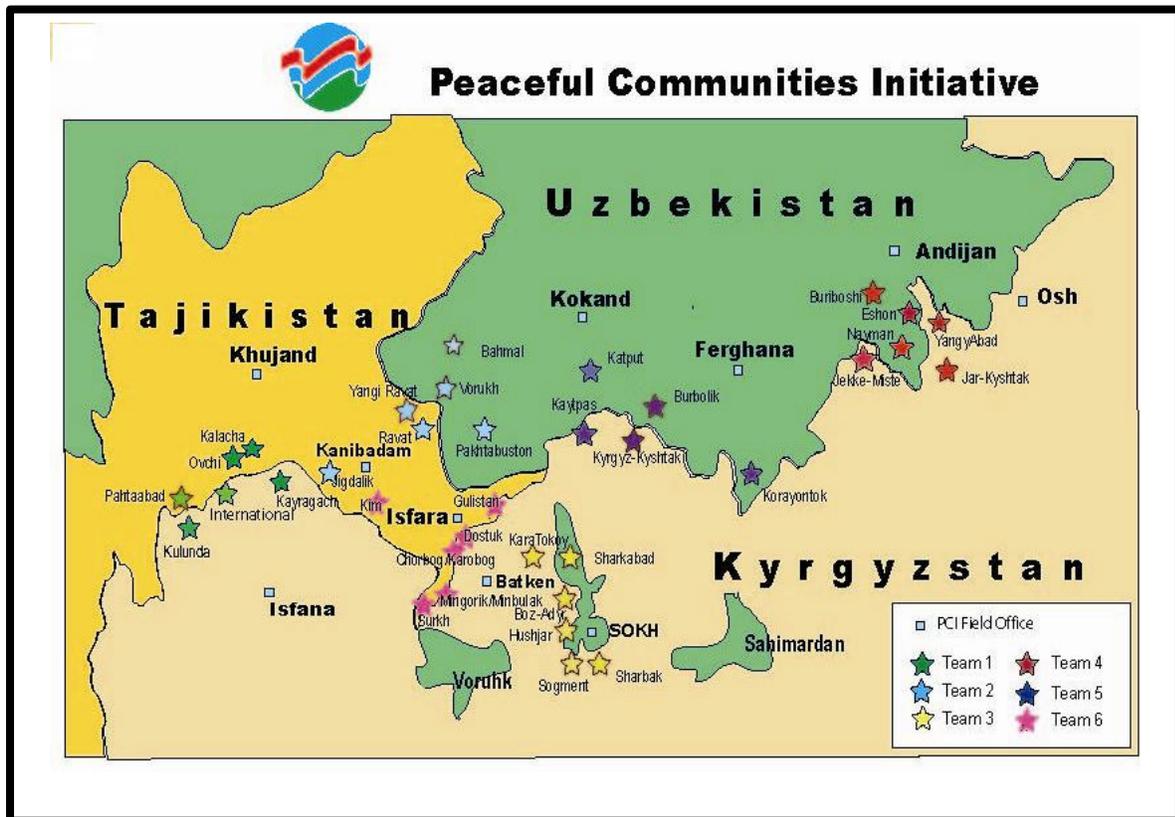




Peaceful Communities Initiative



April 2003 to September 2003

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Overview of Peaceful Communities Initiative (PCI) Program

The Peaceful Communities Initiative is a three-year USAID \$3.3 million project operating since October 2001, in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, the three republics that share the Ferghana Valley. PCI's aim is to reduce inter-ethnic and trans-border conflict through a combination of social and infrastructure projects driven by local Community Initiative Groups (CIGs).¹ Through such projects, PCI strives to bring communities together to address common problems to improve the quality of life in communities across national, ethnic, gender and age boundaries, and to increase the ability of communities to identify sources of conflict and participate in a constructive dialogue to generate and implement sustainable solutions.

PCI is implemented through a partnership of local and international NGOs: ICA-EHIO and Ittifok from Tajikistan; Mehr, Fido and the Business Women's Association of Kokand in Uzbekistan; the Foundation for Tolerance International in Kyrgyzstan; and Mercy Corps in all three countries. Members of these partner organizations work together in six field teams of mixed ethnicity and gender. These six field teams work in six different regions of the Ferghana Valley between the cities of Khujand and Osh, taking a grassroots community development approach to conflict prevention. The intentional mixture of ethnicities and nationalities within each field team is critical for maintaining an unbiased approach to understanding and addressing community problems in this complicated region. The fundamental approach of the project is to involve a large number of stakeholders from rural communities in border areas in the decision-making process that will lead to social and infrastructure projects designed to reduce tension over scarce resources and increase peaceful contact and communication.²

Introduction

This report covers Peaceful Communities Initiative activities from April to September of 2003. During this six-month period, PCI further strengthened the use of community mobilization as an effective tool for conflict mitigation, balancing participatory community development based on democratic principles with projects and interventions specifically targeting identified sources of tension. PCI continues to focus primarily on strengthened community participation, and during the past six months we have seen the idea of community participation evolve beyond project selection and implementation, and towards taking a more active role in the advocating of citizen's needs to local governments and the development of sustainable management plans for infrastructure projects.

This report focuses on the impact PCI's broad range of activities and experiences are having on the following Intermediate Results (IR) and cross-cutting Strategic Objectives (SO):

- I. Improved Social Services through Community Decisions
- II. Strengthened Community Participation
- III. Decreasing the likelihood of conflict (citizen-to-citizen & community-to -community)

¹ Through September 2003, USAID's PCI project has completed or is the process of completing 101 social projects and 42 infrastructure projects. For more detailed information on each of these activities, please reference the attached appendix or the online Web PRS system (<http://www.web-prs.com/>)

² For more background information on USAID's PCI program please consult recent reports on-line at www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/car

IV. Improved Relations between citizens and local government

Though the majority of PCI projects and activities address more than one of these above stated goals (such as a trans-border drinking water system, with major contributions from both citizens and local governments), we have tried to highlight the more interesting examples which emphasize impact in each area.

In addition to sections on each of these intermediate results and strategic objectives, a section addressing coordination with other implementing partners is included, and a series of appendices are attached.

I. Improved Social Services through Community Decisions

In addition to choosing projects that address conflicts between neighboring villages, a high percentage of projects address improving essential social services. These projects, as discussed in previous reports, are not as obvious in their direct impact on reducing conflict in the community, but they do greatly improve the citizen's livelihood. This, in turn, contributes to a reduction in conflict as a result of lessened poverty and improved living conditions, as well as skills learned through joint problem solving activities. A broad range of projects including drinking water, school repair, natural gas, road repair, etc. are chosen and implemented by community members (with at least 25% of the cost coming from community contribution). The following examples were opened in this reporting period:

School #71 in Ovchi, Tajikistan

For the predominantly Uzbek residents of Ovchi, Tajikistan, schooling had been a problem for many years, due to the serious overcrowding of classrooms. One obvious solution was the abandoned pioneer summer camp on the edge of town, but the problem was that the building was designed for summer use only, with open corridors, hallways and almost no insulation. Last fall, the community finally approached the local jamoat with an idea, and the government was eager to support the project. The building was rededicated as School #71 in fall of 2002, a director was appointed, a teachers' collective hired, and the few available resources such as books, desks and blackboards were donated to the cause. While students studied in a drafty, cold, ill-equipped building that first year, the community planned their actions carefully. When summer vacation broke, residents quickly went into action. With teachers, neighbors, students and parents volunteering time and labor, the community rehabilitated the building, enclosing the exposed classroom areas, and completely renovating the interior. The transformation was impressive, and certainly comprehensive. Though most teachers had almost no vacation this past summer, their rewards are an insulated and comfortable school building, suitable for children in Ovchi to study in. More importantly, the effort was truly embraced by the community, and as a result, the faculty is closely knit and proud of their collective accomplishment.

Trash receptacles near the border canal of Bubujon-Gaforov/Leilek Raions.

One of the more interesting social service projects that PCI has undertaken is the set of trash receptacles built along both sides of a section of the irrigation canal which runs along the border between the Bubujon-Gaforov Raion of Tajikistan and the Leilek Raion of Kyrgyzstan. With five communities on both sides of the border receiving both their drinking and irrigation water from the canal, there is a vested interest in all of the communities to keep the water clean. Regardless, many citizens continue to dump household waste and refuse directly into the canal. When the

idea came up of building trash receptacles, the main concern was how they would be emptied and maintained over time. Representatives from CIGs on both sides of the border helped organize a round table, and invited local business and government leaders to attend. At the meeting, local businessmen agreed to contribute to the cost of constructing the receptacles, while local government agreed to pay money from their budget to the regional sanitation department who will collect and relocate the trash to a local dump. Two receptacles have been built in Tajikistan and six have been constructed in Kyrgyzstan. Furthermore, youth environmental groups called “green patrols” have been set up in two schools on both sides of the border, and are designing a massive information campaign which we feature youth designed brochures for each household and public awareness posters.

