



Peaceful Communities Initiative



**April-June 2004
Quarterly Report**

I. Overview of USAID's Peaceful Communities Initiative (PCI) Program

The Peaceful Communities Initiative is a three-year USAID \$3.3 million funded project that has been 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). 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 in 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 has been critical in earning the trust of the diverse populations they serve and 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.

II. Introduction

This report covers Peaceful Communities Initiative activities from April through June 2004. During this period, a wide variety of activities and initiatives continued to be taken in PCI's 36 transborder communities in order to address the PCI two objectives, as stated in the cooperative agreement:

- I. Improve environment for inter-community cooperation and partnership through access and exchange of information and peer networking.
- II. Increase abilities of communities to identify sources of conflict and participate in constructive dialogue to generate and implement solutions

With the arrival of spring, the period saw a large increase in the preparation of community infrastructure projects. This report provides examples of how PCI villages have addressed conflict or tensions in our communities. For the first objective, this report highlights the role of women in the PCI process. Women are well represented on all PCI teams, four of PCI six partner NGOs are lead by women, and women play a large role in the decision making processes of PCI activities at the community level as representatives on the Community Initiative Groups.¹ For the second objective, several infrastructure projects are highlighted.

During the period of this report, PCI held 19 social and skill building projects, and worked on 29 infrastructure projects. A list of infrastructure and social projects during the period of this report can be found in Appendices A and B. During the period of this report, USAID's PCI program had the following media coverage: 10 radio spots, 6 television, 2 newspaper, 2 electronic list serves for a total of 20 spots covering the project, at the local and national level.

As in previous reports, this report begins with an overview of the indicator results from PCI's logical framework and followed by specific activities to illustrate how PCI is addressing the aforementioned

¹ PCI partner NGOs Fido, Foundation for Tolerance International, ICA:EHIO, and Business Women's Association of Kokand are all led by women.

objectives.² A section on coordination activities with other USAID implementing partners and international donors is also included as well as a success story about a CIG member taking a new position in local government.

III. Indicator Results from PCI Logframe

In the summer of 2003, the PCI team put together a logical framework that included objectives, activities, and indicators to improve PCI's ability to measure its overall goal to reduce the potential for conflict in the Ferghana Valley. None of the indicators in the logframe individually demonstrate a reduction in the potential for conflict, but analyzed together, they provide evidence that tensions have been reduced by improving relations between ethnic groups, across borders, and local governments (between communities and local government, and governments across international borders). The PCI logical framework and recent results through June 2004 can be found in Appendix C of this report. Below is a brief narrative of the results to date.

Improved Cooperation between Ethnic Groups and Across International Boundaries

Increased inter-ethnic and cross-border activities contribute to improving trust and tolerance among residents, and improved trust and cooperation in turn contributes to increased stability in the region, making it less likely that ethnic or national divisions will provide the fuel for violent conflict. To date, there have been 190 social projects implemented during PCI. Over 93 social projects have involved more than two ethnic groups, including advocacy trainings, civic education trainings for teachers, photography competitions, women leadership trainings, social theater, sports leagues, and trainings for potable water committees. In addition, a testament to the strength and acceptance of the community mobilization process, 45 multi-community social projects were developed by CIGs outside of the PCI framework (without USAID funding). Because a majority of PCI communities are clustered this has resulted in a significant increase in community members crossing borders more frequently.

When PCI field officers informally ask community members what they have gained most from the PCI process, they frequently do not mention infrastructure projects, but focus on the increased communication that they have with neighboring communities; not only the benefit of the friendship and discussions of common problems, but also knowledge about market access. One particular example is in Ovchi, Tajikistan where a daily bus line has now opened where there was not one before traveling to markets in neighboring Kyrgyzstan. At the beginning of the PCI project, citizens assumed their problems were unique or the fault of communities in the neighboring countries. Now with the greater flow of information, citizens realize that they share common problems. They also realize that many of the problems, such as land demarcation disputes or landmines, are not the fault of neighboring communities across the border, but the fault of national governments not being able to resolve issues.

Of the 80 infrastructure projects to date, approximately 90% of them provide services to multi-ethnic populations, cross-border, or to mono-ethnic minority communities (i.e. an ethnic Tajik community in Uzbekistan). In addition, there have been 14 multi-community infrastructure projects, such as irrigation, health clinic, drinking water, and natural gas projects. Since this type of project usually addresses a concrete source of tension (often transborder), these projects are clearly the most difficult, requiring villagers from neighboring communities to put aside their differences, and work together.

Increased Community Participation in Identifying and Resolving Local Priorities Utilizing Local Resources and Skills

The PCI process is community-driven, led by Community Initiative Groups. All infrastructure projects require at least 25% match funding. This match requirement promotes the selection of projects that

² This logical framework is an unofficial document created to measure PCI's overall goal to reduce the potential for conflict in the Ferghana Valley.

residents value as being high priority. Additionally, having communities use their own resources promotes the sustainability of projects. This match also increases the complexity of projects, requiring constant dialogue and cooperation between various stakeholders and resulting in improved mutual understanding. To date, community contribution/match or promised for all PCI infrastructure projects is 61%.

