



FTI FOUNDATION FOR
TOLERANCE INTERNATIONAL

ANNUAL REPORT 2011



I. INFORMATION ABOUT FOUNDATION FOR TOLERANCE INTERNATIONAL

Foundation for Tolerance International (FTI) is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) working for the prevention and nonviolent resolution of conflict. The Foundation was established in 1998 to continue the work of the “Conflict Transformation and Teaching Tolerance” initiative implemented in 1996 with the support of the UNHCR. Following the completion of the original project it became clear that further work was needed in this area and FTI was designated as the professional team to continue peacebuilding initiatives in the region.

To date, the Foundation has completed more than 100 different projects and programmes. Foundation for Tolerance International is currently one of the largest and most experienced NGOs working in conflict prevention and resolution in Central Asia. The Foundation employs 50 staff with different specialisations representing a range of ages and nationalities. FTI has its Head Office in Bishkek, one branch office in Batken, and three regional offices, in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Leilek. The Foundation is a founding member of the “Valley of Peace” network, uniting NGOs in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It is also a member of a number of other international networks and is the regional coordinator for Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict in Central Asia.

The Foundation’s experience and the expertise of its employees makes it a leader in conflict prevention and resolution. Its knowledge and the services it provides benefit both state-run and non-governmental organisations, as well as members of local communities and individual citizens of Kyrgyzstan, irrespective of social status, ethnicity, national origin or belief.

FTI is a dynamic and growing organisation, open to new ideas, partners and strategies for change.





VISION

Central Asia is a peaceful region, characterised by both cooperation and rapid development. It is made up of a multi-cultural and democratic society with just laws and active citizens.

MISSION

FTI's mission is to make Central Asia a region of peace, cooperation and development and aims to do so by promoting peace and tolerance throughout Central Asia by using non-violent prevention and resolution approaches on a national and local level.

VALUES AND PRINCIPLES

- Commitment to a culture of nonviolence, tolerance and democracy.
- Adherence to the principles of justice and peace.
- Responsibility to clients.
- Focus on efficiency and effectiveness.
- Belief in continuous professional growth.
- Transparency and openness.
- Flexibility and the ability to adapt to constantly changing circumstances.
- Awareness of the value and importance of each and every employee.

MAIN PROGRAM DIRECTIONS

- Monitoring and analysis of conflict situation
- Building the capacity of state institutions and civil society for conflict transformation and conflict sensitivity
- Consolidation and coordination of integrated cooperation networks
- Education in peacebuilding. Raising awareness of religious extremism and radicalism, peace and conflict
- Development of infrastructure to resolve tensions
- Mediation and negotiation
- Creating platforms for dialogue and communication
- Advocacy and lobbying

II. FTI DONORS AND PARTNERS IN 2011



FTI has gained huge work experience in the field of conflict transformation and promoting culture of non-violence during 10 years of work. Organization has achieved significant success due to financial support of donors and close cooperation with partners from civil society, state structures and local communities.



On behalf of FTI team, I would like to express deep appreciation and gratitude to partners and donors who assisted in undertaking FTI objectives in 2011.

Sincerely, Robert Abazbekov, Managing Board Chairman

FTI DONORS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCO • USAID • UNHCR • UN Women • UNICEF • DFID 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caritas France • Democracy Commission of USA Embassy • HIVOS • UNDP in Kyrgyzstan • OSCE Centre in Bishkek 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IOM • Danish Refugee Council • Office on Democracy, Human Rights and labor, US State Department
FTI PARTNERS:		
Civic society:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oblast Advisory Committees of Osh, Batken and Jalalabat oblasts • Members of "Valley of Peace" Ferghana Valley NGO Network (NGO from Kyrgyzstan and Tadjikistan) • "Women peacemakers of Kyrgyzstan" Network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Association of scientific technical intelligence (Tadjikistan) • Rural Development Fund • Association on support of women-entrepreneurs of Kyrgyzstan • Analytical Centre "Polis Asia" • Human Rights and Democracy Centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Iret" Public Foundation • Jalalabat TV radio company "JTR" • "El TR" TV company • Batken oblast TV radio company • Radio "Salam" • Regional Humanitarian Forum (NGO network in the South of Kyrgyzstan)
International NGOs:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global Partnership on Prevention of Armed Conflicts • IREX • International Alert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saferworld • Mercy Corps • International Resource Group/OTI 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eurasia Foundation of Central Asia • Swiss Peace
STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Inter-Ethnic Development and Religious Policy and Cooperation with Civil Society of President's office • Oblast and rayon state administrations of Osh, Jalalabat and Batken oblasts • Major's office of Osh, Batken and Jalalabat cities • Local self governance bodies of Osh, Batken, Jalalabat oblasts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Head Department 10 of Ministry of interior affairs on fighting against extremism and preventing it • Ministry of education and science of Kyrgyz Republic, rayon and city departments of education of Chui, Osh, Jalalabat and Batken oblasts • South branch of Youth Ministry of Kyrgyz Republic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State Commission on religion affairs • Osh State University • Osh State Law Institute • Jalalabat State University • Batken State University • International University in Kyrgyzstan, Jalalabat city

III. FTI PROGRAM ACTIVITY

General staff meeting was held in January 2011 on developing the FTI Development Strategy for 2011-2013. Strategy development included analysis of the situation in Kyrgyzstan. During analysis, the following problems were determined and will be addressed by FTI in 2011-2013.

- Intensity of inter-ethnic relations in zones with conflict history and potential in Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken and Chui oblasts.
- Potential border problems relating to seasonal use of nature resources: water, pastures, arable lands.
- Potential border problems connected with crossing the border between the Kyrgyz Republic and Republic of Tajikistan.
- Tensions/conflict between the population and state agencies as the result of unresolved social and public problems.
- Intensification of religious extremism and radicalism in the southern oblasts of Kyrgyzstan.

In 2011, FTI worked on **setting the early warning for early response to conflict system** through a framework of 20 projects. FTI activity covered a population of more than 13 000 from different categories, taking into account gender, ethnic and age balance.

FTI beneficiaries in 2011:

- Individuals injured during June events;
- Women;
- Youth;
- Vulnerable population groups;
- NGOs and mass media;
- Informal leaders (respected inhabitants of focus communities)
- Political parties;
- Religious leaders; and
- Executive and local self-governance bodies.

FTI areas of work in 2011:

FTI worked in communities of Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts of Kyrgyzstan. Focus zones were selected based on following criteria:

- Multi/mono-ethnic communities;
- Border regions;
- Communities with lack of natural resources;
- Communities with history of conflict;
- Communities with conflict potential; and
- Regions liable to population outflow through migration in Batken, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Chui oblasts.

OVERVIEW OF FTI PROJECTS IN 2011

No	Name	Goal	Geography	Donor/partners
1.	Institutional Development in Preventing Conflicts	Strengthening FTI impact and ability for effective, long-term implementation of mission and organizational goals.	Kyrgyz Republic	ICCO
2.	Ferghana Valley NGO network, "Valley of Peace"	Creating favorable conditions for the peaceful and democratic development of Ferghana Valley.	Ferghana Valley	Danish Refugee Council
3.	Capacity-building of women and vulnerable communities in the restoration of peace and harmony in Kyrgyzstan	Assisting in establishing peace and stability in the South of Kyrgyzstan through strengthening women's economic and political activity.	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	UN Women
4.	Support for Individual Security	Providing individual aid to those injured during the June events.	Osh, Jalal-Abad oblasts	Danish refugee council
5.	GPPAC Central Asian plan through FTI	Developing cooperation in Ferghana Valley and Central Asia.	Central Asia	GPPAC
6.	Research on conflict situation in the southern oblasts of Kyrgyzstan	Researching and analyzing tensions in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts of Kyrgyzstan.	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	USAID
7.	Involving students in peace-building	Assisting in de-escalation of conflicts and tensions among students in the South of Kyrgyzstan.	Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts	DFID/International Alert

