the rights of national minorities and the rights of the disabled received 28% each. 22% of respondents assessed the relevance of the issues of gender equality / women’s discrimination and human trafficking / labor slavery by 5 points. According to 17% of human rights defenders, another acute problem for media coverage is the right to access to information. Only 12% of representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs believe that it is necessary to cover the issues of LGBT rights and freedom of religion.

### How topical is media coverage of the following issues in Kyrgyzstan?



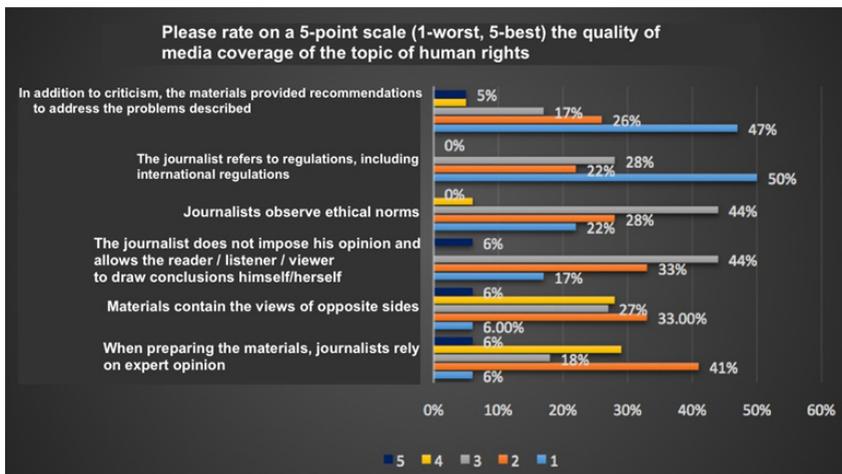
4. In response to a question about what kind of the media most often cover the issues relating to human rights, respondents noted that Internet publications most often highlighted the issues of human rights violations (29%), followed by newspapers (27%), radio (24%). Television, according to the respondents, covered the issues of human rights very seldom (20%).

### In your opinion, what media are more likely to cover the issues relating to human rights?



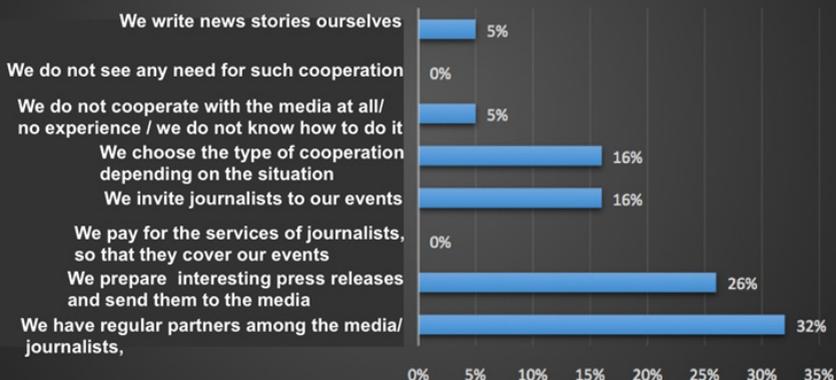
5. Evaluating the quality of media coverage of topics related to the violation of human rights, 50% of representatives of local human rights organizations said that the journalists did not refer to the regulations, including international regulations. 47% of human rights defenders noted

that the materials on human rights issues did not have recommendations how to address the problem described and contained criticism. 22% of respondents believe that journalists in covering human rights activities do not comply with the ethical standards. The fact that they impose on the audience their opinion, do not give the audience any opportunity to make their own conclusions, was noted by 17% of respondents. The fact that journalists do not rely on the opinions of experts when making materials on human rights issues was noted by 6% of human rights defenders. 6% of respondents said that the materials on human rights issues did not contain the opinion of opposite parties.



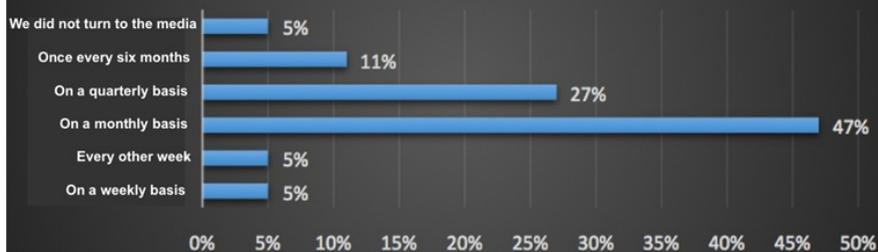
6. Answering the question of how they cooperate with the media, 32% of human rights defenders responded that they had regular partners among the media and journalists. 26% of respondents indicated that they interacted with the media through the creation and distribution of press releases. 16% invite journalists to their events. Also, 16% of representatives of local NGOs responded that they select the method of cooperation depending on the situation. 5% of human rights defenders and NGOs write their own news reports. Only 5% of representatives of local human rights organizations do not cooperate with the media, as they have no experience and they do not know how to do it.

## How do you cooperate with the media?



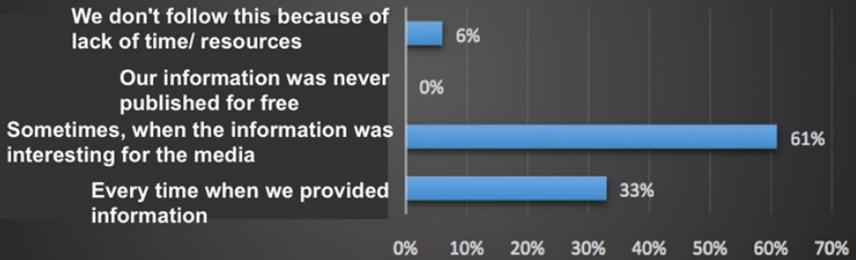
7. During the survey, 47% of representatives of human rights organizations said that in 2014, they turned to the media with a request for publication on a monthly basis. 27% of the respondents turned to the media on a quarterly basis, and 11% - only once in six months. 5% of respondents said that they did not turn to the media in 2014 at all. 5% of the respondents turned to the media once a week or every other week.

## How many times did you or your organization turn to the media with a request to publish some information in 2014?



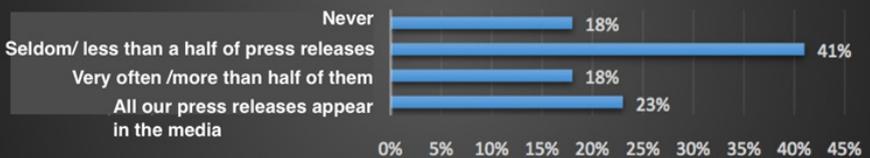
8. According to 61% of representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs, the media published information for free only when it was interesting for them. 33% of respondents said that the media published information for free whenever they provided it. 6% of respondents do not watch whether the media published information for free because of lack of time or resources.