PCI has placed a priority on creating sustainable management plans for projects that have a pricing mechanism for operation and maintenance (natural gas projects, drinking water, bath houses, school heating systems, etc). This has been done by establishing formal and informal organizations that can collect user fees, such as water committees to maintain drinking water systems. To date, residents in PCI communities have a payment rate of 70% for services provided under the project, and 19 associations have been formally registered. With an association responsible for a community owned utility, citizens now have an outlet for their complaints about service, which in turn leads to a better understanding of citizens that they need to pay for services or the systems will fail.

Increased Community-Based Advocacy and Government Support of Community Driven Initiatives

One of the major sources of tension in PCI communities is the widely held perception that the government does not serve all segments of the population equally, and is not responsive to local needs. More often than not, this is the result of little or no communication between government and villages. PCI has promoted CIGs and community residents to advocate to their representative government officials for assistance in PCI projects. This advocacy has resulted in a large amount of government contribution. Local governments have contributed to 95% of PCI's 80 infrastructure projects. This partnership during implementation is a step forward in breaking down the perception that government representatives are indifferent. In addition, 16 projects identified as community priorities were addressed with the support of local government as a result of CIGs advocating their needs to local government outside of the PCI project framework (these have included construction of child care centers, health clinics, and providing land for sports fields). Additionally, communities are now reaching out to local government representatives and inviting them to attend all social events. Of the 190 social projects that PCI has held, at least one local government representative has attended 73% of the projects. Though often symbolic, this is another sign of improved government support for these communities.

IV. Improve Environment for Inter-community Cooperation and Partnership

The Role of Women in PCI Communities

Throughout the Ferghana Valley, women have traditionally been marginalized from leadership roles and positions of responsibility in local communities. Since the collapse of the Soviet Union and the former government's stated objectives of gender equality, the status of women has declined. Although large percentage of males men in Ferghana Valley communities – particularly those in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan – travel to Russia for extended periods of time, this has often not translated into women being permitted to take on increasing public roles. In fact, in the majority of communities in which most of the men are absent for long stretches of time, the small number of men remaining behind continue to make decisions on behalf of the entire community.

Research throughout the world has indicated that community development and conflict prevention programs which involve women in key decision-making roles are much more likely to lead to sustainable results. Thus, throughout every stage of the implementation of PCI, women have been encouraged to play a central leadership role. During initial meetings with community representatives, PCI teams clearly explained to community members that at least three women must serve on a

Community Initiative Group, and that women must be consulted throughout the project implementation. This policy was assisted by the fact that PCI teams are not only multiethnic, but they also include at least one female.

During the earliest stages of the project, PCI field officers encouraged women to voice their opinions about which infrastructure projects ought to be prioritized. In many cases, elderly male community leaders immediately prioritized the construction or rehabilitation of their local *chaikhona*, or teahouse, or other infrastructure projects which would be of greater benefit to males. However, female community members were more likely to advocate on behalf of projects which benefited the health, education and well-being of women and children. For this reason, female CIG members often argued in favor of the construction or rehabilitation of facilities to ensure safe sources of drinking water, school rehabilitation, the construction of health clinics and electrical transformers. As Marwarid Kaladorova, a member of the CIG in Kalacha, Tajikistan put it: “When we build a school and a health clinic here in our village, we know that it will make our children’s lives better for many years to come.”

After infrastructure projects have been selected, women have played central supporting roles in project implementation, for example walking door-to-door in order to collect community contributions as well as providing food to laborers who work at the project site. In the conservative Tajikistan village of Surh, female CIG members have managed to work in close consultation with the local mullah on ways to mobilize women in communities. The CIG members in Surh gather together with women from their village to discuss the importance of the drinking water system and to share information on how the system will be regulated once it has been completed. In order to impress upon the female members of their community the ultimate importance of the water systems, the female CIG members will sometimes quote from the Koran key passages about water and health. Likewise, women have found that they are much more effective in collecting promised community contribution. As an Uzbek man in Kayragach put it, “If a woman comes to my door asking for money for our village’s children, I’m much less likely to reject her.”

Like the building projects, women have played leading roles in cultural events which have united women from different ethnicities and from cross-border communities. Multicultural Nooruz festivals, women’s day celebrations and other holidays have been organized and, in a few cases, attended almost exclusively by women and children. As a part of these holidays, women from clusters of communities take turns preparing food and organizing competitions for dancing, singing and theatrical presentations. On April 22nd, women from communities where Team One works gathered together for a holiday in the village of International. And then on June 1st, the day of children, there was a celebration hosted by the women of Kalacha village. “The highlight of that holiday for me was the theatrical presentations that our children came up with,” Ms. Kaladorova reported. “I love to see the way that our children now spend so much time with each other – in spite of the language and cultural differences.”

Many men in the PCI communities have learned from the good examples of their wives, sisters, mothers and daughters. “Women from our village sometimes have an easier time building ties with women from other ethnic groups,” admitted a Kyrgyz man from the village of Dostuk, Kyrgyzstan. “But after we see our women communicating with others so freely, we men have little choice but to follow their lead.”

PCI field officers have played an important role in helping women to gain confidence in their public roles. Women’s leadership/ empowerment trainings and roundtable discussions have encouraged women to speak openly about the difficulties that they face in their daily lives and on practical steps

which they can take to overcome their problems. “These discussions are essential for us,” Izatoi Ibragimova from Surh said. “After these lessons, we tell the other women from our community: ‘you need to take an active role in our future!’ For example, I tell them: ‘You should use a small percentage of the money your husband sends you from Russia to help your community.’”

