



COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL

**MAHALLA INITIATIVE PROGRAM
FOR UZBEKISTAN**

QUARTERLY REPORT

**October 1 – December 31, 2000
Submitted to USAID/CAR**

Grantees Name:	Counterpart International
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COUNTERPART INTERNATIONAL

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**The Counterpart Mahalla Initiative Program (MIP)
Fifth Quarterly Report: October – December 2000**

Table of Contents

I.	Executive Summary	Page 1
II.	Program Goals and Objectives	Page 2
III.	Program Impacts	Page 2
IV.	Activity Highlights.....	Page 4
V.	Lessons Learned.....	Page 7
VI.	Attachments	Page 9
	1. Training Matrix	
	2. MIP Grant Application Form	
	3. Grant Recipients	
	4. Initiative Articles	

1. Executive Summary

During the last quarter, the Mahalla Initiative Program (MIP) has continued to fulfill the objectives and activities set out in its workplan. Program activity has continued in the three initial target areas of Bukhara, Nukus and Kokand—representing the Karakalpakstan, Bukhara and Fergana Valley regions—as well as expanded into the Samarkand region. An MIP presentation kicked off the expansion of programming in Samarkand region. Mahalla representatives, NGOs and the hokimiat were acquainted with the goals and tasks of the program, as well as the further possibilities of projects in social partnership between mahallas, NGOs and the government there.

Participatory Community Appraisal (PCA) training workshops and Community Action Plan (CAP) exercises were held in Bukhara, Nukus and Kokand.

Three Local Grant Committee meetings were held at the Bukhara, Nukus and Kokand Support Centers, and two meetings of the Grant Approval Committees were held in Tashkent.

Two MIP staff meetings were held to review and revise program documents aimed at improving the procedures for the grant component. The Grant Application form for MIP grants was standardized to more closely reflect Counterpart's Community Action Grant Application form. It was also determined that 1) the current MIP training modules needed further refinement and 2) additional priority topics for NGO and mahalla representatives training needed identification.

The lessons learned through the MIP were shared during a regional PCA training workshop, held in Bukhara, for Counterpart Program Coordinators from the Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Participants not only went through the PCA process, but they had direct contact with the Bukhara Information and Culture Center, which had organized PCAs in four mahallas of Bukhara.

Roundtables were held by all Support Centers with the participation of local authorities, NGO and mahalla committee representatives, and journalists to share the results of MIP projects.

Information on several MIP projects was published by local newspapers, in issues of the Counterpart Initiative, and placed on CANGO.NET in English and Russian.

USAID representatives David Hoffman and Catherine Stratos visited the Nukus program in October. They met with representatives of 10 NGOs in Karakalpakstan for a discussion of issues facing NGOs in the region. Also during this visit the Karakalpakstan parliamentarian Chairman of the Committee of Science and Education conveyed his satisfaction with the program and Counterpart's work, emphasizing the importance and timeliness of the MIP program for the region. The USAID representatives visited several mahallans and their projects financed by the MIP program.

During this quarter new additions were made to the MIP management. Ara Nazinian was hired as a consultant to the program and will also assist in the integration of the MIP program into Counterpart's Phase III. Lola Abdusalyamova was appointed as the MIP Manager, with special responsibility for leading the integration process. The position of Program Assistant was replaced with that of a Monitoring and Evaluation Officer. The Program Assistant, Maria Gataullina, was appointed to this post.

2. Program Goals and Objectives

The goal of the MIP is:

To promote and provide opportunities for grassroots citizen empowerment, by establishing and strengthening linkages between NGOs and mahalla committees, and catalyze development of social partnership among these stakeholders.

The objectives are:

1. To increase the constituency for NGOs as acknowledged representatives of public opinion and effective partners with local communities in addressing self-defined community needs.
2. To foster the transformation of mahalla committees and other local administrative structures into effective two-way conduits for dialogue between citizens and government.
3. To establish sustainable collaborative linkages between NGOs and mahalla committees in the framework of Social Partnership.

3. Program Impacts

“Knowledgeable Mothers” Project Raises The Standard Of Mother And Child Self-Care In Namangan

In July-August 2000 the Namangan Children’s Fund provided an educational course for thirty-two young mothers and women of childbearing age in the Dambog mahalla. The course covered the basics of prenatal and antenatal self-care for mothers and their infants. Funding for the course was secured through the MIP grant component.

The high quality and pertinence of the course inspired requests from other mahallas in the city to organize such courses for women there on a fee basis. The course raised local awareness of natal care issues to the extent that when the oblast khokim learned of the course, he provided 3.5 million *sums* to a women’s day clinic at the Oblast Children’s Hospital to conduct continuing courses and repairs and purchase additional medical equipment.