### How often did the media publish your information for free?



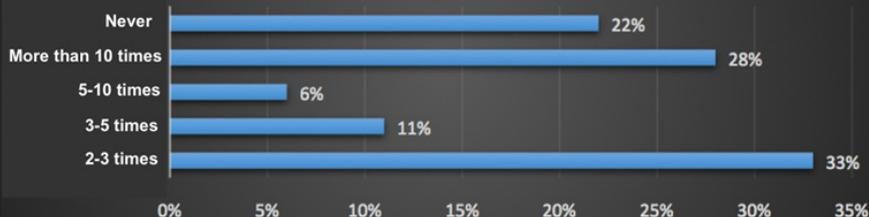
9. Answering the question of how often press releases of human rights organizations appeared in the media, 41% of respondents noted that it happened relatively seldom (less than half of the sent press releases). 18% of respondents believed that more than half of distributed press releases were published in the media. 23% of respondents believe that all the distributed press releases are published. According to 18% of representatives of human rights organizations, press releases never appear in the media.

### How often your press releases appear in the media



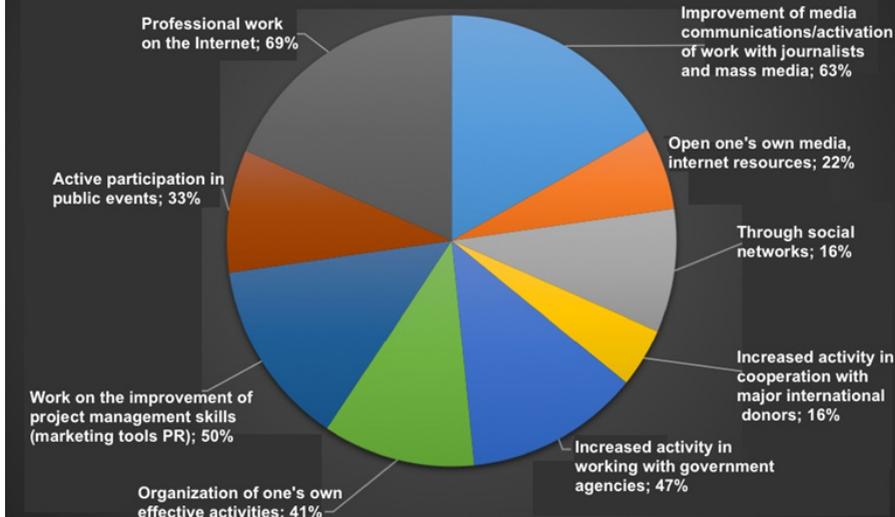
10. According to the survey, 33% of human rights activists believe that in 2014, the media turned to them for a variety of information for their publications 2-3 times. According to 11% of the respondents, the media turned to them 3-5 times in 2014. 6% representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs noted that the media turned to them for information 5-10 times in 2014. 28% of respondents answering the same question said that the media turned to them more than 10 times. 22% of the representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs said that the media did not seek any information from them.

How many times did the media address to you for information (comments, research, clarification of certain issues, expert opinion, ideas, etc.) for their publications in 2014?



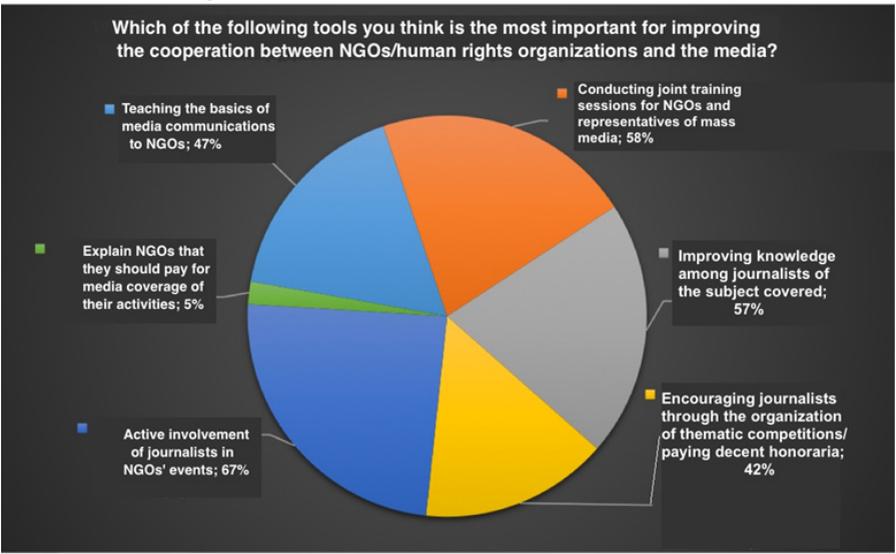
11. In a survey among human rights defenders, there have been identified necessary actions to raise awareness of the audience about issues related to the protection or violation of human rights. Thus, according to 69% of the respondents, to deliver information to the audience, it is necessary to strengthen the professional work on the Internet. 63% of respondents said that it was necessary to improve media communications, to intensify the work with journalists and the media. 50% of respondents believe that in order to raise awareness of the audience, it was necessary to work on improving project management skills (to use marketing tools, PR). The need to increase the activity of working with government agencies was

Assess the effectiveness of the following methods for reporting problems related to the protection /violation of human rights to the public



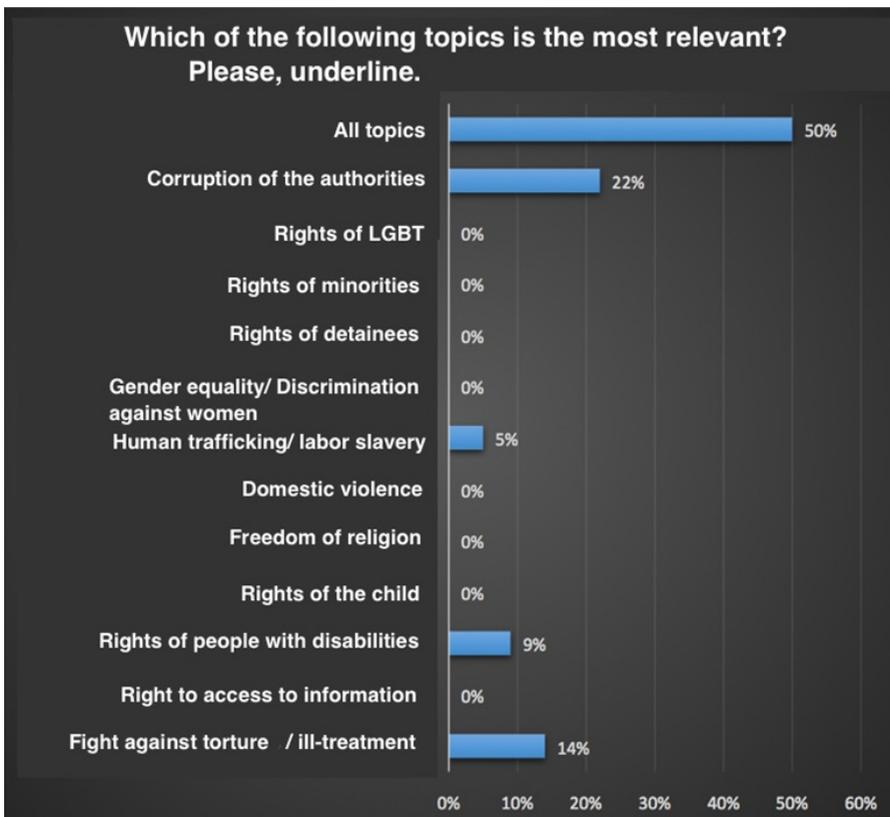
noted by 47% of respondents. 41% of NGOs / human rights organizations believe that the organization of effective interventions can contribute to the awareness. According to 33% of the respondents, awareness of the public can be raised through active participation of the media in public events and information dissemination through social networks. 22% of survey participants believe that the creation of their own media or Internet resource will promote the awareness. 16% of respondents believe that it is necessary to increase the activity of cooperation with major international donors.

