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Editors  
**Eric  
Chenoweth**

**Irena  
Lasota**

Editorial Production  
**Ivan  
Lozowy**

Editorial Assistant  
**Andrea  
Detjen**

Computer Layout  
**Ludmilla  
Kuznetsova**

**IDEE**

1808 Swann Street, NW, Suite A  
Washington, DC, 20009 USA  
Phone: (1 202) 667 63 00  
Fax: (1 202) 667 00 32  
E-mail: [idee@idee.org](mailto:idee@idee.org)  
<http://www.idee.org>

**ISD**

vul. Skovorody 7, kv. 21  
Kyiv, Ukraine 04070  
Phone/fax: (380-44) 416-3072  
E-mail: [isd@isd.org.ua](mailto:isd@isd.org.ua)

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# *Centers for Pluralism*

# NEWSLETTER

*2003 (last issue)*

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The second *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*



The 20th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*



The 25th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*



The first *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* in Ukrainian, now with 12 issues, came out in 1997



The 8th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* in Azerbaijani



The 19th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* in Russian



The 26th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*



The 27th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*



The first publication of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* in Mongolian, published in 2003

# Editor's Introduction

by Eric Chenoweth

Editor

We apologize to our readers for the lateness of this, the 28th, issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*. Unfortunately, it may be its last. We feature articles by key advocates for democracy, civil society, and change in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union; we include articles on model developments in the region's NGO community; and, for the first time, we publish a comprehensive "Who's Who" Section of the Centers for Pluralism and its Partners Network.

The reasons for the delay in publication are simple. Suffice it to say that the organization that previously handled the layout, design, production, and distribution of the *Newsletter*, the Foundation IDEE in Warsaw, had to be liquidated in court due to severe mismanagement by its directors, Malgorzata Naimska and Urszula Doroszevska. This misconduct included taking out unauthorized loans, running up unpayable debt of at least \$34,000, and misusing funds from multiple grants. As a result, efforts to continue the *Newsletter* were made difficult. (You may find more information on the liquidation of Foundation IDEE on the Web site [www.geocities.org/ideeorgpl](http://www.geocities.org/ideeorgpl)).

In the process of preparing this issue, we also discovered that the *CfPN* database, maintained in Warsaw, had not been kept current and thus we have spent a great deal of time trying to properly update the records. We know we have not succeeded fully. We thus ask everyone receiving the *Newsletter* to check their information (and that of their colleagues) and to send to [idee@idee.org](mailto:idee@idee.org) any corrections, including requests to be added to the *Newsletter* mailing list and database listing. We are also posting the *Newsletter* on IDEE's and the Institute for Democracy and Statehood's web sites (in Adobe Acrobat Reader Format).

This issue of the *Newsletter* highlights some central issues facing democrats and civic activists in the region of Central and Eastern Europe and especially the former Soviet Union. The first section deals with the holding of false elections and referenda — and the Western recognition of them — that only serve to perpetuate in power undemocratic, semi-democratic, and dictatorial regimes. Ivlian Haindrava's article "Elections in the South Caucasus" describes the misconceptions and deliberate misreading by Western observers of elections in the region; we also include the appeal of representatives from throughout the South (and North) Caucasus to Western governments and institutions for free, fair, and transparent elections in the region. There follow a series of articles and statements highlighting the fraudulent referendum held in Kyrgyzstan in early 2003.

In this issue, we also include more positive examples of civic development, as in Estonia (see Agu Laius's "The Estonian Roundtable" among other articles of interest). And we also publish contributions of two E-mail publications associated with the Centers for Pluralism: the Prima Human Rights Agency from Moscow, edited by Alexander Podrabinek, and the heroic reporting on the situation in Chechnya by the Chechen NGO Latta, through the *Dispatches from Chechnya*. In these publications, one confronts the continuing profound struggle for human rights.