Two “Knowledgeable Mothers” project staff members, who are also practicing medical personnel, received promotions with the state medical system as a result of the project and now are employed as the Women’s Clinic head doctor and as the Namangan Oblast Health Department for Mothers and Children Deputy Head.

New Markets And Clean Canals: The Outcomes Of Participatory Community Appraisal

By conducting a participatory community appraisal in the town of Kokand the MIP has directly improved economic opportunities, craft skills and improved environmental conditions for local residents. The residents of Kokand mahalla # 6 designed and financed a project to turn wasteland into a market that would provide residents with new working sites. In a second neighborhood, mahalla # 41, a new community center will train craftsmen and provide women’s job creation through a new sewing workshop. The mahalla committee has finished repairing the facility at its own expense and the Khokimyat Labor Department will pay for the masters/trainers and provide a student stipend. Lastly, in mahalla # 42 the PCA research spurred the director of a local water resource management organization (Sokh UMRK) provided 7 million *sums* to clean up a dirty canal in the mahalla’s territory. The city khokim has taken personal responsibility to make sure this canal is regularly maintained.

All of the above was made possible through partnership between the MIP and the Kokand branch of the Business Women’s Association (BWA). The BWA received PCA facilitators’ training and consultative and technical assistance from the Civil Society Support Center in Kokand, following which they carried out PCA research in mahallas # 20, 6, 5, 41, 42 in Kokand, and the village of

Mukimiy. The PCA results were presented to mahallas, local government and other interested representatives in six meetings/workshops, each attended by 20-25 persons, including the Deputy Khokim on women's issues, Kokand Branch of Labor Exchange personnel, and representatives from Health Inspection Department, the city Health Department and other NGOs.

Tuberculosis in Jondor District Treated Through The Association Of The Pediatricians Of Bukhara Region

The NGO Avitsenna (Association of Pediatricians of Bukhara Region) had traditionally been focused on the urban city of Bukhara, despite the fact that 75% of the population of the region is rural. After conducting PCA seminars and roundtables on rural area tuberculosis prevention, which included the Fund for a Healthy Generation, the Children's Fund and the Red Cross, a branch of NGO Avitsenna was opened in the Jondor district of Bukhara Oblast.

Opening a branch of NGO Avitsenna in the rural area made it possible to conduct public health education work among villagers who don't have the means to visit doctors and who are often suffer from tuberculosis. When 1300 persons, including 500 children, were examined in the Jondor district, medical personnel found undiagnosed and untreated TB carriers. The local hospital assisted Avitsenna by providing test analyses free of charge.

Avitsenna presented its project to the District Khokimyat representatives and doctors of the Central District Hospital. This collaboration with local government institutions allowed them to receive an extra 444,735 *sums* from the state budget to conduct medical checks of TB sufferers and others in Jondor district.

Embroidery Brings A Ten-Fold Increase In Women's Income In Gijduvan

Unemployment is one of the largest problems for Kudre village women in the district of Gijduvan (Bukhara Oblast). The MIP and Counterpart supported a project to provide women with training in traditional embroidering and organizing home-based work. Complementing this project the Narzullaev's Fund assist the women in getting raw materials and selling their products. Thirty-five women have been trained in the project and have brought in 20,000-24,000 *sums* to the family budget over a two-month time period. This is particularly remarkable since the average wage for women in the area is 2000-3000 *sums* a month. Other women have found the increased income potential as a strong incentive to learn embroidering through the project.

Disabled Children's Club Increases Volunteer Staff With Local NGO And MIP Assistance

Bukhara is home to some 8000 persons with disabilities, 49 percent of which are children. Often disabled children in Bukhara do not attend school or other public institutions, and instead spend their time at home. In 1999 at the Children's Library, a club for parents of disabled children and children with limited abilities was formed. Despite this development parents who visited the club with their children had to stay with them since there were no volunteers to look after the children.

In October the NGO Orzu received support from the MIP to repair and furnish three rooms where activities for disabled children were conducted. Club members actively sought volunteers from among the mahalla residents and local school No 8 students. The secondary school students participated in lessons on the rights of the disabled, which were conducted by club members. These lessons and other events attracted fifteen students as volunteer workers with the club's disabled children.

