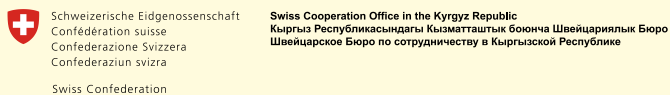
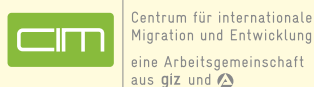
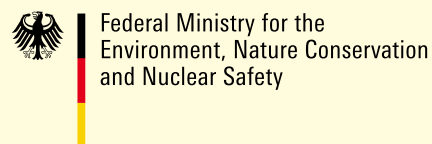


# **Learning and acting for sustainability**





Swiss Cooperation Office in the Kyrgyz Republic  
Кыргыз Республикасындагы Кызматташтык Бююкча Швейцариялык Бюро  
Швейцарское Бюро по сотрудничеству в Кыргызской Республике



consulting kuhiston alatoo  
Non governmental organizations  
for sustainable rural development



## Key issues CAMP Alatoo focused on in 2010:

- Supporting the implementation of the new law on pastures in order to establish a system for sustainable use and management of local pasture resources.
- Developing a methodological approach to water resources management at local level.
- Supporting the improvement of energy efficiency in rural areas.
- Developing and adapting a methodological approach to natural disaster risk management at local level.
- Increasing the awareness and building the capacity of rural communities in preventing conflicts over natural resources.
- Raising awareness and sharing experiences on adapting to climate change between local communities in Central Asia.





# Foreword

## Dear Friends

Welcome to the 2010 Annual Report of the CAMP Alatau Public Foundation.

Our Foundation has been able to implement all its planned projects despite the unstable political situation in the country. We have accomplished a lot while continuing to fulfill the main mission of the Foundation - to promote the development of mountain communities by elaborating and applying methods and approaches for sustainable natural resource management.

Our experience of sustainable pasture management is widely used in Kyrgyzstan in close cooperation with the Pasture Department under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic and tools suggested by our experts to raise the awareness of pasture users are also often used in other countries of Central Asia.

As part of our energy efficiency projects our methods of house insulation and building energy efficient stoves have been certified. On the one hand this helps our energy efficiency programmes, whilst on the other hand it provides warm and comfortable homes for people in mountain communities.

In 2010 we completed the Integrated Management of Natural Disaster Risks Project, as natural disasters are a major obstacle to the development of many mountain villages in Kyrgyzstan. The CAMP Alatau Project resulted in mountain communities being better prepared against natural disasters and people living in the pilot villages acquired new knowledge and skills and built new bridges and dams.

The use of natural resources is often the cause of conflict between resource users, so in all our projects one of the tasks is to train local partners in conflict management through specially designed interactive training modules. If necessary, the Project team provides follow-up of local communities in resolving conflicts.

In 2010 the level of advisory services provided to partner organizations significantly increased, testifying to the relevance and effectiveness of the tools and approaches developed and tested by our Foundation.

We would like to express our appreciation to all the donors and partners we work with for their cooperation and trust in our competence to implement joint projects with local communities.

In 2010 we continued our projects, whilst at the same time increasing the capacity of our staff, allowing us to implement a lot of new ideas and plans intended to improve the livelihoods of mountain communities in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia.

With deep gratitude and hope for further fruitful cooperation,

Janyl Kozhomuratova,  
Director CAMP Alatau PF

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Janyl Kozhomuratova', with a stylized flourish at the end.





## CAMP Alatoo Public Foundation

**CAMP Alatoo** is a public foundation established in 2005 as the successor organization to the Central Asian Mountain Programme (CAMP) financed by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

**CAMP Alatoo** promotes sustainable development in the mountain areas of Kyrgyzstan and together with its partner organizations in Kazakhstan and Tajikistan, forms a part of the CAMP Regional Network.

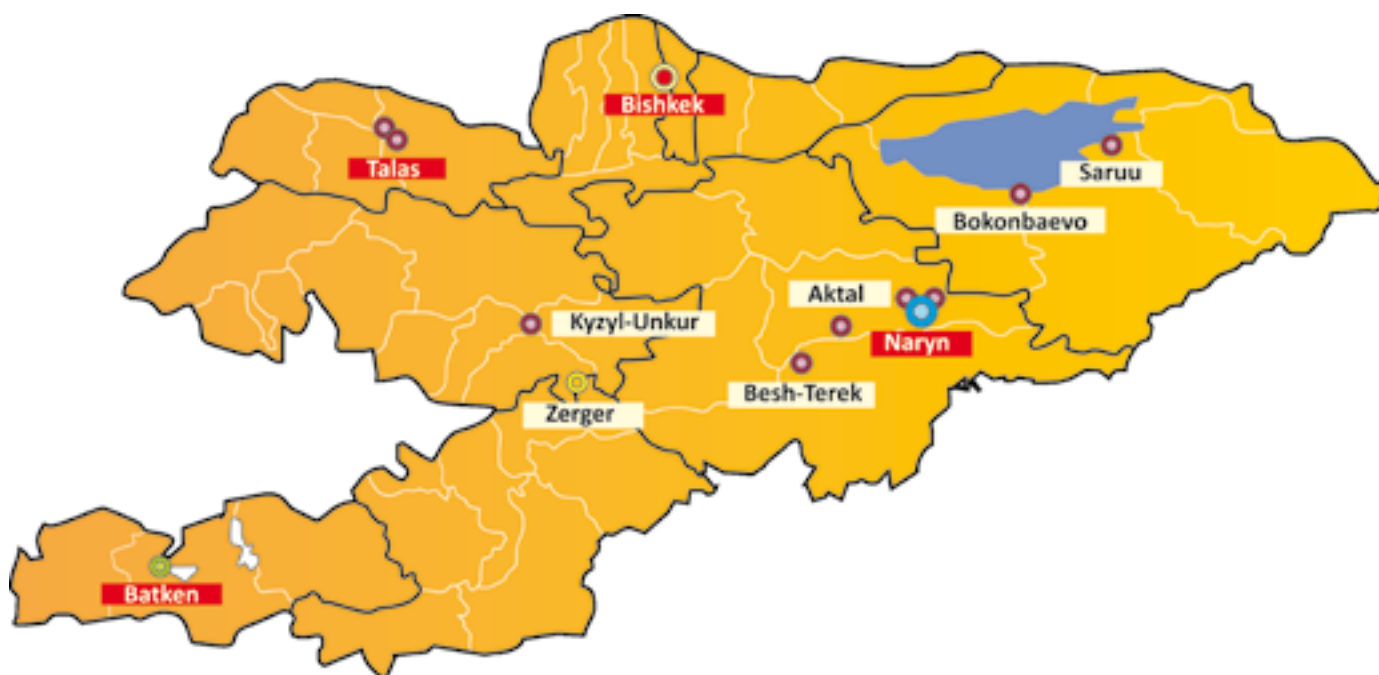
**The strategic goal of CAMP Alatoo** is to help improve people's livelihoods in the mountain villages of Kyrgyzstan by encouraging sustainable use of natural resources through introducing, adapting and using best world and local experience.

### Development of CAMP Alatoo Partner Network

CAMP Alatoo has a sustainable partner network that includes NGOs, advisory centres, local experts, state agencies and educational institutions. Further expansion and strengthening of the network that embraces organizations involved in natural resource management and developing mountain villages is one of the strategic tasks of the Foundation.

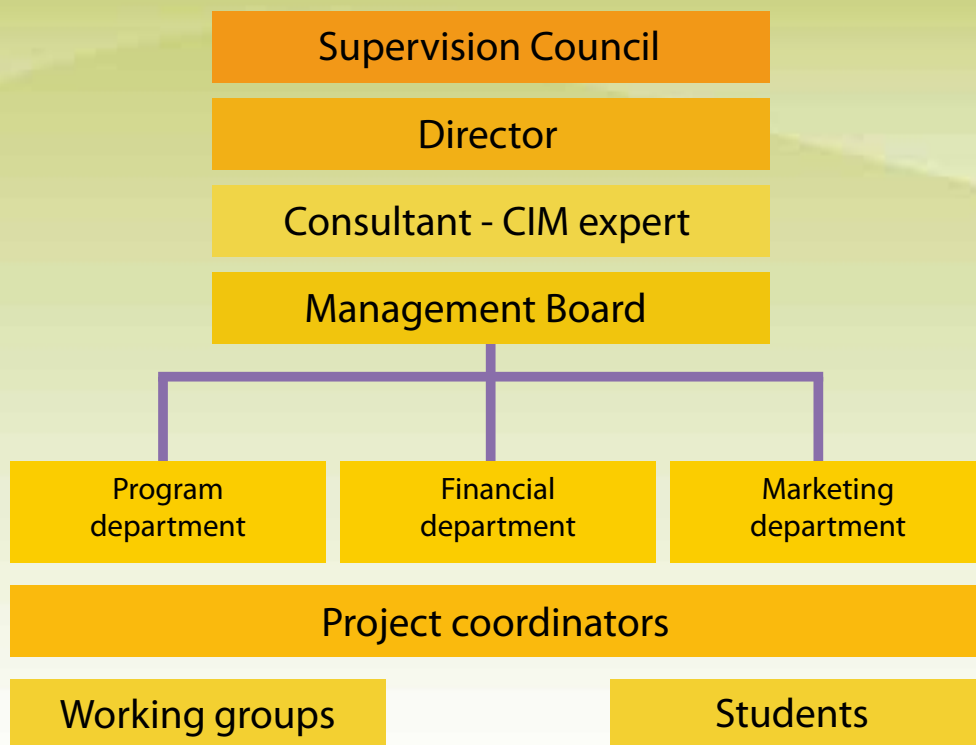
### CAMP Alatoo Information Policy

CAMP Alatoo supports the principles of openness, transparency and responsibility to the public through the active sharing of information between the Foundation and its beneficiaries, donors and partners, as well as efficiently responding to queries for information from various interested parties, thereby establishing more open and active communication with the public.