12. According to 67% of representatives of human rights organizations, the most important tool for improved cooperation between NGOs /human rights activists and the media is the active involvement of journalists in the activities organized by NGOs. 58% of human rights activists believe that a very efficient tool to improve cooperation is to conduct joint trainings of the media and NGOs. Also, 57% of respondents were in favor of a tool such as increased knowledge of journalists on the subject covered. 47% of respondents believe that cooperation between the NGOs and the media can be improved through teaching the basics of Media communications to NGOs. 42% of representatives of human rights organizations believe that the collaboration can be improved by encouraging journalists through thematic competitions and decent honoraria. 33% of respondents indicated that one of the tools to improve cooperation might be an explanation to NGOs that they should pay for media coverage of events.

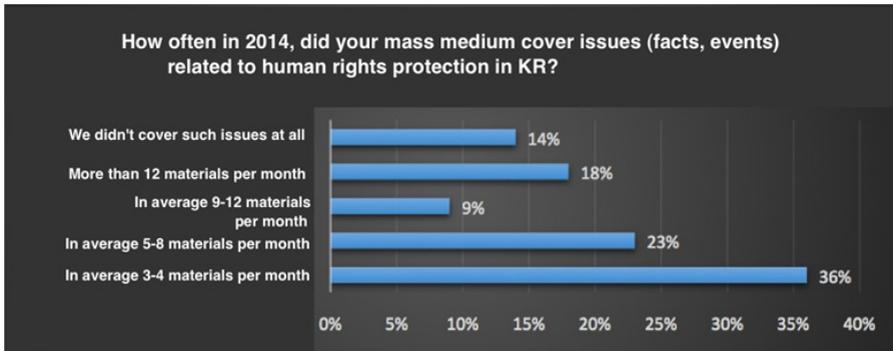


## 1.2. Analysis of the survey among representatives of the media

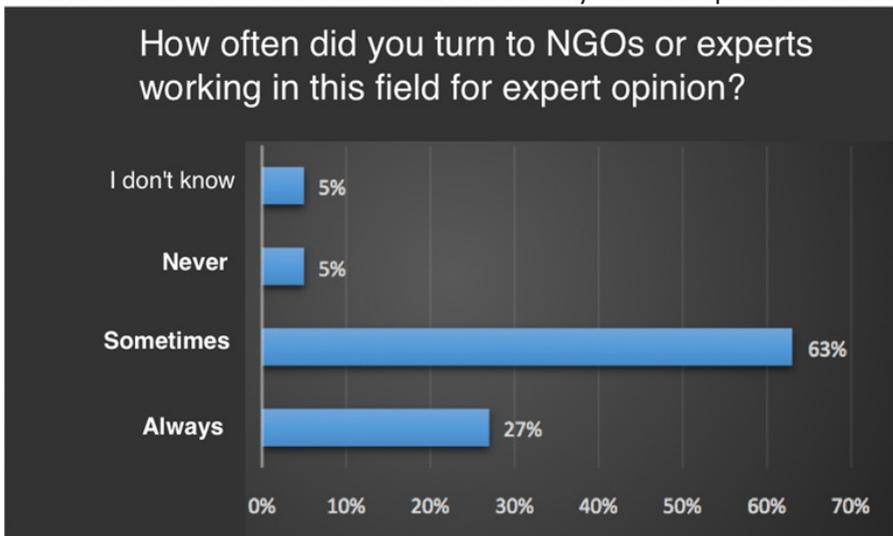
1. When asked a question about what topic is most relevant for coverage, 50% of the media representatives pointed out that all topics presented in the questionnaire were important (the corruption of the authorities, LGBT rights, minority rights, prisoners' rights, gender equality / discrimination against women, human trafficking /labor slavery, domestic violence, freedom of religion, the rights of the child, rights of people with disabilities, the right of access to information, the fight against torture /ill-treatment). According to 22% of the respondents, the most urgent topic is the corruption of the authorities, followed by the fight against torture/ill-treatment (14%). 9% of respondents consider the topic of violations of the rights of people with disabilities the most relevant for coverage in the media. Human trafficking/ slavery labor was at the last place in terms of relevance (5%).



2. Assessing the frequency of materials on human rights in 2014, only 18% of media representatives noted that more than 12 materials per month were published in their media. 9% of respondents said that their media published from 9 to 12 materials covering issues related to the protection of human rights. According to 23%, their media published in average 5 - 8 such materials per month. 36% of respondents said that they published 3 to 4 materials covering human rights violations. 14% of respondents said that they did not write or make reportage about issues related to violation of human rights at all.

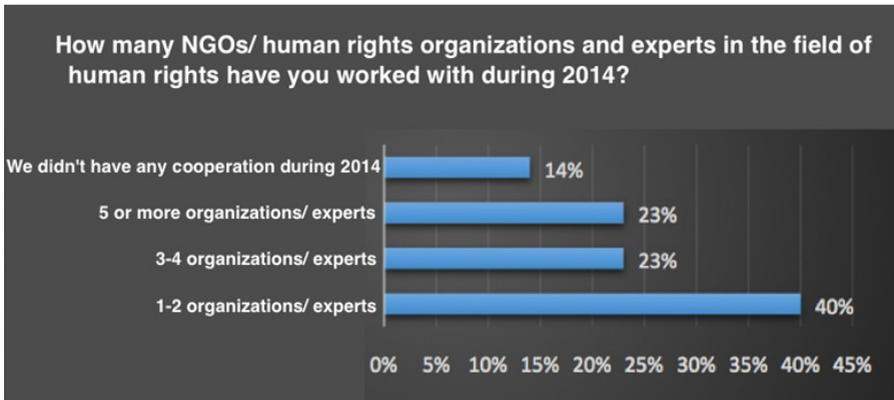


3. The survey found that only 27% of representatives of the media always sought the expert opinion of NGOs or experts working in this field, when working on materials on human rights. 63% of respondents said that they turned to the NGOs for advice sometimes. Only 5% of respondents never