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8.	Empowering Youth to Promote Reconciliation and Diversity	Promoting the reduction of risks and tensions through building youth capacity on working with conflicts.	Osh, Jalal-Abad and Chui oblasts	UNICEF
9.	Youth theatre – “Mir”	Promoting sustainable conflict prevention in communities through drama for conflict transformation.	Chui and Batken oblasts	USAID/IREX
10.	Promoting civic consciousness and tolerance in Ferghana Valley	Promoting tolerance and strengthening participation of political parties and NGOs in the decision-making process on socio-economic issues in Batken oblast.	Batken oblast	Caritas France
11.	Capacity-building of local self-governance bodies in the South of Kyrgyzstan on conflict prevention and resolution	Improving capacity of local self-governance bodies in the South of Kyrgyzstan on conflict prevention and resolution.	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	OSCE centre in Bishkek
12.	Peace Education	Developing approaches for forming pedagogical methodology on teaching tolerance to youth.	Jalal-Abad oblast	IOM
13.	Tolerance – Road to Peace	Assisting in forming a culture of tolerance and strengthening a good neighboring relationship among children of school age in border and multi-ethnic communities in the South of Kyrgyzstan.	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	UNICEF
14.	Peaceful Transformations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting systematic monitoring for effective response to problems in border regions of Batken oblast. - Assisting in de-escalating inter-ethnic tensions and restoring trust between different ethnic groups in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts. 	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	UNHCR/ MERCYCO
15.	Coordination Centre for Early Response to Conflict	Assisting in reducing conflict potential in Batken oblast through improving mechanisms of interaction between state agencies, law enforcement structures, business and civil society.	Batken oblast	UNDP
16.	Promoting Inter-ethnic Tolerance and Harmony in Kyrgyzstan	Promoting inter-ethnic dialogue through involving religious leaders in work with women and youth.	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	DRL/IREX
17.	Safer Communities	Assisting in restoring confidence and trust between youth, local authorities and law enforcement agencies in rural border communities for joint problem-solving on local security issues.	Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts	DFID/Saferworld
18.	Cash for Work	Creating a mechanism for joint labor and communication between representatives of different ethnic groups in the territorial public councils of Sulaiman-Too and Kashkar-Kyshtak.	Osh city	USAID/ OTI
19.	Sustainable Democracy through Strong Civil Society	Strengthening FTI impact and opportunities for long-term effective mission implementation.	Kyrgyzstan	Hivos
20.	To Stability through Joint Action and Dialogue	Contributing to stabilizing the situation in Batken oblast through restoring inter-ethnic trust in multi-ethnic and border communities of the oblast.	Batken oblast	Democracy Commission of the US Embassy

1. EARLY WARNING

FTI carries out the following activities on early warning:

- 1.1. conducts in-depth research;
- 1.2. carries out on-the-spot monitoring and analysis of conflict situations;
- 1.3. develops analytical notes on dealing with conflicts for stakeholders and decision-makers.

1.1. In-depth research on the conflict situation

In 2011, FTI conducted three in-depth research investigations, which were focused on research on the conflict situation, as well as on parties that may be involved in conflicts of a different nature. Studies were carried out by means of focus groups, individual interviews and content analysis. Focus groups were formed taking into account the representation of different social groups, as well as gender and ethnic balance, and included no more than 8-10 people. Individual interviews were carried out by the method of selecting individuals of key importance for research (representatives of state authorities, heads of enterprises, institutions, etc.) and the people who were represented by participants in the focus groups, such as community leaders with authority among the population.

1.1.1. "Factors of conflicts: events, groups and the territory of risk in Kyrgyzstan"

In 2011, an FTI Specialized Group on Analytics, with the financial support of ICCO, developed a document, ["Factors of Conflicts: Events, groups and the territory of risk in Kyrgyzstan" \(hereinafter - "Factors of Conflicts"\)](#), which expanded on the list of conflicts and tensions presented in the FTI Development Strategy for 2011-2013. The document, "Factors of Conflicts," contained the following mapping of conflicts in Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts:

1. Names, causes and area of coverage of conflicts/tensions.

- **Increasing inter-ethnic tensions in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts:** lack of confidence, interaction and communication between ethnic groups living in areas with a history of ethnic conflict; potential of domestic disputes turning into inter-ethnic conflicts; destabilizing community situations; a preserved feeling of aggression among young people; etc.
- **Border problems in Batken oblast:**
 - seasonal exacerbation of disputes over the use of pastures in border communities in the South of Kyrgyzstan by inhabitants of neighboring villages in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan;
 - creeping migration from Tajik citizens illegally controlling border areas of Kyrgyzstan, causing discontent among the local Kyrgyz population;
 - Republic of Uzbekistan (UR) tightening control of its borders;
 - problems caused by the illegal development of land due to the incompleteness of the process of demarcation and delimitation of state borders between Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.
- **Problems of regionalism:** use of the terms "South" and "North" by different actors (political parties, public figures, media, etc.), to increase tension among the population over the regional division.
- **Heightening religious extremism and radicalism in Jalal-Abad, Batken and Osh oblasts:** propaganda for radical Islamist trends, declaring the idea of building a Caliphate; involvement of young people and marginalized groups in the activities of religious extremist and radical organizations.
- **Actions of law enforcement bodies:** distribution among the population of information on the arbitrariness of law enforcement bodies (illegal detention and extortion of funds).

Early warning is to impact on the conflict before the emergence of open confrontation

In 2011, FTI conducted 3 in-depth research reports and 17 monitoring of the situation, and has developed 62 analytical briefs on early warning for decision-makers.

2. **A brief description of the potential participants in the conflicts:** such as informal sports groups, detachments of women of special purpose (DWSPs), religious extremist organizations, residents of the border communities, young people living in hostels, etc.
3. **List of public places considered to be the most unsafe** from the point of view of conflict: markets, public transportation, places with different ethnic groups living in close proximity, etc.

["Factors of Conflicts"](#) was presented to the partners (NGOs, international NGOs), donors and government structures that were interested in receiving information about the conflict tensions and threats.

1.1.2. Investigation of the conflict situation in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

An investigation of the conflict situation in the southern regions of Kyrgyzstan was held in the spring of 2011, with the aim of identifying problems and threats causing anxiety among the populations of the targeted areas, along with their causes and the parties that may have an impact on the solution of the problems. The survey covered 863 respondents (507 men and 356 women) of three oblasts: Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken. According to the research results, the following main problems and conflict situations raising anxiety among the population are presented:

Osh oblast	Jalal-Abad oblast	Batken oblast
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inter-ethnic tensions between Kyrgyz and Uzbek ethnic groups. • Housing and land issues related to the distribution of land plots, land seizure, and threat of disruption of sowing works. • Destroyed economic infrastructure of Osh city and Osh oblast. Mass media activity on reporting on social-political and interethnic situation in southern regions. • Popular discontent on unauthorized actions of law enforcement structures. • Politicization of the activities of public unions and religious and international organizations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues of personal security and illegal actions of law enforcement structures. • Political instability in the country and the threat of inter-ethnic conflict escalation. • Closing of the border with Uzbekistan and difficulties in maintaining family relations, trade and other connections with Uzbekistan citizens. • Unequitable distribution of humanitarian aid after June events (receipt by the same persons, preference given to one ethnic group), lack of control during distribution of humanitarian aid. • Lack of reliable information and circulation of destabilizing rumors. • Uncontrolled activity of "dawatchys" and wearing hijab in academic institutions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border problems • Lack and unfair distribution of natural resources: land, water, pasture • Unemployment • Criminalization and drug trafficking

Recommendations for decision-makers and other stakeholders have been developed according to the results of the research. Reports of the study were presented to:

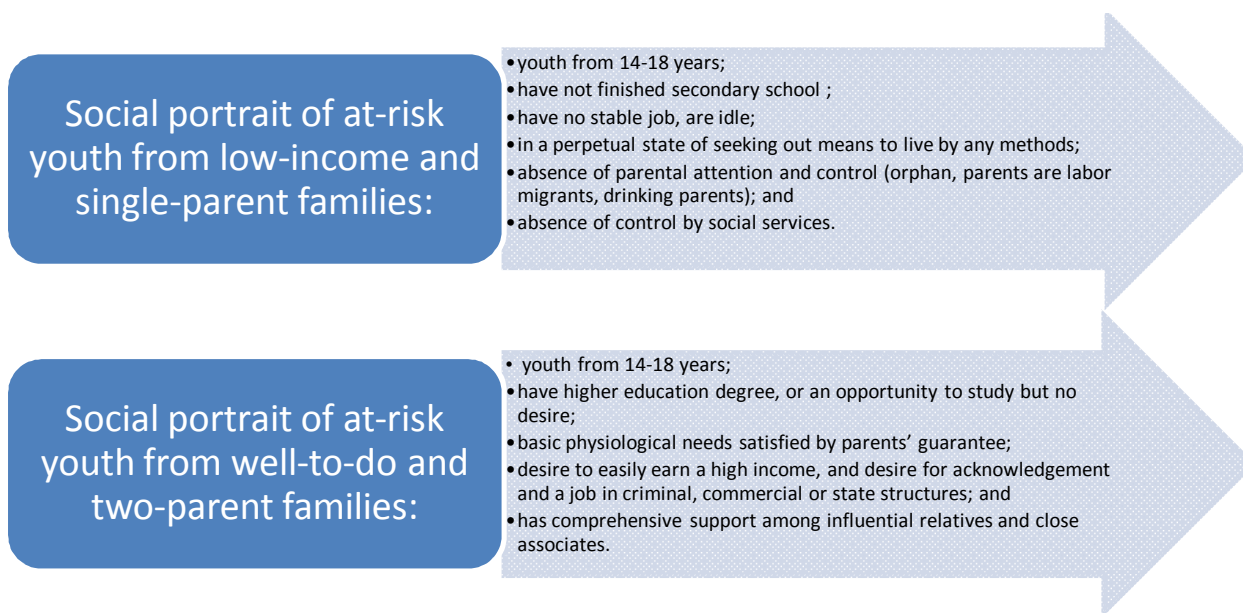
- Roza Isakovna Otunbayeva, the transitional President of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The State Committee of National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- The State Directorate for the Restoration of Osh and Jalal-Abad Cities;
- Department of Inter-Ethnic Development and Religious Policy and Cooperation with Civil Society of the President's office; and
- International organizations and other interested parties.

