

Weekly Bulletin

Issue 13, 28 September 2005, review of 21 – 27 September 2005

The Bulletin is published in the framework of the “Early Warning for Violence Prevention” Project

The information in this bulletin is intended for use by individuals and organizations willing to make a peaceful intervention in a particular conflict situation. The Early Warning Center strives to provide accurate information while disseminating information timely to make prevention and early intervention possible. A variety of sources are used, including eyewitnesses, mass media, civil society representatives, officials and other knowledgeable people.

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1. Alerts

Continuing commotion following Beknazarov’s resignation is observed, in particular in Aksy rayon. The demand for Bakiev’s resignation may become stronger and other dissatisfied groups may join. Protracted protest actions can over time lead to confrontations between population groups and the law enforcement agencies.

There is a possibility of conflict related to actions of revenge between relatives of the murdered Erkinbaev B. and relatives of Junusov A. (up to several hundreds of people from each of the sides), also possibly including relatives of the murdered Abdiev S., the driver of Junusov.

2. Weekly review

The week from September 21 to 27 passed with high political tension. The murder of parliament member Bayaman Erkinbaev and the reaction of the population to the dismissal of General public prosecutor, Azimbek Beknazarov, are the main events of this week. Alerts include the reaction and the possible social and political tensions that result from these two events.

- On September 21, at 10 o'clock in the evening, **parliament member Bayaman Erkinbayev was killed** near the entrance to his house in the center of Bishkek. The unknown criminal shot him five times with a pistol and then disappeared from the scene of the incident. The parliament member died in the neurosurgery department of the National hospital.

- On September 22, another **protest of land claimants, comprising approximately 200 people, took place** close to the US Embassy in Bishkek. Dissatisfied protesters stated earlier that they will begin to occupy land on the territory of the Embassy if authorities do not fulfill their promise to give them 36 hectares of land. Although authorities did not respond, the additional land occupation did not take place. The protest action stopped in the evening and the protesters returned home.
- On September 24, in the villages of Jany Jol, Karasuu, and Karajygach (Aksy rayon), **several thousands of people protested against the dismissal of former General public prosecutor Beknazarov**. Protesters threatened to march towards Bishkek, if Beknazarov is not reinstated to his post by September 28. Beknazarov announced to hold a public speech on September 28 at Ala-Too square in Bishkek, but later cancelled this intention.
- On September 25, in Karadarya village of Suzak rayon in Jalalabad oblast, the murdered parliamentarian Bayaman Erkinbaev's homeland, a meeting took place in **protest against his assassination**. Protesters accused authorities and parliament members that they had not taken any measures to provide security for Erkinbaev. More than 1300 people participated in the protest, mainly residents of Karadarya, close relatives and friends of Erkinbaev from Jalalabad and Osh oblasts. Besides relatives and friends, the meeting was attended by several state representatives: Jeenbekov J., governor of Jalalabad oblast, Kudaiberdiev K., chairman of oblast kenesh, the mayor of Jalalabat city and the akim of Suzak rayon and other high-level officials including six members of parliament among whom Tashiev K., Abjaliev A., and Khakimov A. The meeting was conducted by Kochkorov A., the chief of regional finance administration of Jalalabad oblast. The relatives of Erkinbaev demanded that the authorities and members of parliament find and punish the murderer and conspirators involved in the assassination.
- On September 26, in the big hall of the state administration building of Batken oblast, a **meeting of the Movement "Defenders of the national revolution" took place consisting of a group of 50 people**. The participants of the meeting raised the issue of mistrust in the hiring policy of the present authority. They stated that cadres of Akaev's regime continue to have an influence over the situation in the country, including involvement in the resignation of public prosecutor Beknazarov, as well as interfering in the personnel hiring policies. The group also touched upon the need to find solutions to such basic problems for the people as the issue of passports and the resolution of land issues. The initiator and the organizer of the meeting was Altymyshev Amir, a member of Batken rayon Kenesh, who was elected by the gathered group as the coordinator of this movement in the Batken rayon.
- On September 26, **human rights activist Aziza Abdirasulova** told the office of Freedom House that **unknown people threatened members of her family because of her work in protecting the rights of the railroad workers** ("Obshestveniy Reiting" 26.09.05). According to her statement, she is concerned for the safety of her family, following a physical attack on her husband on September 19 and an ultimatum posed to her of 10 days during which 1) she should destroy the documents connected with the cases of the railroad workers, and 2) her husband should write a letter acknowledging that his wife, Aziza Abdrasulova, received 20 thousand dollars for the protection of the railroad workers. According to the human rights activist, unknown people again called her daughter Gulshair with threats and reminded about the terms and conditions of fulfilling their demand.
- On September 26 in Osh town, **road inspection officers together with Special Forces officers (OMON) forced minibuses drivers to relocate their minibuses from bus parking lot №1 to bus parking lot "Kelechek"**. According to the drivers, the road inspection officers removed the number plates of cars and drivers' documents, and promised to return them only after the drivers meet their demand. Also, police batons were used. Drivers had no choice but to go to "Kelechek" bus parking. Such relocation causes resistance both from drivers and passengers. Passengers