## CAMP Alatoo Structure

**CAMP Alatoo's team consists of 20 experts and professionals whose experience and qualifications help the Foundation effectively accomplish its strategic goals.**



## CAMP Alatoo activity areas

**CAMP Alatoo develops sustainable natural resource management at local level and focuses on the following issues:**

- Sustainable pasture resource management
- Sustainable water resource management
- Soil and water conservation technologies
- Integrated management of the risk of natural disasters
- Management of conflicts over natural resources
- Energy efficiency

**Within this scope CAMP Alatoo pays special attention to the following topics:**

- Sustainable pasture management at watershed level
- Water resource management at watershed level
- Soil and water conservation technologies
- Raising awareness and developing natural disaster management plans at village level
- Integrated management of the risk of natural disasters at watershed level
- Managing conflicts over natural resources
- Introduction of energy efficient house insulation technologies and construction of energy-saving stoves
- Certification of energy efficiency technologies
- Training courses on house insulation and construction of energy-saving stoves
- Development of CO2 emissions monitoring methodology
- Implementing financial mechanisms to promote energy efficiency technologies







## CAMP Alatoo Tools and Approaches

**CAMP Alatoo programme activity** is aimed at development and introduction of practical approaches and tools for sustainable natural resource management at local level within the framework of the projects funded by international donors in the mountain areas of Kyrgyzstan. CAMP Alatoo specialists apply global and regional best practices adapted and further developed to be in line with local realities and conditions.

### Learning for Sustainability (L4S)

Each CAMP Alatoo Project relies on the principle of awareness-raising among local people on issues that constitute the main objective of the related project. For this purpose CAMP Alatoo developed the «Learning for sustainability» (L4S) training module, which has proven to be effective in raising awareness and building institutional capacities of local communities.

The original concept and first L4S training module was commissioned by SDC from the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), Berne. It was first tested in various regions of Africa and Asia before being introduced and further developed in Central Asia under the CAMP Programme.

### Advantages of the L4S training module:

- It mobilizes local communities and raises awareness on sustainable natural resource management
- It creates an atmosphere for dialogue for discussing live issues and generating new ideas for village development planning
- It helps identify and evaluate a community's social capacity, human potential and opportunities for development
- It represents the «first step» in establishing partnerships and institutional development of communities

The L4S training module is based on an interactive game scenario and creates interesting learning tasks to help participants develop strategic thinking and more actively participate in workshops.





## L4S Training Modules



As part of all these modules CAMP Alatoo also offers «Training of Trainers» workshops and further coaching.

L4S modules can be adapted or further developed for specific needs.



## Replication of CAMP Alatoo experience and tools



'Sustainable pasture management' L4S Training Workshop in Baitik village, ARIS pilot area, Chui Oblast

«Training of Trainers» workshop on sustainable pasture management in Kazakhstan, UNDP/GEF/Government of the RK, GIZ project



### Partners' feedback:

«CAMP Alatoo does great work for sustainable pasture management in the Republic; in this sense it is the driving force of all the activities. The Project's contribution is invaluable ...»

*Abdumalik Egemberdiev, Director of the Pasture Department of the KR.*

«In 2010 in response to the request from UNDP/GEF/ and the Government of the RK and the GIZ «Sustainable Pasture Management» Project, CAMP Alatoo held a «Training of Trainers» workshop based on the L4S «Learning for Sustainability» Module.

Our participants quickly learnt the training methods and training materials about sustainable pasture management. After the workshop, our Project's new trainers together with a CAMP Alatoo trainer, successfully held L4S Training Workshops in four rural areas of Jambyl District, Almata Oblast for 99 heads of farming households, farmers and pasture users.

The module comprised a good balance of practical and theoretical tasks and the CAMP Alatoo trainers proved themselves to be highly qualified professionals in the field. We are grateful to CAMP Alatoo for sharing their knowledge and experience».

*Dinara Erezhepova*

*Expert/Coordinator of the Sustainable Pasture Management Project, Kazakhstan*

Discussion of CAMP Alatoo tools for sustainable pasture management between specialists of the Pasture Department under the Ministry of Agriculture of the KR and ARIS



Training of MSDSP KG in Chon-Alai, Kyrgyzstan, using CAMP Alatoo L4S training module on natural disaster risk management



«Training of Trainers» workshop on sustainable pasture management in Turkmenistan, GIZ /UNDP project



The CAMP Alatoo tools have been published in methodological guidelines issued by the University of Central Asia under the certified «Local Economic and Community Development» Programme

«In December 2010 the MSDSP Kyrgyzstan Project (initiated by the Aga Khan Foundation), supported by DIPECHO VI, held 17 Training Workshops on natural disaster risk management in Chon Alai, using CAMP Alatoo L4S module. The trainees were 349 people that included villagers, activists, members of rural organizations, volunteers from local health committees, representatives of aiyl okmotu (local authorities) and teachers. First of all I would like to point out the simplicity, convenience and comprehensibility of the CAMP Alatoo training programme. Exercises and lessons have been adapted to be suitable for participants with average skills, so there were no difficulties in putting over the subject content. I think all the participants grasped the course material well. That is not to say that their view on issues related to natural disasters has changed drastically, however, judging by the presentations, discussions and test results, they now attach importance to and recognize the urgency of the topic and realize everyone's responsibility for preventing and mitigating damage from natural disasters».

*Abdurasul Umaraliev, Training Specialist of DIPECHO VI, MSDSP Project, Kyrgyzstan.*

## Highlights of 2010

### 2010 CAMP Forum

CAMP Forum 2010 - a learning and knowledge sharing event titled «Mountain communities of Central Asia and Climate change – Call to action: Global challenges in local perspectives» took place on November 4 and 6, 2010, in Almaty, Kazakhstan.

The regional event, covering thematically the topic of climate change impact and local efforts of adaptation, was organized by CAMP Network with financial support from the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany (BMU), Mountain Partnership (Global alliance of mountain stakeholders) and GIZ Regional Program on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia.

CAMP Forum brought together more than 100 participants from Central Asia, Europe, Latin America, representing mountain communities, local and national governments dealing with policy issues, civil society and donor organizations, research groups and development agencies.

Such multilevel and interdisciplinary representation was particularly topical and efficient given the goal of the forum's organizers to consolidate national and regional efforts of coping and adapting to changing climate by providing a dialogue platform for shared learning and discussion of the challenges and opportunities for adapting to changes.

Testimonies of local communities, review of national adaptation strategies, experience sharing on regional and international good practices enriched the regional learning fora and effectively scrutinize local perspectives of global challenges to identify the roadmap to cope locally with climate change.

Complementary to plenary sessions, four special thematic sessions were organized dedicated to adaptation challenges in major sectors where the CAMP agencies have gained certain expertise and experience through a number of projects implemented: 'Climate change and sustainable pasture management', 'Climate change and sustainable water resources management', 'Rural energy efficiency and climate change', and 'Climate change and integrated local risks management'.

Also, at the request of the event co-funder, the Mountain Partnership, the Open Session of Mountain Stakeholders dedicated to coordinated and coherent regional level efforts was organized on the second day of the forum.

The next Forum on Sustainable Development of Mountain Regions of Central Asia «Mountain green product – challenges and opportunities for mountain communities of Central Asia» will be held in Kyrgyzstan in 2011.







### Elaboration of the CAMP Alatau Development Strategy

Setting the right targets and properly recognizing their limits and analyzing opportunities for development, are prerequisites for the sustainable development of NGOs.

2010 was another milestone in the development of CAMP Alatau, as all planned objectives were achieved and it was necessary to elaborate new projects and set new strategic goals for the future.

In addition, given the expanded areas of activity, the Foundation recruited new specialists who need to be imbued with the ideas of the Foundation's mission in order to become full members of the CAMP Alatau team.