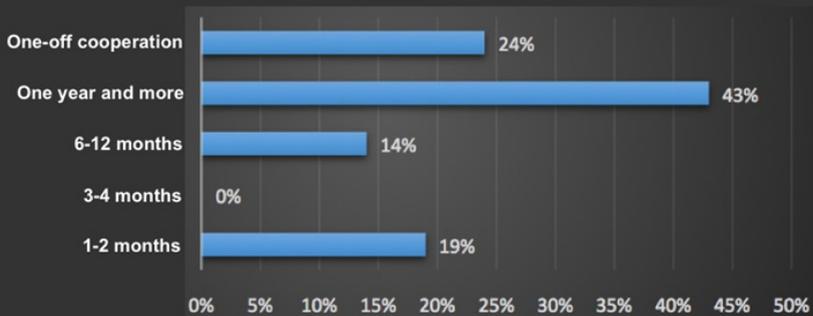
turned to NGOs for expert opinion. 5% of respondents found it difficult to answer this question.

- 4. Speaking about the number of non-governmental/ human rights organizations, experts, with whom representatives of the media cooperated during 2014, concerning human rights issues, 40% of respondents said that they cooperated with 1-2 organizations/ experts. 23% of the representatives of the media cooperated with 3-4 organizations/ experts, and 23% of the respondents worked with 5 or more organizations/ experts. 14% of the representatives of the media did not cooperate with NGOs/ human rights organizations, as well as experts in the field of human rights, at all.



- 5. When asked about the duration of the cooperation with the NGOs/ human rights organizations, as well as with experts in the field of human rights, 43% of media representatives noted that the cooperation lasted during a year or longer. 14% of respondents said that cooperation lasted from 6 to 12 months, 19% of respondents worked with human rights activists and experts during 1-2 months. 24% of media representatives noted that cooperation with NGOs / human rights organizations and experts in the field of human rights was a one-off.

How long does your cooperation with human rights/  
non-governmental organizations and experts  
in the field of human rights last?

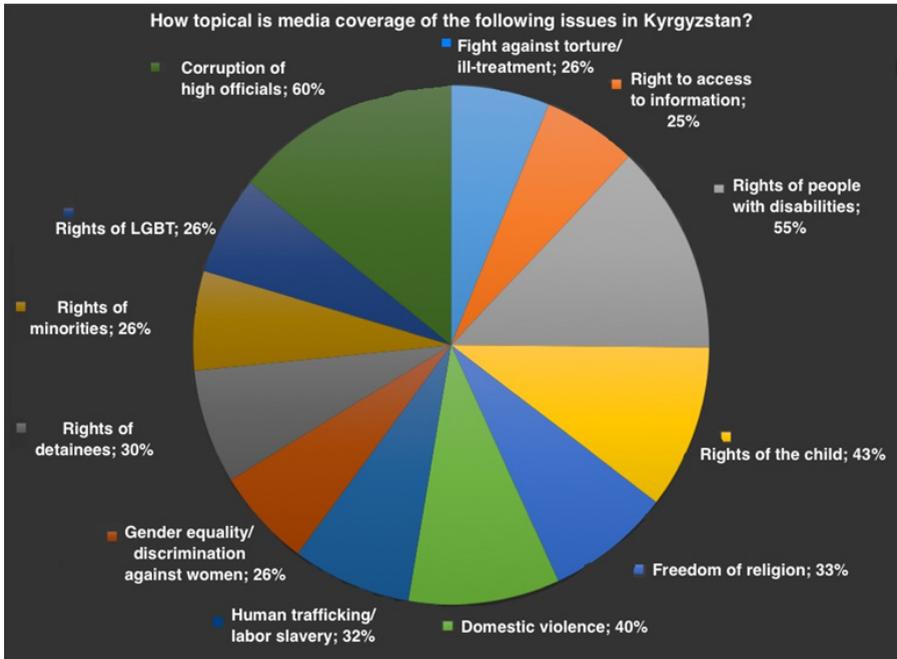


6. How topical is media coverage of the following problems in Kyrgyzstan? Respondents evaluated answers on a five-point scale, where 1 was the least important factor, and 5 was the most important.

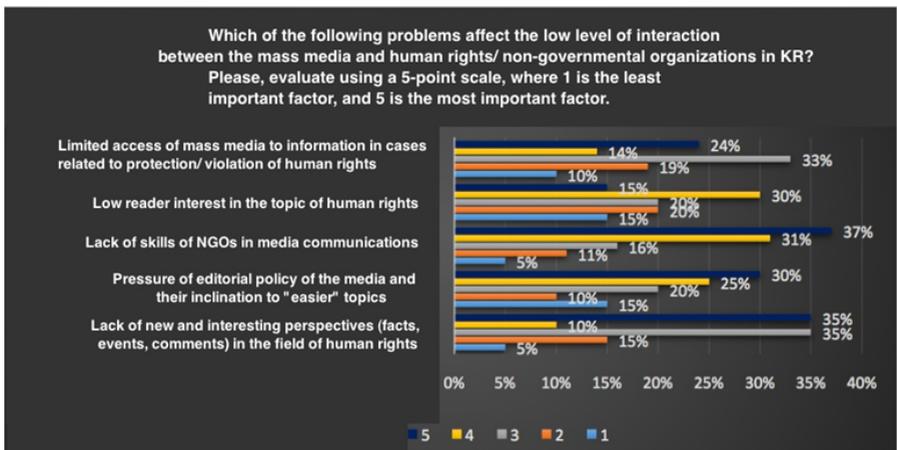
Thus, for the majority of representatives of the media, the most important issue for media coverage is the corruption of high officials (60%). The second most pressing issue, according to representatives of the media, is the rights of people with disabilities (55%).

Equally important, according to representatives of the media, is media coverage of issues such as the rights of the child (43%) and domestic violence (40%). The right to access to information was located on the fifth place (35%).

According to 33% of respondents, it is worth paying attention to the freedom of religion. 32% of respondents indicated the topic of human trafficking /labor slavery. Representatives of the media gave 5 points to the topic of the rights of prisoners. Themes such as LGBT rights, minority rights, gender equality / discrimination of women, the fight against torture / ill-treatment received 5 points among 26% of respondents. The relevance of media coverage of the right of access to information received 5 points among 25% of respondents.