4. Activity Highlights

Mahalla Initiative Program Presentations

In November MIP presentations were made in Fergana and Andijan for the Deputy Khokim on Women's Issues and representatives of the branches of the Mahalla Foundation by MIP coordinator Bakhodir Umarxanov. The Khokimiyat and Mahalla Foundation representatives expressed their readiness to provide help and support, particularly with organizing the participation of mahalla committee leaders in MIP seminars and projects, as they were useful in instructing mahalla leaders how to work in the community.

A roundtable was conducted on December 26 in Samarkand to present the MIP program to mahalla leaders, NGOs representatives and government officials. Counterpart Country Director Soroush Javadi, MIP team members (Lola Abdusalyamova, Gulbahor Salimova, Maria Gataullina) and Zoya Salieva (Director of Bukhara Information and Culture Center) presented the program. Mr. Javadi presented the goals and objectives of the program while Ms Abdusalyamova introduced the training programs and technical assistance for NGOs and mahallas through the MIP. Lastly Ms Salieva talked about her experience in working with MIP and the successful partnership of the NGOs, mahallas and government in Bukhara Region.

Representatives of several Bukhara NGOs presented examples of their experience with MIP:

- Narzullaev's Fund presented the case of community mobilization in the village Kudre Gijduvan District to install water pipes,
- Jondor Branch of the Association of Pediatricians presented the work to prevent tuberculosis in Jondor District of Bukhara Oblast;
- Oydin Crisis Center presented the example of a training program on family conflict resolution for leaders of commissions set up by mahalla committees for this purpose; and
- Orzu Club gave an example of attracting resources and volunteers for organizing a club for disabled children.

Training Programs for NGOs and Mahalla Committees

During this quarter the MIP conducted twenty-nine trainings for NGOs and mahallas in 9 modules. See Attachment # 1 for further details.

In October a one-day workshop on "Stakeholder Analysis" was held in Tashkent for Support Centers Coordinators and NGO and mahalla representatives. Ara Nazinian, Lola Abdusalyamova and Maria Gataullina conducted the workshop. The goals of the workshop were to develop MIP material for eventual integration into Phase III and to train participants in the methods of stakeholder analysis.

In December two meetings were held in Tashkent with contract trainers. The purpose of these meetings was to improve the NGOs and mahalla training program. An analysis of the training program was carried out taking into account the specific activities of the MIP, and the following recommendations were made:

- Add the issue of registering local NGOs and other self-governing organizations to the module "NGO and Community";
- Include the MIP Application Form and increase the number of local examples in the module "Project Design"; and
- Incorporate the issue of taxation, in accordance with the Uzbek law, into the modules "Financial Sustainability" and "Financial Management".

The MIP and contract trainers also proposed inviting local NGOs to conduct training for mahalla committee leaders. Examples of potential training NGOs were:

- NGO Umidvorlik has a trainer’s manual on advocacy for women
- NGO Barkamollik conducts training on family conflict resolution for relevant mahalla committee commissions and women’s councils
- Tashkent Public Education Center has experience in organizing and conducting citizens’ forums
- The Association of Accountants and Auditors offers training on taxation.

During the meeting the MIP also devised the following procedure for training of NGOs and mahallas:

Basic training modules for all NGOs and mahalla committees:

NGO and Community, PRA Methods, Advocacy, Volunteer Management, Social Partnership, Conflict Resolution, Conducting Citizens' Forum

Advanced training modules for NGOs and mahalla committees:

(Pre-requisite: PRA Methods)

PCAP, Project Design, Paricipatory Monitoring and Evaluation

Project training for NGOs and mahalla committees:

(Pre-requisite: Basic and Advanced modules; MIP grantee status)

Strategic Planning, Advocacy for women, Financial Sustainability, Financial Management, Fundraising, TOT using adult training methodology, Public Education through Mass-Media.

Participatory Community Appraisal (PCA)

In Fergana valley, Nukus and Bukhara, the MIP conducted four trainings in PRA methods.¹ The methods presented allowed the participants to analyze and prioritize their needs. Mahalla representatives taking part in the seminars showed particular interest in applying these new skills in their workplace.

The schedule of PRA method trainings were:

Seminar Title	Location	Date	Participant Breakdown				Total # of participants
			NGOs	NGO members	Mahallas	Mahalla members	
PRA	Navoi	Oct 2	2	8	5	7	15
PRA	Kokand	Oct 4	10	17	2	2	19
PRA	Fergana	Oct 12	7	10	4	4	14
PRA	Nukus	Oct 23	4	7	3	7	14

Following the training:

- A representative of Mahalla #9 in Kokand used cause-effect analysis at a meeting with mahalla leaders. They were considering the problem of youth leisure and came to the conclusion that the main cause of drug addiction and crime is unemployment among youth. After that, it was decided to take urgent measures to solve this problem.
- The Women’s Health Center in Kokand is preparing a project for training on reproductive health for women in the mahallas.
- The Library Association in Fergana is devising a project to open a mahalla-based library.