claim that transporting loads by paid cart-service now costs much more (20 som) and is even more expensive than the minibus fare to other villages (to Mady village for example it is 12 som). The new parking lot for minibuses, which belongs to the entrepreneur Keldibek Tumanov, is not convenient for a number of reasons: it is on the trolley bus line, there are two schools opposite which raises the risk of accidents of road and transport because of children, and also the road is slippery in the winter. Drivers and passengers also spoke of their disappointment of the people's revolution, because certain entrepreneurs continue to dictate their terms by bribing representatives of state structures, without considering the people's needs. Moreover, minibus drivers claim that they must get compensation for moral damage and for illegal removal of their number plates without any warning. The dissatisfied parking money collectors of the old parking intended to hold a protest campaign in front of the oblast administration building, but have taken a waiting position after they were told by government officials that the problem will be solved.

- On September 27, near the building of Jogorku Kenesh, **two demonstrations took place in opposition to each other** on the same issue. Their protest concerned the acting **minister of transport and communications Ishenbai Kadyrbekov**. One group consisting of about 50 people protested against the minister, holding posters with slogans such as "Kadyrbekov + family business". They suspect him of corruption in the transport business. From their appearance, the group consists of representatives of the administrative sector. The second group, consisting of 70 people and standing near the first group, on the contrary supported and praised the minister with posters bearing slogans such as "Kadyrbekov – people's minister". The group consisted of mixed nationalities, but counted mainly men from the working class. Hostility between the opposing groups was obvious. Each group claimed that the opposing group had been bribed and some human rights activists in fact suspect that participants in the "supporting" group were paid 200 som each. Both groups expected a decision to be announced by members of parliament. The Jogorku Kenesh did not confirm the candidacy of Ishenbai Kadyrbekov as minister of transport.
- On September 27 at 10 am, **supporters of the assassinated parliament member B. Erkinbaev held a peaceful meeting** in restaurant "Ak Tilek" in Osh town. Around 350 persons, presenting themselves as voters for B. Erkinbaev coming from Kadamjay and also from Batken rayon, attended this commemoration. The meeting was led by Bazarbay Sulpuev, partner of Erkinbaev at the Karasuu market. The participants spoke of demands to punish the murderer. No representative of government was observed at the event.

3. Reactions from different regions regarding the dismissal of General Prosecutor Beknazarov A.

Jalalabad oblast. Beknazarov's native region has shown to be the most active. On September 20, and September 24 in the village Karajygach of Aksy rayon and in Jalalabat town, protests actions took place with the participation of representatives of the village councils of Karasuu, Kyzyltuu, Karajygach, Jynyjol, and Kichiakjol of Aksy rayon. Participants of the meetings addressed the following three demands to President Bakiev, prime minister Kulov, state secretary Sarygulov D., and speaker of the parliament Tekebaev: a) to reinstate Beknazarov A. in his former post; b) to reply to the issues raised on September 20; c) to agree by President Bakiev to meet with the population of Aksy rayon. If these demands are met, the protesters will demand that President Bakiev will step down. At the moment the population of other rayons of Jalalabat oblast take on an observer status.