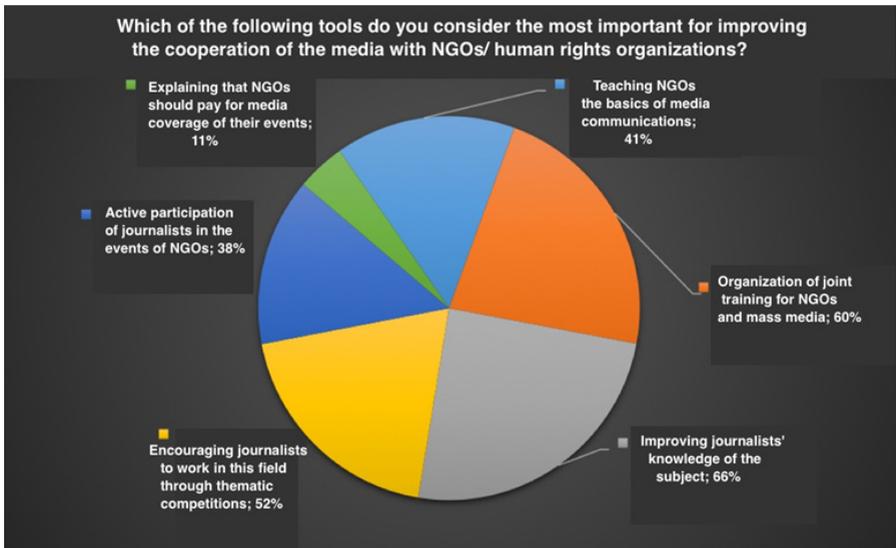


7. In assessing the problems that affect the low level of interaction between the media and human rights / non-governmental organizations, 37% of the media representatives pointed out that the main problem is the lack of good skills of NGOs in the field of media communications. 35% of respondents believe that the absence of new and interesting perspectives (facts, events, comments) in the field of human rights affects the level of



interaction. 30% of respondents were in favor of the idea that the pressure of the editorial policy of the media and their inclination to “easier” topics also affect the level of interaction. 24% of the media representatives referred to the limited access of the media to information on case studies related to the protection/ violation of human rights. 15% of respondents noted that the low interest of the reader in the field of human rights affects the level of interaction of media and human rights organizations.

8. During the survey, 66% of the media representatives pointed out that the most important tool for enhancing cooperation between the media and human rights organizations / NGOs was the improvement of journalists’ knowledge on the subject. 60% of respondents said that organization of joint training between the media and NGOs can contribute to their interaction. 52% of respondents believe that in order to improve the interaction, it is necessary to give journalists incentives through thematic competitions. According to 41% of the media representatives, to improve the interaction, NGOs should be taught the basics of Media communications. Also, 38% of respondents believe that the active participation of journalists in the activities of NGOs helps to improve the interaction. 11% of people believe that in order to improve the interaction, it is necessary to clarify to NGOs that they should pay for media coverage of their events.



### **1.3. Comparative analysis: interaction of human rights defenders and the media**

Most of the representatives of human rights / non-governmental organizations (60%) noted that the media rarely publish materials related to human rights issues. According to representatives of the media, in fact, these materials are rarely published in their periodicals, newspapers, online portals, etc. (36% of respondents said that there were 3-4 materials covering the violation of human rights per month. 14% of respondents indicated that they did not cover any issues related to the violation of human rights at all). According to human rights defenders, Internet publications publish materials aimed at highlighting human rights issues more often than other media.

63% of defenders of human rights are dissatisfied with the quality of media coverage of human rights issues in Kyrgyzstan. The survey also revealed major shortcomings in media coverage of human rights, according to human rights defenders: journalists do not refer to the legal acts (50%), materials contain criticism but do not include any recommendations for solving the described problem (47%), journalists do not respect ethical standards (22%).

Less than 40% of human rights organizations and NGOs cooperate with the media on a regular basis. 41% of survey participants from NGOs and human rights organizations have noted that disseminated press releases are published infrequently. More than half of respondents said that within a year, the media rarely turned to them for information in support of their publications.

Meanwhile, more than 60% of the media representatives pointed out that sometimes, they turned to human rights activists for information before publishing materials aimed at coverage of issues related to human rights. 43% of media representatives cooperate with human rights / non-governmental organizations during a year or even longer.

According to most of the interviewed representatives of the media, the main problems that affect the interaction between the media and NGOs are: the lack of good skills of NGOs in the field of Media communications, the lack of new and interesting perspectives (facts, events, comments) in the field of human rights, the pressure of the editorial policy of the mass media and their preference to write on "easier" topics.

The main instruments for improving the interaction of the media and human

rights / non-governmental organizations, according to human rights activists and media representatives, are: holding joint training sessions between the media and NGOs; improving knowledge of journalists on the subject covered; teaching the basics of Media communications to NGOs.

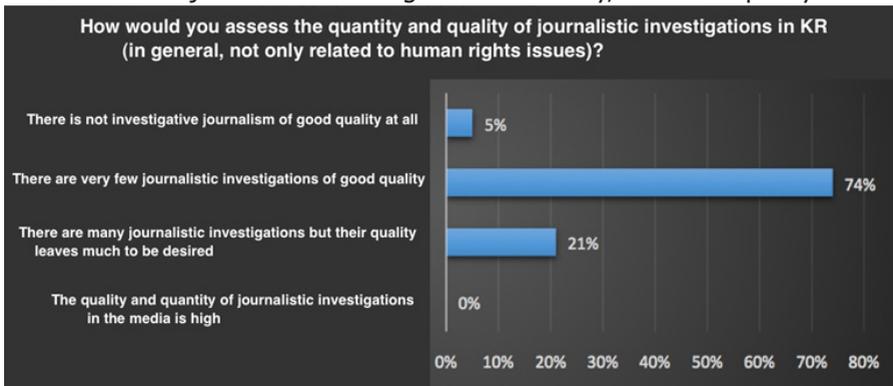
Representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs also believe that it is necessary to actively involve journalists in their own activities, while media workers have noted that one of the effective ways to improve communication is to encourage journalists through thematic competitions.

## II. STUDYING THE LEVEL OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM IN KYRGYZSTAN

To determine the level of investigative journalism in Kyrgyzstan, there were conducted separate surveys of human rights defenders/ NGOs and the media representatives. The questions were aimed at determining: the quality and quantity of published investigative journalism materials on human rights issues in the country; the difficulties journalists face when writing journalistic investigations; activities aimed at improving the quality of investigative journalism; the level of interest of NGOs and reporters in developing the investigative journalism.