¹ PRA refers to the common development term ‘participatory rural appraisal’. Participants are introduced to the traditional PRA methodology as a prelude to becoming practitioners of Counterpart’s process of PCA (participatory community appraisal).

Community Action Plan (CAP)

In September the Center “Ishonch” conducted a PCA in the Usmonobod mahalla of the T. Shadieva kolkhoz (Fergana Oblast) with the help of MIP staff. Mahalla residents, kolkhoz governance representatives, mahalla activists and representatives of the women’s council of the mahalla committee took part.

The current situation in the Usmonobod mahalla is not positive, as there is practically no drinking water for the 3000 residents. What is available must be collected from 2 km away. The wells within the mahalla were closed in 1996, after a strong smell of DDT was detected from the artesian wells used as drinking water. After complaints from the mahalla, the Health Inspection Department of Fergana Oblast conducted a water analysis and closed the wells. The contamination originated from pesticides and other chemicals buried in the 1970s on the grounds of a former airport.

In November 2000, Center “Ishonch” organized a roundtable for government officials and mahalla residents to present the results of research and to discuss the ways to resolve the drinking water issue. Additional aspects of the problem and possible resolutions became clear during the meeting. The participants concluded that being included in a new piped water supply system was the optimal solution.

The resulting community action plan (CAP) included the following:

- Center “Ishonch” would be responsible for elaborating the project and to organizing the parties to fulfill it,
- Kolkhoz administration took the responsibility for providing the project with technical and human resources,
- The Fergana district hokimiat took responsibility for supplying appropriate diameter pipes for the mahalla streets,
- Mahalla citizens gave full support to the project and organized bringing water from the storage area to their homesteads, and
- A public committee will be created among the residents, the mahalla committee and representatives of Center “Ishonch” to carry out the project.

MIP Grant Program

At the meeting of MIP Coordinators in October the form of the Local Grant Review Committee (LGRC) meeting minutes were revised and changes to the grant application form were discussed. (See Attachment 2 for the new grant application form).

In December the MIP decided to increase the number of LGRC members from 3 to 5 in order to allow the involvement in the grant-making process of more people from the regions covered by MIP activities.

Local Grant Review Committee (LGRC)

Three meetings of the LGRC were held at Support Centers during the quarter. These were in Kokand on November 13, in Nukus on November 16, and in Bukhara on November 18.

A total of 22 proposals were received, 13 of them were selected by the LGRCs and recommended for consideration by the Tashkent Grant Approval Committee.

Grant Approval Committee (GAC):

Two Grant Approval Committee meetings were held in Tashkent during the quarter. On October 16-17, twelve projects were considered, and 9 were approved. On December 12-13 fourteen projects (thirteen from Support Centers and one from Tashkent) were considered, and 11 approved. During the quarter twenty projects were approved worth \$36,656.80. (Please see Attachment 3 for further details).

Monitoring Of Current Projects

During the fifth quarter, MIP monitoring was carried out on the following projects:

“A healthy generation in the mahalla” by the Karate Federation of Karakalpakstan:

During monitoring, the Project Director acknowledged that there had been incorrect financial planning and that additional means were necessary to complete repair work. The director will ensure completion of the work after which an additional monitoring will be made and further action taken.

“Drinking water for Makankenenes # 23 residents” by the NGO «Bilim Tekh» in Nukus:

The project was fulfilled according to the workplan without any remarks.

“Our strength is in unity” by the Atamakan Charitable Fund in Nukus:

The project monitoring brought to light financial and program violations, in particular, purchase of materials which did not meet technical standards and without the approval of the Counterpart Grant Manager in Tashkent. As a result, a plan for correction of program and funding was developed. The project is now complete and has a full package of documents corresponding to technical and sanitary requirements.

Roundtables to Present Project Results

In November and December the Nukus, Kokand, and Bukhara Support Centers held meetings with representatives of NGOs, mahallas, local government and the mass media to present and discuss the results of joint projects implemented by NGOs and mahallas.

In Nukus mahankenes representatives and the media showed great interest at the meeting. An article featuring the MIP program and subsequent projects was published in the local newspaper Vesti Karakalpakstana on November 18. In Kokand the local TV station Mulokot showed two reports about the meeting.

There were three articles covering the projects of BWA, the Namangan Children’s Fund and the Center of Social Research were published in the Counterpart Initiative and on CANGO.NET in English and Russian. See Attachment #4 for Initiative articles.