Women have also played instrumental roles in organizing summer camps for boys and girls from their communities, and as serving as camp counselors. Many women agreed that these camps play a vital role in allowing their children to take a break from their normal lives. Children’s eyes are opened to new experiences as well as practical lessons on conflict resolution, economics, journalism and leadership. Likewise, they are able to build cross-cultural friendships with boys and girls with whom they would never come into contact in their daily lives.

“At first many of our husbands were reluctant to allow our daughters to take part in summer camps,” an Uzbek summer camp counselor from the village of Kayragach, Kyrgyzstan reported. “But after our husbands saw that we were deeply involved in planning the camps and we would help ensure our daughters’ safety, the men gave their approval.” At summer camps which took place this June in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, there were in fact a far greater percentage of girls who participated than in past years’ summer camps. If it weren’t for the active engagement of women in the project conceptualization and execution, this would have been a very unlikely result.

Interview with Rano Kuldasheva, Executive Director of Fido Association

Fido, is a PCI partner NGO based in Andijan, Uzbekistan. Fido was established in 2001 with the support of Winrock International. Its mission is to improve the status of women and increase their role in social, economic, and cultural life and develop women to be leaders. Over the past three years, Fido have held over 90 seminars in Andijan Oblast raising awareness of women’s rights. Fido also until recently worked with Soros Foundation to support women’s education. Fido has had programs supported by Winrock International, ACTED, Soros Foundation, Counterpart Consortium, World Bank, and Global Fund for Women (based in San Francisco). Currently, Fido is working on projects funded by the World Bank, Global Fund for Women, and USAID’s PCI. Fido has nine full time employees and twelve volunteers (including a US Peace Corps Volunteer). Rano Kuldasheva is Fido’s Executive Director and also a PCI field officer on the PCI Team focused on six border communities in Osh and Andijan Oblasts. She has been instrumental in bringing Fido’s strengths into the PCI process.

How has Fido, as an NGO focused on women’s leadership, helped to include women in PCI’s community mobilization process?

The PCI process is based on Community Initiatives Groups to include representative members of the community to solve community problems. Fido works with the PCI Team that works on the southeastern Uzbekistan-Kyrgyzstan border of the Ferghana Valley. We believe that it is not only essential to build Community Initiatives Groups that represent the demographics of the community, but to have separate groups for men, women, and youth. For example, if a group has gender balance between men and women, women will still more often than not be dominated by men. Gender balance is important, but it is also important to establish separate women initiative groups.

How has working with PCI influenced your NGOs mission and the way that you work?

PCI has been Fido’s largest and longest project to date. PCI has assisted us in improving our administrative and managerial structure. We now have a better capacity to take on other grants and everyone in the organization knows their role. We now have a strategic plan, instead of chasing random grants. In addition, we have added a volunteer/internship program for young women to gain employment experience. A recent success is that we have received a placement of a US Peace Corps

volunteer, who has already proved successful by helping us to set up better managerial structures, and we are looking to her to help us develop economic development programs focused on women within the PCI framework. Having better focus and winning new projects has boosted the moral of our organization, and we are over the early stages of wondering whether or not we will survive as an organization.



Rano, left, with her PCI Team Members Asel Jumataev (FTI) and Muminjan Musaev(Mercy Corps)

Over the past three years have you seen a change in the way that local government works with PCI?

Yes. In the beginning, like the communities, they didn't trust us or understand our goals. After implementing the first social and infrastructure structure projects our PCI Team began to gain the trust of local government officials. In the beginning we would invite officials to our social events (sporting events, talent shows, etc) and they wouldn't attend. Now government officials attend almost all events.

Do you think that PCI has had an impact on the way that local government works with our communities?

Yes and no. Each of Community Initiative Groups has a representative from the mahalla (Uzbekistan) or ayil ukumatu (Kyrgyzstan) and these representatives have become less dominating over the past three years, as they have become to realize that citizens need to participate in the decision making process if larger projects are to be completed. However, at the raion level, I am not sure that the PCI project has had a large impact. For sure they know about the success of the PCI mobilization process (including large community contribution and social projects that are being initiated without outside funding), but I don't think that raion level officials have drastically changed their way of working. We need to think in the future about how PCI's mobilization process can be adopted by raion level government officials. I think a training program focused on the PCI community mobilization process at raion government could be successful.

Have neighboring communities adopted PCI mobilization process?

First let me say that before PCI started, the rural communities knew nothing about international organizations. All they knew about the United States was Michael Tyson and Michael Jackson and they thought the US was a rich country. But they had no idea that a country like the United States had

a program like USAID devoted to development. Leaders from communities neighboring PCI communities know about PCI and are interested in the things that they see and are often jealous. However, I would not say that they have adopted the community mobilization process. We should make a better effort in including them in our training programs and activities.

Within PCI can you give a specific success story of increasing women's involvement in a community's decision making process?

I can think of many examples. Women play a role in all aspects of the PCI process. In the beginning women sat on the Community Initiative Group, but they were not very active. However, by establishing separate women programs including, women's leadership, sport and cultural events focused on women, and the establishment of initiative groups that address women's issues, the role of women in our communities has increased. We can even say that men are now promoting women in the decision making process of the Community Initiative Group.