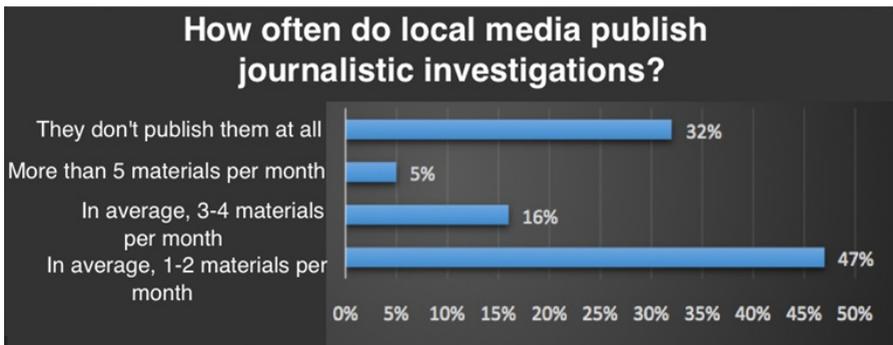
### 2.1. Analysis of the survey results among non-governmental / human rights organizations

1. In assessing the quantity and quality of investigative journalism in Kyrgyzstan, 74% of human rights defenders noted that the number of journalist investigations of good quality is very small. 21% of respondents believe that journalistic investigations are many, but their quality leaves

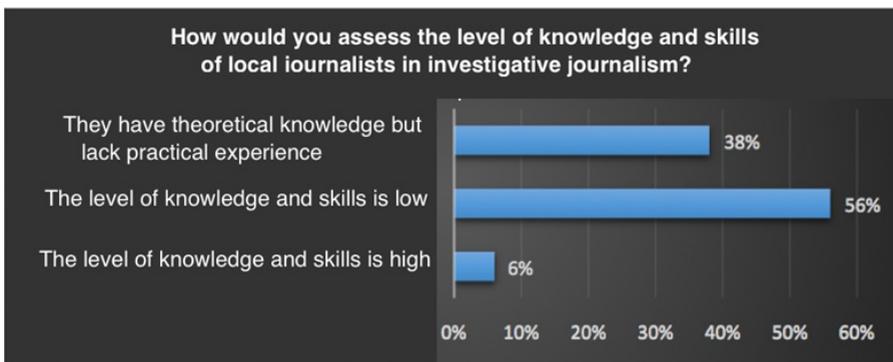


much to be desired. According to 5% of the representatives of human rights organizations, the media content in the KR does not have any high-quality investigative journalism at all.

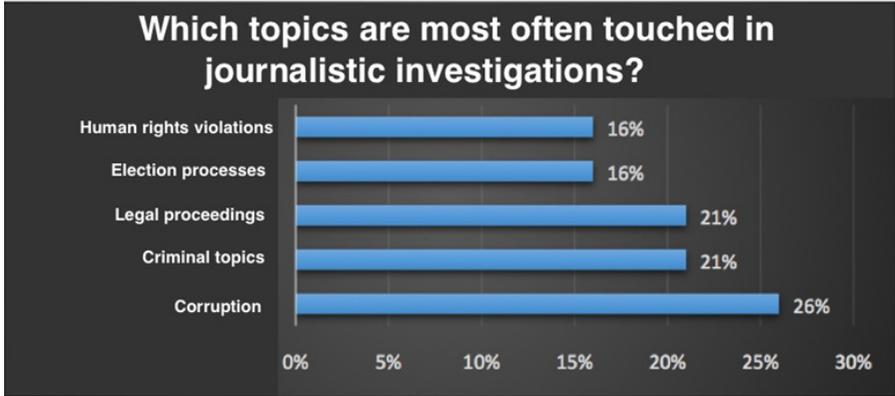
2. According to the survey, 32% of human rights activists believe that there is not investigative journalism in the KR at all. According to 47% of respondents, 1-2 materials are published in the media per month, 16% of respondents believe that 3-4 such materials are published per month, and only 5% of the representatives of human rights organizations have noted that more than 5 journalistic investigations are published per month.



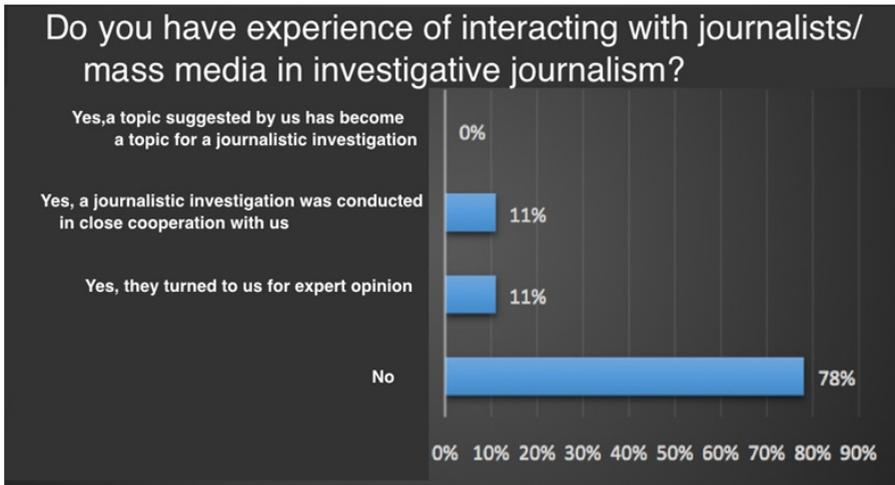
3. Assessing the level of knowledge and skills of local journalists in investigative journalism, 56% of NGO representatives pointed out that the level of knowledge and skills is very low, 38% of respondents believe that journalists have theoretical knowledge, but they lack practical experience, and only 6 % of respondents said that the level of knowledge and skills of journalists in this area is high.



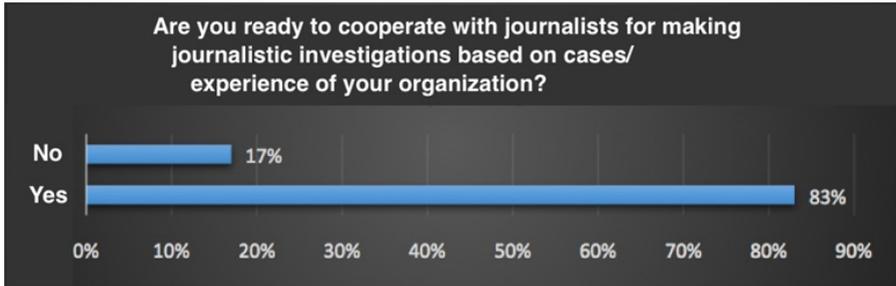
4. In response to a question about what topics most were often addressed in investigative journalism, 26% of human rights defenders noted that the most common topic is corruption. Criminal and judicial proceedings scored 21%, and 16% of respondents voted for topics related to human rights violations and electoral process.



5. In the survey, 78% of representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs noted that they had no experience of interaction with journalists, the media in investigative journalism. 11% of respondents said that the representatives of the media turned to them for expert opinion. 11% of respondents said that a journalistic investigation was carried out in close collaboration with human rights defenders.