Cooperation and Coordination

In October Counterpart received a training request from the Tashkent Makhalla Foundation, which had won a Soros Foundation grant to train sixteen trainers. These trainers will then conduct the trainings for mahalla committee leaders in the Kashkadarya, Syrdarya and Jizak Oblasts. Counterpart and the MIP provided a training-of-trainers (TOT) in adult teaching methodologies on November 6-10 for the Tashkent Mahalla Fund.

V. Lessons Learned

- 1) Regular review and revision of the Counterpart training program is necessary for it to remain current and high quality. The community-based MIP program has special needs that demand additional adaptation of the traditional modules. Working with existing training programs of local NGOs, which work with women’s groups, youth, the disabled and others, will give an opportunity to strengthen those NGOs.
- 2) The introduction of roundtables for presentation of project results by NGOs and their partners increased local attention on joint problem solving and the importance of partnership with government structures.
- 3) In as much as the mahalla committees are involved in all political events in the country, it is necessary to take into account their availability during the planning of any MIP activity. For example,

the smaller number of mahalla training participants in this quarter can be explained by the fact that during this period the cotton harvest was taking place in Uzbekistan, which occupied the mahalla committees.

4) The experience of working through Local Grant Review Committees (LGRC) has shown that it is necessary to increase the number of members from 3 to 5 (and potentially more) because not all committee members can find the time to participate in each meeting, which has resulted in delay of grant reviews. This increase in membership will also allow for the inclusion of Fergana, Namangan and Andijan Oblast representatives in the Kokand Grant Committee.

5) Diligent monitoring of MIP projects ensures application of donor and Counterpart regulations and quality projects in the communities. In the case of Nukus grant recipients had bought used equipment on their own initiative, despite USAID regulations. Counterpart and the MIP rectified the situation with the mahalla and NGO.

Attachment #1: Training Matrix

#	Type of training	Participant Breakdown					
		# of trainings	# of organizations	# of mahalla committees	# of NGOs	# of mahalla representatives	# of NGO representatives
1	NGO and Community	5	59	14	39	24	63
2	NGOs and Community (adapted for mahalla committees)	1	7	7	4	9	8
3	Project Design	7	82	11	70	16	74
4	Financial Sustainability	1	6		6	4	8
5	Social Partnership	1	19	7	5	8	8
6	Strategic Planning	5	69	11	55	20	70
7	Fundraising	2	27	5	14	11	19
8	Team Building and Conflict resolution	2	31	17	13	18	16
9	PR? methods	5	41	6	27	19	41
	Total:	29	341	71	233	129	307

Attachment #2: MIP Grant Application form



COUNTERPART CONSORTIUM
MAHALLA INITIATIVE PROGRAM
UZBEKISTAN

Tashkent	11A Donskaya Street; Tel/Fax: (3712) 169-16-13(14/15/17) E-mail: masha@cpart.uz
Bukhara	2 Central Street; Tel/Fax: (3652) 24-22-46 E-mail: bicc@bukhara.silk.org
Kokand (Ferghana Valley)	47 Sarboz Street; Tel/Fax: (37355) 2-3853 E-mail: kokandsc@cpart.uz
Nukus (Karakalpakstan)	41 Beardak Goozari Street, 4 th Floor; Tel/Fax: 224-26-01 E-mail: nukus@cpart.uz

MAHALLA INITIATIVE GRANT PROGRAM

APPLICATION

This Application will be reviewed and judged according to the Counterpart Consortium's **Grant Program Guideline**. Please fill out this Application completely, giving short and clear responses. Please type all responses and keep a copy of the completed document for your records. Completed application can be mailed or hand carried to your country's Counterpart Consortium Office.

Date Submitted to Counterpart:

Name of Organization:

Mailing Address:

Phone/Fax/E-mail:

Project Title:

Project Director:

Accountant:

Total sum requested

Total cost of project

Grant period expected:

Name of other donors to whom you have submitted this proposal

Is your organization registered?

Does your organization have a bank account ?

Your Proposal should address the following items I-VIII with specific reference to **the Grant Program Guidelines**, attached.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL CAPACITY (please refer to the *Institutional Eligibility* section of the **Grant Program Guidelines**).

A) What is the mission of your organization ?

B) What is your experience working with mahalla /community?

What projects or activities has your organization completed together with mahallas / communities?

C) What is the structure of your NGO?

D) How is your organization governed – how are policy and important management decisions made and by whom?