Projects such as renovated schools and waste disposal services are not addressing clear or tangible sources of conflict. What these projects are doing is involving the community in the management and maintenance of social infrastructure via a process based on broad participation and democratic decision-making. It is our assumption that by reinforcing the responsibilities that go along with public ownership and by improving basic social services, we strengthen the community concept and increase the personal investment that individuals must make to their own communities.

II. Strengthened Community Participation

Community participation is clearly the cornerstone of the community mobilization process, though the ways that community members participate in that process continues to evolve and change as the project develops. In the earliest phases of PCI, community participation centered around Participatory Rural Appraisal. What we sought were as many perspectives as possible when examining each community’s opportunities and constraints, with the goal of helping the communities examine their own central issues from as many different angles as possible.

As PCI then began implementing social projects, participation moved towards helping plan, organize and actually being a part of the activity itself. As these projects focused on building relationships, the more individuals they involved, the better they were.

When opportunities for technical projects began to surface, participation focused on project selection, as we wanted communities and CIGs to make decisions based on representative and democratic principles. Additionally, during infrastructure project implementation, there are numerous opportunities for other types of community participation. This can range from sitting on a budgetary committee, to digging 10 meters of a 3 kilometer canal, to preparing *plov* for a construction crew.

What we have seen over the past six months is more advancement in how community participation manifests itself in this process. As projects have become more sophisticated and complex, the need to ensure the long-term viability of these systems, and the need to build connections with local government has become paramount.

Building on and refining these above mentioned forms of community involvement continues to be the main task of PCI teams. Our accomplishments in the past six months have focused on maximizing community participation in the areas of sustainability planning and advocacy. The following two sections on advocacy and sustainability further detail these efforts.

Advocacy

As projects have increased in both size and scope, almost every project now requires significant material contributions and more often than not, the support and buy-in from some type of government municipal service. With the 25% community match requirement often beyond the capacities of a community itself, one of the key steps in project planning has been the need for CIGs to advocate their aims and needs to local governments, in order to form partnerships for successful implementation. PCI continues to work with communities to ensure the broadest community participation in this process, and that communities themselves alone determine the success or failure of these overtures.

Though overall, communities have had mixed results advocating to their local governments, many communities have far exceeded their own original expectations. The following examples of projects implemented over the past six months demonstrate the type of results that successful advocacy campaigns can achieve.

Gas supply in Ravot, Tajikistan

In Ravot, Tajikistan, the mainly Uzbek population faces many difficulties with the close proximity of the Tajikistan-Uzbekistan border. The strict implementation of a visa regime has isolated many Uzbeks from relatives in Uzbekistan, and forced many to take their chances crossing the border illegally via the mined foothills separating the two nations, resulting in numerous fatalities. Another major problem was the natural gas supply system in Ravot. The Soviet system was designed to be supplied from mainlines originating in Uzbekistan, though the supply was subsequently cut off after independence. Even though a new gas system was required, it was only practical to have gas supplied from neighboring Uzbekistan. Though residents had previously attempted to lobby the Kanibadam regional authorities to coordinate with their Uzbekistan counterparts in Besharyk region, these efforts were unsuccessful. Even once PCI began working in Ravot, many early efforts to broker a deal between the two neighboring countries were unsuccessful. The CIG was told on many occasions that this was a very political issue that could not be easily solved. Regardless, the CIG kept pressing their local authorities, and with the team's assistance, wrote letters and continued to advocate for their cause on both sides of the border. Only after two years did the CIG finally receive approval from both governments to proceed with their plans to build a system, having fulfilled all of the necessary requirements for Uzbekistan to agree to supply natural gas in the future. This example of successful advocacy is one of the greatest successes of PCI to date, and will hopefully lay the groundwork for future agreements such as this in the future.

Collecting promised contribution in Buribashi, Uzbekistan

Some instances of advocacy do not come about under such pleasant circumstances. In one case, during the rehabilitation of a school in Buribashi – an ethnic Kyrgyz community in Uzbekistan – the project implementation came to a standstill when the local government was unable to contribute their pledged contribution. This happened to occur immediately after the school's roof had been removed, leaving the top of the building exposed to the elements. With grey skies looming overhead, the CIG was not content to wait. They organized a meeting with the Marhamat Hokim and pressed him for his contribution. When the Hokim explained that prior to cotton harvest, there was no money available, the CIG members, unsatisfied, promised to return. The CIG came back again, this time with PCI NGO partners, and Mercy Corps staff. At this point, the Hokim realized that his hesitancy was jeopardizing the future of other projects, and found a way to quickly produce the money. Although this is clearly less than ideal, with the

project staff having to attend to add pressure, the bottom line is that it was the CIG who was unafraid to confront their local government and hold them accountable. In the future Buribashi residents hope to be able to solve their problems without the intervention of outsiders, and their diligence will certainly not be forgotten.

School feeding in Bubujon-Gaforov, Tajikistan

A more positive example, one of surpassing original expectations, came during the planning stages of the school cafeteria project in Pahtabad, Tajikistan, where ethnic Kyrgyz reside. When the CIG, in partnership with the local Jamoat, contacted the regional Hokimyat to inquire about assistance for a sustainable school feeding program, they were able to convince the Hokim to explore the possibilities. After organizing a meeting with the local Kolhoz, where most residents of Pahtabad and neighboring communities work, the community was able to receive pledges of support from the Hokim and the Kolhoz, not only for their village, but for their neighbors as well. Now, the Kolhoz is providing basic foodstuffs such as vegetables, oil and flour to serve hot meals to the primary grades in 5 local schools, where ethnic Kyrgyz, Uzbeks and Tajiks all study. In this case, government representatives from the Jamoat and the Hokimyat, were able to coordinate and provide assistance far beyond the communities' original expectations, due to the initiative and advocacy of the CIG from Pahtabad.

After the conclusion of PCI, it is our assumption that the ability of these communities to successfully address many of the challenges that face them is directly dependent on their ability to clearly and effectively advocate their needs to their local governments. As the above mentioned examples illustrate, PCI's focus on participation has evolved into and will remain primarily focused on continuing to increase the communities' confidence in interacting and advocating on their own behalf.

Sustainability

When focusing on increasing citizens' participation in management of their own communities, we address two different areas: the long-term sustainability of the infrastructure projects that communities are implementing, and the role of representative community leadership (CIG) beyond the framework of PCI.

Infrastructure Projects

The difficult part of many technical projects is often not related to engineering, but to assuring that the infrastructure projects will benefit residents for years to come. All of our infrastructure projects have sustainable plans, though many seem harder to implement than others, especially projects that have pricing mechanisms (bathhouses, potable water systems, and natural gas systems). Those that require the establishment of officially registered fee-collecting users associations or committees are very complicated. This is particularly difficult in poor communities where residents expect that governments should pay for such services. Regardless, the management and sustainability of these systems is the ultimate measure of local participation. For without broad local support and buy-in, these users committees and management plans are doomed to fail.

In order to get the necessary level of broad community participation, a public information campaign is usually necessary as well to inform the community at large of the management plan. In order to disseminate that information, CIGs and other community leaders have used settings as formal as official trainings to as informal as events such as village weddings to share ideas and plans. There have been poster contests, the distribution of brochures, going door to door,

town hall meetings and a wide range of informal means for passing along the message. Regardless, the sustainability of these systems will continue to be the main challenge for many of PCI's CIGs and communities, both during and beyond the three-year project cycle.

Two USAID Projects work on the sustainability of Vorukh drinking water system

On July 28, 2003, an outreach campaign on water conservation was conducted for over 140 schoolchildren in Vorukh, Uzbekistan. Two USAID-funded projects, the Central Asia Natural Resources Management Program (NRMP) and the Peaceful Communities Initiatives Program, joined forces to implement this important educational campaign in the small community located in the Fergana Valley on the Tajik border. This event was successful because of the assistance NRMP and PCI received from the Vorukh community leaders and teachers, as well as two Uzbek NGOs from Samarkand and Urgench that helped to organize and facilitate this activity.



The USAID campaign is designed to promote the concepts of water conservation and is supported by distribution of training materials and demonstrations of TV and radio Public Service Announcements (PSA). In addition, two water conservation manuals with information and activities on the ecological and economic significance of water were developed for this event. The manuals are based on materials from the U.S. Academy of Sciences and are approved by the Uzbek Ministry of Public Education for extracurricular activities and distribution to teachers.