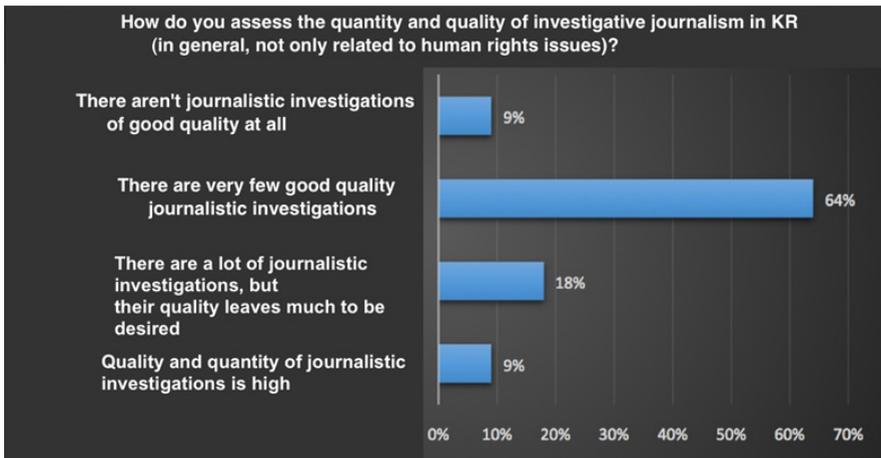


6. In response to a question about whether they are ready to cooperate with journalists to investigate, based on case studies of their organizations, 83% of representatives of human rights organizations responded positively and 17% negatively.



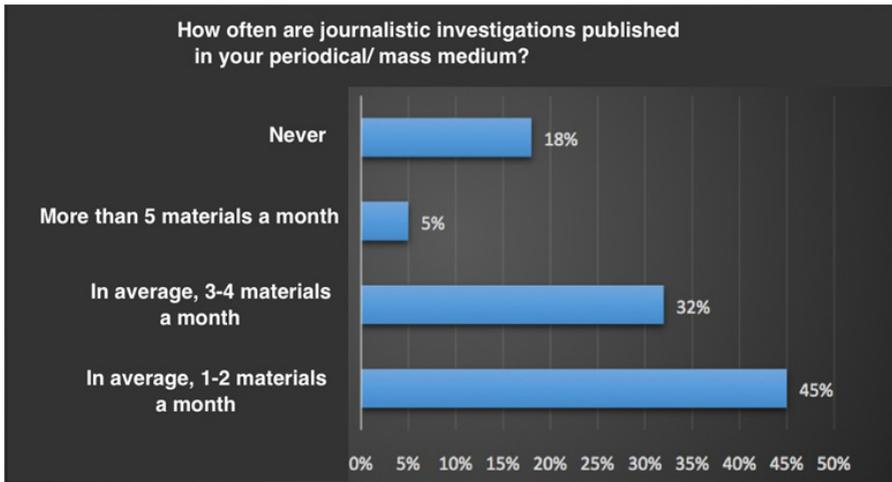
## 2.2. Analysis of the survey among representatives of the media

1. In assessing the quantity and quality of investigative journalism in the media of the Kyrgyz Republic, 64% of respondents said that the number of journalistic investigations with good quality is very small. 18% of media representatives believe that there are a lot of journalistic investigations, but their quality leaves much to be desired. According to 9%, the quantity and quality of investigative journalism, presented in the media, is high. 9% of respondents believe that there are not good journalistic investigation materials in the local media content at all.

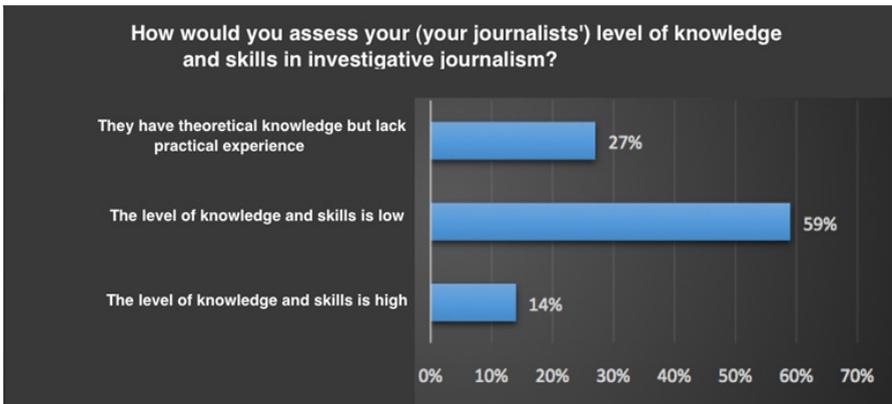


2. Assessing the frequency of publication of journalistic investigations in the media, where the interviewed journalists work or which they

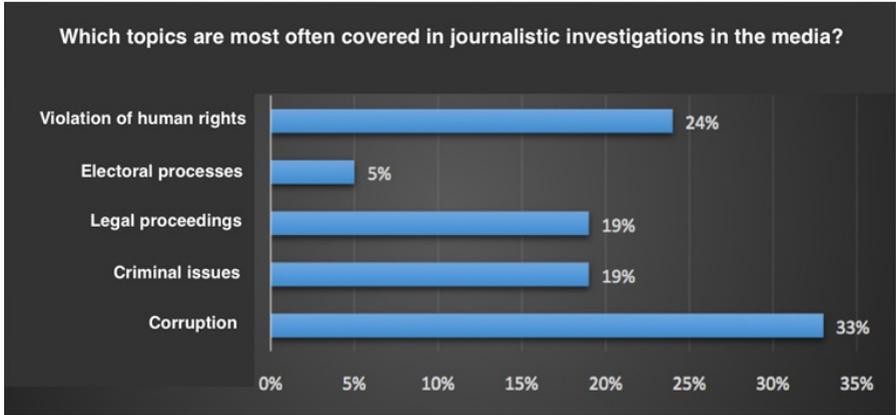
cooperate with, 45% of media representatives noted that such materials are published 1-2 times a month. 32% said that their media published 3-4 journalistic investigations a month. 18% of respondents said that journalistic investigations are not published at all. Only 5% of the media pointed out that their media published more than 5 journalistic materials.



3. The survey found that 59% of media representatives estimate the level of knowledge and skills of journalists in the field of investigative journalism as low, 27% of respondents said that journalists have theoretical knowledge, but they lack practical experience. The fact that journalists show a high level of knowledge and skills in conducting journalistic investigations was recognized by 14% of respondents.

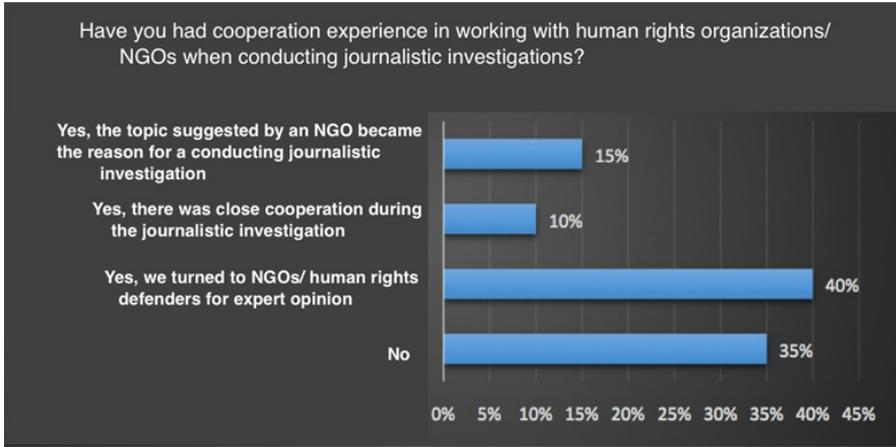


4. In response to a question about what topics are most often addressed in investigative journalism, 33% of media representatives mentioned the topic of corruption. 24% of respondents said that the investigative journalism is mostly about human rights violations. 19% of the media representatives said criminal issues and legal proceedings were the most popular. Only 5% of respondents believe that journalistic investigations often focus on electoral processes.