E) Number of members in you NGO (if your organization is a membership NGO) _____, number of paid staff _____, number of volunteers _____

F) Who benefits from work of your organization? _____

G) What are the main sources of funding for your NGO? (In case you received grants, please note the source, amount and date).

If you have received grants, or another forms of financial support, please answer the following questions:

#	Donor (funding) organization	Project title	Amount of financial support	Term of grant
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				

Please provide contact addresses including telephone numbers of your donors.
Please attach reference letters from funding organizations.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

A) Please give a clear and concise statement of the problems your organization is proposing to address. (Give clear qualitative and quantitative information regarding the people and the area affected by the problem)

B. How did you identified needs/ problems of mahalla / community you are planning to implement project/ activity with?

C. What is the role of mahalla/community in development of your project?

D. What is the role of mahalla in implementation and management of your project/ activity?

III. PROJECT GOAL STATEMENT Please write a concise description of the overall purpose of your project. (This should be the inverse of the Problem Statement)

IV. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Summarize or outline what you are proposing to do to show progress towards your Project Goal (accomplishments, target groups involved and activities planned). Please make your statements short and concise.

V. PROJECT PLAN

A) List specific activities supported by the project. Each activity should include the following:

#	Description of activity or step	Time frame	For NGOs: Who will be responsible for work and how it will be done	For Mahalla: who will be responsible for the work and how it will be done	Target group/ Community

B. Project Beneficiaries

Direct Project Beneficiaries		
	Total	Target groups
Men		
Women		
Children		
TOTAL		

C. Technical Appraisal. Please attach all necessary documents, if the project includes complicated technical activities, which should be executed by organizations sub-contractors (contracts with sub-contractors, estimates, business-plans, reports of experts).

D. Environmental Appraisal. Please note possible impact of the project on the environment.

Positive Negative Neutral

Description (*please attach the conclusion of the expert, if it's possible*)

E. Collaboration / Partnership. Please note local governmental, international organizations, foreign partners or individuals with whom you plan to collaborate under the project.

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A. Please provide your weekly activity plan and monitoring.

Activities	W 1	W 2	W 3	W 4	W 5	W 6	W 7	W 8	W 9	W 10	W 11	W 12	Responsible

B. How and with what methods you will monitor project operations to ensure that it is on target, schedule and the funds appropriately disbursed and accounted for?

C. What methods (measurement techniques and tools) will you use to assess progress toward the project goal(s) and, upon completion, to assess the impacts of the project on the problem?

VII. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

A. Does the organization plan to work with Mahalla / Community after the completion of the project/activity? If “yes”, describe your plan in details.

B. How is your organization planning to support itself and its ongoing activities after the term of the grant is over?

ADDITIONAL DATA

Please, attach resumes or summaries of project personnel and other supporting documentation necessary to document your project or organization.

VIII. BUDGET.

N	Budget Category	Unit of Measure	# of Units required	Cost per unit	Total Budget	NGO's Contribution	Community Contribution	Other Contribution (specify)	Amount Requested (Grant)
I	Materials								
	Equipment								
	Materials								
	All direct costs of the project								
	TOTAL								
II	Labor								
	Sub-contractors								
	Hiring								
	Consultants								
	TOTAL								
III	Support								
	Travel								
	Other activities								
	Salaries of NGO staff								
	Office expenses								
	All other operational expenses								
	TOTAL								
	GRANT TOTAL								