1.1.3. Study of young people from risk groups and members of informal sports clubs

In the light of the recent political events in the country (electoral processes, rallies, demonstrations, etc.) and on the basis of the system analysis of the situation in the country, conducted by FTI, FTI studies youth belonging to risk groups and members of the informal sports clubs as a party that may influence conflict escalation.

In the framework of the project "Empowerment of youth for the purpose of reconciliation and diversity," with the support of UNICEF, FTI conducted [a study among young people from risk groups, members of the informal sports clubs](#) of Chui, Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts (with the participation of more than 300 respondents). The report contained the following information:

- ❖ **Description of the social portrait of young people from risk groups and members of informal sports clubs, divided into two categories:**



- ❖ **Sphere of influence and potential of informal sports clubs to have an impact on the situation in the communities.** The study showed that most informal sports clubs wield sufficient influence in their communities to have an impact on decision-making bodies of local self-government, act on the direction of third-party interests, and use powerful methods in resolving disputed issues between governing and other interested parties, such as:

- pressure from political opponents;
- pressure from business representatives;
- disruption of electoral processes and pressure on voters; and
- organization of pickets, meetings, demonstrations, etc.

❖ Interests and motivation of youth participation in informal sports activities:

- obtaining material benefits including money, vehicles, real estate, and material assistance in equipping sport halls
- assurances from concerned third parties to arrange employment, provide security guarantees that include shelter from criminal prosecution if the club participant has a criminal past, etc.

On the basis of data of the study, recommendations to the Government, Parliament, relevant state bodies and international organizations were developed. The report was brought to the attention of UNICEF and other interested parties.\

1.1. Systematic monitoring and situational analysis

During conflict situations, FTI has carried out operative monitoring of the situation; formed monitoring reports; and delivered its reports to state structures, local self-government bodies, law enforcement bodies and other interested parties. Monitoring reports contain the following information:

- place and time of the event/conflict;
- description of the situation (event, facts, participants and their positions);
- causes of the event/conflict (background, facts intensifying conflict);
- information on decision-makers and stakeholders who can work with the conflict; and
- possible response measures for resolution of the conflict.

Matrix of monitoring of the situation, conducted in 2011:

Monitoring of the situation in 2011			
Project name	Number of monitoring reports	Address zone	Problem identified
Capacity-building of women and vulnerable communities in the restoration of peace and harmony in Kyrgyzstan	6	Osh oblast	An increase in the frequency of cases of tuberculosis and ascariasis among the population of Osh city and Ak-Tash village of Kara-Suu rayon.
			Families with children who were infected with HIV in the Osh hospitals.
			Residents of Aravan rayon without identification documents unable to access social services.
		Jalal-Abad oblast	Potential inter-ethnic conflict between Kyrgyz and Tajik inhabitants of Baimak village of Ala-Buka rayon.
			Consequences of lack of access to drinking water in Mady village of Nooken rayon.
			Lack of drinking water in Kerben village council of Aksy rayon.
		Batken oblast	Threats of conflict and illegal transportation of oil and fuel to Tajikistan.
			Intensification of social protest in Chong-Kara, Ak-Otok, Ak-Turpak villages of Batken.
			Inadequate socio-economic living conditions of Kyrgyz Republic citizens deported from Republic of Uzbekistan.
To Stability through Joint Action and Dialogue	10	Batken oblast	Problems connected with illegal seizure of border land due to incomplete delimitation and demarcation of Kyrgyzstan's border with Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.
			Problem of absence of an agreed mechanism for joint use of water resources between neighbouring villages of Uzbekistan and Tadjikistan
			Problems during border-crossings by inhabitants of villages in Kyrgyzstan bordering Uzbekistan and Tajikistan involving complicated frontier custom procedures and illegal actions by Uzbeks, Tajiks and Kyrgyz.
			Problem of illegal use of pastures belonging to the Kyshtut

			village (within Kyrgyzstan's territory) by citizens of Uzbekistan
			Communication complications due to frequent setting-up of additional Uzbekistan block stations on the roads and Uzbekistan's tightening of border security procedures, with up to complete prohibition of entrance to Uzbekistan's Ferghana Valley.
			Deteriorating relationships between Kyrgyz and Uzbek communities in Batken oblast after June events 2010 in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

1.2. Analytical notes

On the basis of the conducted monitoring and analysis of the situation, FTI has developed an analytical note on specific conflict situations for policymakers, with the purpose of informing their approach to conflict situations and making recommendations on the resolution of conflicts.

In 2011, in the framework of two projects, 62 analytical notes on the different conflict situations have been developed:

1. On the project "Capacity building of women and vulnerable communities in the restoration of peace and harmony in Kyrgyzstan," 53 analytical notes and 5 urgent analytical notes on the situation in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts have been developed.
2. On the project "To Stability through Joint Action and Dialogue," 4 analytical notes on the situation in Batken oblast have been prepared.

The matrix below presents possible subjects of analytical notes and lists individuals to whom notes were sent:

Matrix of analytical notes on themes and recipients in 2011			
No	Theme	Recipient	Organization/position
1.	"Possible speculation on coal prices in Batken oblast"	Babanov O.	Acting Prime Minister of KR
		Djakypbaev M.	Chairman of State Service of Financial Police of KR
		Aibashev Zh.	Head of Osh-Batken oblast department of State Agency of Antimonopoly Regulation under the Government
2.	"Possible conflicts over territorial dispute in Sokh enclave"	Atambaev A. Sh.	President of KR
		Babanov O. T.	Prime Minister of KR
		Burkanov A. O.	Governor of Batken oblast
3.	"Consequences of lack of access to water"	Ibraimova E.	Executive Director of ARIS
4.	"Negative results of religious activity"	Akbaev T.	Head of Main Department of IAM of KR
		Chubak Azhy Jalilov	Head of Spiritual Board of Muslims of KR
5.	"Escalation of social protest in Chong-Gara, Ak-Otok, and Ak-Turpak villages of Batken rayon due to four-month absence of natural gas"	Abdijaminov S. M.	Deputy Governor of Batken Oblast
		Aikynov H. I.	Head (akim) of Batken rayon administration
		Razakov Zh.	Head of IAD of Batken oblast
		Zhorobaev U. I.	Secretary of Oblast Advisory Committee of Batken oblast
6.	"Realization of civic control on law enforcement agencies by civil society"	Nadylbekov T. M.	Chairman of Committee on Law and Order, Lawfulness and Combating Corruption of JK KR (Parliament)
		Razzakov Zh P.	Head of IAD of Batken oblast
		Nurdinov M.	Head of IAD of Jalal-Abad oblast
		Kurmankulov A	Chairman of Public Observation Council under

		B.	MIA of KR
7.	"Lack of access for women to social services in Jalal-Abad oblast"	Tursunbaev A. A.	Governor of Jalal-Abad oblast
		Abdykadyrov E. I.	Secretary of Oblast Advisory Committee of Jalal-Abad oblast
8.	"Presidential elections and possible consequences in Batken oblast"	Abdraimov T.	CEC Chairman
		Zhorobaev T.	Secretary of Oblast Advisory Committee of Batken oblast
9.	"Non-compliance with environmental regulations on cement manufacture by existing factory and construction of new factory generating dissatisfaction among inhabitants of Jany-Aravan village of Aravan rayon"	Sakebaev E. A.	Chairman of Committee on Land and Agrarian Issues, Water Resources, Ecology and Regional Development of JK KR
		Kadyrbaev B. E.	Director of State Agency on Protecting Environment and Forestry
		Davletov N.D.	Director of Aravan cement factory "UKSM"
		Ergeshev M.K.	Head of Aravan branch of Department on Emergency Situations
10.	"Illegal seizure of disputed territories, located on the territory of Kyshtut and Aktatyr village districts by citizens of Republic of Uzbekistan and Republic of Tajikistan living in border villages as consequences of incompleteness of border delimitation and demarcation processes"	Aikynov H. I.	Head of Rayon Administration of Batken rayon of Batken oblast

2. EARLY INTERVENTION

FTI conducts the following activities on early intervention:

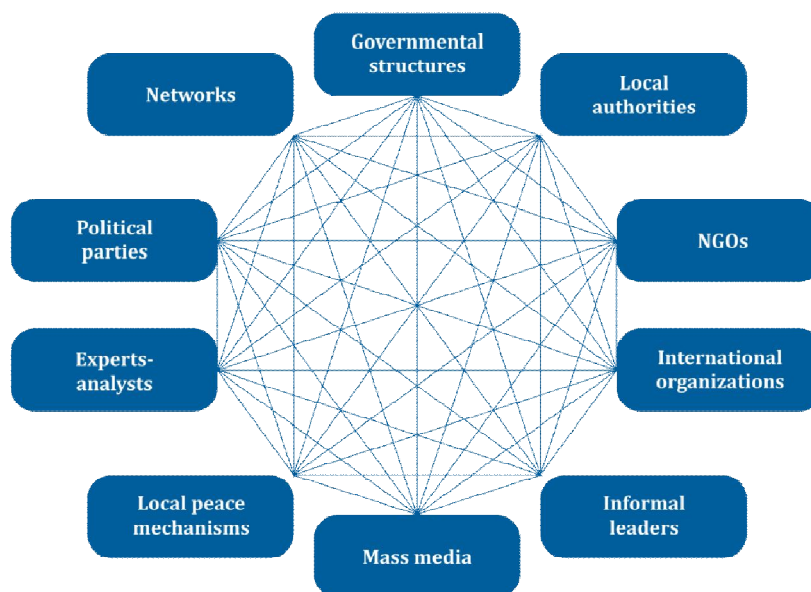
- 2.1. creates a database of individuals and organizations who can carry out intervention in the conflict and encourages their interaction and cooperation. Tries to establish contacts between various social structures which can be used for joint interventions;
- 2.2. creates conditions for consolidation of such people in public institutions (working groups, drama groups, coordinating councils, the group of mediators, initiative groups, NGO networks, etc.) to help society resolve problems and conflicts. These institutions include government and non-governmental organizations, private enterprises, international organizations, and individual community leaders who share a common belief in the possibility of resolving conflict;
- 2.3. capacity-building of civil society representatives and state structures on the transformation of conflicts and consensus-building, and raising popular awareness of the importance of avoiding violent methods in the resolution of conflicts;
- 2.4. extends dialogue space for strengthening cooperation between civil society, power, law-enforcement bodies, religious institutions, media, and political parties at different levels to analyze the strength and potential of risks or conflicts and identify options for intervention;
- 2.5. promotes peace education among the population; and
- 2.6. encourages the practical solution of problems through the implementation of small projects involving several stakeholders (technical projects, network projects).

Early intervention– response to the on-going conflict events

2.1. Creating a database

In order to provide a comprehensive intervention in conflict, FTI:

- (1) creates and constantly updates the database of resource persons who can intervene in the conflict;
- (2) supports and links resource persons among themselves for joint interventions; and
- (3) informs resource persons about the potential of conflicts.



2.2. Establishment of public institutions

In order to effectively resolve conflicts and problems, FTI creates the conditions in public institutions to unite people who can intervene in the conflict, such as:

- working groups on security in communities;
- drama groups for non-violent conflict resolution;
- public initiative groups;
- coordination councils; and
- network associations.

Moreover, FTI seeks to strengthen the existing public institutions, termed "local mechanisms of peace," which are designed to work on conflict resolution:

- Regional Advisory Committees;
- Socio-Preventive Centers;
- The Women's Committees of the World;
- Women's Councils;
- Youth Committees; and
- Youth Centers.

2.2.1. The global partnership for the prevention of armed conflict (GPPAC)

FTI is a Regional Initiator and Coordinator of the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict in Central Asia. In 2011, FTI held a meeting at the regional level with the participation of representatives from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan to discuss the situation in the Ferghana Valley and Central Asia for the development of GPPAC strategy in Central Asia for the period 2011-2015. During the meeting, the participants presented reports about problematic situations in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. According to the results of the discussion the GPPAC Strategy was adopted. The Strategy included the creation of:



Regional Meeting on Development of GPPAC Strategy, Bishkek, March 2011

1. The Central Asian Expert Analytical Group with the participation of experts from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan to help reduce tensions and conflicts in the border territories of the countries of Central Asia. The expert group is designed to work in the following directions:
 - Dialogue and mediation
 - Preventive measures
 - Human security
2. The Youth Network for Peace Education with a view to creating conditions for disseminating knowledge and skills in peace building to Ferghana Valley youth at the regional level.

The creation of the expert group and the youth network will be carried out in 2012.

1.1.1. Valley of Peace network of Ferghana Valley NGOs

FTI is the Founder and the Regional Coordinator of the Ferghana Valley's NGO network Valley of Peace. The network consists of 25 NGOs from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (partners from Uzbekistan participated in the work of the network until 2009). The network was created and received support from the Danish Refugee Council, with co-financing provided by GPPAC.

In 2011, members of the network held several events in the Ferghana Valley: (1) discussed issues of illegal land development and facilities of border territories of migrants to Kyrgyzstan from the Republic of Tajikistan; (2) held theatre performances as part of the project Youth Theatre – “Mir” in communities where members of the Valley of Peace work. The performances, prepared by drama clubs, were on the following topics:

- Migration,
- Racketeering in school,
- Bride abduction,
- Alcoholism,
- Problems facing rural youth, etc.

In 2011, financing provided by the Danish Refugee Council ended. Network coordinators (FTI and ANTI) work on the search for grant opportunities to support the activities of the Network for Peace-Building and the strengthening of cross-border relations between the Republics of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

2.3. Capacity-building of stakeholders on conflict transformation

FTI builds stakeholders' capacity to prevent and respond promptly to conflict situations. Capacity-building of stakeholders consists of several components:

- 2.3.1. **Carrying out trainings, seminars and other educational activities on conflict transformation**, conflict and gender sensitivity in accordance with the “do no harm” principle;
- 2.3.2. **Provision of advice and recommendations** for state and public structures working in the fields of peace and development;
- 2.3.3. **Development of guidelines and manuals** on working with conflicts for the state structure and the educational system.

2.3.1. Training on the basics of conflictology, conflict and gender sensitivity, skills of negotiation / mediation and monitoring of the situation.

In 2011, FTI has provided training opportunities to various stakeholders on:

- basics of conflictology;
- analysis of peace and conflict;
- conflict-sensitive planning and gender-sensitive approaches to peace-building and maintenance;
- negotiation and mediation;
- skills for situational monitoring;
- skills for facilitating communicative activities;
- coaching skills; etc.

More than 1700 beneficiaries from different sectors have taken part in FTI's trainings:

- representatives of bodies of state power from zones with conflict history - 262;
- civil society representatives - 363;
- mass media representatives - 20;
- informal community leaders - 205;
- young people (including schoolchildren and university students) - 572;
- secondary school teachers - 149;
- teachers at professional or technical schools - 88;
- religious leaders - 27; and
- representatives of political parties - 16.

Capacity building of local self-government bodies and state structures on dealing with conflicts

The Foundation has trained employees of local governing bodies and state structures to perform conflict analyses and identify root causes of disputes in order to develop appropriate responses for addressing conflict.

Capacity building of workers of self-government bodies was held in the framework of the following projects:

- *Capacity-building of local self-government bodies of Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts;*
- *Peaceful change;*
- *Capacity-building of women and vulnerable communities in the restoration of peace and harmony in Kyrgyzstan;*
- *Promotion of citizenship and tolerance in Ferghana Valley;*
- *Coordination center for early response to conflict situations; and*
- *To stability through dialogue and joint actions.*

After teaching the basics of conflict and conflict sensitivity, employees of local self-governance bodies conducted meetings with community leaders to work together to identify key problems in their communities and develop action plans. Some key problems identified were:

- Shortage of agricultural land for use by local residents of focus villages, in connection with the fact that the tenants of the land in focus villages are often the residents of other village districts.
- Lack of irrigation water in spring and summer seasons.
- School Racketeering and the growth of juvenile crime.
- Inter-ethnic tensions, in particular cases of aggressive confrontations among young people.



Training on the basics of conflictology for representatives of local governing bodies of Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts, as part of the project "Capacity building of local self-governance bodies for conflict prevention," with the support of OSCE, Osh



Conference on achieved outcomes and further action for local governing bodies in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts, within the project "Capacity building of local self-government bodies conflict prevention", with the support of OSCE, Osh

Capacity-building of the Women Peacemakers of Kyrgyzstan Network

FTI built capacity of partners of the Women Peacemakers of Kyrgyzstan (WPK) network, which is a partner of FTI on the project "Capacity-building of women and vulnerable communities in the restoration of peace and harmony in Kyrgyzstan," implemented with the support of the UN Women. Capacity building was carried out in the following directions:

- a) **FTI taught partners and members of the WPK network the basics of conflictology, the analysis of peace and conflict, negotiation and mediation, skills for situational monitoring and non-violent**

communication, and gender- and conflict sensitivity. Following training outcomes, network monitors conducted a monitoring of tensions and conflicts in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts and presented more than 146 monitoring reports to FTI. On the basis of the monitoring reports, FTI prepared 58 analytical notes with recommendations on responses to these situations for the administration of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Natural Resources and other governmental bodies, local self-governing bodies, Regional Advisory Committees and other stakeholders.

- b) **FTI held Trainings of Trainers (ToT) for members of the network** on the basics of conflictology, gender, negotiation and mediation. In addition to conducting trainings for other members of the network, they were also invited as trainers for local NGOs in Osh city and Batken oblast.
- c) Following the training, **network partners held 47 initiatives for conflict intervention**, acted as mediators in conflict situations, and developed social projects to improve community situations.