Can you give any examples of how an early success story or pilot project in PCI communities have become a key part of your programming?

We have had to be creative in our programming. Obviously, some things work and others don't. Two positive programming ideas that have become part of our work include sports and women's groups.

With sports we now have inter- community programs. This started over two years ago with a chess tournament between residents of Jeke Miste(Kyrgyzstan) and Nayman (Uzbekistan), and working with USAID's SHEP program to have a soccer tournament for four of our communities. This was the beginning of numerous sport programs that are inter- and intra- community that include volleyball, chess, soccer, and basketball for all ages. To our surprise one of the most successful leagues is our women's volleyball league between PCI communities, women say this is their only chance to get out of the home and fields to relax and meet women from other communities.

Another small early success is our women's groups. Even though they don't have funds to support programming, they continue to meet. Through leadership trainings they have come together to solve problems. Examples include establishing kindergartens for young children while they work in the fields, having drives for clothing for children of poor families, and assisting poor families in preparation of weddings.

What do you consider the greatest success of PCI in the communities that you work ?

For sure it the strong relations between ethnic groups and across borders that have been established. Also, obviously, I am proud of Fido's efforts in successfully promoting women to play an active role in the PCI community mobilization process.

Women as Leaders in Water Resource Management

During the period of this report, a DFID funded project continued in four PCI communities in Uzbekistan. The project focuses on women's role in the sustainability of potable water systems. The sustainability of such systems is extremely difficult because the water is not metered and one water tap stand usually serves on average ten households. Paying for water is a new concept; however essential for the operation and maintenance of the systems that USAID builds. Women traditionally have the burden of carrying water to the household, so their involvement in the operations of the systems and membership on the water committees that oversee the systems is essential.



In a majority of PCI communities, irrigation water is the source of drinking water. During the growing season, water often does not reach the communities that are at the tail end of the irrigation systems, which causes tensions with communities that are on the higher end of the irrigation systems. With properly maintained potable water systems built with USAID funding, tensions have been reduced between PCI communities.

V. Increase Abilities of Communities to Identify Sources of Conflict

Hojogum Irrigational Canal - Kayragach

The predominantly Uzbek community of Kayragach, Kyrgyzstan has suffered for many years from an inadequate supply of water to irrigate their fields. Surrounded by ethnic Kyrgyz villages, Kayragach is the last downstream user of what had been an antiquated and only partially operational irrigational system. As a result, Kayragach residents often found themselves with too little water to irrigate their fields, and they blamed their problems primarily on the upstream Kyrgyz residents of Laiyla village. Residents of Kayragach became convinced that Laiyla villagers were diverting excess water for their own fields, and leaving them with inadequate resources. During early surveys of the projects, residents of both communities explained to PCI teams that there had been physical confrontations between Uzbeks and Kyrgyz disputing the water rights of one another.

Following a community mobilization process in Kayragach, nearly all of the community residents agreed that the repair of the irrigational system would be their highest priority. A technical survey of the area conducted by Kyrgyzstan government officials along with PCI technical experts revealed that the irrigation canals needed to be widened and deepened, the pumping system needed to be repaired, and a protection concrete structure needed to be erected to prevent flooding. The community agreed that an outside firm should be invited to conduct the engineering work as they lacked technical experts.

On June 30, there was an inauguration ceremony for the Hojogum canal rehabilitation project in village Kayragach. The total cost of the project was \$ 31,500, of which the community contributed 37.5% or \$ 11,817.

Now that the project has been completed, there is a sufficient amount of water for the residents of Kayragach, as well as the surrounding Kyrgyz villages. Kayragach residents will be able to open up

new lands for agricultural activities which have lay fallow for several years. In this way, the completion of the project has helped to solve two problems: the lack of water and lack of land.

The participants at the inauguration ceremony illustrated that ethnic tensions are being overcome as multiethnic communities rally behind a common project. In addition to the village-based Community Initiative Group, the ceremony was attended by Initiative Group members of all local ethnic groups – Kyrgyz, Uzbeks and Tajiks. Initiative group members from the communities of Babajon Gafur, Isfara, Kanibadam districts of Sogd province Tajikistan and Leylek and Batken districts of Batken province Kyrgyzstan were all in attendance. In addition, several community leaders from Laiyla were in attendance. After the ceremonies, local residents were able to discuss successes, difficulties, and lessons learned from their past and ongoing projects.

Sogment Health Clinic

Sogment (population 1600) is located on the high slopes of the Kishtut mountains in Kyrgyzstan above its ethnic Tajik neighbors in Uzbekistan’s Sohk enclave. Because there was no health clinic or maternity clinic, the residents of Sogment had to travel 55 kilometers to the Raion center Batken for treatment.

Due to Sogment’s remote location there was an alarmingly high rate of premature births, miscarriages, and postnatal complications. The problems were similar in the neighboring communities Khushyar (Uzbekistan) and Charbak (Kyrgyzstan). The CIGs of the three communities selected to convert an abandoned sewing factory in Sogment into a health and maternity clinic.