AMOUNT REQUESTED: _____

MAKHALLA/COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION: _____

YOUR NGO CONTRIBUTION: _____

OTHER DONOR CONTRIBUTION _____

TOTAL PROJECT COST: _____

NAME: _____

Attachment #3: Grant Recipients

NGO	Region	Mahalla	Project Title	Grant Amount in USD
Fund for a Healthy Generation	Bukhara	Mahalla 12	<i>Solving Our Own Problems Ourselves</i>	\$ 1,159.04
Jondor Branch-Assoc. of the Pediatricians	Bukhara	Mah. 3,4,6,7	<i>TB Prevention In Jondor District</i>	\$1,098.31
“Business Women” Women's Center	Bukhara	Mahalla 21	<i>My Health – My Wealth</i>	\$1,808.81
Association of Private Tourist Firms	Bukhara	Mahalla 3, 4, 6	<i>Old Bukhara Streets</i>	\$2,267.86
<i>Oydin</i> Crisis Center	Bukhara	Mahalla 8	<i>Community Solution Of Women's Problems</i>	\$2,667.72
Assosiation of Pediatricians of Bukhara Region	Bukhara	Mahalla 14, 17, 19	<i>Fight Against Drug Addiction In Mahallas</i>	\$1,413.89
BWA, Navoi branch	Navoi	Mahalla Orzu	<i>Playgrounds In Mahallas</i>	\$944.44
<i>Sardor</i> Union of Women Leaders	Navoi	Mahalla 14 Muruvvat	<i>Organization Of Women's Centers</i>	\$2,547.78
<i>Semurg</i> Center for Support for Women	Bukhara	Mahalla Guliston	<i>Social Solutions To Drinking Water Supplies</i>	\$2,842.22
? <i>adad</i> Consulting Center	Fergana	Mahalla Hojiabad	<i>Solving Women's Health Problems In Families In Mahallas</i>	\$712.63
Endocrinology Doctors Association	Kokand	Mahalla 34	<i>Healthy Lifestylve In Mahallas</i>	\$639.04
Fergana Branch of Reproductive Health Assoc.	Fergana	Mahalla 2	<i>Healthy Nation</i>	\$1,668.67
<i>Ishonch</i> Support Center for Women and Children	Fergana	Mahalla 15	<i>Water Is Life</i>	\$5,546.67
Mahalla Culture Center	Kokand	Mah. 11,24, 26, 39	<i>Building Playgrounds In Mahallas And Orphanages</i>	\$1,518.89
<i>Mehr Sakhovat</i> Charitable Center	Kokand	Mahalla 3	<i>Creating A Pensioners' Club</i>	\$1,869.21
Children's Center	Nukus	Mahalla 13	<i>Children Are Our Future</i>	\$2,143.42
NGO <i>Arbashi Auli</i>	Nukus	Mahalla Kizgiten	<i>Supplying Village With Gas</i>	\$1904.88
NGO <i>Gamhorlyk</i>	Nukus	Mah. 21, 24, 25, 27	<i>Solving Legal Problems Of The Disabled</i>	\$1,547.89
<i>Kanat</i> Entrepreneur Center	Nukus	? ahallas 3, 4, 8, 11	<i>Business In The Mahalla</i>	\$1,282.66
Karakalpak Branch of the Reproductive Health Association	Nukus	Mahalla 12	<i>A Healthy Family</i>	\$1,079.44
Total:	20			\$ 36, 663.47

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Initiative

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Mahalla Initiative Program

An expert mother for every child

The year 2000 was declared by the President of Uzbekistan to be the Year of Healthy Generation. National Programme “Soglom Ovlod Uchun”-“For Healthy Generation “ was developed in the Republic. This program joined the resources and forces of state, public and international organizations with the purpose of establishing appropriate conditions for bearing and raising physically and spiritually healthy generation. The Namangan region branch of the Children’s Fund, nongovernmental noncommercial organization, actively participates in the implementation of this program. District branches, members of the board and activists of the organization in cooperation with khokimiyats (local authorities), health institutions and mahalla committees organize for the population various activities on disease prevention among children and mothers, as well as on their treatment and rehabilitation. With the support of various international organizations the Children’s Fund develops and introduces new social technologies, draws investment in social sphere.

Every year more than 300 young women get training at the course “Home nurse”, more than 2000 children get various kinds of social help. Medicine and medical equipment is provided by health institutions.

At the beginning of the year 2000, when Counterpart Consortium announced Mahalla Initiative Program, the Namangan region branch of the Children’s Fund decided to take part in the projects competition. A survey was conducted together with the residents of “Dambog” mahalla using PRA methodology. The survey showed that what women needed in order to decrease the level of diseases was knowledge on prenatal care and newborn care. This was the beginning of the project “Expert mothers” (“Bilimdon onalar”). The Namangan region branch of the Children’s Fund, Counterpart Consortium, Regional Office of Health and “Dambog” mahalla committee joined resources for its implementation.

The project’s main purpose is to provide a two month training to 30 young mothers on prenatal and postnatal care, on newly borns’ care and bringing up as well as to promote children’s good health. Qualified trainers using adapted interactive methods conducted daily 4 hour sessions comprising theoretical and practical classes. In addition to the main course all women participated in 3 seminars on Women’s integrated legal literacy program, developed by Winrock International.

On the first week of the course all women underwent medical examination and were prescribed medicine for anemia and other chronic diseases. Every day of the course started with high calorie vitaminized breakfast with compulsory “Hematogen” (iron rich chocolate).

The project was very much supported in mahalla families. Not a single woman missed the classes. 32 participants successfully passed examinations and received certificates of “Expert mothers”.

Adapted methods of information presentation, involvement of mahalla residents in identifying and seeking solutions for their problems, seminars on integrated legal literacy promoted understanding and digesting the information and developing relevant skills, raising self-assessment of housewives, developing social links.