Members of the network, participants in the training on the basics of conflictology and situational monitoring, are mapping conflicts. Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh oblasts, April 2011

Training of Mass Media Representatives on the Conflict-Sensitive Approaches

As part of the Coordination Center for Early Response to Conflict Situations project, with the support of UNDP, a training was conducted for representatives of the mass media in Batken oblast on the basics of conflict and on using conflict-sensitive approaches in media coverage. After the seminar, in order to reinforce the knowledge and skills imparted, FTI organized a contest among print and electronic media in Batken oblast on covering activities of state bodies and the civil sector aimed toward the maintenance of peace and the development of Batken oblast. According to the results of the contest, more than 25 initiatives were presented, among which the panel of judges allocated the following initiatives for nominations:

- reporting initiatives on strengthening of interethnic friendship and peace at the transboundary level during the Aigul - Guli Surkh festival in the regional newspaper "Batken tangy;"
- radio program covering intercultural dialogue and the integration of ethnic minorities in public life on Salam radio station;
- work of journalists at Batken Radio-Television on covering activities aimed at strengthening cross-border cooperation between Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan on (1) the education of children in friendship and harmony, and (2) solution of regional social-economic problems.



Training on conflict sensitivity for mass media representatives of Batken oblast, in the framework of the project "Coordination Center of early response to situations of conflict", with the support of UNDP, Batken city

Training youth on the basics of conflictology and the promotion of tolerance

The research of the Foundation has shown that we have to work with youth to learn to resolve conflicts through non-violent ways and foster a culture of tolerant behavior. More than 6 of the Foundation's projects have included trainings for youth, informal leaders and political parties on the basics of conflictology and tolerance. Upon completion of the training course, the young people held out-of-class lessons and trainings for their peers in schools, universities, and student hostels. One of the most preferred, available and clear application methods was the "tree of conflicts" method, used often by young people.



Participants at the youth camps in Osh and Chui oblasts on the basics of conflictology and skills development projects aimed at the resolution of social problems in their communities, as part of the project "Strengthening of the rights and capabilities of youth for reconciliation and diversity," with the support of UNICEF, October-September 2011.

2.3.1. FTI advised various stakeholders (political parties, media, NGOs, youth, women, informal leaders, representatives of state authorities, etc.) on best practices in working with conflicts, organizing and conducting facilitation processes for the resolution of conflict situations, and developing peacebuilding projects.

2.3.2. Guides and manuals.

1. As a component of the *Capacity-building of local government representatives from the South of Kyrgyzstan on prevention and resolution of conflicts* project, a guide was developed for local self-government bodies on dealing with conflicts. This guide has been prepared with the purpose of granting government workers the following basic knowledge, skills and practical tips on working with conflict:

- Understanding the concept and causes of conflict
- Tools of conflict analysis, such as the "peak of the conflict," the "tree of conflict," the "onion" and others
- Methods of conflict intervention: community mobilization, lobbying and information campaigns
- Strategies and methods of conflict resolution: negotiation, mediation, and conciliation
- Actions that local self-government bodies can take during and after crisis situations, etc.

This guide has been prepared in Russian and Kyrgyz languages, issued in the amount of 600 copies and distributed to the local self-government bodies in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts.

2. As part of the *Tolerance - Road to Peace* project, two publications were prepared, published and distributed: (1) a guide on crossing international borders and (2) a collection of out-of-school lessons from teachers of border schools in Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts.

2.1. **Memo: My Rights on the Border** provides information about the basic rules of crossing state borders and going abroad:

- Rules for crossing state borders
- Documents required at the border crossing
- Passing through customs and border inspection
- Information that you need to know when residing in another country
- Registering during the stay in the other country
- Rules of conduct for activities in the border areas
- Information about services for redress in case of violation of human rights and freedoms

1400 copies of memo was released in Kyrgyz language and distributed among the students at the 14 schools located in the border villages in the South of Kyrgyzstan.

- 2.2. **A collection of out-of-school lessons on developing tolerance** contains lessons developed by the teachers at the border schools who participated in the summer camp on the basics of conflictology, tolerance and interactive methods of teaching. Some themes of the lessons were: "What is conflict?," "The analysis of a conflict situation," "What is tolerance?," "The foundations of tolerance and non-violence," and "We are different, but strength is in unity!" The collection was published in 500 copies in the Kyrgyz language and distributed among the teachers of 14 schools in border districts of the Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts.

2.4. Building a dialogue platform for the prevention and resolution of conflicts

FTI held a number of measures to build a dialogue platform for non-violent communication with the purpose of conflict resolution:

- Students of Osh city, the participants in the youth project "Involvement of students in peace building," in partnership with International Alert and with the support of DFID, helped the local city administration of Nookat and the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of KR organize an event on reconciliation among the population of Nookat city in March 2011, after the unrest that swept Nookat in connection with the targeted murder of the chief of the tax service of the city. This instance of domestic violence carried inter-ethnic implications after a version of the investigation stated that the crime was committed at the request of a representative from another ethnic group. Relatives of the dead demanded the prosecution of the perpetrator, and burned the house of an alleged suspect. In order to prevent escalation of the conflict, a meeting with the elders, young people, women and the authorities was organized to address the issue of inter-ethnic tensions in the city. Since the meeting, the leaders of the city have worked with the public, urging a halt to speech calling for inter-ethnic intolerance.
- The project "Promotion of citizenship and tolerance in the Fergana Valley," with the support of Caritas France, organized:
 - meetings between the representatives of political parties, state administration, bodies of local self-government, bodies of Internal Affairs of Batken for the discussion, elaboration and adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding ensuring fair and transparent elections and preventing conflicts during the election processes in Batken oblast;
 - meetings of a social partnership of state authorities, business structures and civil society of Batken oblast in order to achieve peace and development in the region. At the end of the meetings, a resolution was adopted on implementation of multiple measures to preserve stability in the region and consolidate the mechanisms for inter-sector cooperation of the state and the private sector (plan recommendations were handed over to the regional state administration, self-government bodies, education departments, and NGOs); and



Representatives of political parties, government structures, local self-governance and law-enforcement bodies of Batken oblast working on the Memorandum of Understanding, Batken, October 2011



District police officers of Osh oblast drafting a plan to ensure security in their communities in the framework of the "Safe community" project, carried out in partnership with Saferworld and ANTI, the partner in the Republic of Tajikistan, September 2011.

- meetings with local communities, civil society, clergy, other religious leaders and law enforcement bodies of Batken oblast to discuss the problem of the proliferation of religious extremism and radicalism, at the end of which decisions were made on strengthening of interaction of parties interested in the prevention of religious extremism and radicalism in the Batken region.
- In partnership with Saferworld and ANTI, meetings of working groups from the villages of Khochai-Alo (Tajikistan, Sogdiy oblast), Orto-Boz and Tamtushtuk (Kyrgyzstan, Batken oblast) were held on social partnership and community mobilization. In the course of the meetings, a joint plan of action was developed to ensure security and prevent conflicts in these communities. Plans were made up of several parts: a description of the problem, causes, and interested parties with the development of response measures to address the problem.
- As part of the project "Tolerance - road to peace," a meeting of young people living in border villages was held with representatives of the border services of Batken oblast to clarify the rules of crossing the state border, since infringement on these rules often leads to tensions and conflict in the border villages of Batken oblast. During the meetings, the representatives of power structures showed how border control is carried out when crossing borders and the consequences of violating the border-crossing laws.



A meeting of border guards with young people in Batken oblast to explain rules of crossing the state border with the Republic of Tajikistan, November

2.5. Aid to people injured during June events, and vulnerable groups of population.

At the beginning of 2011, FTI, with the financial and advisory support of the Danish Refugee Council, identified 134 people (74 women, 60 men) who suffered during the June events in Osh and Jalal-Abad oblasts to receive individual financial support.

In the framework of the partnership project with Mercy Corps and with the support of UNHCR, FTI through the implementation of social projects, providing financial support for vulnerable groups (families with many children, single-parent families, families with low income, families with members with disabilities, labour veterans, etc.), who found themselves in a crisis situation after the June events.



Vulnerable groups of population getting material aids, Jalal-Abad oblast.

2.6. Measures to build trust between the ethnic groups.

Measures for confidence building were held between representatives of different ethnic groups, relations between which had deteriorated after June's events. Mobilization of the population for building confidence was accomplished through the creation of working groups from among the most respected and authoritative figures in the communities with a high potential for impact on the population. During meetings with the community inhabitants, questions were raised on topics, which, in the opinion of the population, have impacted negatively on inter-ethnic relations:

- alienation and aggression among young people and the division of school students on ethnic grounds;
- mistrust and lack of communication among ethnic groups;
- influence of the parental authority on the behavior and attitudes of children towards other ethnic groups; etc.

In order to improve inter-ethnic relations, the working group, together with representatives of village councils, administrations of educational institutions and the population organized events with the participation of all ethnic groups. Depending on the problems presented, activities were diverse: joint celebrations of holy feasts by the inhabitants of communities, organization of collective cultural activities among youth (actions, festivals, contests, and sports games) and joint cleaning and mowing conducted by the population using the "Ashar" method for community development.