The total cost of construction of the clinic was the \$32,724, of which \$24,000 (73%) was from USAID. In addition, to

the community contribution of 27%, the clinic has also received an ambulance from the the Raion center. The clinic is now served by a doctor and two nurses, and a total of 9 Sogment citizens work at the clinic. The clinic currently treats on average 35 patients a day and has 9 beds and two rooms for new born babies and mothers. The clinic serves a population of 7000 citizens from both Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Since the opening of the clinic in early April, 27 babies have been born in the clinic. When the clinic was opened, citizens from Uzbekistan were not sure if they could receive treatment at the clinic, but word has spread in Khushyar and currently 30% of the clinic’s patients come from Khushyar, including the birth of three babies.

The clinic’s head doctor said “the clinic is yet another positive step in building friendly relationships between the citizens of neighboring Khushyar.” He said that before PCI the relationship between the citizens of Sogment and Khushyar were tense, primarily due to irrigation water. Before PCI, citizens from Khushyar depended on irrigation and drinking water from a spring originating in Sogment; however, during the growing season there was not enough irrigation water to serve Sogment, Khushyar, and Charbak, which often resulted in protests and fights over water. Now with the new irrigation system partially funded by USAID that serves Khushyar and Charbak, the health clinic, and the

numerous social projects relations have improved dramatically. Citizens who once ignored one another, now interact on a daily basis.

VI. Coordination

During the period covered by this report, PCI coordinated activities with numerous USAID implementers and other international organizations. Coordination has been a key element of the PCI program from its inception. Not only does it provide a greater breadth to PCI's community development process; it also exposes the communities to new ideas and other programming. Coordination has also proved appealing to other donors as they can tap into PCI's relationships with local government and community members and know that their programs will have greater impact.

- In collaboration with **USAID's SHEP** program repaired a sport grounds and gyms in Ovchi and Kalacha (Tajikistan) and Sogment and Boz-Adyr (Kyrgyzstan). **SHEP** program held health summer camps in Sogment, Boz-Adyr (Kyrgyzstan) and Sharkabad, Khushyar (Uzbekistan). In addition, SHEP held Game Days in numerous PCI communities.³
- **ASTI (Association of Scientific Technical Intelligence)** an NGO based in Khujand provided \$2000 to purchase timber for PCI's school roofing project in Kalacha.
- **Junior Achievements Program** based in Khujand provided trainings for school teachers on economics. New economic textbooks were distributed to 12 schools in 6 PCI communities (Kalacha, Pakhtaabad, Ovchi, Kulunda, International, and Kayragach).
- **Mercy Corps' Community Fund** (funded by the British Lottery) provided two trainers for a youth camp for children from Kalacha, Pakhtaabad, Ovchi, Kulunda, International, and Kayragach.
- In cooperation with **OSCE**, three seminars on advocacy were held for 90 women from for six PCI communities Pakhtabuston, Vorukh, Jangi Ravot, Jigdalik, Ravat, and Bakhmal.
- **ADRA** provided women and children (up to 2 years old) with clothes for PCI communities Pakhtabuston, and Vorukh.
- **ACTED** provided funding for a school heating system in coordination with PCI Community Initiative Group in Sogment.
- With the SDC Funded **Regional Development and Dialogue Project**, PCI Field Officers conducted joint assessments of conflict in communities Khushyar, Kyzyl Kyyak (UZB) and Sogment, Charbak (KYR), as a result of tensions from a border incident on 1 May 2004.
- Local Kyrgyzstan based NGOs FTI and Umut-Balykchi in cooperation with international organization **Help Age (UK)** a pilot project funded by TACIS was started in PCI communities Jar-Kyshtak and Jani-Abad. The goal of the project is to increase role of elderly citizens in community development. Self-help groups were established base on PCI's model of Community Initiative Groups. Two small projects were initiated: telephone line for Jar-Kyshtak (\$300) and a sewing shop for Jani-Abad (\$500).
- **DFID** continued its funding of the project "Women as Leaders in Water Resource Management" in four PCI communities in Uzbekistan. The project is focused on women's role in the sustainability of potable water systems built with USAID funding.
- In coordination the **Committee for Raion Development from Isfara, UNDP** and the **Japanese Embassy** a roundtable was held on "Participation: Identification of Problems and Solutions" for PCI communities in Isfara and Batken Raions. The project's goal was to organize a roundtable for local government officials of border raions, business sector representatives, and farmers in

³ For more information on USAID's SHEP program collaboration with PCI see USAID's PCI Quarterly Report (Jan-Mar 2004).

order to promote regional cooperation and develop trade relationships between the two border raions.

- Continued coordination with **RDD** project funded by **SDC** on the Karabog canal rehabilitation project in PCI communities Chorbog-Karabog (TAJ) and Dostuk (KYR).
- Sport equipment donated **Nike Corporation** continued to be distributed to PCI community sports leagues.
- **Citi Hope International**, through a program funded by the US Department of State, has donated medicine to the Sogment Health Clinic.

VII. PCI CIG Member Gets a Promotion in Local Government

Kuldoshali Kurinbaev has been a member of Jar-Kyshtak's CIG in Aravan Raion, Osh Oblast since March 2002, when PCI started working in his community. At that time, he had a position on the Rural Board as the head of his village, the lowest position on the Rural Board. In March 2004 he was appointed by the Raion administration to be the chairman of the Raion Seed Enterprise, which serves the whole of Aravan Raion. He now supervises a team of 30 people.