In Vorukh about 140 children ages 7-15 were divided into three groups: journalists, artists and integrated activities. In each group the children were encouraged to express their own ideas about water conservation and discussions were followed by games, quizzes and contests. The journalists focused on writing about water issues facing their community. At the end of the day the young writers developed three newsletters with pictures, articles and poetry. The artists spent their time developing posters to express their ideas on water. Many students drew pictures about the new drinking water system they received due to USAID/PCI assistance. The integrated activities group created their own theater performances and wrote stories and public service announcements.

During the closing ceremony the top three students from each group delivered a presentation at a press conference. Children shared their ideas for public service announcements that could be used for a national campaign to encourage everyone in the country to save water. Following the press conference, the children received a prize for their outstanding efforts. The teachers were also thanked for their involvement and were given a copy of the training manual to help continue the water educational activities for the upcoming school year.

Community Initiative Groups (CIGs)

The backbone of community participation in PCI is the Community Initiative Groups (CIG). This group of individuals, selected by the communities themselves, is encouraged throughout project implementation to use representative leadership to make decisions for the betterment of all segments of their communities, as well as neighboring communities. Most of this capacity building and the majority of our interaction with the CIGs is done in the context of implementing social and infrastructure projects. The CIGs are also the primary vehicle for advocating community needs to local government. Given the extremely large role that these CIGs have played in the implementation of PCI, we are very much focused on the development and sustainability of these groups beyond the project, though how each will look five years from now depends very much on themselves.

The Formal Model

In Karayantak, Uzbekistan, the CIG has been very active throughout the duration of the project. They helped organize the community effort which resulted in the building of a large medical clinic in village, as well as implementing social programs such as celebrations for International Children's Day, Navruz, a crafts fair with neighboring villages, a health awareness campaign, youth summer camps and sporting leagues for children. Their hard work has not only helped improve the quality of life in their village, but it has stimulated some very creative thinking. Those members of the CIG have not only thought about how they as individuals can continue to be a network of active leaders in Karyantak beyond the lifetime of PCI, but they have become inspired to even more.

After consulting villagers, and trying to determine an alternate funding source outside of PCI, alternative donors or local government, the CIG came up with the idea of establishing a publicly-owned goat raising business, which would create income that could be publicly managed and used to support other public projects in Karyantak. The CIG wrote a project to PCI, and over time, have become an officially registered NGO, with the capability to legally oversee such a venture. At this time, the PCI team is assisting the NGO to realize their plan to establish the goat farm, and there is great excitement in Karyantak about this long-term opportunity. The NGO maintains many of original CIG members, but most importantly, all of the original CIG ideals – public participation, democratic principles, and transparency.

The Informal Model

In Sogment, Kyrgyzstan, the CIG has played a key role in the implementation of a handful of projects. Members have helped guide the community's participation in the resolution of a key irrigation water problem with downstream neighbors, they have built a bath house, repaired the main road during a crisis after which it was washed out by flooding, and are now building a local women's health clinic. The CIG has been instrumental in ensuring that the community selected projects that benefited the entire population, and they have helped organize a large number of social projects including a veteran's day, a youth camp, a girls' volleyball league, a music festival, and others. The Sogment CIG has held tenders, met with local government, and even helped organize the town to respond to a natural disaster.

This summer, when the sustainability plan for the banya was being developed, one option that emerged was to officially register the CIG as an NGO, which would give them to legal right to collect users fees and help manage the books. The CIG members met and discussed this option for some time, but in the end, decided against it. They felt that it was their informal nature that

allowed them to be inclusive and accessible. If they were to become an officially registered NGO, it would risk becoming less inviting to those unfamiliar with the legal formalities, and perhaps become controlled by the handful of members that devoted the most time to it, therefore making it less representative, and losing its original purpose. PCI was very supportive of their decision, and this informal model suits their needs perfectly. In the end, a water user's committee was established, and they manage the banya, while the CIG has remained informal and unregistered.

CIG Strengthening Initiatives

Regardless of whether the CIGs become formal NGOs or remain informal CBOs, PCI continues to try and build the capacity of all of the CIGs and to make sure that each CIG has certain skills that will remain in these communities beyond the project's lifetime. ICA:EHIO, one of our partner NGOs, has undertaken the initiative of hosting trainings and roundtables with individual CIGs, clusters of CIGs, as well as Ferghana Valley-wide CIG meetings. These trainings have focused on teaching specific skills, such as project management, public meeting facilitation, and advocacy campaigning, as well as general experience sharing. This is being done via in-house trainings, as well as by contracting outside consultants or NGOs to provide these services.

III. Decreasing the likelihood of tension (citizen to citizen/community to community)

The primary goal of PCI is to reduce tensions between citizens and neighboring communities, often from different ethnic groups. PCI has approached this goal by using both inter-community social and infrastructure projects. The social and infrastructure projects are tools for opening lines of communications between citizens to explore solutions for their common problems. Because PCI works in border communities and with the declining economic conditions, communication between communities has become limited. This lack of communication often has led to misperceptions concerning usage of natural resources and border issues have increased ethnic tensions. PCI has increased lines of communications between citizens through infrastructure, social projects, or CIG meetings between neighboring communities.

One of the main principles of PCI has been to maintain a balance between social and infrastructure projects, and continue to have communities drive the selection and implementation of each project, regardless of its size or scope. In addition, PCI staff have continued to try to better understand the complexities of working in a constantly changing environment.

Examples of the variety of PCI's methods to reduce tension over the last six months include:

- Youth Forum in Surkh/Mingorik and Mingbulak (demonstrates how a social project can bring people to the same table and provide an opportunity for building better relations)
- Vorukh Potable Water Project (resource-based conflict)
- Development of legal workshops for citizens addressing border post issues
- PCI's commitment to understanding the complicated set of relationships in the Ferghana Valley by writing a case study examining PCI and CAIP's processes

Social Projects: Mingorik and Mingbulak Festival

Since the very beginning of PCI implementation, it has continued to be our experience that social projects are often the most visible, most broadly impacting, and most well-received projects within PCI. They have earned the community's trust and respect of PCI, they have given a broad

cross-section of residents an opportunity to organize and lead, they have brought groups of people together who have not interacted in years, and they continue to improve the quality of cultural life in these villages where PCI is implementing. These projects have on numerous occasions been the first step for bringing residents from different villages together, who have then later gone on to undertake much larger and more vital projects together. Without these initial stepping stones, it would be much more difficult to have this type of impact. The types of projects include theater, talent shows, Nauruz festivals, sport leagues, Children's Days, etc.

One recent example was a social project between new communities in Isfara, where PCI recently expanded. Surkh, a large Tajik community near Isfara, recently hosted visitors from Mingorik and Mingbulak, both small Kyrgyz villages just across the Kyrgyzstan border into Batken Oblast. Relations have been strained for years, as these codependent areas have continued to antagonize each other. Kyrgyz residents of Mingorik and Mingbulak have at key times diverted essential water intended for Tajikistan into their own fields. Consequently, these Kyrgyz face serious harassment when they cross the border into Tajikistan to access markets, medical services and other social services unavailable so far from Batken, their regional center.

When the idea of coming together for a social function was first presented, both communities separately expressed great hesitation. The Surkh CIG decided that although it would be risky to try and bring adults together so quickly, they came up with the idea of hosting a youth forum for children from these villages in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. At a beautiful pioneer camp in the hills overlooking Surkh, children came together to share national songs and dance, to exchange national presents, to eat a plov lunch together and to discuss the common issues that youth face today. During the event, while children were enjoying themselves, both CIGs met for the first time and exchanged ideas for future joint social events, even presenting technical project ideas to each other. It was clear that this was a watershed moment, and only with this type of interaction could a relationship reemerge that both sides could build on.

Infrastructure Projects: Vorukh Potable Water Project (Infrastructure Project)

For most of the year, residents of Vorukh have access to the Isfarinka River, as they are downstream users from their neighboring border community of Ravot, Tajikistan. This access disappears during the growing season, when farmers from Ravot close off the water source to irrigate their fields. Though residents in Ravot, mainly ethnic Uzbeks, feel they have a right to use the river water how they see fit, the shutting off of water to downstream users has been a major issue with those dependent on the source in Vorukh. There have been serious arguments and even fights because of this, and certainly a more tense relationship between the two villages – to make matters worse, the border is mined.

So when residents of Vorukh were given a chance to address an issue that served as a source of conflict between them and their neighbors, water was the obvious decision. Once that decision had been made, it was the Community Initiative Group – a council of active citizens from all walks of life – that undertook to design and implement the project. From the design, to the procurement of equipment, to the digging of trenches, it was the community that turned the idea of accessible drinking water into reality. Technically, the project required the repairing and rehabilitation of three wells, as well as the building of a 3.5 kilometer water pipeline, with 52 public tap stands. The total cost of the project was 19 million soms (approximately \$17,000) with roughly half of that coming from the community themselves, and half from USAID.