It is noteworthy, that:

a) Until recently, the demands of protestors were directed towards those officials whose direct competence included the issue, and demands did not rise above the level of prime minister. This was true in the cases of intra-industrial conflicts, hiring policy, seizures of land plots and coal mine "Kara-Keche". Addresses to the President usually were limited to bringing his attention to the problem and

referred to his “unawareness” and “disinformation by surrounding people” (for instance in the case of Railroad strikes, issue 10). Beknazarov’s resignation and the formation of a committee for his protection has become the subject of the first open ultimatum posed by the population to President Bakiev since the March events and has potential for further support in other regions. It is likely that there will be an overflowing of the activities of the committee for Beknazarov’s protection within the framework of “Asaba” political party and intensification of its activity, potentially capable of taking people out onto the streets for protest actions in support of Beknazarov.

b) Protests actions took place that were headed by officials of the state administration of Jalalabad oblast, in particular Kurbanov Janysh, first deputy governor of Jalalabad oblast. It is observed that the very fact of dismissal of Beknazarov has provoked open reaction from officials. Many officials, including acting governor Jeenbekov J. and first vice-governor Kurbanov J., owe their rapid career rise to their participation in the March events. On the whole, a polarization of Beknazarov’s and Bakiev’s supporters is observed. On the one hand, those more active participants in the March events (mostly residents of Aksy rayon) see a second chance to improve their social status or hold onto it. A large number of people, whose participation in March events was, in their opinion, undeservedly “forgotten” (see issue 10) are ready to take action. On the other hand, those who were less active in the March events are forming a pro-presidential grouping. This trend has the prospect to develop not only in Jalalabad oblast and city of Bishkek, but also in the other regions.

Osh oblast. In Osh oblast the situation is quite calm. Unlike other areas Beknazarov’s resignation has not caused negative emotions of the population. In many respects inhabitants of the Osh oblast associate Beknazarov A. with an infringement of the law, namely that he changed the preventive punishment on the persons suspected of committing grave crimes connected to the hotel “Alai” events from imprisonment to a written statement not to leave the district. This has given reason to the local residents to think about a connection of ex-General public prosecutor to the criminal world. The fact that the investigation under Beknazarov’s personal control was inadequate, is, in the opinion of local residents, a principal cause of instability and discredits the former General public prosecutor.

Batken oblast. On the whole, there are no disorders observed in Batken oblast and reaction of the population does not go beyond discussion. The situation is fairly stable even in Kadamjay rayon where Erkinbaev B. ran in the parliamentary election. In the opinion of Altymyshev Amrakul, the leader of social movement “Protection of the national revolution“ a) dismissal of Beknazarov is unreasonable, b) the corresponding presidential Decree should be cancelled, and Beknazarov must be restored to his former post. According to Orozova Karamat, director of the Batken branch of the NGO “Coalition for democracy and a civil society”, Beknazarov A. gave reason for his dismissal because he discredited himself by changing the preventive punishment of the suspected persons in the “Alai” hotel events.

Naryn oblast. The population of Naryn oblast has reacted in support of Beknazarov A. who has the reputation of being “the only not corrupted official”. Part of the population has expressed concern with the foreign policy of Kyrgyzstan, assuming that Beknazarov’s removal from the post of the General public prosecutor is a consequence of pressure from Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. They presume that the reasons for this pressure were Beknazarov’s actions regarding the Andijan refugees and the criminal cases started against some Kazakh companies. At the same time the oblast administration has supported the decision of Beknazarov’s dismissal. The group of activists that on September 14 addressed a letter regarding hiring policy to President Bakiev K. is now afraid of prosecution and pressure from the authorities as they have already noticed actions by authorities to find the initiators of the address to the President. The population in Naryn oblast generally also thinks that Beknazarov’s resignation will open up opportunities for a growth in criminal elements. Part of the inhabitants of Naryn oblast regarded Beknazarov A. as the deterrent in the development of the conflict in the Kara-Keche and now expect an intensification of the conflict (See issues 9, 10). However, at the same time the population of Naryn is not inclined to sympathize with Beknazarov A. personally. Apparently only the dissatisfaction with a range of problematic issues (which are expected to be resolved by the prosecution office) is reflected. Among these problems are the situation around coal mine “Kara-

Keche" and "Toruk", the intra-industrial conflict at enterprise "Atbashi Avto", investigations into financial disabuse of power, and personnel hiring policy in the country. Given the situation, there is a possibility that different groups from Naryn oblast will join to express their objections regarding the dismissal of Beknazarov.