One particular method of confidence-building among the population has been the activities of the "Cash-for-Work" project to clean the territorial public councils of Osh: AK-Buura and Cheremushki. The aim of the project was to create a platform for interaction between representatives of different ethnic groups. More than 200 people worked together within two months.



The celebration of Nooruz by residents of village Boston, Jalal-Abad oblast, with a call to unity and peace, March 2011.

2.7. Promotion of peace education

In 2011, work was conducted for promoting peace education among young people through six projects:

1. Youth Theatre – "Mir"
2. Involving Students in the Construction of Peace
3. Empowering and Capacity-Building for Youth in Reconciliation and Diversity
4. Tolerance – the Road to Peace
5. Peace Education
6. Promoting Citizenship and Tolerance in the Ferghana Valley

In these projects, youth learn not only through training, but by teaching their peers; conducting lessons on tolerance, actions and festivals for peace-keeping; recording and showing public service announcements on television; participating in radio programs; carrying out community service work; and other events. The youth initiative was broadcast on television stations PTRC, ElTR, and ZhTR, and covered by print and online networks.



«Youth theater for Peace»

FTI achieved special successes on peace education working together with IREX, with support of USAID, and with school institutions of Chui and Batken oblasts. Youth Theater – Peace (YTP) promotes sustainable prevention of conflicts at the local level by means of the theatrical methodology "drama for the transformation of conflicts" (DTC), when the youth comes on the stage and takes the initiative for the maintenance of peace in their communities.

YTP gives sufficient knowledge of the youth and adult educators in the implementation of measures for resolution of conflicts at the local level and build confidence in areas prone to conflict. By means of the theatrical training, the participants are developing their skills in analysis, prevention and non-violent resolution of conflicts, learn leadership skills of facilitation. In 2011, more than 100 theatrical performances were shown with participation of more than 5000 spectators.

During the theatrical performances, students analyzed and raised the following problems, which exist in their communities



«The work in the drama circle became my life. We were always busy in preparing and organizing presentations. We learned to speak and to speak openly about our problems in front of peers, adults, who helped us in finding the right solutions. At present, I am a student of Osh state University. I am forming a group for drama circle and looking for interested students, I want to share the methodology of forums of the theatre with others and introduce it in the University», Abdugaparov Nurtilek shares his plans, a graduate of the drama club Kelechek, secondary school Bokonbayev, Batken.

Migration: what are the effects of migration of adult working-age population outside Kyrgyzstan on children left behind without parents with their relatives. The relatives have their own problems and concerns, children remain with their own problems, feelings of worthlessness. This often leads to depression, suicide.

Inter-ethnic problems: forum theaters exist in the villages, in which representatives of different nationalities live. Many school presentations of the show, as is discrimination, rejection of one ethnic group other ethnic group. Often this leads to fights between young people, involving large groups of young people.

Cross-border issues: the majority of young people in border districts of Batken oblast are guided by the preconceived stereotypes about heterology citizens of the neighbouring republics. Among young people, there is a view that it is the citizens of the neighbouring countries are guilty in the problems of the border communities, connected with the lack of or complete lack of drinking and irrigation water; the lack of electricity and natural gas, supplied from the neighbouring country, etc. The current situation leads to a sense of alienation among the younger generation, and the negative perception of the neighboring countries and their citizens.

The problem of «North-South»: in connection with the internal migration of the population from South to North, regional problems arise in Chui oblast. The population of Chui oblast have anti-south treatment, as it is considered that the population of Chui oblast do not have enough resources, and there is no possibility to share with visitors from the South. In the schools of Chui oblast, there is a tendency of not accepting children from the South, thus the division on a regional basis occurs.

Racketeering in the school: PRacketeering is the most urging school problem at the moment. The school racketing is gaining popularity. Now it exists not only among boys, but also girls. Racketeering is the cause that leads to child mortality.

2.8. The program of mini-grants

Through 10 projects in Osh, Chui, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts, FTI implemented a program of small grants (in the total amount of 104 868 USD) to support community resolution of social problems impacting a conflict situation. The program of small grants can be divided into the following areas:

1) Mini-projects, aimed at spreading the culture of non-violence and tolerance:

- Activities to build trust and tolerance were prepared and presented through mass media:
 - A series was published in the *Jangy Muun* bulletin aimed at bringing up the younger generation in the spirit of tolerance and internationalism, the development of democratic values and respect for the rights and freedoms, and
 - Public service announcements on tolerance and successful examples of inter-ethnic relations were produced on television and radio: ElTR, Batken TV, Channel 7, JTR, Salam and Almaz.
- A radio unit was opened for the promotion of inter-ethnic tolerance in Kyzyl-Kya, Batken oblast.
- Children's sports grounds and playgrounds for children of different ethnic groups were built and renovated.
- Library rooms were renovated at two dormitories in Osh, creating platforms for communication among students.
- A classroom on tolerance in the Bokonbaev School, Kaitpas village, Kadamjai region, was established and equipped with office equipment and literature on tolerance.
- School-based initiatives were supported for the creation of tolerance clubs and circles of women for crafts, cooking and folklore based cross-border schools in Batken oblast.
- Nariste Kindergarten was established and technically equipped in Isfana, Leilek region.
- Events in Jalal-Abad were organized to draw public attention to the problem of rumours contributing to inter-ethnic tensions.

2) Mini-projects aimed at ensuring the security of communities

Residents of the targeted communities identified issues, which, in their opinion, represented a threat to their personal and community livelihoods and security, and because of which conflict situations may occur. Mini-projects were conducted to help resolve these issues:

- A bridge was built in the village of Orto-Boz, Batken oblast, to ensure safe passage through the water channel.
- Protective barriers were built for social facilities (schools, children's homes).
- Protective enclosure of electric facilities was provided.
- Channels and the place of emission of harmful and hazardous waste were cleaned in Kyrgyz-Check, Myrzake and Azhar villages of Osh oblast.



Building of multi-ethnic school in the village Tamtushtuk, Batken oblast

3) Mini-projects aimed at the solution of natural resource conflicts:

- Installation of water supply lines in villages with lack of access in Batken and Osh oblasts.
- Conducting of irrigation works to ensure access to water resources in village Kok-Tash, Batken oblast.

4) Mini-projects aimed at supporting joint economic initiatives of representatives of different ethnic groups and categories (young people, women, etc.) for the improvement of inter-ethnic relations:

- Purchase of equipment and instruments for joint hairdressing, sewing, and joiners' shops in the targeted communities were supported.
- Youth received training in skills for conducting economic activity (schools in cooking, cosmetology, craft-making, and computer literacy).

FTI seeks to create conditions for working together with stakeholders and to assist them in resolving conflicts by non-violent means. Implementation of mini-projects allows populations to identify problems in their communities causing conflict situations and develop on solutions to these problems.

IV. ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF FTI

In 2011 there have been important changes in organizational development, aimed at improving the activity of the Foundation:

1. Registration of the regional offices of FTI in Osh and Jalal-Abad as branches;
2. Reorganization of the FTI Management Board; and
3. Formation of specialized groups.

A. Registration of branches.

The purpose of registering the offices in Osh and Jalal-Abad as branches was the decentralization and democratization of the management process in the organization, the opening of bank accounts for securing financial resources, strengthening the financial statements of the regional offices and the submission of its affiliates, and the possibility of self-fundraising. **The**

B. Management Board of the Foundation.

The Board of Management (BoM) is the governing body of the Foundation, created with the purpose of decentralization and democratization of the decision-making process for FTI.

In 2011, 3 meetings of the BoM were held during which the key institutional and policy directions for the Foundation's work in 2011 were decided upon:

- **BoM Meeting, January 25-26, 2011.** In the agenda of the meeting:
Finalization and approval of the Development Strategy of the Foundation for 2011-2013.
Consideration and approval of FTI's Annual Work Plan for 2011.
Registration of Osh and Jalal-Abad offices as branches of the Foundation with a view to enhancing the transparency of financial statements of the branches.
- **BoM Meeting, August 25-26, 2011.** This session was more inclusive, with the participation of FTI staff who are not members of the BoM. In the agenda, the following issues were discussed:
 - *Reorganization of the FTI Board of Management.* The purpose of the reorganization was to bring positive changes in the work of the BoM, strengthening and increasing members of the Board and providing opportunities for employees of FTI to have the opportunity to take part in the management of the organization. By a decision of the BoM, in the autumn BoM members were re-elected by secret ballot. Members of the BoM were elected by organization officials and by the employees of Batken and Osh branches with more than a year of experience who have shown the best results and are recognised and respected by their colleagues.
 - *Mentoring of new staff.* According to the results of the meeting, documents on training and mentoring of new staff were finalized.
 - *Motivation of employees:* Plans were agreed upon for strengthening the motivation policy for the promotion of employees in achieving the best results in their work.
 - *Increase the capacity of staff.* At the end of the meeting:
Rules on staff participation in thematic trainings and seminars were developed;
Graphics on exchange visits to branches of the Foundation were compiled; and
It was decided that the branches of the Foundation will conduct a capacity-building activity on a monthly basis.
- **Meeting of BoM, December 2, 2011.** This meeting was the first meeting of the newly elected members of the BoM. The Chairman and Secretary of the Board were elected during the meeting and adopted decisions on current issues regarding the activity of the Foundation.