A local aksakal ('elder') of Vorukh village, Besharyk rayon, Uzbekistan:

It is 60 years already since we have settled in Vorukh, but we have never had enough water for all this time, especially in spring- and summertime. It was very hard for us. We brought water from other places and always thought what would be next. But today our 60-year-long hopes have come true. Now water is running near every house; our situation has much improved, but a great number of problems are still left. We are supplied with drinking water, but as before there is no water in the kitchen-gardens. At present irrigation water remains a serious problem.

More importantly, the long-term management of this project is being undertaken by a water committee. In order to economize the electricity used to power the pump station, the community decided to deliver water twice a day for two hours, from 6.00-8.00 and from 18.00-20.00. Residents themselves have organized the water committee to manage the system and collect user fees from residents. The committee will collect 50 soms (4 cents) a month for each resident from every house for operation and maintenance of the facility. (USAID's NRMP press release on youth training in Vorukh focused on water conservation can be found in the appendix).

USAID Country Representative James Goggin was in attendance at the opening ceremony and gave the following comments:

“USAID funds two programs in the Ferghana Valley that work on community development, CAIP and PCI. I am very satisfied with the work results of PCI that has implemented a project for construction of the water-pipe in Vorukh village. There are two things that make me really glad. First, this community has got access to drinking water, and second, we have witnessed community mobilization, i.e. that the community has solved a problem emerged by its own strength.”



Innovative Programming: “Open Borders”

In close collaboration with USAID-funded American Bar Association, Kyrgyzstan NGO “Ferghana Valley Lawyers without Borders”, and PCI, a 5-month conflict prevention project

entitled “Open Borders” was begun to address border issues for 4 PCI communities. The issues were approached through seminars, round table discussions, trainings, and TV programs directed at the prevention of conflict. The main goals of the project are to:

1. To reduce the potential for conflict in the border areas and create an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between the residents of four communities in the Republics of Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan: Kyrgyz-Kyshtak and Kaytpas (Kyrgyzstan) – Borbalyk and Katput (Uzbekistan).
2. Increase the feeling of empowerment among community level project participants such that they will be more able to defend their own legal rights and have greater confidence in their own capability to try to resolve issues related to the following spheres (as well as any others) in the future of customs, border regulations, water rights, and police regulations.
3. Improve relations/communication between the residents of target communities and their respective government representatives.

This type of programming is essential largely because of the information vacuum that exists on border communities.

Continuing to Learn: “Ferghana Valley Field Study: Reducing the Potential for Conflict through Community Mobilization.”

In the autumn, Mercy Corps brought Program Officer Anna Young to write a case study on the 2 three year USAID funded community mobilization programs, CAIP and PCI, and their use of community mobilization methodologies as a vehicle to promote peaceful change and to reduce the potential for community-based conflict. The study examined the approaches taken to reduce the potential for conflict, and the context in which community mobilization is taking place. The study concludes that community mobilization programs can be an effective way to meet these criteria and thus reduce the potential for conflict in the Ferghana Valley. This is particularly important because they address community-identified needs from the grassroots perspective, while at the same time communicating new skills and approaches. In addition, the process is highly respected and prized by community members, as was consistently articulated during the course of this three-week study. However, the study cautions that sustainable peaceful development is dependent on multiple organizations, national and international, simultaneously tackling the root causes and the underlying tensions at the macro level as well as the community level. On their own the CAIP and PCI programs cannot prevent an increase in tensions in the Ferghana Valley. They will have longer lasting impact if they are implemented in coordination with programs, addressing the macro issues not only in the Valley but also in the rest of Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan.

“Ferghana Valley Field Study: Reducing the Potential for Conflict through Community Mobilization” can be downloaded from Mercy Corps’ website at www.mercycorps.org

IV. PCI’s impact on relations between citizens and local government

As mentioned above, there are plenty of examples of communities advocating for their rights in PCI, where citizens have brought their issues to the local government themselves. Though this has more than often been the case, there have been many separate issues, where government has initiated assistance, providing key support at opportune times, or where communities and local governments have more or less met in the middle to solve a problem. Whether this partnership

comes about via an advocacy campaign initiated by the community, or whether the government has brought rather unsolicited assistance to the process, two years into PCI, we are beginning to see tangible results in a large percentage of communities where infrastructure projects have effectively been used as a carrot for bringing citizens and government together in successful partnerships.

Saidkhon Mamadaliev, Khakim of Besharyk raion, Ferghana oblast, Uzbekistan:

I am really glad that Peaceful Communities Initiative Project works on the territory of our rayon. Besharyk rayon is considered to be one of the most remote areas in the republic, and residents of its villages have been dreaming of pure drinking water for many years. Owing to joint efforts of the village residents, PCI Project employees and the Khokimiat this dream has come true for residents of Vorukh village.

We have been working with PCI Project for more than a year already, and there have been repaired and reconstructed two schools in the rayon with their immediate assistance. Now these schools have gone into the category of best ones in the rayon. The quality of school repair and equipment meets demands of the times. To achieve this result the hard-working people of Vorukh and Bakhmal villages have contributed its share as well, whose contribution is about a half.

In the implementation of almost every technical project, there are moments when things do not go according to plan. One of the things that PCI teams have tried to do throughout implementation is to view these moments not as problems but as opportunities, and instead of trying to solve these issues ourselves, we have tried more often than not to facilitate the process of CIGs reaching out to local governments during these moments, and depending on that partnership to achieve a more significant result than simply overcoming an implementation obstacle. The following three examples of projects implemented over the past six months demonstrate significantly improved relations between citizens and local governments.

In Pahtabuston, a predominantly Kyrgyz community in Uzbekistan, the relationship between residents and the Bisharik Region authorities was virtually non-existent at the onset of PCI. Team members chose this community based on the widely-held perception that the Uzbekistan authorities were intentionally neglecting Pahtabuston due to the residents' Kyrgyz ethnicity. As residents told us, there was no other way to explain their lack of key social services which neighboring Uzbek communities on all sides had available. Last winter's installation of a natural gas pipeline helped build the community's confidence in themselves, but minimal participation from the local government only perpetuated the community's belief that their own government was less than enthusiastic about assisting them. When residents of Pahtabuston decided to rebuild the only Kyrgyz language school in the Raion, they assumed the government would not be interested in helping. Though the local authorities seemed to live up to that assumption when they were unable to contribute financially during the planning stage, a critical shortage of labor during the summertime presented the local government with a golden opportunity. After finally being convinced by CIG reps to make his first visit to Pahtabuston ever, the Hokim came to visit the project site, and was so inspired by the community's efforts that he promised to help them overcome the labor shortage. Not only did he provide them with one of his top engineers to provide daily support, he rallied nine neighboring communities, almost all of whom were ethnic

Uzbeks, to come and volunteer labor to help Pahtabuston finish rebuilding their school. Work crews from all over the region worked daily in two shifts, side by side with teachers, parents and other residents of Pahtabuston. This invaluable contribution was key to finishing the project before the school year began, and the help was extremely well received by the Kyrgyz residents. For the first time since PCI began, people in Pahtabuston began to feel like part of a larger community. Additionally, their efforts were further lauded by Uzbekistan government officials when the Deputy Governor of Ferghana Oblast came to Pahtabuston to see a PCI community firsthand. He was so impressed with the community's ability to implement such an impressive project, that he assured them sustained contact and support with their future undertakings.

Another example of government support happened in Kulundu, a village in Leilak Raion, in Batken Oblast in Kyrgyzstan. One of the largest infrastructure projects that PCI has done, the construction of a new school, will provide ethnic Kyrgyz residents of both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan increased opportunities for improved education. This ambitious project totaled over \$80,000 and received more than 50% of its funding from the local government of Kyrgyzstan. More importantly, when the construction period reached its final stages, problems such as labor shortages, difficulties collecting the promised contributions from the Ailuk-Matu, and the subsequent lack of pay for skilled laborers caused some tense moments. Fortunately, when the CIG turned to the regional Hokim for assistance, the local government was quick to react. The Hokim not only organized weekly meetings to monitor progress and collectively solve any problems that arose, but he also attended the meetings on occasion. This level of involvement quickly helped break the project implementation gridlock, but more importantly, the Hokim's attention and concern was not lost on the broader community, who greatly appreciated his assistance. When the school was officially opened at the beginning of this school year, residents were not only proud of their accomplishment, but also of the help they received from the local authorities.