With this in mind, a two-day meeting of the CAMP Alatau team was held at the end of 2010. Under the supervision of Ute Fischer-Zuikov, CAMP Alatau CIM-Expert, the team conducted a situation analysis and identified principal strategic areas for development till 2015.



# Project on sustainable pasture and water resources management in the watershed of the Jergetal and Onarcha Rivers in Naryn Province

**Project Geography** – Jergetal, Minbulak, Onarcha, Kazan-Kuigan and Emgekchil aiyl districts, Naryn Province

**Donor Organization** – GIZ Programme «Sustainable use of natural resources in Central Asia»

**The Project is aimed** at village development with a focus on sustainable pasture and water resources management covering the following major issues:

## **Sustainable Pasture Management**

- raising awareness among pasture users
- strengthening local capacities for pasture management
- elaborating pasture use plans
- increasing winter forage production
- rehabilitating pasture infrastructure
- improving livestock breeds

## **Sustainable water resource management**

- evaluating water use and assessing current water resource management practices
- elaborating recommendations for improving water resource management

## Sustainable Pasture Management

Structural changes in agriculture have resulted in the inefficient management of pasture resources in mountain areas of Central Asia.

Small farms are often unable to drive their flocks to summer, mountain pastures, which has led to areas closer to villages degrading because of overgrazing, whereas the more remote mountain pastures are losing their forage value as they are becoming overgrown with weeds.

The new Law “On Pastures” was passed in Kyrgyzstan in 2009 as part of the decentralization of natural resource management; under the law, local communities have gained the right to manage their own pastures.

In the course of implementing the GIZ Programme’s «Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia’s» «Sustainable Pasture and Water Resources Management in Naryn Oblast» Project, CAMP Alatoo has been actively reforming pasture management and developing its own approaches and tools for local communities.

The CAMP Alatoo practices are being successfully applied not only within the pilot area, but as a result of its close cooperation with the Pasture Department under the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic and other partner organizations such as UNDP and ARIS, which are dealing with similar issues, CAMP Alatoo’s methods for developing pasture management programmes are being widely used in other areas of the country and neighbouring republics of Central Asia.



### Raising awareness on sustainable pasture management

Actions were taken within the scope of the Project, aimed at raising the awareness of pasture users on issues of sustainable pasture management. L4S subject seminars were held in pilot villages and on remote pastures in order to enable shepherds to learn the basic principles and skills of pasture use plan elaboration and get advice on the main duties and functions of pasture committees as laid down in the new Law «On Pastures».



## Improving pasture infrastructure

In accordance with the Law «On Pastures» improving pasture infrastructure is the responsibility of pasture committees. Pasture Management Action Plans include all necessary measures for building and repairing roads and livestock watering points, however, the lack of funds these new local pasture committees have, hinders implementation of the plans.

In 2010, with the support of the Germany Embassy in the KR and the participation of CAMP Alatoo members of pasture committees and local people in the Minbulak aiyl district, 50 km of roads linking remote summer pastures were repaired, as a result of which pasture users can utilize previously inaccessible pastures. The grant was worth 264789 som.

## Pasture monitoring

The use of pastures requires their seasonal load to be considered, which may vary depending on climatic conditions and the amount of grazing. In order to determine pasture loads, the Project team, along with members of pasture committees, monitored spring/autumn, summer and winter pastures in three aiyl districts.

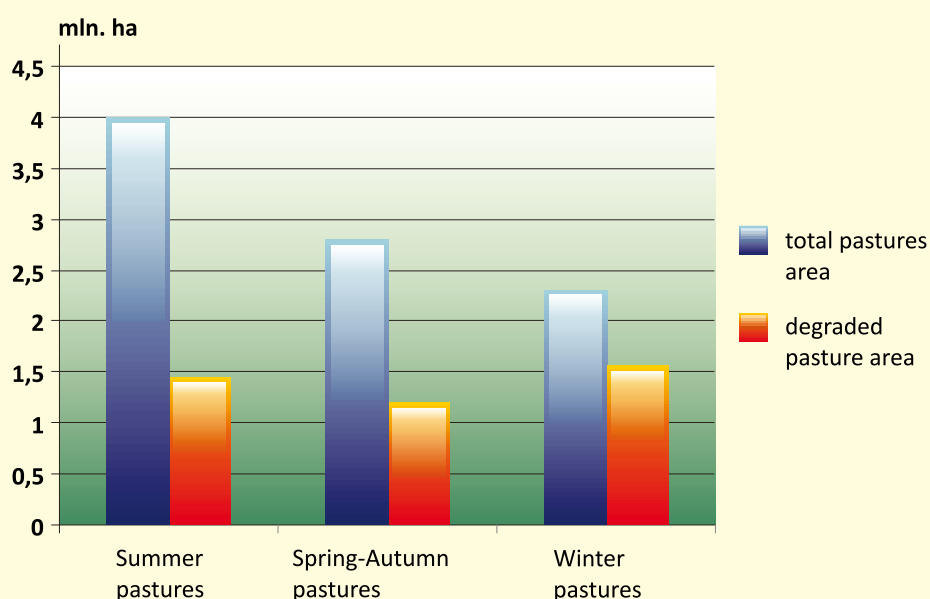
Demonstration plots were established in Minbulak and Jergetal aiyl districts, two in each, and Onarcha aiyl district (five) in order to study the vegetation of pastures and determine the percentage of forage and non-forage species. Eventually, initial results on seasonal variations in pasture load were obtained and the percentage of forage and non-forage species calculated. With the help of specialists of the Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic, the types and quantities of medicinal herbs were also determined.

## Improving livestock breeds through artificial insemination

Livestock is the primary source of income for the majority of the rural population; in pursuit of higher profits farmers have increased their flocks and this has inevitably led to the overgrazing of pastures.

The Project runs awareness-raising events on how to improve the productivity of livestock, using genetics.

### Pastures state in Kyrgyzstan







Thus, in 2010, artificial insemination points were established in four pilot villages to provide good quality Siementhal and Limousin semen and the first results of the artificial insemination programme will be known in spring this year.

### Establishing micro-credit institutions

In order to apply the practice of growing forage to be used as winter feed in the pilot areas, the Project made direct loans to farmers on beneficial terms.

Several micro-credit agencies (MCA) were established in the pilot villages supported by the Mountain Villages Partnership and Development Foundation (MVPDF) - a CAMP Alatoo partner. Local MCA employees were trained in legal and management aspects of the work of micro-credit institutions and received GIZ grants to purchase seeds, which will be given to several farmers as a type of credit and funds received on completion of the agreements will be used to purchase the next batch of seeds and increase the amount of credit available.

## Budget Planning for Pasture Committees

Working out an annual budget for a pasture committee should be based on an analysis of the expected cost of implementing a pasture management programme, i.e. planned pasture improvement measures, monitoring, wages and other expenses. The Project team developed a unique way of calculating the value of pasture tickets based on the nominal value per livestock with adjustments for items in the annual budget and seasonal variations.

In addition it should be noted that in the pilot area the pasture ticket cost is higher in winter than in other seasons, which might serve to encourage local farmers to increase production of winter fodder and keep more livestock in paddocks rather than move them onto the pastures and to decrease livestock number. Thus, pasture tickets may become an effective economic tool for sustainable pasture management.

## Organizing women's self-help groups to support business initiatives in rural areas

At the beginning of 2010 six women's self-help groups (SHG) were organized in the pilot area as part of the joint CAMP Alatau/FAO Project on Poverty Reduction in Mountain Areas of Kyrgyzstan. These groups are intended to support business initiatives of village women, as they are the most vulnerable social group. In order to encourage economic activity and increase the groups' capacity, specialists from the «Eraiym» NGO organized training workshops on the following topics: «Self-organization, joint identification of problems and looking for ways to solve them», «Help Yourself», «Setting up and Developing Self-help groups», «Business Planning», «Principles of Marketing».

In April 2010, the six SHGs received a grant of 18,000 USD to develop rural businesses. A one-year interest-free loan was given to set up and train the next six SHGs, which also received a loan from the funds repaid by the first SHGs. Thus, the network of self-help groups is increasing from year to year, as a result of using the initial loans and more and more village women have been able to start their own businesses in rural areas.



*The pasture ticket value is calculated using the following formula:*

$$A = (B * D) / (Y * L) \text{ where:}$$

A – the pasture ticket value per head – the required pasture committee budget per annum;

D – the number of grazing days;

Y – 365 (the number of days in a year);

L – head of livestock

*Example of calculating pasture ticket value per head in winter:*

$$A = (550800 * 145) / (365 * 4659) = 47 \text{ som}$$

Thus, the estimated cost of a pasture ticket per head unit in winter is 47 som

## Sustainable Water Resource Management

More efficient production, particularly of fodder and food, requires higher yields per hectare of irrigated land.