C. Specialized group of FTI.

The need for forming specialized groups was determined at the time of the General Staff Meeting in January 2011, when the staff noted the following problems:

- Not all staff have the opportunity to and/or are able to monitor situations, form monitoring reports, analyze situations, develop projects, etc.;
- Inadequacy of experience and practical knowledge and skills among staff in lobbying for the implementation by decision-makers of recommendations presented in the analytical notes and monitoring reports of FTI;
- Lack of skills for conducting negotiation, reconciliation, and mediation in conflict situations.

In connection with this, to systematically increase the capacity of staff and improve of the work of the Foundation and the efficient allocation of human resources, an organizational target of 5 specialized groups for the period from 2011 to 2013 was included in the Development Strategy of the Foundation:

- Group of Analytics
- Group on Lobbying and Advocacy
- Group on Coaching and Facilitation Skills
- Group on Mediation
- Group on Project Development and Fundraising

In 2011, in the framework of the project "Institutional development in the prevention of conflicts" with the support of ICCO, it was decided to create and start the work of three groups:

- Group on Analytics
- Group on Project Development and Fundraising
- Group on Mediation

However, in the course of work of special groups, it was found out that it is necessary to prioritize groups and include a Group on **Monitoring and Assessment of Projects, Offices, and Employees of FTI** rather than the Group on Mediation. This decision was caused by the necessity of conducting monitoring and evaluation of peacebuilding projects to identify the level of impact of the project on the beneficiaries, and their behavior and attitude in a post-conflict situation.

In order to control the work of the groups, the regulation of each specialized group and setting goals and objectives, working procedures for groups were developed. The groups developed action plans for 2011 and 2012, approved by the Board of Management of the Foundation.

D. Methodology of work

Project development

In 2011, the Foundation in partnership with international non-governmental organizations filed more than 8 project proposals for grant programmes from the European Commission and USAID. Independently, FTI has developed more than 9 project proposals, 8 of which received approval and support from UNICEF, UN Women, UNDP, USAID, OSCE, or IOM.

Development of projects was carried out by FTI's specialized Group on Project Development and Fundraising, based on the Development Strategy for 2011-2013 and data on conflict situations derived from the Group on Analytics and also on an assessment of the beneficiaries' needs.

Innovative technologies.

FTI is always looking for opportunities to engage new technologies in the effective implementation of its activities and is open to new and innovative technologies.

In 2011, with the support of the OTI/IRG, FTI started pilot testing of SMS notification technology within the organization for circulation of information concerning important moments in programme work and organizational development. SMS technology has made it possible to send important information promptly to the mobile phones of employees who are in the field and do not have access to the Internet.

To improve the coordination of the activities of the head office and the branches, FTI began the implementation and use of Google applications, including Google Documents and Google Calendar, and the election of Board members was

conducted through Google applications, preserving the secrecy of voting while ensuring the transparency of the election process.

E. Monitoring and evaluation of projects and activities of the Foundation

a) Monitoring of projects

Internal monitoring of projects is constantly carried out by the President of the Foundation, the Coordinator for the South, the Programme Director and the Directors of the branches of the Foundation with the aim of monitoring the proper performance of the projects outlined for 2011.

In addition, the specialized Group on Monitoring and Assessment of Projects conducted a technical review of the Foundation's experience in monitoring and evaluating projects. Using to the results of the inventory, staff developed a manual on monitoring of mini-projects for the identification of qualitative and quantitative indicators.

- *Qualitative indicators:*
 - understanding the project goals, mini-project tasks and impact of the project on the target group;
 - understanding by the project team of whether the intervention conforms to the existing situational context;
 - dynamics of the project team's members' participation in the implementation of each mini-project (the presence of the leader of the project and the interaction within project teams);
 - organization of work with external parties (the target group, partners, local self-governance bodies, etc.) and others.
- *Quantitative indicators:*
 - number of individuals involved in the implementation of each mini-project (members of the project team, partners, representatives of local self-governance bodies, etc.);
 - number and balance of target group representatives covered by the mini-project broken down by gender, ethnicity, age, etc.

b) Assessment of FTI projects and activities

1. Evaluation of projects

1.1. Evaluation of mini-projects within the larger framework of the *Promotion of Citizenship and Tolerance in the Ferghana Valley* project. Invited specialists from the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society conducted the assessment, providing the following results:

- mini-projects aimed at infrastructure development yield tangible, practical results;
- mini-projects aimed at the production and demonstration of TV programmes have been successful in reaching a large portion of the population with content broadcast locally, but it is difficult to assess their ultimate impact on the population.

1.2. Evaluation of the Youth Theatre – “Mir” (YTM) project. External experts conducted the evaluation around three questions:

- To what extent did YTM achieve the stated goals and objectives? What factors contributed to or hindered YTM's success?
- What impact does YTM have on specific target groups of young people, institutions and communities?
- What impact does YTM have on the potential of partner organizations to implement effective programmes for the prevention of conflict and the involvement of young people in conflict transformation?

The results of the evaluation show that the approach of YTM and methodology of "drama for conflict transformation" (DCT) are effective tools in creating long-lasting change in the attitudes and behaviour of young people and adults to conflict issues at the local level, especially in their relations with people of different nationality or religion. DCT is effective in raising self-confidence and furthering leadership development not only among young people but also adults. All young people directly involved in the program became leaders among their peers and leaders in schools. The project has been successful and has received a two-year extension, and the experience of their work on DCT will be spread on the Talas and Naryn oblasts from 2012.

2. Evaluation of FTI institutional development. In 2011, an external appraisal of the employees of the Foundation was carried out by the invited expert A. Madyueva, from the Center for Public Technology, and psychologist S. Nizamova with a view to increase the effectiveness of the organization through the creation and introduction of a system for strengthening staff capacity and efficient human resource management.

Appraisal objectives were:

- to determine the quality of the staff in relation to the Foundation's medium- and long-term objectives;
- to identify the employees' cognitive and communicative skills;
- to identify opportunities and challenges in team-building;
- to design a strategy for the development of the Foundation's human resources; and
- to develop a plan to increase staff working capacity.

Experts presented individual recommendations for each member of the Foundation and on the development of the organization as a whole. According to the results of the external evaluation, FTI developed an implementation plan taking into account the recommendations of the appraisal and evaluation reports.

F. **Difficulties FTI faced in 2011.**

Difficulties in programme activities.

- The main challenge in realizing the benefits of the early warning system lies in policy-makers' failure to act on the recommendations presented in FTI analyses. This is due to the absence of institutional experience in conflict management in state structures and local governing bodies. At the same time, decision-makers cite a lack of funds and human resources for implementing responses to conflicts.
- Difficulties in the implementation of partnership projects tended to be connected with the partner organizations' understanding of their own role and performance targets.
- In the implementation of cross-border projects, the FTI team faced difficulties when engaging local self-governance bodies of the Republic of Tajikistan in addressing cross-border issues related to the use of natural resources and the maintenance of peace in inter-ethnic relations. This situation was influenced by the socio-political situations in Kyrgyzstan as well as in Tajikistan, due to which local administrative bodies' will for the resolution of conflicts was weak.
- Successful achievement of objectives was complicated by the turnover of human resources in state administration and local self-governance bodies.
- In 2011, the Foundation introduced elements of knowledge management during project development, allowing it to document the process of project implementation and the interactions between partners. FTI conducted an analysis of its activities on the basis of the data obtained and developed recommendations to improve future activities. However, due to the fact that knowledge management is a new concept in the activities of the Foundation, in the initial stages there were the difficulties associated with the role and function of documentation in the project in partnership with UN Women.

Difficulties in organizational activities.

Delayed receipt of funds from donors on some projects has complicated the timely and efficient performance of tasks, affecting the quality and effectiveness of activities meant to be carried out in a narrow timeframe. FTI has also faced difficulties in the evaluation of the effects of projects on peace-building on the attitude and behavior of the beneficiaries.

8. Lessons learned.

In order to achieve effective results with the early warning system, the Foundation will strengthen lobbying for the implementation of its recommendations by policy-makers.

In connection with human resources turnover in local and state administration, the Foundation will seek to enter into memoranda of cooperation with the local self-governance bodies in order to ensure the continuity of obligations relating to partners' projects.

9. Development prospects and plans for the future.

Key policy directions of the Foundation are presented in the Development Strategy for 2011-2013, the implementation of which is the priority of the Foundation. Nevertheless, the Foundation as an organization must operatively react to circumstantial challenges and in its activities it will seek to achieve the most effective results taking into account ever-changing realities.

In program development, FTI will:

- assist stakeholders in transforming the early warning system into an early response system within Kyrgyzstan's borders;
- enhance the capacity of stakeholders on dealing with conflicts;
- disseminate peace education among the population;
- enhance the capacity of mediators in non-violent conflict resolution;
- work with religious leaders to maintain peace in focus communities; and
- contribute to the security of communities.