However, with this said, most citizens of our communities often expect far too much from government, while the government is simply overwhelmed by the volume of problems to address. When the government is presented with a clearly spelled out plan to address one of these issues, we have seen that they are more often than not willing to give it their serious attention. This is one of the keys of our work, empowering people to take action, instead of waiting for the central government to deliver a long awaited drinking water system or school repair. Furthermore, by working with CIGs, citizens become better acquainted with their problems, and acquire a better understanding of the complexities and costs of the projects that they are proposing.

V. Coordination

Over the period that this report covers, PCI coordinated with numerous USAID Implementers other international organizations. Some of coordination in the period included:

- American Bar Association's in the development of a border Custom's Training on the Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan border.
- Nike sport clothing and shoe contribution has continued, with another four containers promised.
- USDA GFE infrastructure school repair in Kaytpas (Kyrgyzstan)
- UNDP School Repair in Kyrgyz Kishtak (Kyrgyzstan)

- ACTED has provided microcredit to several PCI communities (Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan)
- ACTED malaria program in Kaytpas and Kyrgyz Kishtak (Kyrgyzstan)
- Two Farmer to Farmer representatives from Winrock International consulted farmers on greenhouses and potatoes (Uzbekistan)
- ECHO Disaster Preparedness Program in 6 communities (all 3 FV Republics)
- SDC has begun preparation for collaboration on infrastructure projects in several PCI communities (all 3 FV Republics)
- UNHCR provided numerous workshops in PCI communities on “Tolerance” and “Foundations of Entrepreneur Activity” with the assistance of the Business Women’s Association of Kokand
- Land O’ Lakes continued their school feeding program in Team 2 communities (Uzbekistan and Besharik Raions of Uzbekistan)
- IFES (USAID funded program) provided training for 6 PCI villages on “Citizenship, Governance and Participation: your role in Civic Society.” Over 600 Civic Education books were distributed.
- Urban Institute. The second year of coordination with Urban Institute’s Condominium program in Osh’s youth volleyball and basketball boy and girl’s league

Our most significant coordination was done on a day-to-day basis with Mercy Corps’ Community Action Investment Program (CAIP). The largest step was forming an infrastructure oversight team that will assist PCI in assuring the quality and the sustainability of the infrastructure projects. Shared trainings are ongoing, and coordination is both ongoing and natural.

Appendices

Interviews

List of USAID's PCI Communities

Social and Infrastructure Projects

Interviews

Interview #1

Azimbek Ataev, Head of the Makhallya Committee, Sharkabad village, Sokh rayon, Uzbekistan:

1. Tell about yourself?

In 1958 I graduated from the Leninabad Pedagogic Institute named after Kirov (LGPI).

I worked at school as a teacher, and then as the director. On the whole I have worked for 32 years in the education framework. After retirement I became Head of the Makhallya Committee. Half a year ago I was reelected to that post for the third time. On the whole I have worked as Head of the Makhallya Committee for more than 7 years. For the time of my work I have witnessed disagreements and conflicts between Tajiks and Kyrgyz because of water more than once. There have also occurred armed conflicts.

2. How are the relationships with the neighboring villages developing now?

Now the relationships between Kyrgyz and Tajik have got right. However it may be well, there are a lot of problems left. Look how many customs posts are here. Here is a customhouse, and there is a customhouse. Our kishlak ('village') is really surrounded. We grow potato and gather in harvest, but when we want to sell it – they do not allow its conveying. The customhouse does not let go.

We live here. But in the neighboring kishlak ('village') there are our sisters and brothers. Sometimes we have to visit them several times a day. And every time we have to pass through the customhouse. It tires very much. It is painful for me to see how our states are governed. When on earth will the relationships between Kyrgyz and Tajik be good? When can we go to the neighboring kishlaks ('villages') freely? Now there is a feeling as if we live in imprisonment.

3. How do you regard PCI work?

Till recently we have even had no idea about this kind of work. But owing to PCI now the village residents know that they can solve their problems by their own strength. I remember when it was decided to lay on drinking water there was a wedding party in our village. I came out and said: "Fellows! Here are PCI Project representatives. We will lay on drinking water to our village together. Let us dig up a trench by ourselves, by our own hands, and we will have water". People accepted that idea, and the work started going on fast. Everyone came to the khashar ('volunteer labor'). Every day we organized and distributed work between the residents, and arranged board and night's lodging for Kyrgyz engineers. Finally, the water began to flow from the taps. It is a great joy for us. It is really great that PCI works in our kishlak ('village'). Well, even the neighboring kishlak ('village') asks for PCI to work at their place too.

Interview 2

Saminjan Turakulov, a member of PCI Field Team Two

1. Tell about what you have been occupied with before you started working in PCI Project?

I am a pedagogue by profession. I have higher pedagogic education in the specialty “Teacher of Physics”. I have worked at school for 30 years, 18 of which I was the director. Since 2001 I have retired on a pension, and since 1991 I have been cooperating with Business Women Association of Kokand city (BWA) as Programs Coordinator. I have participated in more than 10 projects and am a Community Capacity Building Trainer. I have developed several modules on conflictogene situation removal in the communities. Before I began to work in PCI we have already had work experience in the communities where ethnic minorities live and where there are many unsolved issues. Since that time as BWA became a Mercy Corps’ partner in PCI Project, it’s the second year already since I have been working as a Field Officer of Team # 2.

2. Does the work experience at school have something in common with the work experience in the communities?

I can say firmly one thing – I was working 30 years in vain. Of course, I’ve gained great work experience there; I’ve done a lot from what I should have done. But if to compare it with that store of experience that I have gained in PCI Project and while working as Programs Coordinator in BWA, it seems to me that I was working 30 years in vain. If I had all those knowledge and skills to stir up and develop people formerly, I would work in a different manner.

3. What do you value in PCI most of all?

I obtain satisfaction from this work – moral, physical and material one. I like this work. I like to work in the multiethnic collective. I’ve got a lot, working with different people, and I think that they also have got a lot, working with me. I have learned to keep in emotions, learned to look at people from their position and learned to understand their problems. It is very important for me. I try to do my best so that after our work we are only positively talked about. However, we do not want everything will die down here after our leaving. We want the communities to be working even after us, so that the lantern that we have lighted up will always shine on them. Working with people in the communities, developing the Initiative Groups, and building their emotional and human potential we want them to be able to lead others after themselves.

4. What Project results are you particularly satisfied with?

In many communities of post-Soviet space there has been established the mentality of dependence that affects negatively our work. We work hardly on that problem, and now many understand why we are here. If before they have thought that it is us who solve something for them, then now many of them say that we solve together. Of course, the process of changes is very long, but here one can feel a turning-point already. And it is this turning-point – changing an attitude to life – that is an achievement for us.

PCI Communities

No.	Country	Q'ty of communities
1	Uzbekistan	11
2	Kyrgyzstan	14
3	Tajikistan	10
TOTAL:		35

No.	Village	Country	Districts	Team	Population
1	International	Kyrgyzstan	Leylek	Team 1	3326
3	Kulunda	Kyrgyzstan	Leylek	Team 1	7938
4	Kayragach	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 1	2369
2	Pahtaabad	Tajikistan	Bobojon-Gafur	Team 1	817
5	Kalacha	Tajikistan	Bobojon-Gafur	Team 1	6100
6	Ovchi	Tajikistan	Bobojon-Gafur	Team 1	3891
7	Pakhtabuston	Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan	Team 2	1900
8	Vorukh	Uzbekistan	Besharyk	Team 2	2400
10	Bakhmal	Uzbekistan	Besharyk	Team 2	4500
9	Ravat	Tajikistan	Kanibadam	Team 2	2400
11	Jangi Ravot	Tajikistan	Kanibadam	Team 2	2100
12	Jigdalik	Tajikistan	Kanibadam	Team 2	1800
13	Boz Adir	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 3	1890
14	Kara-Tokoy	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 3	722
16	Sogment	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 3	1600
17	Charbak	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 3	356
15	Sharkabad	Uzbekistan	Sokh	Team 3	2200
18	Khushyar	Uzbekistan	Sokh	Team 3	5849
19	Buriboshi	Uzbekistan	Markhamat	Team 4	1800
20	Nayman	Uzbekistan	Markhamat	Team 4	2583
21	Eshon	Uzbekistan	Markhamat	Team 4	1820
22	Jeke-Miste	Kyrgyzstan	Aravan	Team 4	2300
23	Jar-Kishtak	Kyrgyzstan	Aravan	Team 4	1800
24	Jangi Abad	Kyrgyzstan	Aravan	Team 4	4182
25	Karayontok	Uzbekistan	Fergana	Team 5	2635
26	Borbalik	Uzbekistan	Olti-Aryk	Team 5	7150
27	Katput	Uzbekistan	Olti-Aryk	Team 5	4775
28	Kyrgyz-Kishtak	Kyrgyzstan	Kadamjay	Team 5	4000
29	Kaytpas	Kyrgyzstan	Kadamjay	Team 5	1600
30	Kim	Tajikistan	Isfara	Team 6	1700
31	Gulistan	Tajikistan	Isfara	Team 6	1849
32	Surkh	Tajikistan	Isfara	Team 6	10 000
33	Chorbog	Tajikistan	Isfara	Team 6	300
34	Minoruk-Minbulak	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 6	430
35	Dostuk	Kyrgyzstan	Batken	Team 6	450