In Kyrgyzstan all water-consuming industries, particularly irrigated farming, use water very inefficiently and experts estimate that total losses are up to 40% of the water used in agriculture. In many cases this is due to damaged or unrepaired irrigation systems.

To address these issues in the pilot area in Naryn Oblast, as part of the Sustainable Pasture Management Project, CAMP Alatoo drew up and began implementing a sustainable water resource management programme. Ultimately, the programme will simultaneously facilitate management of water resources at local level and improve soil and pasture fertility; in addition, it will encourage farmers to produce high-quality winter fodder.

All activities under this part of the Project are based on the principles of establishing partnerships, trust and cooperation and involve all related agencies and institutions at various levels (Department of Water Resources, Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University, Design Institute Land Management for Land Management, local authorities, NGOs and local communities).

## Planning the Project's component

At the beginning of 2010, a project planning meeting was held with representatives of the GIZ donor organization, partners from the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and local agencies dealing with water resource management issues - associations of water users and murabs (irrigators). At the meeting a logframe of the Project and future phases was discussed along with issues concerning the baseline study of the Jergetal and Onarcha river basins. The presence of representatives from various sectors led to a very good discussion of issues relating to future plans, taking into consideration experts' recommendations and local conditions. In addition, problems with regard to involving local experts in the baseline study of the pilot area were addressed.



## Baseline study of the river basins

The main aim of the baseline study was to assess and analyze potential and actual water resources of the Jergetal and Onarcha river basins through the detailed study and analysis of the climatic and hydrological characteristics of the areas.

*Outcomes of the baseline study:*

- Hydrological data for the pilot and adjacent areas were gathered
- Hydrological maps showing watershed boundaries were drawn and digitized (scale 1:50000)
- Discharge diagrams for major water courses within the river basins (average annual, minimum and maximum values) were plotted
- Discharge rates were forecast
- Water reserves in glaciers and permafrost distribution were assessed
- The results obtained were analysed
- Guidelines were developed

Digital maps were made by CAMP Alatoo specialists, using ArcGIS «ArcMap 9.3» and «ArcView 3.3» software.

## Analysis of water intakes and water distribution in the irrigation system of the Onarcha River

The study included measuring discharge rates at water extraction points and intra-farm channels, assessing the state of repair of the irrigation network and determining the capacity of the channel that crosses the Onarcha river basin. Students of the Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University and Frankfurt am Main University (Germany) participated in the study, along with the Project team.

It was discovered that many extraction points had been badly designed, which may eventually cause water supply problems, especially during dry periods and floods and that there could be difficulties controlling water distribution due to a lack of equipment.

Although the baseline study of the Jergetal and Onarcha river basins proved there were sufficient water resources for growing irrigated crops, large amounts of water are lost whilst flowing through the water supply system. This inefficient use of water is the reason why crops are only watered once or twice during the growing season, instead of the 3-4 times needed.

## Support to local institutions

As part of the Project, CAMP Alatoo along with the LARC NGO and experts from other projects monitored the activities of existing local water resources and hydro-power management institutions in the river basins.

The following recommendations were developed for sustainable water resource management at river basin level:

- Create a water metering system by building, rebuilding and/or refurbishing defunct measuring stations
- Equip water extraction points of channels with appropriate water meters (Satarkulov water flow meters)
- Partially rebuild the earth banks of channels to improve their flow
- Install pilot micro-hydropower plants on pastures (Kichi-Kara-Kuzhur)
- Improve the efficiency of existing water resource management institutions by setting up water users' associations, federations, committees and other local institutions





- Raise awareness of water users on issues of water recording, efficient water distribution and irrigation systems through technical training workshops for water users, murabs and other water consumers
- Develop a sustainable water resource management module

The results obtained may also be useful for forecasting water shortages and discharge rates thus helping raise awareness of actual water resources and correct decision-making in the process of developing a sustainable water resource management strategy in the river basins.

The CAMP Alatoo Project supplied 13 water meters – «Satarkulov Portable flow meters» - to promote the efficient functioning of local water resource management structures for 10 pilot villages, as they have proved to be reliable and easy to use.

Besides, the Project's specialists are planning to monitor these institutions to see how they account for water use.



## House insulation and efficient stoves construction for reducing CO2 emissions and improving livelihoods in Kyrgyzstan

**Project Geography** - all regions of Kyrgyzstan

### **Donor organizations**

Interdepartmental Platform for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Promotion in International Cooperation (REPIC);

German International Cooperation (GIZ).

**The Project is aimed at** introducing energy-efficient technologies in rural areas based on local raw materials and covers the following key issues:

- Training village specialists in constructing energy efficient stoves and house insulation techniques based on local eco-friendly raw materials.
- Promoting and applying energy efficient technologies at local level through the mass media, training workshops, exhibitions, information material.
- Set up village micro-credit institutions to provide loans to villagers to construct energy efficient stoves and provide house insulation.
- Work with existing financial institutions to set up specialized socially-oriented beneficial credit lines to introduce energy efficient technologies.





## Energy efficiency in rural areas of Kyrgyzstan

The energy supply situation in the Republic is difficult, especially in rural areas, due to the rising prices of coal and gas.

CAMP Alatoo has been implementing an Energy Efficiency Programme since 2006 with the main focus on improving social and economic conditions in rural mountain areas of Central Asia.

The Programme aims to raise the awareness of rural communities on energy efficiency and promote energy efficient technologies. Training workshops are being held in the Project's pilot villages in order to train local specialists to construct energy efficient stoves and house insulation systems; various awareness campaigns have been held and energy committees set up.

Since 2008 this work has been conducted in collaboration with the CAMP network partner organization – the Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities (AGOCA), which unites mountain communities of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

With the aim of spreading energy efficient technologies and making funds available to villagers to buy them, the Project together with the Mountain Villages Partnership and Development Foundation (MVPDF) provided special loans.

This microcredit scheme is another component of the Programme along with training seminars and practical measures for sustainable energy management in rural areas. In the past three years the MVPDF has allocated loans totaling 16,000 euros for energy efficiency activities in six villages, resulting in 52 energy efficient stoves being constructed and 36 houses being insulated.



## Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Successful implementation of the first phases of the Programme showed that the energy efficiency activities of CAMP Alatoo can help reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. This fact led to the development and implementation of a new project as part of the Programme in 2010 – «House insulation and

construction of energy efficient stoves to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and improve living conditions in Kyrgyzstan».

The first component of the project aims to create the conditions required for implementing the Clean Development Mechanism and currently the monitoring techniques are being elaborated to determine CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, train specialists and certify energy efficient technologies and information campaigns are being run to promote these technologies and raise funds for direct loans.

### Technological certification of house insulation and construction of energy efficiency stoves

The project's specialists worked on the certification of energy efficient technologies in order to bring them into compliance with current building standards and regulations of the Kyrgyz Republic.

This important task was accomplished with the assistance of state and non-governmental organizations such as the Kyrgyz Research Institute of Seismic Construction and Design under the State Agency for Architecture and Construction, the Centre for Energy Efficient Building in Central Asia (CEEBA), the UNDP/GEF «Energy Efficiency in Buildings» Project and IFC Companion CJSC.

Major outcomes of this phase:

- Technical permit check lists for heat insulation for protecting parts of buildings and building energy efficient stoves were elaborated.
- Guidelines for the use of insulation materials made of available natural organic matter were drawn up.
- Recommendations for various areas of the Republic were made and certified
- Electronic copies of the check lists were made and, in addition, 800 copies in Russian and 100 in Kyrgyz were printed for professionals and specialists engaged in energy efficient construction.

It should be noted that all documentation (catalogues, reports, recommendations) was approved by the Agency for Architecture and Construction under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.







### Training specialists in house insulation and building energy efficient stoves

In 2010 practical seminars on building energy efficient stoves were held in various parts of the Republic that covered the advantages of both theoretical knowledge and practical work under the supervision of experienced trainers from CAMP Alatau. 36 villagers in Chui, Issyk-kul and Naryn Oblasts acquired skills in the new profession of stove-setter.

In addition, a team of experts from the CEEBA Fund ran practical seminars on house insulation techniques in Issyk-kul Oblast and Ak-Orgo suburb on the outskirts of Bishkek, as a result of which 25 people were awarded house insulation qualifications.

### Direct loans to promote energy efficiency technologies

With the aim of dissemination energy efficient technologies, the project developed a special financial mechanism to provide direct loans to villagers via microcredit institutions.

This part was carried out with the assistance of financial organizations such as Companion CJSC IFS and the Habitat-Kyrgyzstan Charity, who worked together to implement a set of measures to provide low-interest loans to local residents to reduce energy consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in their homes and they can use the services of the newly-qualified specialists trained under the CAMP Alatoo Project.

### International certification of the methodology for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Certification of the methodology for reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions is required in order to begin the second phase of the Clean Development Mechanism component.