Chuy, Talas and Issyk kul oblasts. In three northern oblasts the reactions on Beknazarov's discharge from the post of General public prosecutor remain calm. The population limits itself to distant "observation" of the situation and no responsive activities are expected. The population of northern regions, as a rule, separate themselves from the problems of southern origin such as "President – southern", "Beknazarov A. – southerner", "Erkinbaev B. – southerner", "Junusov A. – southerner". Nevertheless, there is a possibility that in the future, northerners will join various movements, for reasons including the purpose of "winning back" positions and removing southerners from certain key positions in the government system.

Recommendations for resolution of problems connected to the population's reactions to the resignation of General Public Prosecutor Beknazarov A.

To the President of KR - to provide his comments on the events and avoid lengthy pauses, which provoke rumors.

To NGOs - **a)** to abstain from accusatory political statements in their addresses to the country's leaders, law-enforcement bodies and separate political figures until the circumstances of the event are fully clarified; **b)** in statements to emphasize the necessity of principles of transparency and openness during resolution of the mentioned problems (for example, hiring policy); **c)** to work with separate groups of people in order to divert them from participation in potentially violent mass actions. In work with such groups (there could be several of them; for example, land claimants, unemployed youth from regions) it is necessary to emphasize on their personal motivations and the reality and benefits of alternatives to participation in the protest actions. On the whole, such activity should be directed towards the break down of a potentially conflict mass into separate groups, based on a difference in their personal motives/needs and on finding real satisfaction for those motives/needs. It is desirable to work not with a whole focus group but with its subgroups. For instance, working with a group of land claimants on improving their material well-being will reduce their motivation to participate in protest actions.

4. Conflicts following the assassination of Erkinbaev B.

Rearrangements in the political and criminal arena following the assassination of Bayaman Erkinbaev could take on a violent character between various interested parties. The reason is the vacuum in leadership and control that has been left following his decease.

Firstly, the issue of Erkinbaev's succession will arise among possible successors and conflicts may occur between his companions or creditors on the one hand, and close relatives who are ready to stand up for protection of family interests on the other hand. Confrontations among relatives are unlikely, because Erkinbaev's family, originating from Kara-Darya village of Jalalabat oblast, will follow the traditional Kyrgyz system of distribution of inheritance between relatives.

Secondly, conflicts between relatives of Erkinbaev B. on the one hand, and relatives of Junusov A. (and possibly of his murdered driver Abdiev S.) on the other hand, become likely in the light of 1) verbal attacks from B. Erkinbaev's relatives (whose emotions may be deliberately ignited by some political and criminal figures), and of 2) possible "taking matters into own hands" encouraged by harsh criticism of parliament members directed towards certain political figures (for example towards Minister of Internal Affairs of Kyrgyz Republic, Murat Sutalinov). The possibility of conflict became visible by

means of the statement made by Jarkyn Erkinbaeva, Erkinbaev's sister (www.nts.kg - 26/09/05), that implicated Ibragim Junusov (brother of the murdered Junusov A) and his wife in the assassination.

Thirdly, B. Erkinbaev's death is encouraging southern criminal groups (especially in Osh and Karasuu cities) to reconsider their position in the criminal hierarchy and provides the opportunity for some groups and individuals to move upwards in the hierarchy of the criminal world, including expansion into the territory of Bishkek (see bulletins issue 10, 11). Potential participants in the reorganization of the criminal hierarchy, who have already gained certain significance on the oblast level are following organized criminal groups based in Osh city: a) "Karasuu" group of Aidar Bekmurzaev; b) "group of Aitmamat"; c) group "Patriot"; d) group "Sanjar and Kanjar".

In the event of protest actions, the possibility that law enforcement bodies would use violent force is becoming greater, especially in the light of the events of June 17. The present administration of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Security Service and National Guard will attempt not to share the fate of their dismissed predecessors (see bulletin issue 9), and the top authorities of the country will do what they can not to allow repetition of seizures.