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PCI SOCIAL PROJECTS UPDATE AS OF 01-10-2003

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
1	International, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan Pahtaabad, Tadjikistan	TUK-02-60	"Volleyball Tournament"	Organize Volleyball Tournament with purpose to unite children, re-establish Sport Leagues for children and involve them into PCI projects.	completed	1 day	50
2	International, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan	TAJ-23-062	"Football Tournament"	Organize football tournament among young people with purpose to unite them, help them to organize their free time , establish friendship and create independent teams.	completed	1 day	30
3	Kulunda, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan Pahtaabad, Tadjikistan	TUK-01-063	"A nu-ka Zjienshini"	Make contest among 4 teams in singing, dancing and acting scenes in order to establish friendship, unite women for settlement of common problems.	completed	1 day	45
4	International, Kyrgyzstan Kulunda, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan Pahtaabad, Tadjikistan	TUK-01-68	"International Summer Camp"	Organize Summer Camp In Shahrstan, Tajikistan with purpose to unite children of 2 countries, organize training, establish mutual understanding, tolerancy and friendship between children.	completed	8 days	40
5	International, Kyrgyzstan Kulunda, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan Pahtaabad, Tadjikistan	TUK-02-061	"Bridge of Friendship"	Schoolchildren(participants of International Camp in Osh) decided to fill information deficiency and issue newspaper about existing problems, ways for settlement, future plans.	completed	9 months	5873
6	International, Kyrgyzstan Kulunda, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan Pahtaabad, Tadjikistan	TUK-01-100	"New Year Tree"	Organize New Year Party for children from Kyrgyzstan in Khujand.	completed	1 day	402

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
7	International, KYR Kulunda, KYR Ovchy, Kalacha, Kayragach	TUK-01-099	"Sport competition navruz-2003"	Organize sport competition	completed	7 days	120
8	International, Kyrgyzstan Kulunda, Kyrgyzstan Ovchy, Tadjikistan Pahtaabad, Tadjikistan	TUK-01-098	"Navruz-2003"	Organize celebration of Navruz holiday	completed	1 day	1000
9	International, KYR	TUK-02-119	Inter	Established joint team (club Inter) from 6 communities and this team participated in Sogd championship	completed	8 months	18
10	International, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-02-124	"Sport- Ambassador of peace"	Support sport club Inter and make small repair of stadium	completed	4 months	30
11	"Sputnik" camp, Sogd, Tajikistan	TUK-01-134	International Summer Camp	Organize international summer camp for 132 children from all 28 PCI communities.	completed	20 days	142
12	International, KYR Kulunda, KYR Ovchy, Kalacha, Kayragach	TUK-01-136	Summer school of reporters	To organize summer youth educational camp	completed	7 days	80
13	Ovchy, Tajikistan	TAJ-23-142	Computer - is our future	Arrange computer class at school #37	completed	14 days	1050
14	Ovhcy, Tajikistan	TAJ-23-143	Blackboards for a school	Install 12 blackboards for school #71	completed	5 days	350
15	Kulunda, International, Kayragach, KYR Pahtaabad, Ovchy, Kalacha, Tajikistan	TUK -01-160	Sport competitions "Independence day of Tajikistan"	Organize volleyball competitions among school sport teams of 6 villages	completed	1 day	164
16	Pahtaabad, Ovchy, Tajikistan; International, Kulunda, KYR	TUK - 01-104	Tolerance	Organize two-day seminars for children from 4 communities, creating school Initiative groups, holding round table for group leaders	completed	1,5 month	100

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
17	Pahta-Buston, Uzbekistan	UZH-05-004	"Navruz"	Celebration of Navruz holiday	completed	2 days	1900
18	Pahta Buston, Uzbekistan	UZH-05-001	"Last Bell"	Participation in Last Bell celebration, tell children about PCI projects, congratulate them with Last Bell and give some presents.	completed	1 day	5909
19	Vorukh, Uzbekistan	UZH-06-002	"Save the children"	Organization of celebration of Children's Day Holiday.	completed	1 day	300
20	Vorukh, Uzbekistan Ravot, Tajikistan	TAJ-07-003	"Trip for School Children"	Organize trip to Kokand. During the trip, children were involved into contests and game	completed	1 day	44
21	Vorukh, Uzbekistan	UZH-06-005	"New school for New Year"	10 years ago construction of school was started. Before project school had foundation & walls. It was decided to finish the building partially, decorate it and provide furniture. PCI's share: purchase of electro equipment, linoleum and paint materials.	completed	40 days	150
22	Ravot, Tadjikistan	TAJ-07-006	"Wheelchair"	Provide wheelchair for young invalid boy	completed	1 day	1
23	Bahmal, Uzbekistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan Pahta Buston Uzbekistan Ravot, Tajikistan	UZH-01-047	Conference "The role of school in the development of community"	Make conference for teachers: role of school in life of communities, countermeasures for increasing of participation in PCI projects, congratulate teachers on Teachers' Day.	completed	1 day	40
24	Bahmal, Uzbekistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan Pahta Buston Uzbekistan	UZH-05-055	"To provide 3 schools with textbooks"	Provide 3 schools with textbooks in new Uzbek alphabet, Kyrgyz language.	completed	28 days	600

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
25	Bahmal, Uzbekistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan Pahta Buston, Uzbekistan Ravot, Tajikistan	TUK-01-056	"Seminar for Women"	Have a meeting with women, increase their activity in social works and involve them into PCI projects.	completed	10 days	20
26	Bahmal, Uzbekistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan Pahta Buston, Uzbekistan Ravot, Tajikistan	TUK-01-054	"New Years Tree of Peace"	Organize New Years celebration, contests, congratulations & presents to winners of contests.	completed	1 day	100
27	Ravot, Tadjikistan	TAJ-07-072	"Preparing the youth to marriage life"	Have meetings with young boys & girls: conversation on subject: Obligations of boys & girls in the family, hygiene regulations for girls, readiness to family life.	completed	1 month	40
28	Ravot, Tajikistan	TAJ-07-088	"Navruz"	Celebration of Navruz holiday	completed	1 day	1000
29	Bahmal, Uzbekistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan Pahta Buston, Uzbekistan	TUK-01-092	Theater	Organize theater performance on subject "When you protect your neighbors, you protect your house as well"	completed	4 months	27
30	Pahtabuston, Uzbekistan	UZB-05-131	Sport-Ambassador of Peace	Organize sport games for teams from 6 communities	completed	1 day	450
31	Yangi Ravot, Tajikistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan	TAJ-07-127	We are children of one family	Organize youth meeting for all 6 communities	completed	10 days	75
32	Bahmal, Uzbekistan Vorukh, Uzbekistan Pahta Buston, Uzbekistan	UZB-08-126	"Let's unite, friends"	Organize celebration of International Children's Day in summer camp "Koinot"	completed	8 days	30
33	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-066	"Navruz"	Organize celebration of Navruz holiday.	completed	1day	270
34	Khushyar, Uzbekistan	KYR-09-007	"Veterans Meeting"	Organize meeting of veterans of World War II from villages Khushyar, Sogment and Charbak.	completed	1 day	55

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
35	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-14-008	"Veterans Meeting"	Organize meeting (concert)of veterans of World War II from villages Boz-Adyr, Kora-Tokoy and Sharkabad.	completed	1 day	73
36	Charbak, Boz-Adyr, Sogment, Kora-Tokoy (KYR) Sharkaabad, Khushyar (UZB)	KYR-01-010	"International Youth Camp"	Organize combined camp for children from Uzbek & Kyrgyz villages.	completed	10days	100
37	Khushyar, Uzbekistan Sogment, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-14-009	"Volleyball competition"	Organize volleyball competition among schoolchildren.	completed	1day	50
38	Batken, Boz-Adyr, Sogment, (KYR) Rovon, Sharkaabad, Khushyar (UZB)	TUK-01-065	"Women Volleyball League"	Organize Women Volleyball League. Different team will have combined training, tours and competitions.	completed	190days	70
39	Khushyar, Uzbekistan	UZB-14-038	"Book-Source of Knowledge"	Purchase of textbooks for pupils & some books for library.	completed	55days	400
40	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-040	"Young Talents"	Purchase of music equipment, have a meeting with children and involve them in participation in music contests.	completed	38days	200
41	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-039	"Knowledge-way to future"	Purchase of new textbooks for children	completed	41days	400
42	Sharkabad village, Uzbekistan	UZB-11-036	"Sport-Deposit of Health"	Build sport courts for football, volleyball and basketball at school No.23	completed	50days	300
43	Sogment, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-12-044	"In the world of music"	Purchase of music equipment, create music groups from talented children.	completed	1 day	17500
44	Sharkabad village, Uzbekistan	UZB-11-037	"Sport Education-Endless Youth"	Construction of volleyball & basketball court, reconstruction of football court, purchase of sport inventory.	completed	1 month	347
45	Khushyar, Uzbekistan	UZB-14-041	"There is no Knowledge without Book"	Purchase of textbooks for pupils & some books for library.	completed	13days	125