Mr. Kurinbaev says that "working on the PCI's CIG taught me to be a real leader within a group of people. During the last two years through infrastructure and social project development and implementation the community and local authorities have come to trust me." Working with USAID opened his eyes to other opportunities, and as the new chairman of the seed enterprise he recently received a \$7000 grant from the German Agrarian-Technical Foundation for fertilizers, cottonseeds, and fuel.

Mr. Kurinbaev says beyond the day to day experience of working as a CIG member in PCI community mobilization process he felt that trainings on "Project Design" and "NGO Development" by PCI partner NGO Foundation for Tolerance International have proved very useful in his work. Even though he has a "great" new job, he says he plans to continue to be an active member of the CIG and improve the economic conditions in his community.

Muminjan Museav, a PCI Field Officer, says that "as CIG leader Kuldoshali has played a main role in PCI's community mobilization process. Through his leadership and honesty his community has been able to implement three important infrastructure projects, rehabilitation of school and hospital and construction of potable water system. He has been a key player in gaining community contribution and support of the local authorities. His new position as chairman of the seed enterprise is well deserved."

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Appendix A: PCI Infrastructure Projects April-June 2004

#	Community	Project name	Brief Description	Status	End Date	Comm. Cont	Project total
1	Kayragach, KYR	Rehabilitation of Irrigation Canal "Hojogum"	Rehabilitation of irrigation canal "Hojogum"	completed	30/June/04	\$11,817	\$31,501
2	Sogment, KYR	Reconstruction of Sewing Factory into Maternity House & Health Clinic	Reconstruction of sewing factory into maternity house & health clinic	completed	09/Apr/2004	\$8,880	\$33,210
3	Sogment, KYR	Equipment Supplying for Maternity House	Purchase equipment for maternity house	completed	01/May/04	\$1,770	\$3,300
4	Kalacha, TAJ	Village Health Clinic	Construction of village medical clinic	ongoing	09/Sept/04	\$6,394	\$23,571
5	Pakhtaabad, TAJ	Cafeteria Construction	Cafeteria construction	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$2,673	\$10,564
6	Sharkabad, UZB	Knowledge-Source of Development	School construction	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$10,160	\$35,641
7	Gulistan, TAJ	Water-Future of Gulistan	Construction of pump station & water pipeline 6298m long	ongoing	25/Aug/04	\$21,256	\$59,640
8	Khushyar, UZB	Children - Our Future	Reconstruction of old kindergarten into school	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$3,896	\$15,231
9	Eshon, UZB	Golden Water	Construction of water system & repair of water supply main line	ongoing	Aug/04	\$7,864	\$24,271
10	Korayantak, UZB	Construction of Goat Farm	Build goat farm for 200 goats and purchase 120 goats	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$2,968	\$9,015
11	Surh, TAJ	Spring - II	To provide free line of electricity to the main water scoop and supply electricity for smoothly work of 4 wells	ongoing	20/Aug/04	\$5,924	\$23,207

12	Mingorik, Mingbulak, KYR	Value of Potable water in Mingorik	To provide Mingorik and Mingbulak villages with pure potable water by construction of water system.	ongoing	15/Sept/04	\$9,275	\$29,122
13	Kulunda, KYR	Golden Step-II	Build school for 320 places (second floor)	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$33,594	\$48,895
14	Katput, UZB	Pump Station Construction	Pump station construction	ongoing	20/Aug/04	\$5,257	\$26,218
15	Buriboshi, UZB	Blue Gold	Natural gas pipeline construction	ongoing	20/Aug/04	\$7,118	\$33,621
16	Jar-Kyshtak, KYR	Pakhlavon	Reconstruction of old kindergarten into village health clinic and maternity house	ongoing	25/Aug/04	\$7,788	\$25,027
17	Bakhmal, UZB	Village Cultural Center	Cultural center rehabilitation	ongoing	Aug/04	\$6,376	\$13,974
18	Ravot, TAJ	School Canteen and Workshop	Building a new canteen at Ravot school for 50 places	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$5,963	\$23,015
19	Jigdalik, TAJ	Beam	Installation of transformer substation	ongoing	25/Aug/04	\$1,520	\$5,888
20	Yangi Ravot, TAJ	Kindergarten and Village Health Clinic	Repair buildings of kindergarten and village health clinic	ongoing	July 04	\$3,850	\$13,325
21	Kalacha, TAJ	Rehabilitation and Repair of Roof of School #8	Rehabilitate and repair roof of school building #8	ongoing	31/Aug/04	\$14,181	\$34,181
22	Kalaynav, UZB	Rehabilitation of Internal Roads	Rehabilitation of internal roads	ongoing	20/Aug/04	\$4,368	\$21,410
23	Borbalyk, UZB	Football Stadium Rehabilitation	Stadium rehabilitation	completed	16/June/04	\$1,454	\$5,507
24	Korayantak, UZB	School Stadium Rehabilitation	School stadium rehabilitation	completed	19/June/04	\$1,743	\$8,148
25	Chorbog, TAJ	Electricity for Chorbog	Rehabilitate electricity system	ongoing	05/Aug/04	\$686	\$4,227
26	Karobog, TAJ	Dream of people	Installation of transformer	ongoing	05/Aug/04	\$1,239	\$3,343