5. New tensions and uncertainty regarding Kara- Keche coal mine

According to information obtained regarding coalmine «Kara Keche», last week in Bishkek a member of "Joomart" movement, Kanat Saparbek uulu (previously named Esenkanov), was arrested, allegedly by the National Security Service (SNB) and Ministry of Internal Affairs (UVD) officers as a part of implementation of the decree of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (dating August 17, decree №374 called "Immediate Measures on Restoring Coal Extraction in «Kara Keche» mine"). According to unofficial information, the warrant for arrest was cancelled on September 26 and he was released under condition that he does not leave his residence. It is known that there was a meeting last week on the issue of his disappearance, between the governor of Naryn oblast and a delegation of «Joomart» movement. "Joomart" representatives stated that the members of the movement are willing to go for retaliatory actions, if Kanat Saparbek uulu is not released in soonest time. Presumably, as a result of the meeting the Decree on his arrest was changed. Kanat Saparbek uulu was born in 1971, in Kizart village of Jumgal and is one of the leaders of the «Joomart» movement. He is a former officer of paramilitary troops and veteran of military operations in Batken oblast in 1999-2000. In the hierarchy of the movement, Kanat Saparbek uulu plays one of the key roles and is seen as "the right hand" of Nurlan Motuev. His functions include supervision on security forces, physical training of the «Joomart» members and maintenance of strict discipline at the coal mine.

Information from Jumgal rayon states that at nighttime coal is shipped out by a competing, criminal, group. This group is based in Bishkek (and allegedly backed-up by prominent political figures), but with power in the entire Naryn oblast and able to influence the dynamics of events. «Joomart» movement is not ready or unable to show resistance.

An increase of the conflict basis is observed. According to unofficial sources, coal is released for sale to any customer, but some unknown forces (presumably related to representatives of state structures, considering the deficit in state-budget dependent organizations) pose obstacles to the transporting of coal to organizations and individuals, in order to discredit Nurlan Motuev in the eyes of the public. This is confirmed by information from Kochkor rayon, where some local residents indicate artificially provoked deficit of coal and attempts to ignite conflict between Kochkor rayon residents and "Joomart" movement. This is also confirmed by the difference in coal prices: in the villages of Naryn rayon located 300 km far from Kara-Keche the coal price is KGS 1200-1500/ton; while in Kochkor village located 150 km far from Kara-Keche the coal price is KGS 2000/ton. In this relation there were also indicated facts of provoking discontent of residents of Kochkor rayon villages with N. Motuev (by

unknown persons). As result, discontent with “Joomart” movement and its leaders is already indicated. Serious clashes between residents of Kochkor rayon and “Joomart” movement members are possible upon harvesting (along with growth of demand for coal).

The situation in Naryn rayon is sharply different because health and culture facilities are supplied with coal for 100% and schools for 53,6%. At the same time geographical spread of the conflict in At-Bashy and Ak-Tala rayons is also possible. Coal mine “Turuk” (Ak-Tala rayon), exploited by “Ak Jol” company (one of the five companies that previously worked in coal pit “Kara-Keche” as well), will not be able to compensate for the (supposedly artificial) lack of coal supplies from “Kara Keche” coal mine. In that respect “Joomart” movement gains sympathies of considerable parts of the population of Ak-Tala and At-Bashy rayons.

Recommendations for avoiding clashes between the population of Kochkor rayon and “Joomart” movement

To NGOs – **(a)** to define the circle of people in authority positions that are interested in peaceful resolution. Possible candidates are those, who are interested in leaving their current positions with good carrier records; **(b)** to establish contacts with these persons using the factor of carrier-related (and/or another personal) motivation; **(c)** to cooperate with them to inform the population of Kochkor, At-Bashy, Ak-Tala and Jumgal rayons that there is no guilt of “Joomart” movement in lack of coal. It is preferable: (i) that an information campaign (with possible visits of the representatives of those rayons to Kara-Keche) would be held within all rayons simultaneously for synchronizing and keeping track on the dynamics of changes in the attitudes of the targeted groups; (ii) to prevent accusation of the target groups towards the authorities; in order to do that it is possible to use general wordings explaining the Kara-Keche situation by the complicated political situation across the country; (iii) (upon consultations with people who are, although not related to Kara-Keche, familiar with the realities of the above mentioned rayons) to create a program of concrete actions on the holding of an information campaign – at the same time avoiding attempts by persons interested in a certain resolution to make corrections; (iv) to exclude out of the focus of the program the shipping out of coal at night by criminal structures, but, to the extent possible, to scrutinize the level of their share in the satisfaction of the coal demand (in Naryn oblast, Bishkek-based central heating and across the country).