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
46	Sharkabad village, Uzbekistan	UZB-11-049	"Sport-Fundamental of Friendship"	Gather football team and organize competition with team from Ravon.	completed	2 days	40
47	Charbak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-13-043	"Music for Everybody"	Purchase of music equipment	completed	17days	50
48	Kara-Tokoy village, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-10-042	"Book-Spring of Knowledge"	Purchase of textbooks for pupils & some books for library.	completed	22days	400
49	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-058	"Good Word"	Reconstruction of heating system at school: installation of 52 electric stoves, 4 automatic devices and electric power lines (650m long)	completed	30 days	715
50	Batken, Boz-Adyr, Sogment, Kara-Tokoy (KYR) Rovon, Sharkaabad, Khushyar (UZB)	TUK-01-079	"Girls' Volleyball League"	Organize volleyball league for young girls	completed	4 months	560
51	Sogment, Charbak(KYR) Khushyar, Uzb.	TUK-01-080	Brain-Ring	Organize Brain Ring game for school boys & girls	completed	1 day	86
52	Sharkabad, Uzbekistan	UZB-11-086	"Navruz-Spring holiday"	Organize Navruz celebration	completed	1 day	1230
53	Sogment, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-12-087	"Navruz-Nation Wide Holiday"	Organize Navruz celebration	completed	1 day	1800
54	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-04-144	Sport-start of peaceful cooperation	Organize sport competition for communities	completed	14 days	1750
55	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-118	Kosh Bol Mektebim	Organize last party for graduate school students	completed	25 days	150

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
56	Nayman, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-17-011	"Friendship Holiday"	Organized two programs: Women programs with the Aksakals playing the role of advisors and spectators. Women competed in best art-craft ware and the best community presentation, and organized an exhibition of hand-made wares. Men competed in sport competitions, such as kurash (national wrestling), rope pulling, and weight lifting	completed	1 day	1000
57	Nayman, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-18-013	"Kids Trip to Osh Project"	Organize trip to Osh, visit of historical places.	completed	1 day	30
58	Nayman, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-18-012	"Chess-Path to Friendship"	Organize Chess tournament between residents of 2 villages. They haven't had common meeting for more than 10 years.	completed	1 day	900
59	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-01-035	"Sport- Ambassador of Peace"	Organize football competition for 4 teams.	completed	1 day	72
60	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-053	"KVN"	Organize KVN between the villages and contest for best picture on subject "I want to live in this world"	completed	1 day	40
61	Jeke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-24-048	"Telephone Line for To-Moyun"	Provide telephone line for CIG	completed	1 month	500
62	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-064	"New Year Festival**"	Organize New Year Holiday for children from 4 communities in Andijan	completed	1 day	80

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
63	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-075	"Chess Tournament"	Organize Chess tournament between residents of 2 villages. They haven't had common meeting for more than 10 years.	completed	1 day	100
64	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-089	"Come on Girls"	Organize contest between girls of border villages	completed	1 day	50
65	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-090	"NAVRUZ- Holiday of Friendship"	Organize Navruz celebration	completed	2 days	400
66	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-093	"Sport League"	Organize volleyball tournament	completed	1 day	100
67	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-095	"Women with Golden Hands"	Organize contest among women of frontier communities	completed	1 day	100
68	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-102	"To Friendship through Sport"	Create joint team of 5 communities and organize their participation in volleyball tournament	completed	2 days	20
69	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-094	"The Day of Humor & Laugh"	Organize contest of humor	completed	1 day	150
70	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-18-109	Football without borders	Organize football tournament between the communities	completed	7 days	1400

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
71	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-26-106	We are for peace	Organize Children's day celebration	completed	1 day	170
72	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-16-115	Meeting of 3 generations	Organize round table for women of different ages for discussion of common problems and ways for their resolving.	completed	5 days	50
73	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-35-114	Basketball	Organize basketball tournament between communities of team 4	completed	10 days	120
74	Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-26-125	Chess tournament	Chess tournament	completed	1 day	210
75	Osh, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-16-128	Friendship camp-2	Organize summer camp for children from 5 communities	completed	10 days	130
76	Nayman, Uzbekistan	UZB-17-139	Leather ball	Organize volleyball tournament	completed	1 day	210
77	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-150	Future is for leaders	Organize youth meeting in Osh and promote youth movement at schools	completed	3 days	40
78	Nayman & Boru-Bashy villages, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-151	Strength is in unification	Organize 3rd meeting of CIGs for experience and information exchange	completed	1 day	25
79	Korayantok, Uzbekistan	UZB-19-069	"Darvishona"	Celebration of opening of field season, presentation of PRA results.	completed	1 day	1000
80	Korayantok, Hodjent, Uzbekistan Kadamjay, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-01-015	"Volleyball Competition"	This competition is held every year. But Fergana valley team can not take part due to financial problems. Provide participation of Fergana Valley team. Explain purpose of PCI projects.	completed	3 days	40

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
81	Korayantok, Uzbekistan	UZH-19-016	"Festival in Korayantok"	Contest of national songs, competition between craftsmen, presentation of national traditions. (Uzbek, Tajik, Kyrgyz)	completed	1 day	300
82	Katpug, Borbalik and KoraYantok villages, Uzbekistan Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	UZH-19-017	"Children of Valley You & Me"	Celebration of International Children Day: concert, dancing, pictures on the asphalt, exchange of addresses.	completed	1 day	100
83	Katpug, Uzbekistan	UZH-22-018	"Darvishona"	Presentation of PCI project, celebration of Darvishona.	completed	1 day	200
84	Katpug, Borbalik and KoraYantok villages, Uzbekistan Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-01-014	"Friendship Summer Camp"*	Organize summer camp for children from 12 to 16 years, trainings, hold cultural, sport and educational events.	completed	8 days	50
85	Katpug, Borbalik villages, Uzbekistan Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-019	"Round table"	Renew traditions, establish friendship between neighboring communities, create council of representatives of 3 villages for settlement of conflict situations.	completed	1 day	50
86	Katpug, Borbalik villages, Uzbekistan Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-050	"Volleyball Tournament"	Organize volleyball tournament that will be a part of such tournaments in different communities.	completed	1 day	30
87	Borbalik, Uzbekistan	UZH-21-051	"Football Project"	Create football tournament, that will be held in Katpug and Kyrgyz-Kyshtak communities in future.	completed	3 days	50

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
88	Katpug, Borbalik and KoraYantok villages, Uzbekistan Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-054	Seminar "New Generation" (Osh city, Kyrgyzstan)	In November there was the Best Essay contest on the subject "International Friendship". The best essay writers attended seminar "Schools cooperation" and "Work out of projects" in Osh	completed	4 days	25
89	Korayantak, Uzbekistan	UZB-19-083	Navruz holiday	Organize Navruz celebration	completed	1 day	1100
90	Kaypas, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-28-085	Navruz holiday	Organize Navruz celebration	completed	1 day	2097
91	Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-097	"Tolerance & Healthy Way of Life"	Organize holiday for youth	completed	1 day	500
92	Kaytpas, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-28-103	Children for peace in the valley	Organize children's day holiday for children from 5 communities	completed	1 day	150
93	Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-116	"Volleyball youth meeting "Kelechek"	Organize volleyball meeting	completed	1 day	40
94	Tuleykin, Kyrgyzstan	TUK-01-135	Children of Valley - You & me	Organization of youth camp for children from 5 communities	completed	9 days	234
95	Kyrgyzkyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-140	"The Independence Day"	To organize celebration of the Independence day for children	completed	1 day	300
96	Kaytpas, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-28-141	"The day of knowledge in a new school"	Organize youth meeting	completed	1 day	600
97	Gulistan, Chrobog, Surkh, Kim, Karabak, TAJ Mingbulak-Mingorik, Dostuk, KYR	TUK-01-148	World is starting with us	Organize two seminars on the subjects of "Tolerance" & "Leadership & team-building"	completed	9 days	73