27	Kayragach, KYR	We Construct the School Ourselves	Rehabilitate the existing secondary school	ongoing	Aug/04	\$6,966	\$23,767
28	Kara-Tokoy, KYR	School Campus Construction	Construction of additional building for Kara- Tokoy school consisting of 6 rooms	ongoing	20/Sept/04	\$12,167	\$42,414
29	Jani-Abad, KYR	Knowledge	Roof construction and repair of school building	ongoing	29/Aug/04	\$9,944	\$24,544

Appendix B: PCI Social and Skill Building Projects April-June 2004

#	Community	Project name	Brief Description	Start Date	End Date	Project total	Number of beneficiaries
1	Yangi Ravot, TAJ	Women's Open Club creating in Yangi-Ravot	Create women's open club for trainings on legal & health issues, club development, vocational training will be held.	10/Jan/04	10/Apr/04	\$1 338	210
2	Sogment, Boz-Adyr, KYR; Khushyar, Sharkabad, UZB	Brain-Ring	Organize intellectual contest "Brain-Ring" for CIG members	01/Feb/04	01/June/04	\$876	115
3	International, KYR; Ovchi, Kalacha, TAJ	Public and Personal Hygiene	Conduct trainings on public and personal hygiene	15/Feb/04	15/Apr/04	\$1 036	70
4	International KYR; Ovchi TAJ	Culture Improves a Life	Establish school children theatre program	15/Feb/04	15/Apr/04	\$420	250
5	Kulunda, Kayragach, KYR; Kalacha, TAJ	Equal to Equal	Organize and conduct seminar trainings on tolerance	5/Apr/04	30/Apr/04	\$655	700
6	Ovchi, Kalacha, Pakhtaabad TAJ; International, Kulunda, Kayragach, KYR	Cross	Youth training on the development of social events between communities	07/Apr/04	07/Apr/04	\$773	110
7	Ovchi, TAJ	Time of Sport and Friendship	Repair of sport ground and cafeteria	10/Apr/04	25/Apr/04	\$2 236	1600
8	Ovchi, Kalacha, Pakhtaabad TAJ; International, Kulunda, Kayragach, KYR	Life is to play	Established theater program from B.Gafurov (TAJ) and Leylek (KYR) districts	23/Apr/04	1/June/04	\$1 393	100
9	Ovchi, Kalacha, Pakhtaabad TAJ; International, Kulunda, Kayragach, KYR	Junior Achievements	Conduct trainings on economic and business in cross-border villages of B.Gafurov (TAJ) and Leylek (KYR)	May 04	01/Sept/04	\$10 520	300
10	Bakhmal, Vorukh, Pakhtabuston, UZB; Ravot, Jigdalik, Yangi Ravot, TAJ	Implementation of Women's forum for CIG	Women Leadership Trainings	10/Apr/04	30/Apr/04	\$2 270	94

11	Jigdalik, TAJ	Sports Camp for School Children	Organize sports camp for school children	14/Apr/04	30/Apr/04	\$1 000	100
12	Yangi-Ravot, TAJ	Sports Camp for School	Organize sports camp for school for 110 campers	14/Apr/04	30/Apr/04	\$1 000	110
13	Boz-Adyr, Kara-Tokoy, KYR; Sharkabad, UZB	Aigul - flower of friendship and peace	Organize youth meeting between Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan communities	20/Apr/04	20/Apr/04	\$81	46
14	Bakhmal, Vorukh, Pakhtabuston, UZB; Ravot, Jigdalik, Yangi Ravot, TAJ	Nurse Program	Provide repair and equipment to the room in the medical center that will be used by nurses. Training for nurses.	05/May/04	30/Aug/04	\$2 821	Communities in which the nurses live.
15	Nayman, Buriboshi, Eshon, UZB Jeke-Miste, Jar-Kyshtak, Jani-Abad, KYR	Future is for Leaders - III	Organize school for youth leaders from 6 Uzbek and Kyrgyz communities on human and children's rights	05/May/04	09/May/04	\$1 576	32
16	Bakhmal, Vorukh, Pakhtabuston, UZB; Ravot, Jigdalik, Yangi Ravot, TAJ	<i>KVN</i>	Humor contest between national teams of Tajikistan and Uzbekistan youth.	05/May/04	24/May/04	\$1 475	90
17	Kaytpas, KYR	The Club of Friendship and Knowledge	Purchase music instruments and books for the club	08/May/04	20/May/04	\$720	315
18	Sharkabad, Khushyar, UZB; Charbak, Kara-Tokoy, Boz-Adyr, Sogment, KYR	To Live in Peace and Develop	Organize international summer camp for 71 boys and girls from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan villages	08/June/04	15/June/04	\$3 735	85
19	Jar Kyshtak, Jani-Abad, Buriboshi, Nayman, Jeke-Miste, Eshon	Start Your Business	17 women from 3 Kyrgyzstan and 3 Uzbekistan rural border communities trained on entrepreneurship	22/June/04	24/June/04	\$230	17