With the assistance of our Swiss partners, «My climate» NGO and the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), a method was developed to determine CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and submitted for approval to the CDM Executive Board under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (CDM Board UNFCCC).

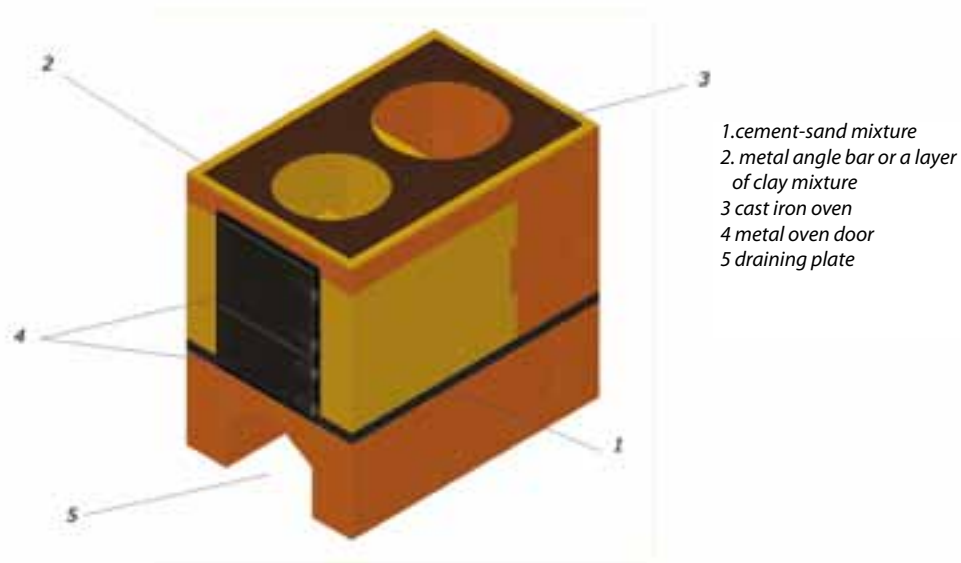
This method covers all possible energy efficient and fuel replacement measures in individual houses but the total amount of energy in each separate system should not exceed 60 GW equivalents per annum.

As an alternative, the project will continue to use the existing certified technologies until the new method has been considered and recommendations for further improvement received. Thus, the CDM Clean Development Mechanism Project verification process is ongoing.

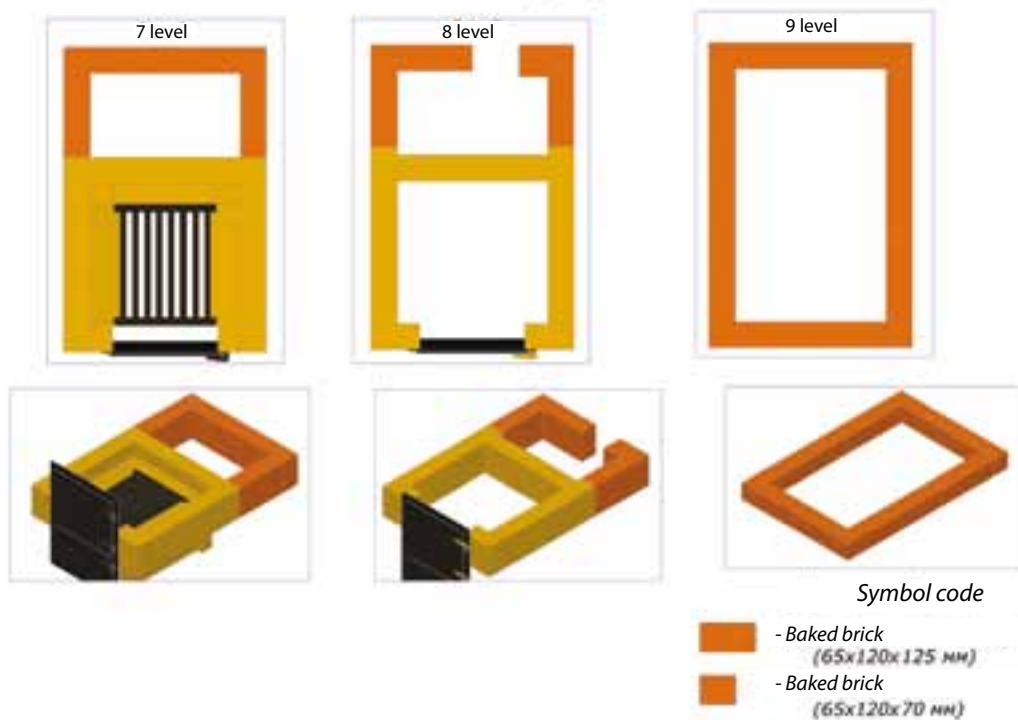
It is expected that successful implementation of this phase of the project will enable funds to be raised by promoting this CO<sub>2</sub> emission reduction technology and thereafter provide lower interest direct loans, meaning that local communities will have more opportunities to enjoy the advantages of energy efficient technologies.



General view of the stove



Stove structure







## Raising awareness on management of conflicts over natural resources

**Project Geography:** Ak-Sai and Ak-Tatyr aiyl districts of Batken Oblast

**Donor organization:** Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)

**The Project focuses on** raising the awareness of local communities in preventing and managing conflicts over natural resources by:

- Raising the awareness of local people on managing conflicts over natural resources through «Learning for Sustainability» training seminars (L4S).
- Giving local communities advice on preventing and managing conflicts over natural resources.
- Strengthening local institutions' abilities to act as mediators.



## Management of conflicts over natural resources

Conflicts over natural resources are the root cause of the majority of conflicts, as rural people depend on natural resources for their main source of income and so such conflicts are unavoidable. So the problem is not how to avoid conflicts but how to keep conflicts under control, i.e. how to manage a conflict, assess its impact and gain relevant experience.

In Kyrgyzstan the problem of accessibility to natural resources as the main source of livelihood in rural areas, is still urgent. The lack of water, pasture and land resources exacerbates the struggle for them at community level and can trigger political and ethnic conflicts, particularly in border areas populated by various ethnic groups, thus endangering the process of democracy building, peace, stability and sustainable development.

Experience has shown that local communities are unable to settle their conflicts over natural resources due to insufficient awareness and lack of skills in conflict management. At the national level there are few specialists and insufficient experience in the field of conflict monitoring and analysis, consensus building, negotiation, mediation and strategic planning.

Implementation of the CAMP Alatoo Project on management of conflicts over natural resources in Batken Oblast, which is one of the most densely-populated parts of the Fergana Valley with a high potential for conflict, made a real contribution to conflict prevention at local level. The Project's tasks were accomplished through theoretical learning and creating an atmosphere for dialogue in which to discuss live issues and practical conflict prevention training.



### Build local capacities to manage conflicts over natural resources

1. In Batken Oblast an event to raise the awareness of local communities and local authorities was held with the assistance of the Bilek NGO. Eight moderators passed a «Training of trainers» Course to prepare them to run a series of L4S seminars in the pilot area and further support was given to seminars run in the villages of Jany-Jer and Arka, Leileck District.

2. With the aim of raising awareness on issues of the sustainable use of natural resources in the pilot area, a training workshop on soil and water conservation technologies (SWC) was held, during which the participants acquired basic knowledge of categories of natural resources, how to determine the degree of their depletion, basic principles of sustainable use of natural resources, etc. The seminar was accompanied by a display of information posters showing various technologies and advice was given by the agronomists who were the seminar's moderators.
3. The Project's specialists prepared and published a collection of best practices in the field of soil and water conservation in Russian and Kyrgyz and some were given out to SWC seminar participants.
4. The L4S training module on managing conflicts over natural resources was taught to students of the OSCE Academy in Bishkek and 23 of its Master's degree students from various Central Asian countries participated in an L4S interactive game.

### Practical measures to prevent local conflicts

1. The Project took practical measures to resolve the existing conflict over pastures between pasture users of the pilot area and the Batken Forestry Service under the Agency for Environmental Protection and Forestry. With the assistance of the Rural Development Fund (RDF), a partner NGO, all parties concerned were given legal advice on the new Law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On Pastures» and other issues and as a result tentative agreements were made between the aiyl okmotu, pasture committees and the Forestry Service covering many of the disputed issues, in particular, they defined the terms and schedule of grazing, routes for moving herds, the size of penalties, etc. In addition, agreements were made to exchange information and coordinate future activity on issues related to the use of pastures.
2. In order to build the capacity of local communities and support initiatives on conflict prevention, an L4S training seminar on sustainable pasture management was run in Orto-Boz Village, which was attended by representatives from the local authorities, pasture committees of Ak-Sai and Ak-Tatyr aiyl districts and specialists of the Batken Forestry Service. The seminar touched upon problems of sustainable pasture management: key reasons for pasture-related conflicts were defined and ways they could be resolved, discussed. Another practical outcome of the seminar was the development of pasture use plans. To facilitate this work the Project's specialists prepared detailed maps of local pastures based on Giprozem Research Institute data and handed over the maps to the pasture committees. During the seminar a team of specialists from RDF gave participants legal advice.