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Status	Duration	Direct benies
98	Gulistan, Kim, TAJ Kizil Bel, KYR	TAJ-40-149	We are strong with our friendship	Organize "Evening of Friendship" for 70 residents	completed	1 day	70
99	Ming-Orik, Mingbulak, KYR	KYR-28-157	Book-a clever friend	Purchase 135 textbooks for school	completed	1 day	60
100	Surkh, TAJ	TAJ-36-152	Knowledge is light, and ignorance is darkness	Purchase books for school students	completed	1 day	180
101	Surkh, TAJ; Min-Bulak, Min-Orik, KYR	TAJ - 36-153	Lets joint hands	Strengthen friendship and peaceful relations between youth of 3 communities	completed	1 day	100

PCI COMPLETED INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UPDATE AS OF 01-10-2003

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date (est)	Duration	Direct benies
1	Kulunda, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-04-024	"Golden Step"	Build school for 320 places	14/Oct/02	04/Oct/03	12 months	400
2	Ovchi, Tajikistan	TAJ-23-046	Golden Key	Reconstruction of camp building into school	Nov/02	01/Oct/03	11 months	1860
3	Pahtabuston, Uzbekistan	UZB-05-027	"Pahtabuston gas pipeline"	Build gas pipeline	18/July/02	21/March/03	6 months	17500
4	Bahmal, Uzbekistan	UZB-08-074	"School with new view"	Repair 10 classrooms, teachers' room and corridors, provide furniture for classrooms.	30/Jan/03	21/March/03	2 months	650
5	Vorukh, Uzbekistan	UZB-06-073	"Water Source of Life"	It's necessary to repair 3 chinks in order to install 3 pumps for solving the problem with drinking water. It's also necessary to build pipeline 3,5km long.	03/Feb/03	03/June/03	4months	1665
6	Ravot, Tajikistan	TAJ-31-082	"For Healthy Generation"	Repair floor in all classrooms of school No.	March/03	June/2003	4 months	476
7	Pahtabuston, Uzbekistan	UZB-05-110	"Dream"	School reconstruction (roof + corridors), construction of sanitary facility and sport ground.	15/May/03	01/Sept/03	3,5 months	323
8	Jigdalik, Tajikistan	TAJ-32-117	"New School-new hopes"	Replace the floor and purchase new desks	10/June/03	01/Sept/03	2 months 10 days	486

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date (est)	Duration	Direct benies
9	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-032	"School-Key to future"	Repair of school building, install wood floor at 12 rooms of school.	15/July/02	26/Aug/02	90days	1890
10	Kara-Tokoy, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-10-033	Bathhouse	Build public bathhouse with 6 places	01/Sept/02	20/March/03	120 days	4802
11	Khushyar, Uzbekistan Charbak, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-14-022	"Water-Source of Peaceful Life"	Increase power of pump station "Khushyar" by new central pump and construct water pipeline 4992 m. long.	03/Oct/02	13/Sept/03	150days	5856
12	Sogment village, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-12-031	Bathhouse	Build public bathhouse with 6 places	01/Nov/02	25/March/03	120 days	8958
13	Sharkabad village, Uzbekistan	UZB-11-057	"School-Guide of Life"	Finish building & equipment of 3 rooms at school No. 15	20/Dec/02	20/Feb/03	60days	230
14	Sharkabad village, Uzbekistan	UZB-11-071	"Clean water-Guarantee of healthy life"	Cleansing of 2 existing chinks, installation of pumps and construction of new water pipeline (5km long)	20/Jan/03	20/May/03	120 days	1703
15	Batken, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-27-081	"Warmth for Children"	Reconstruction of heating system in the kindergarten	13/March/03	01/March/03	2 months	470
16	Sogment, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-12-132	"Road of life"	Reconstruction of road after mudslide	31/July/03	26/Aug/03	1 month	3630
17	Charbak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-13-138	"Future"	School repair + finishing of medical station construction	13/Aug/03	01/Oct/03	1,5 month	622

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date (est)	Duration	Direct benies
18	Nayman, Uzbekistan	UZB-17-026	"Nayman School No.4"	Repair of roof and sport hall.	04/July/02	17/Sept/02	86 days	570
19	Jar-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-26-034	"School Repair"	Finish building of school (8 rooms)	Sept/02	Jan/03	5 months	570
20	Nayman, Uzbekistan Jeke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan	UZB-17-025	"Nayman Water System"	Build water system for cleansing & chlorination of water from Nayman canal. It'll provide drinking water for 2 villages.	11/Sept/02	January/03	5 months	3363
21	Jekke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-18-070	"Sport-Ambassador of Peace"	Build sport courts for volleyball, football, basketball.	Dec/2002	May/2003	4 months	2700
22	Jany-Abad, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-35-096	Bath House Reconstruction	Repair bath-house	06/May/03	02/July/03	2 months	1357
23	Buri-Boshy, Uzbekistan	UZB-16-121	"The strength is in knowledge"	School reconstruction	July/03	01/Sept/03	1,5 months	2100
24	Korayantak village UZbekistan	UZB-19-028	Village Medical Station	Build medical station & equip it.	01/Aug/02	18/March/03	8 months	4000
25	Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-084	"Salam Fergana"	Repair metal fence around the court, court cover & install training aid, swings and benches	20/March/03	21/June/03	25 days	4000
26	Kaytpas, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-28-091	"Road repair"	Repair section of road Kadamjay-Kaytpas-Ak Turpak	06/May/03	28/May/03	25 days	2295
27	Kaytpas, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-28-111	School Repair	Capital repair of heating system, roof, building, 6 classrooms and purchase of furniture for them	10/June/03	30/June/03	20 days	695

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date (est)	Duration	Direct benies
28	Katput, Uzbekistan	UZB-22-122	Capital repair of internal roads	Capital repair of internal roads	18/July/03	20/Aug/03	1 month	4775
29	Borbalik, Uzbekistan	UZB-21-129	Reconstruction of heating system, construction of gas pipeline & capital repair of building of secondary school NO. 12	Reconstruction of heating system, construction of gas pipeline & capital repair of building of secondary school NO. 12	30/July/03	25/Aug/03	1 month	675
30	Kyrgyz- Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-137	Repair of hospital roof	Repair of hospital roof	08/Aug/03	27/Aug/03	20 days	5496

PCI ONGOING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS UPDATE AS OF 01-10-2003

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date (est)	Duration	Direct benies
1	International, Kyrgyzstan Ovncy, Tajiksitan	TUK-01-114	Clean water in the canal-guarantee for peace"	Build garbage containers along bank of canal	01/July/03	01/Sept/03	2 months	3194
2	Kalacha, Tajikistan	TAJ-30-120	Village Health Clinic	Construction of village medical ambulance	01/Aug/03	30/Nov/03	3 months	6110
3	Pahtabuston, Tajikistan	TAJ-03-123	Canteen construction	Canteen Construction	10/Aug/03	10/Dec/03	4 months	281
4	Ravot, Tadjikistan	TAJ-07-045	"Equipment for school #12"	Repair & provision of equipment for 2 classrooms. PCI's share: purchase of furniture, teaching materials and textbooks in Uzbek.	16/Sept/02	16/Nov/02	2 months	512
5	Ravot, TAJ	TAJ-07-168	"Flame of dream"	Build gas pipeline	01/Oct/03	30/March/04	6 months	2310
6	Yangi Ravot, TAJ	TAJ-31-167	"Beam of hope"	Install 2 transformer substations KTP	Oct/03	Dec/03	3 months	2040
7	Kara-Tokoy, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-10-145	"Fresh water for Kara-Tokoy"	Construct 5600m long water supply pipeline	02/Sept/03	30/Dec/03	4 months	720
8	Boz-Adyr, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-09-146	"Children-are our future"	Repair kindergarten, dormitory & cafeteria	02/Sept/03	30/Dec/03	4 months	108

#	Community	Project Number	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date (est)	Duration	Direct benies
9	Jekke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan Nayman, Uzbekistan	KYR-18-101	Community Water & Hygiene management	Two water users' associations will be set up and trained. The users will also benefit from an outreach program regarding their new drinking water system.	01/July/02	30/June/03	1 year	4370
10	Jekke-Miste, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-18-130	Dostuk	School repair + road repair +roof construction	July/03	08/Dec/03	1,5 months	577
11	Borbalik, Uzbekistan	UZB-21-077	"Rehabilitation of Water Supply System"	Deepen artesian chink till 165m depth, install chink equipment, construct building for storage of control units, construct fencing, repair	15/May/03	12/June/03	1 month	2687
12	Kyrgyz-Kyshtak, Kyrgyzstan	KYR-20-161	Reconstruction of roof at school #14 named after Turgunov	Roof reconstruction	Aug/03	20/Dec/03	5 months	1044