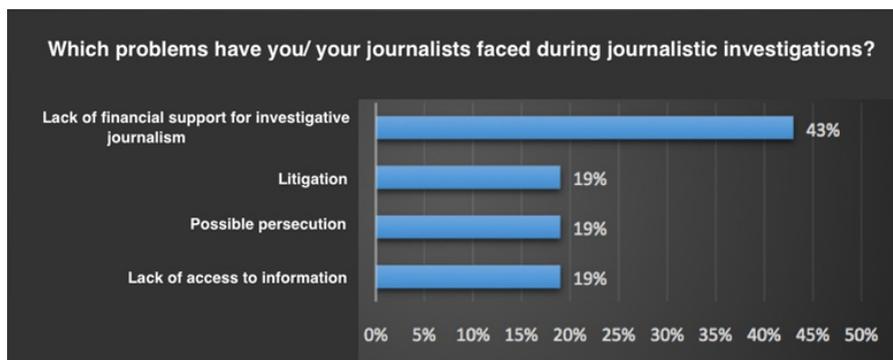
5. Responding to a question about the experience in working with NGOs/ human rights organizations in conducting investigative journalism, 40% of the media representatives said that they turned to NGOs/ HRDs (human rights defenders) for expert review.

35% of respondents answered this question negatively. According to 15% of the respondents, the theme proposed by an NGO became the



reason for conducting investigation. Only 10% said that the journalistic investigation was carried out in close cooperation with representatives of the NGOs / HRDs.

6. Speaking of the problems faced by journalists during investigation, 43% of respondents said that lack of financial support was the most pressing. Also, 19% of respondents said that one of the problems was litigation. Problems, such as possible persecution (19%) and lack of access to information (19%), were mentioned by other survey participants.



7. Answering the question of whether they were ready to cooperate with the NGOs/ human rights organizations to conduct journalistic investigations, 100% of respondents answered positively.

### **2.3. Comparative analysis: the level of investigative journalism in Kyrgyzstan**

74% of human rights defenders noted that the number of journalistic investigations of good quality is very low. Their assessment on this issue coincided with the views of representatives of the media (64%).

According to the majority of respondents (47% - human rights activists, 45% - media), investigative journalism materials are published in the media 1-2 times a month, which is a small fraction of the content.

56% representatives of NGOs/ human rights organizations have noted that the level of knowledge and skills of journalists in the field of investigative journalism is very low. Representatives of the media were even more strict to themselves, as 59% of the respondents believed that the level of knowledge and skills of journalists in this area is low.

The views of representatives of NGOs/ human rights organizations and media representatives on the question regarding the main topic of many journalistic investigations also coincided. Both groups noted that the main topic of investigations is corruption.

The evaluations regarding the interaction and cooperation were slightly different: 78% representatives of human rights organizations/ NGOs noted that they had no experience of interaction with journalists/ media at investigative journalism, meanwhile, 40% of the media representatives noted that they turned NGOs/ HRDs for expert review during investigation, 10% said that the journalistic investigation was carried out in close cooperation with representatives of NGOs / human rights organizations.

The survey also identified the main problems for the media in conducting investigative journalism. The main problem, according to most respondents, is the lack of financial support. Also important problems are: the lack of access to information, litigation, and possible prosecution.

83% of representatives of human rights organizations responded affirmatively to the question of willingness to cooperate with the media to conduct investigative journalism. 100% of respondents from the media also answered this question affirmatively.

## **CONCLUSION**

### **Media coverage of human rights in Kyrgyzstan**

The survey revealed that the media rarely publish materials related to human rights issues, not more than 3-4 times a month, at the same time, human rights activists and media representatives noted all topics related to human rights violations important for coverage.

Human rights defenders associate the lack of information materials on the topic of human rights violations with the unwillingness of journalists to cooperate. Only 33% of human rights defenders noted that the media published their information materials.

In addition, human rights organizations have estimated the quality of articles on human rights topics as very low. The majority of human rights defenders (63%) are not satisfied with media coverage of human rights issues in Kyrgyzstan. They believe this is because the media do not seek expert

opinion, do not refer to regulations, the materials have a lot of criticism and do not provide recommendations for solving the problem described, and journalists do not comply with the ethical standards and sometimes even discredit human rights defenders. Respondents from the media also confirmed that they sought expert opinion from the human rights defenders only sometimes. Basically, they have established contacts with only 1-2 defenders.

The survey identified the reasons for ineffective relationship between human rights defenders and the media. According to human rights defenders (59%), it is because the information they provide is not always interesting for the content of the media, their press releases are rarely reprinted in the media, and journalists do not come to public events and the press conferences on human rights topics.

In turn, according to most interviewed representatives of the media, the main problems that affect the interaction between the media and NGOs include poor skills of NGOs in the field of Media communications, the lack of new and interesting perspectives (facts, events, comments) in the field of human rights, pressure from the editorial media policy and their willingness to cover "easier" topics.

The main instruments for improving the interaction of media and human rights/ non-governmental organizations, according to human rights activists and media representatives, are holding joint training sessions between the media and NGOs; improving knowledge of journalists on the subject covered and teaching the basics of Media communications to NGOs.

Representatives of human rights organizations and NGOs also believe that it is necessary to actively involve journalists in their own activities, and media workers have noted that one of the effective ways to improve communication is to encourage journalists through thematic competitions.

## **Survey of investigative journalism in Kyrgyzstan**

Estimates of both groups of respondents agreed that the quality of investigative journalism in Kyrgyzstan was low, and that investigative journalism occupies a very small place in the local media content. According to the respondents, this is due to the fact that investigative journalism requires financial support, which journalists do not have today. The same respondents noted that local journalists have a very low level of skills and knowledge in the field

of investigative journalism, and media representatives had more criticism towards themselves in this respect (59%) than the NGOs (56%).

According to most respondents in Kyrgyzstan, the themes of journalistic investigations are associated with corruption and violation of human rights. At the same time, human rights activists believe that when making journalistic investigations, journalists do not turn to them for advice and case studies, although according to a little less than half of the journalists surveyed, they are working closely with human rights organizations and NGOs to develop investigative journalism.

This survey revealed that representatives of human rights organizations and journalists are willing to cooperate closely to develop investigative journalism on topics related to human rights violations. But to do this, according to them, it is necessary to raise the level of knowledge and skills of journalists in the field of investigative journalism.