The final meeting of the course listeners turned into a constituent assembly of the women’s club “Expert mothers”. A working group was elected for developing by-laws and preparing registration

documents of the new nongovernmental organization in mahalla. Women-housewives wish to take part in the democratic changes taking place in independent Uzbekistan.

Every participant and organizer of the project benefited. The women got skills they need in their every day life. The Children's Fund established social partnership with mahalla and health institutions. The mahalla committee confirmed its status of a link between citizens and government and public organizations. Health institutions increased their team of volunteer-instructors and educated mothers. Altogether the participants found a way of developing innovative models for solving social problems.

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Mahalla Initiative Program**Great Changes**

The Kokand branch of the Association of Business Women with the support of Counterpart Consortium conducted survey based on PRA methodology . The research was held in mahalla No 1 "Dovronbek". Representatives of "Dovronbek" mahalla, total of 59 people, acted as analysts.

The mahalla is located in the southern outskirts of the town , along the railway. All the constructions, both residential and industrial, have been built close to the generating station and the branch line. There are 8 industrial enterprises on the mahalla territory and the residents' life is closely related to them. After decline in production the standard of living of mahalla residents has considerably fallen down. Unemployment upspring, problems with communal services and provision of electricity and drinking water started. The participants of the survey also identified ecological problems related to the activities of the superphosphate plant, the chemical products warehouse and the construction materials plant. Numerous breakdowns and pollutant emissions had caused closing of a kindergarten and a school in 1970. Since then children have attended other schools in the town, which are located within 3-4 kilometers from the mahalla.

Regular buses do not run properly. Mahalla residents work, study and have other activities outside mahalla, therefore they have to spend much time and energy to get to other parts of the town. The residents, living on the other side of the railway, noted that due to lack of the road across the branch line they have to circuit extra 7 kilometers to get to the other side of mahalla.

The problem of providing drinking and irrigation water is very acute for mahalla. It started in 1995 when the administration of the cannery turned the water off at the main because of its receivables to electricity providers. The declined production has led to deterioration of social infrastructure. There is only one food shop, no market, stalls, chemist's shop and even private shops. Most of residential places around the "Bolshevic" plant are barracks without sewerage.

The residents also pointed out the problem of unemployment, in particular, in the age group of 18-30. The problem, in their view, is caused by lack of workplaces, raw materials, people committed to the problems of the young, as well as teachers' low qualification. Unemployment, in its turn, leads to drug addiction, criminality, family conflicts and bad health.

The analysts noted the underdevelopment of crafts in the mahalla, bad qualification of craftsmen and the fact that very few crafts are represented. Other factors are low legal and economic literacy, low salaries and their irregular payments.

The analysts also pointed out bad performance of mahalla committee and its chairperson.

Based on the results of the survey the Association of Business Women developed a strategic plan of support to "Dovronbek" mahalla.

A letter summing up the results of the survey was sent to the Khokim of the town of Kokand. It described all the problems discovered and suggested recommendations on how to solve them. A round table discussion was conducted with participation of representatives of local authorities, mahalla, NGOs. Problems of mahalla and the ways to find solutions for them were discussed at this round table. Khokim's office together with the Association of Business Women conducted a working meeting on the problems of mahalla. The persons in charge were given relevant instructions on each problem, a plan of action was developed.

At the recommendation of the residents the mahalla committee was moved to the central part of mahalla. A new chairperson was elected at the mahalla meeting. The chemical products warehouse was moved to another place.

The Association of Business Women sent a letter to the district education department requesting to open a kindergarten and a primary class for mahalla children. In cooperation with mahalla activists they found accommodation for them.

The main result of the conducted survey was the feedback received from mahalla residents, who themselves were able to clearly identify their problems, actively participated in their solutions and could take initiatives.

One of the initiatives that mahalla residents took was setting up of a nongovernmental noncommercial organization with the mission to solve social and economic problems of mahalla. As a result of this initiative constituent documents of the Centre for socio-economic support of women of “Makhlaroim” mahalla were prepared and submitted for registration.

The initiative group with the help of the Association of Business Women and the Kokand Centre of NGO Support designed a project on providing 30 families in mahalla “Dovronbek” with drinking water. The project was supported by Counterpart Consortium and soon works started in the mahalla. All the residents took part in this work. A well was drilled and connected to plumbing. On the 2nd of October water came to the houses! It is difficult to describe the joy and enthusiasm of the people who could experience themselves that with the help of a public organization they could solve their most vital problems.

Satvoldi Kusibaev, *Coordinator of the Programme “Mahalla. Civil Society”*

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