3. With the aim of introducing efficient soil and water conservation technologies in the pilot area, a seminar devoted to the participatory technology development (PTD) was held for pasture committees. By the end of the seminar the participants had learnt to keep monitoring records and had developed their own proposals for implementing small projects. The main selection criteria were the effectiveness of the projects and their contribution to eliminating causes of potential conflicts.

A total of 9 project proposals were submitted in the small grant competition. The following five were selected:

- «Clearing a spring in the Tooshokandyk pasture»
- «Repairing a bridge over the Kishemish River» Aksai aiyl district
- «Sustainable use of water resources in the Sary-Zhaz pasture»
- «Construction of a livestock watering point in a pasture»
- «Installation of a pump to extend irrigation in Orto-Boz Village» Ak-Tatyr aiyl district



## Open dialogue and sharing experience

One of the goals of the Project is to maintain an open dialogue and share information between all concerned parties to prevent conflicts over natural resources.

As part of the Project, various information was prepared and disseminated both in Russian and Kyrgyz, to explain the main ideas of conflict management.

In order to strengthen cooperation and facilitate the sharing of information on conflict management issues, the Project team actively participated in actions taken by UNDP, OSCE and RDF.

A Round Table discussion was held in Bishkek with the main focus on the role of NGOs in conflict resolution at local level. Participants were representatives of the government, international and non-governmental organizations, the mass media and members of local communities of Batken Oblast. There were lively discussions and exchanges of opinions that touched on a wide range of issues related to conflict management in rural communities of the Republic; participants highlighted the important role of NGOs in conflict resolution and prevention.

## Summary and recommendations

- The problem of conflicts over natural resources is moot in Kyrgyzstan, particularly in the pilot area of the Project – Batken Oblast - with its still high potential for conflict due to a number of factors and numerous pressing problems.
- To a large extent, the conflicts occur as a result of the inefficient system of natural resource management at local level and low capacities of local authorities.
- An efficient system of conflict management should be elaborated at national level along with training for specialists and mediators.
- With the aim of preventing border conflicts, measures should be taken to raise awareness of conflict management both in Kyrgyzstan and neighbouring countries, under the guidance of international and regional programmes and projects.
- Gathering, analysing, recording and disseminating existing methods and practices, including traditional knowledge and experience, could make a viable contribution to the prevention of conflicts over natural resources in Kyrgyzstan.









## Raising awareness of integrated disaster risk management at local level

**Project Geography:** Jazy, Jalyndy and Zerger aiyl districts, Uzgen District, Osh Oblast.

**Donor organizations:** Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the German International Cooperation (GIZ).

**The project focuses** on preparing rural people to cope with natural hazards, in particular:

- Building the local population's capacity to manage natural disaster risks through training seminars and information campaigns.
- Elaborating plans to prevent and mitigate natural disasters and support their implementation at local level.
- Small grants to implement small natural hazard prevention projects.



## Integrated disaster risk management in the Zerger river watershed

The pilot area includes three aiyl okmotus with a population of 20,000 located within the river basin of the Zerger River. This high mountain area is subject to various natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, rock falls, mud flows, avalanches, floods and droughts that cause significant economic damage and hamper the sustainable development of local communities.

In this area CAMP Alatoo implemented a project intended to teach local people how to cope with natural disasters. The Project's logframe outlined three main components – capacity building, planning and implementation of the development plans. .

The Project used the integrated disaster risk management approach to achieve two main results:

1. The villages are better secured against the risk of natural disasters in the Zerger watershed (Uzgen District, Osh Oblast).
2. A methodology for integrated disaster risk management at watershed level has been developed in Kyrgyzstan.

The Project team performed a natural and socio-economic assessment of the area, the results of which were further used to assess natural disaster risks.

In addition, all practical measures taken in the course of the project implementation, together with all the tools and approaches developed were adapted to the local conditions and tested. Thus, the project has made a significant contribution to integrated natural disaster risk management at watershed level in Kyrgyzstan and its experience can be applied in other Central Asian countries.



### Building the capacity of local communities to manage natural disaster risks

A Dialogue Platform was created in order to promote the participation of local communities in natural disaster risk management at local level, led by the Coordination Council of the Zerger watershed.

Members of the Coordination Council are CAMP Alatoo experts and representatives of local communities, local administrations, rural rescue teams, specialists from the Ministry of Emergency of the KR and other concerned parties. The Platform has allowed local communities to participate in the decision-making process thus giving them and the local authorities a chance to develop management skills.

To facilitate effective cooperation and set up a partner network in the south of the Republic, CAMP Alatoo set up project representation offices in Osh and the pilot area. Premises for the local offices were allocated by Jazy aiyl okmotu in the village administration building as part of services provided under the project and the Information Centre was based there.

For the purpose of raising awareness of local communities in the pilot area, 14 L4S training seminars were run, along with exhibitions of subject posters and information material and educational videos were given out.

### **Elaboration of plans to prevent and mitigate natural disasters and support their implementation at local level**

During the L4S seminars in the pilot villages the focus is on practical exercises, including risks mapping and the development of local natural disaster risk management plans.

This work is carried out with the assistance of the Project's experts who also provide technical support. Using their equipped GIS laboratory, project specialists drew up detailed maps of the area, which were then used in mapping risks and developing up plans to manage them.

All necessary material and maps were handed over to the Zerger Information Centre so that local communities can use them.

During the seminars participants, with the help of project experts, developed plans and prepared maps of natural disaster risks for their villages.



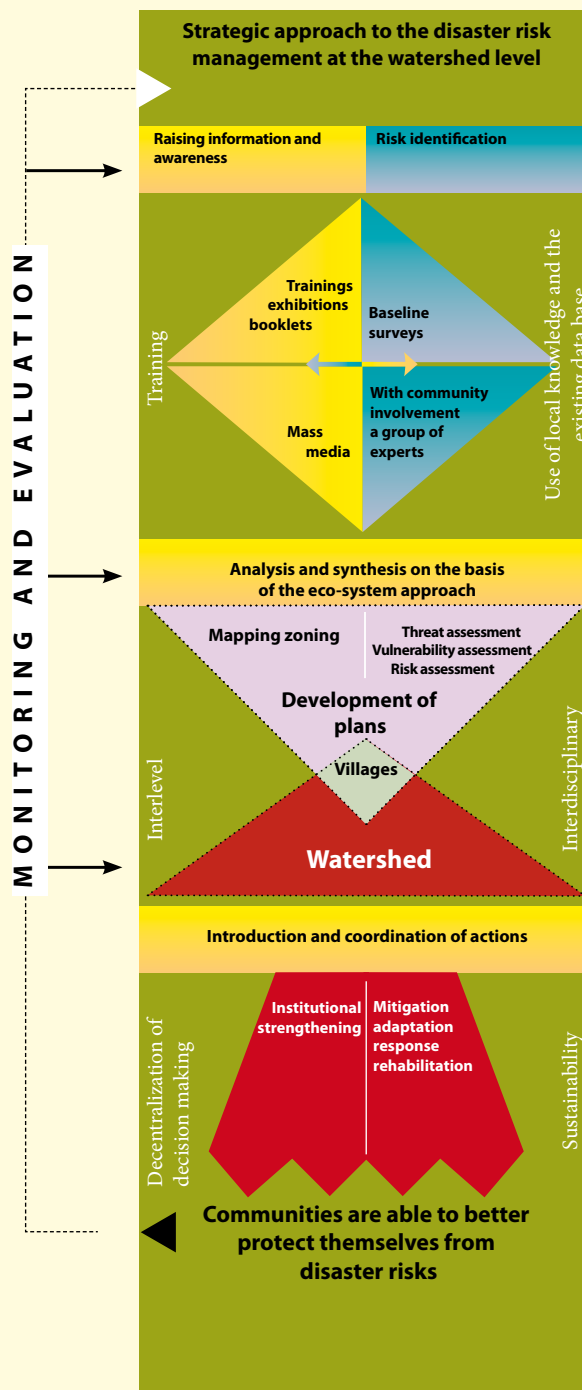
### **Small grants for local projects to prevent the risk of natural disasters**

Implementation of the CAMP Alatoo Project in the pilot area within the Zerger river basin enabled local communities to achieve another practical outcome - they could receive financial support for the implementation of some small projects to prevent natural disasters.

11 project proposals drawn up by pilot communities that met all the requirements were awarded grants and all these local projects were accompanied by a technical study carried out by CAMP Project specialists so that all repair and building operations met accepted norms and standards.