In Institutional development, FTI will:

- support the work of the specialized groups;
- increase staff capacity in the field of mediation, monitoring and situational analysis to assist stakeholders in transforming the early warning system into an early response system within Kyrgyzstan;
- improve communication and exchange of information between the branches;
- enhance the capacity of the Foundation to conduct systematic monitoring and evaluation of projects on peacebuilding; and
- enhance skills in lobbying policy-makers to take action on analytical reports regarding conflict transformation.

V. FINANCIAL REPORTING

Registration of regional branches of the Foundation in Osh and Jalal-Abad cities contributed to increasing the transparency and openness of the Foundation financial reporting. Additionally, FTI's Financial Manager and Financial Assistants took part in seminars on accounting and reporting. FTI is considering the introduction of an adapted automated 1C program for the improvement of accounting.

The Foundation annually invites external experts to conduct auditing for each reporting year. The Foundation will present financial report for the year 2011 to the attention of donors in April 2012.

TABLE OF FINANCING OF FTI IN 2011

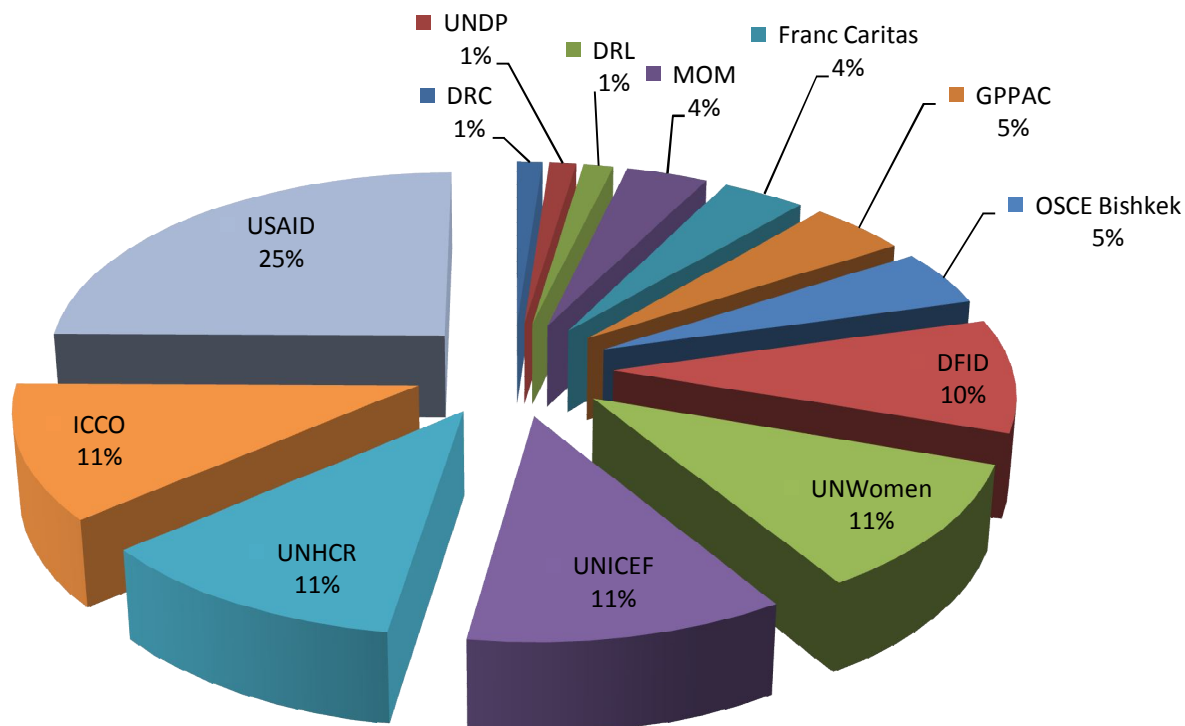
№	Name of project	Donor	Budget	Funds received in 2011
1.	Institutional development in conflict prevention	ICCO	EUR 158000	EUR 95 000
2.	"Valley of Peace," Network of Ferghana Valley NGOs	Danish Refugee Council	EUR 68081	EUR 5 215
3.	Capacity-building of women and vulnerable communities in the restoration of peace and harmony in Kyrgyzstan	UN Women	USD 130 000	USD 117450
4.	Support for Individual Security	Danish Refugee Council	KGS 1 025 391	KGS 276 604
5.	Central Asian plan of GPPAC through FTI	The Government of the Netherlands	EUR 75 000	EUR 37 500
6.	Research on conflict situation in the southern oblasts of Kyrgyzstan	USAID	USD 89893	USD 86540
7.	Involving students in peace-building	DFID	USD 89 172	USD 33 393
8.	Empowering Youth to Promote Reconciliation and Diversity	UNICEF	USD 122 694	USD 51 101
9.	Youth Theatre - Mir	USAID	USD 153 891	USD 88 896
10.	Promoting civic consciousness and tolerance in Ferghana Valley	Caritas France	EUR 64000	EUR 32000
11.	Capacity-building of local self-governance bodies in the South of Kyrgyzstan on conflict prevention and resolution	OSCE, Bishkek	EUR 39495	EUR 39495
12.	Peace Education	MOM	KGS 1882142	KGS 1882142
13.	Tolerance – Road to Peace	UNICEF	KGS 3266876	KGS 3266876
14.	Peaceful Transformations	UNHCR	KGS 5668781	KGS 5668781
15.	Coordination Centre for Early Response to Conflict	UNDP	KGS 886145	KGS 619029
16.	Promoting Inter-ethnic Tolerance and Harmony in Kyrgyzstan	DRL	USD 47802	USD 14815
17.	Conflict prevention through joint approach to security in Ferghana Valley border communities	DFID	USD 69800	USD 69800
18.	Cash for Work	USAID	KGS 4267045	KGS 4267045
19.	Sustainable Democracy through Strong Civil Society	HIVOS		***

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20.	To Stability through Joint Action and Dialogue	Democracy Commission of the US Embassy		***
	Total:			EUR 209210; USD 461995; KGS 15980477 total amount KGS in EUR EUR 266341; Total budget in EUR EUR 827727

*** Financing on the project listed was received in 2010

PERCENTAGE OF RECEIVED GRANTS OF FTI IN 2011



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VI. FTI Staff in 2011

Raisa Kadyrova President, FTI

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Robert Abazbekov	Chairman, Board of Management, Director, Batken branch Coordinator for the Southern Region
Anara Eginalieva	Director, Bishkek head office
Tajykan Shabdanova	Program director, Bishkek head office
Erkin Kochkarov	Project coordinator, Osh branch
Bazarbai Maaseitov	Project assistant, Batken branch

BISHKEK HEAD OFFICE

Gulbara Kukanova	Financial manager
Samara Papieva	Program director
Aigul Birimkulova	Accountant
Artem Ponomarenko	Regional officer on GPPAC communications in Central Asia
Artur Bukalaev	Head analyst
Svetlana Korosteleva	Administrative assistant
Asel Djumaeva	Project coordinator
Azamat Gaparov	Project manager
Alexandra Filatova	Analyst
Boris Sanamyantz	Project assistant
Guljan Tabaldieva	Administrative assistant

BATKEN BRANCH

Nazgul Aldasheva	Project coordinator
Gulpariz Kozubaeva	Accountant
Gulnara Temirbaeva	Project manager
Makhmadier Khasanov	Project manager
Bakhrom Rakhmankulov	Supervisor of Young Politicians Club, Project assistant
Gulnara Aijigitova	Administrative assistant
Gulkaityr Duisheeva	Administrative assistant
Urustanbek Koshumbetov	Project assistant
Rakhat Ashirova	Project assistant
Adyl Shadymanov	Project assistant

OSH BRANCH

Asel Djumataeva	Director, Osh branch
Nurgul Sultanova	Administrative assistant
Dooron Marzabaev	Project coordinator
Gulnaz Kolsarieva	Documentary officer
Jumagul Bolponova	Project assistant
Dilya Isakova	Project assistant
Gulbarchyn Toyalieva	Project assistant
Tugolbai Abdumalikov	Project assistant
Azamat Shamamatov	Project assistant
Karen Wykurz	International volunteer

JALAL-ABAD BRANCH

Asylbek Kochkorbaev	Director, Jalal-Abad branch
Gulnur Soorbekova	Project coordinator
Roza Nusupova	Project coordinator
Akmal Mamadaliev	Project assistant
Bakyt Ysmanov	Project assistant
Altynkan Termechikova	Project assistant
Ermek Djamashiev	Project assistant
Jangylai Musaeva	Project assistant
Akmatbek Abdraimjan	Project assistant

LEILEK REGIONAL OFFICE

Khamza Salyamov	Director	Azamat Pulatov	Project assistant
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CONTACT DETAILS OF FTI

Bishkek head office	Batken branch	Osh branch	Jalal – Abad branch	Leilek Office	Regional
27 / 36 Umetaliev St., Bishkek	22, Khodjaev St., Batken.	88 / 7, Kyrgyzstan St., Osh.	12 b / 2, Erkindik St., Jalal-Abad.	6, Sovetskiy St., Isfana.	
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