NGOs, which are engaged to participate in the peaceful resolution of the conflict in “Kara-Keche” may encounter: **(a)** efforts of planned disinformation by various sources; **(b)** suspicious treatment by the local residents, in particular of Dyikan and Kyzart villages of Jumgal rayon (see issue 9) and the members of “Joomart” movement itself.

6. Updates

Protest on parliamentary election results near the Supreme Court: The protest action next to the building of the Supreme Court stopped as a result of insufficient attention by the public and mass-media for the protesters’ complaints. Since September 12, representatives of five constituencies who were dissatisfied by the decisions of the Supreme Court regarding the results of the parliamentary elections in February-March this year, went on hunger strike. They demanded the resignation of the chairman of Supreme Court, Kurmanbek Osmonov. According to law enforcement bodies, protesters have dispersed and only periodically appear near the building of the Supreme Court.

“Erkindik” Party and their attempt of dissolution of the Parliament: On September 27 the Jogorku Kenesh adopted a constitutional law on referendum. According to the law, the Parliament can not be dismissed through referendum in the first and last year of parliamentarians’ work. (Akipress, 27 September). This initiative was also supported by President Bakiev. Thus at the moment there is a possibility of initiation of two campaigns: (a) debates about the extent to which this law fits with the Kyrgyz Constitution (point 2, article 63, not envisaging such a limitation) with subsequent appeal to the

Constitutional Court; (b) continuation of collection of signatures towards holding a referendum in March 2006, that is, at the completion of the year from the moment that new Parliament started to work (at the same time possible parallel collection of signatures for cancellation of this new law). It is noteworthy that earlier on September 16, 37 representatives (including also non-party members of “Erkindik” party) received an official verification from the Ministry of Justice, authorizing the collection of signatures for requesting a referendum for dissolution of parliament (www.kabar.kg). On September 16, “Erkindik” Party had gathered about 200 thousand signatures (see issue 12). The issue of legitimacy of the gathered signatures and whether or not the referendum will be conducted remains unknown. Adylbek Kasymov, the first vice-chairman of “Erkindik” party noted that the Central Election Commission refuses to accept the collected signatures as valid, based on the ground that “Erkindik” party wouldn’t meet the procedural requirements for signature collection. The party however states to have its arguments, which the initiative group of 37 people will submit to the Court in case the Central Election Commission will hold on to their position.

Increase in prices of petroleum products: Continuing growth in prices of fuel products (2%-5% in two weeks time) is provoking dissatisfaction among the population. By itself the rise of prices is not a basis for conflict, but it may contribute to the escalation of already present reasons for discontent of potential conflicting groups. A rise of prices be represented as reinforcing the reputation of the government as weak and ineffective, and give a push to crisis situations as happened in Ukraine.

7. Project information

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The previously issued weekly bulletins are available on the website www.fti.org.kg .

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Intervention Database: The Early Warning for Violence Prevention Project appeals to organizations and individuals interested in organizing conflict mitigation activities to register in the Project database. The database will allow us to promptly engage you in the development and implementation of violence prevention measures.

Rapid Reaction Emergency Fund: The Early Warning for Violence Prevention Project is also announcing a small grant program intended for implementation conflict and violence prevention measures. More information can be found on the website www.fti.org.kg.

For more information about the Database and Emergency Fund please contact Violetta Yan at: 264/27 Manaschi Sagynbaya, phone: 996 (312) 64-43-60, 64-46-58, fax: 996 (312) 64-44-63, e-mail: fti@infotel.kg

About the Project:

The Early Warning for Violence Prevention Project was initiated to prevent violence related to political conflicts by creating a mechanism of forecasting/investigating conflicts and implementing appropriate preventive measures. The project is initiated by the Foundation for Tolerance International and the International Foundation IFES and supported by OSCE, UNDP, and the Swiss and US governments. The project started in June 2005.

In order to closely monitor the situation in the country, the Project created a national network of monitors selected among active members of the civil society and representatives of academic circles, media and law enforcement agencies. Overall, 36 monitors observe the situation throughout the country and maintain permanent communication with the Center for Early Warning.

The Center for Early Warning processes the information collected, prepares recommendations on interventions needed for violence prevention, and publishes a Weekly Bulletin.

The Early Intervention Component develops and implements action plans aimed at prevention of violence in close collaboration with governmental bodies, NGOs and international organizations. The Project also offers small grants for implementation of violence prevention measures.