## Lessons learnt

- To successfully implement the project, it is necessary to work closely with local institutions and involve them in various ways, including incorporating them into working groups of the Coordination Council. This work is important and requires a certain amount of effort and time so it is essential that members of the working groups be properly trained and remunerated.
- Local specialists and local authority institutions lack knowledge of mapping and assessing the area, which is why these activities demand more time and financial resources.
- To better understand the situation of the local population and problems of adapting to climate change and risks of natural disasters, sound recommendations should be developed based on the field results obtained by the project's specialists and additional applied research and additional financial resources.
- Local institutions cannot effectively analyse or assess land use mapping in practice so this issue requires more time and effort.
- Methods proposed by international experts and their technical facilities are generally more effective, innovative, financially feasible and less labour-intensive. However, building local capacities and disseminating good practice needs to draw on local awareness and skills and that takes more time and may not always be of the quality required.
- The support of the Ministry of Emergency for the project is an important factor; however this mechanism of cooperation needs further consideration. There are only two level officials and this hampers their ability to actively participate in the project's work.
- Successful implementation of an integrated approach to natural disaster risk management at watershed level requires long-term support and financial resources.





# Mountain Villages Partnership and Development Foundation



## MVPDF activities in 2010

In 2010 the Fund worked towards accomplishing the strategic goals and gained experience in implementing the following projects at local level:

- Projects on rehabilitation and constructing mountain bridges initiated and implemented by local forestry through small grants;
- Microcredit loans to rural communities for the application of energy saving technologies;
- Microcredit loans to farmers for the winter fodder production as part of sustainable pasture resource management;
- Technical assistance to financial institutions working at village level.

## Mountain Bridges

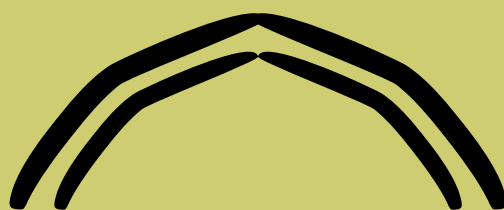
Currently, proper maintenance of mountain transport infrastructure (roads, bridges, dams and other shared facilities) is difficult as institutions responsible for doing so are not really working and the harsh climatic conditions quickly destroy everything. Residents in remote villages have problems accessing pastures due to the lack or poor state of roads and bridges.

In 2002, The Pamir's Bridges, a Swiss association, and the Central Asia Mountain Program initiated and funded a project to restore bridges and roads in mountain areas of the Kyrgyz Republic. Since 2006, the MVPDF has implemented the project in cooperation with local forestry and administrations of Issyk-Kul Oblast. Currently, 38 bridges of the planned 80 transport facilities have been restored.

In 2010, the MVPDF started rehabilitation two old bridges in the remote Enylchek Administrative Area, Aksu District, Issyk-Kul Oblast.

The estimated cost of the project was 352 200 soms, of which the Pamir Bridges Association made a grant of 204 276 soms.

The local authorities, herd owners and residents of Enylchek Village have been very interested and cooperative.



**MOUNTAIN VILLAGES PARTNERSHIP  
AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION**

The Mountain Villages Partnership and Development Foundation (MVPDF) was founded by the Alliance of Mountain Communities of Central Asia and the Alpine Alliance in 2005 based on CAMP's gained experience with regard to local natural resource management.

MVPDF major objective is to improve the living standards of rural people by assisting the sustainable development of mountain areas

### **Setting up a Financial Scheme to promote eco-friendly technologies to prevent land degradation and agricultural burning in the Zerger watershed, Uzgen District**

The geographical conditions of the Zerger watershed (mountain area) exacerbate the difficult social and economical situation. In recent years the available arable land has halved due to the uncontrolled spread of reeds, which are very difficult to remove and local residents have tried to prevent this by using such inefficient and harmful methods as burning the vegetation. This adversely affects the local eco system and to some extent contributes to pollutant emissions into the atmosphere.

The Project's objective is to make the land in the Zerger watershed fertile again by planting sainfoin and thereby prevent pollution in the environment. Replacing reeds with perennial species will help solve the environmental problem and benefit the locals. The main approaches of the Project are

- **Dissemination of Information** – i.e. raising awareness on environmental safety and improving knowledge about how to grow sainfoin
- **Microcredit loans** – as an economic mechanism to ensure sustainability of the Project and improve and promote marketable skills of the local population
- **Cooperation** with other projects of the Fund.

The Project Team developed a microcredit scheme for local initiatives aimed at restoring the land using a grant of 50.000 USD from the Small Grants Programme of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Since co-partnership principles apply, project implementation involves obligatory labour and financial commitments from local communities, thus increasing their responsibility for the sustainability of project gains. The total project cost is estimated at about 100,000 USD.

In 2010, farmers received 8.000 kg of sainfoin seeds, which were used to plant about 80 ha of land overgrown with reeds. The same amount of sainfoin seeds will be returned by the end of autumn 2011 in order to create a seed fund in the Zerger River basin and enable the project to continue in the future.

## Energy Efficiency Programme

The MVPDF promotes energy saving technologies based on experience gained in establishing «village revolving funds» supported by local financial institutions.

Under the project, a number of microcredit agencies were established to provide funds for energy efficiency measures and in 2010, actions were taken to support the institutional and organizational development of the local microcredit agencies.

In 2010 the funds previously allocated to Micro Credit Agencies (MCA) were used to

- Construct 49 energy efficient stoves
- Insulate the floors in 1 house
- Insulate the walls in 2 houses

## Sustainable Pasture Management

Under this project, the MVPDF provides farmers with small loans to help them to grow winter fodder, to breed and protect the health of livestock, carry out other profit-making measures and learn about alternative ways of pasture use.

In 2009-2010 under this project five MCA were set up, registered and licensed by the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic. A training course for partner organizations on setting-up and developing MCA was held in the town of Naryn by experienced trainers.

In 2009 the MCA received 298.600 soms to create initial credit portfolios and 14.000 kg of seeds worth 770,000 soms were allocated to them by the MVPDF for the purpose of providing microcredit loans to farmers in 2010. Results of the needs assessments showed that the majority of borrowers wished to receive quality seeds of perennial crops rather than monetary loans.

Monitoring and assessment of MCA activity showed that the system works well, the population has a favorable opinion of MCA activity, and sainfoin crop yields have been satisfactory. As for the quality of MCA services and their general activity, we should point out that along with the positive points there are also significant negative drawbacks, mainly staff qualifications, low motivation and inadequate credit capacity.







# Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities

## AGOCA activities

In period from October 2009 till November 2010 AGOCA implemented new initiatives aimed at solving the problems of local communities in three Central Asian countries. At the same time the year was difficult in terms of political instability in Kyrgyzstan and that affected the projects and initiatives planned to be realized during the year.

AGOCA believes that the members of Alliance as well as other Central Asian villages have enough local resources and capacities for sustainable development, but they need relevant skills and knowledge. Providing them with the information and good practices as well as enhancing the capacity of local population will enable them to use the resources in sustainable way.

## VIII Conference of AGOCA

On October 5, 2009 the 8th Conference of AGOCA was held in village of Navobod, Tajikistan, where Central Asian communities' representatives could exchange the experiences and ideas. The Conference helped to bring the ideas together and to identify the strategy of AGOCA activities. During the Conference the question was raised about establishing the Development fund for each Territorial Public Self-Governances (TPS) in order to enable the members of TPS participate in different activities related to the development of mountain regions and to use the funds as an initial capital for the development of TPS small enterprises.

## Partnership and Cooperation

Cooperation with NGOs and international organisations is one of the main focuses of AGOCA work. Thus, the cooperation with CAMP Alatau in 2010 led to positive results, particularly in the frame of Energy Efficiency Project that was carried out in 3 villages of AGOCA: Saruu in Issyk Kul Oblast, Balayilchi from Chui Oblast and Emgekchil of Naryn Oblast, that resulted in construction of 11 energy effective stoves.

In the frame of the cooperation with Mountain Partnership three Capacity Building trainings were conducted in three villages of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan on the request of the local population and for the newly joined AGOCA members.

At the end of the trainings the participants had the opportunity to implement a small-scale project. From the first day of its establishment, the AGOCA has cooperated with Alpine Convention which has



The AGOCA is a network of rural communities of three Central Asian countries: Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Kazakhstan which was established in 2003 uniting 10 pilot members. The overall goal of AGOCA is to assist to sustainable development of mountain regions of Central Asia, thus contributing to the improvement of living conditions of its communities. The members of AGOCA are Territorial Public Self-Governances (TPSs). Today there are 40 TPSs members of AGOCA: 19 from Kyrgyzstan, 14 from Tajikistan and 7 from Kazakhstan, who are actively facilitating the process of community mobilization and participation and thus they are contributing to the positive development in the changing world.

provided methodological and financial support for AGOCA. In 2010, in the frame of the cooperation with Alpine Convention, three trainings were provided for AGOCA villages.