Appendix C: USAID's Peaceful Communities Initiative Logical Framework

Goal: Reduced Potential for Conflict in the Ferghana Valley				
SMART OBJECTIVES	KEY OUTPUTS	MAJOR ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	RESULTS
1. Improved cooperation between ethnic groups and across international boundaries.	1) Six social projects that provide a vehicle for communication across borders, between communities and ethnic groups, per regional cluster of PCI communities, per year. 2) One informal multi-ethnic, multi-CIG network per PCI region which jointly plans events to bring residents together on a frequent basis	1.1 CIGs will identify past social traditions and current social needs to develop programs and events designed to bring people together within their own community and with residents from neighboring communities 2.1 Assist CIGs in developing a network to jointly plan multi-community trans-border social events within the geographic area of their respective teams	A. Number of social projects involving more than two ethnic groups implemented by the end of each year B. Number of multi-community social projects that each informal network organizes and implements outside the project framework by the end of the project C. Percentage of infrastructure projects that provide a service to multi-ethnic populations or cross-border. D. Number of multiple-community infrastructure projects	A. 2002 – 18 2003 – 46 2004 – 29 B. 45 C. 90% D. 14
2. Increased community participation in identifying and resolving local priorities utilizing local resources and skills.	1) One informal network of community leaders (CIG) with experience bringing residents together and collectively solving problems per PCI community by the end of Year Two 2) CIGs will manage the implementation of least two infrastructure projects, addressing community identified priorities, per community by the end of the project 3) At least 25% community contribution of materials and labor per infrastructure project 4) A transparent process of project selection and implementation per infrastructure project 5) A formal association for the long-term management of each	1.1 Creation of a demographically representative CIG through a transparent selection process 1.2 Build the capacity of CIG members to prioritize community problems and propose technical solutions in the form of single or multi-community infrastructure projects 2.1 Provide trainings to CIGs in all aspects of the project cycle 2.2 CIGs are responsible for the identification of local resources, design and implementation of technical projects 3.1 CIGs work with communities to identify, contribute and document the maximum amount of community	A. Number of infrastructure projects per community (output) B. Percentage of communities that have implemented more than two infrastructure projects C. Percentage of population that pays for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure projects with pricing mechanism. D. Number of formal associations (i.e. water users associations) operating at the end of the project.	A. 2.2 B. 51% C. 70% D. 19

	infrastructure project with user fees for operation and maintenance.	<p>resources</p> <p>4.1 Build capacity of CIGs to design and facilitate a transparent project selection process</p> <p>4.2 Build the capacity of CIGs to inform residents of resource allocation, management and pricing plans parallel to project implementation</p> <p>5.1 CIGs will form independent associations to manage the sustainable operation of infrastructure projects with user fees for operation and maintenance.</p>		
3. Increased community-based advocacy and government support of community driven initiatives.	<p>1) Community leaders articulating and advocating community needs to local government.</p> <p>2) Local government contribution of material resources to at least 50% of all PCI infrastructure projects.</p> <p>3) Attendance of local government officials in at least 25% of all PCI social events.</p>	<p>1.1 Build capacity for CIG members on community advocacy via trainings, workshops and exchanges.</p> <p>2.1 CIGs will solicit material contributions from local government for each infrastructure project</p> <p>3.1 CIGs will invite local government representatives to attend all single and multi-community social events.</p>	<p>A. Percentage of PCI infrastructure projects that receive government contribution</p> <p>B. Percentage of PCI social events attended by local government officials</p> <p>C. Number of PCI community priorities addressed through CIGs advocating to local governments outside of the PCI project framework</p>	<p>A. 95%</p> <p>B. 73%</p> <p>C. 16</p>

Appendix D: List of USAID's Peaceful Communities Initiative Communities

USAID/PCI Communities				
№	Community	Country	Team	Population
1	Ovchi	Tajikistan	1	3891
2	International	Kyrgyzstan	1	3193
3	Kalacha	Tajikistan	1	6057
4	Kayragach	Kyrgyzstan	1	2369
5	Pakhtaabad	Tajikistan	1	817
6	Kulunda	Kyrgyzstan	1	7938
7	Pakhtabuston	Uzbekistan	2	1900
8	Vorukh	Uzbekistan	2	2400
9	Jangi Ravot	Tajikistan	2	2000
10	Jigdalik	Tajikistan	2	1800
11	Ravot	Tajikistan	2	2400
12	Bakhmal	Uzbekistan	2	4500
13	Boz -Adyr	Kyrgyzstan	3	1890
14	Kara- Tokoy	Kyrgyzstan	3	722
15	Sharkabad	Uzbekistan	3	2190
16	Sogment	Kyrgyzstan	3	1582
17	Charbak	Kyrgyzstan	3	356
18	Khushyar	Uzbekistan	3	5500
19	Jar –Kyshtak	Kyrgyzstan	4	1800
20	Jani- Abad	Kyrgyzstan	4	4200
21	Buriboshi	Uzbekistan	4	1802
22	Nayman	Uzbekistan	4	1050
23	Jeke- Miste	Kyrgyzstan	4	2313
24	Eshon	Uzbekistan	4	1820
25	Kaytpas	Kyrgyzstan	5	1600
26	Korayantak	Uzbekistan	5	1302
27	Kyrgyz- Kyshtak	Kyrgyzstan	5	3209
28	Borbalyk	Uzbekistan	5	7133
29	Katput	Uzbekistan	5	4775
30	Kalaynav	Uzbekistan	5	3395
31	Mingorik-Mingbulak	Kyrgyzstan	6	430
32	Dostuk	Kyrgyzstan	6	450
33	Surh	Tajikistan	6	10000
34	Chorbog-Karabog	Tajikistan	6	300
35	Gulistan	Tajikistan	6	1849
36	Kim	Tajikistan	6	1700
Total:				100663