### Projects on enhancing the opportunities of CA communities

AGOCA activities are aimed at developing the mountain communities of Central Asia. AGOCA launched a new initiative to strengthen local communities capacity in sustainable management of natural resources. Three theoretical trainings were conducted in three villages of Kyrgyzstan (village Karatokoy, Batken Province), Tajikistan (village Hodjy Alo, Sogd Province) and Kazakhstan (village Beskainar, Almaata Province). As it was pointed by the participants the trainings were very productive as rural population got an opportunity for immediate applying all theoretical knowledge in practices by implementing the small local projects. The project included a small grant component for supporting the projects focused on natural resources management.

In Kyrgyzstan, in the frame of small grant program the villagers of Karatokoy implemented a project aiming at protection of the endemic flower «Aygul» which grows in the territory of their village and attracts the attention of tourists. «Our goal is to protect the flower. We monitor the area and keep them from picking up. Tourists visit the site to admire the beautiful flowers and some of them could collect the flowers and that can lead to the disappearance of the flowers», says the leader of TPS Jamilya Pazylova.

In Kazakhstan AGOCA conducted training in TPS of Beskainar village - a new AGOCA member. Within the given project villagers implemented local small scale project on women enterprise of wool processing. A group of local handicrafts used to be engaged in embroidering traditional goods at one of their home, but they did not have an appropriate place and equipments before.

In Tajikistan, the villagers of Hodji-Alo implemented a project 'Raising the awareness of rural population about sustainable use of natural resources» by establishing a small research centre in village. The project is aimed to raise the awareness of population of Hodji-Alo village about rational use of natural resources.

### Institutional development of TPS

Traditionally AGOCA provides the newly joined AGOCA members with basic and principle knowledge of working as an independent NGO on a local level. The module L4S was elaborated and adopted to use in three countries where AGOCA has its members-villagers.

In 2010 three villagers were provided with «Institutional Development Training» that consists of such components as: priority definition, function distribution and accounting systems. Thus, one village

from Kyrgyzstan (village Emgekchil of Naryn Province), one from Kazakhstan (village Ryskulova of Almaata Province) and one from Tajikistan (village Elok of Republican Subordination) were chosen which meet all the criteria for being provided with these trainings. During the trainings the village residents together with members of TPS elaborated the logo of their TPS, defined their main priorities, and drew up the strategy plan for development.

### IX Annual AGOCA conference

In November 2010 the representatives from villages of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Kazakhstan gathered for the AGOCA conference to strengthen the network of mountain villages and communities through the Alliance of Central Asian Mountain Communities. Over 30 representatives of rural communities, NGOs and volunteers arrived to village Beskainar, Kazakhstan, to participate and represent their villages and the activities they have implemented in 2010.

The main activities of the conference were:

- Overview of the results of the previous year of AGOCA's activities through the activities of its member TPSs;
- Planning new activities and the development a work plan for 2011.

The main outputs of the conference:

- AGOCA Board of Management and Revision Commissions were re-elected.
- The AGOCA work plan for 2011 and the budget are approved.
- Membership fees decreased to 20 USD per year for each TPS.

(Detailed report of AGOCA Conference is in the Forum report of CAMP Network 2010)

### Problems and solutions

2010 proved that all the activities of the organization are dependent from the political situation in the country, when all AGOCA planned activities were postponed due to the unstable political situation existed in Kyrgyzstan.

The next obstacle of the AGOCA activity was the collection of membership fees from the members of AGOCA. It was fixed in 2003 as 50 USD to cover the communication and overhead expenses of the AGOCA office. Due to the lack of financial means and own funds, the TPSs failed to pay the membership fees amounted to 50 USD. That's why TPS representatives suggested to decrease the membership fees to 20 USD, starting from 2011, and the proposal was approved by the general Assembly of AGOCA during the Conference 2010.



## Personnel (as per 31 December 2010)

	Name	Position / Profession
Supervision Council	Reinhard Bodemeyer	Director of Regional Program on Sustainable Use of Natural Resources in Central Asia, GIZ, Dr.
	Bettina Wolfgramm	Senior Research Scientist of the Centre for Development and Environment, Bern, PhD
	Kimberley Bulkley	Economic & Environmental Officer of OSCE Centre in Bishkek
	Azamat Khudaibergenov	Director of CAREC
Director	Sharsheke Kainazarov	President of AGOCA
	Janyl Kojomuratova	Director CAMP Alatau PF/ PhD Economist (100%)
Programme staff	Aida Gareeva	Project Coordinator / Geographer (100%)
	Ruslan Isaev	Project Coordinator / Hydropower & renewable energy engineer (100%)
	Alma Karsymbek	PR Manager / Philology/ NGO Management (100%)
	Ute Fischer - Zujkov	GIZ CIM-Expert / Geographer (100%), Dr.
	Tugelbay Ormokeyev	Project Coordinator / Public administration (100%)
	Azamat Isakov	Project Coordinator / Forester (100%)
	Erkinbek Koichumanov	Coordinator assistant / Engineer irrigator (100%)
	Salamat Djumabeva	Coordinator assistant / PhD Geographer (80%)
	Ular Kokoev	Coordinator assistant / Construction engineer (100%)
	Kubanych Musuraliev	Coordinator assistant / International relations (100%)
	Kambar Adishov	Field manager / Economist (100%)
	Baitemir Naizabekov	Field manager / Zoological engineer (100%)
Administrative staff	Inna Arnakunova	Financial administrator / Philologist (100%)
	Valentina Solobutina	Chief accountant / Financier (100%)
	Alena Oleynikova	Cashier / Economist (100%)
	Elvira Abdykadyrova	Administrative assistant / Public administration (100%)
	Meerim Toichueva	Administrative assistant / Teacher (100%)
	Guljan Taalaibekova	Secretary / Linguist (100%)
	Manas Niyazov	Driver / Engineer Mechanic
	Emil Sattybaev	Security

## Financial Account, «CAMP Alatau» PF, January-December, 2010 (SOM)

## Income

## Income from grants and services

Income / grants	13 837 070
Income / services	4 304 907
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>18 141 976</b>

<b>Total income</b>	<b>18 141 976</b>
---------------------	-------------------

## Expenditures

## Personnel

Salaries, social deductions, income tax	6 876 340
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6 876 340</b>

## Other expenditures

Office rent	262 853
Office running costs	380 411
Costs related to services	3 179 310
Loss from operational activity	110 230
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3 932 804</b>

<b>Total expenditures</b>	<b>10 809 144</b>
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<b>Reserve Fund</b>	<b>7 332 832</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>18 141 976</b>
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## «CAMP Alatoo» Balance of Accounts as per December 31, 2010 (SOM)

<b>Assets</b>	
Current assets	
Liquid funds	7 292 079
Accounts receivable	4 262 798
Small inventory	113 585
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>11 668 462</b>
.....	
<b>Fixed assets</b>	
Equipment/furniture	310 302
<b>Total fixed assets</b>	<b>310 302</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>16 127 977</b>

<b>Liabilities</b>	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	
Accounts payable	1 064 094
Other liabilities	400 985
Grants	2 412 090
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>3 877 169</b>
.....	
<b>Equity capital</b>	
Development Fund from grant activity	6 966 073
Development Fund from services	1 103 104
Authorized capital	32 418
<b>Total equity capital</b>	<b>8 101 595</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>11 978 764</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 978 764</b>

## Funds, «CAMP Alatoo» PF, 2010 (SOM)

<b>Grants</b>	
1. Pasture Management (GIZ), 2009-2010	1 660 000
2. Water & Pasture Management (GIZ), 2010	13 555 061
3. Conflict Management (OSCE)	1 800 000
4. Water management (GIZ)	1 190 336
5. Disaster Risk Management (SDC), 2008-2010	2 030 951
6. Energy Efficiency, Repic (CDE)	2 795 000
7. Reconstruction of pasture road (German Embassy)	280 890
8. Rehabilitation of irrigation channel (German Embassy)	185 100
9. CAMP Network Forum (GIZ)	435 247
10. Energy Efficiency catalogues (GIZ)	1 691 144
11. CAMP Network Forum (The German Federal Ministry for the Environment)	1 350 000
12. Documentaries (Mountain Partnership)	470 000
13. CAMP Network Forum (Mountain Partnership)	538 150
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>27 981 879</b>
<b>Services</b>	
14. L4S on pasture management training for ARIS (WB, Ministry of Agriculture)	1 136 450
15. L4S on pasture Management (UNDP, Batken)	
16. Training & coaching of moderators from KZ on Pasture Management (GIZ)	42 501
17. ToT training on ILRM (MSDSP KG)	1 044 028
18. Energy Effective Stoves masters training (MSDSP KG)	211 230
19. Textbooks (Mountain Partnership)	178 876
20. Exchange Visit for water users associations (MSDSP TJ)	641 875
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>76 271</b>
	<b>3 331 231</b>
<b>Bcero</b>	<b>31 313 110</b>

## CAMP Alatoo publicity work in 2010







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