As noted, this 28th issue of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* may be its last; already the NIJ Weekly Service has had to be suspended. (although its near-full archive remains available through [www.idee.org](http://www.idee.org)). For the past ten years, the Centers for Pluralism and the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* have been financially supported by the National Endowment for Democracy, including, we wish to note, this issue. But in the spring of 2003, the NED suddenly suspended support for the Centers for Pluralism program and it is unlikely to resume doing so. Although IDEE regrets this disinvestment in regional networking programs, it accepts any change in direction the NED wishes to make. IDEE continues to believe that NED's financial support over the past decade permitted IDEE, with its partners, to build a significant, long-lasting, enduring and independent civic movement in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

We believe that, while NED funding is not essential, the CfP's continuation is essential and can and will continue to develop enormous resources in the continuing struggle for democracy in the region. We shall continue our efforts to publish the *Newsletter* (and welcome contributions to that end). But while the *CfP Newsletter* itself may not be able to continue, we know that many of the publications it inspired in different countries and regions will continue. IDEE, as well as the Centers for Pluralism themselves, are all endeavoring to continue this unique movement and network of NGO and democratic activists that spans two continents, crosses ethnic, religious, cultural, and national divides, and demonstrates the universality of the experience of those who emerged from communism fourteen years ago and whose widely differing circumstances can help strengthen and solidify the development of democracy in the region — and beyond.



*CFP* Anniversary  
Publication

Centers for Pluralism  
— Networking for  
Democracy:  
10 Years

The Centers for Pluralism is a unique, enduring network of democracy and NGO activists from 22 countries in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Begun in 1992 with 7 organizations, the Centers for Pluralism has expanded to 22 organizations and 21 partners. The CFP builds upon common experiences in widely differing circumstances to foster joint initiatives, programs, and exchanges that strengthen the region's democratic civic activism.

IDEE's ten-year anniversary book of the Centers for Pluralism - *Networking for Democracy: 10 Years* - features some of the region's leading democratic, civic, and human rights activists, including Gabriel Andreescu from Romania, Miljenko Dereta from Serbia, Ivlian Haindrava from Georgia, Petruška Šustrová from Czech Republic, and Vincuk Viacorka from Belarus, among many others, describe the work of the network of the Centers for Pluralism and our ongoing - and expanding - efforts to overcome the adversaries of liberal democracy. . . .

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# "REFERENDUMS" AND "ELECTIONS": CAN DEMOCRACY EVER PREVAIL?

## Editor's Introduction

In recent years, the anti-democratic practices of many post-communist countries has increased and grown more blatant, particularly in the former Soviet Union. In all Central Asian states, leaders (mostly former communist secretaries or secret police chiefs) have forced undemocratic referenda to be held to extend their rule (in the case of Turkmenistan, the extension was for life). Similarly, Armenia and Azerbaijan have each held patently undemocratic elections that have perpetuated the ruling party's hold on power.

Democrats in the region, struggling to change the situation, have often found themselves in the position of looking to the West for support - and for a serious policy of outside pressure to improve their country's democratic practices. While there are many efforts by Western institutions working in the region to promote human rights, these democratic activists usually discover that their serious appeals are left unanswered or are put below "strategic" concerns. A clear area of ineffective assistance is Western observation of elections and Western attitude in regards to referenda processes that end up strengthening dictatorial powers.

In this section, Ivlian Haindrava examines in depth and with distinct clarity the issue of elections and international monitoring. His article is followed by a memorandum by 25 NGO

leaders from the Caucasus appealing to the West to help them ensure more democratic elections as they face their "year of decision." Unfortunately, the presidential elections in Armenia, in which Robert Kocharian held onto power despite a questionable vote held in February-March, did not bode well for and the presidential elections in Azerbaijan and the parliamentary elections in Georgia to be held in the fall of 2003).

Referenda, however, have become the easiest means of preventing democratic change and true reform in these countries. In Azerbaijan, a referendum held in August 2002 gave additional powers to the president to ensure his succession by his son, Ilham. The referendum was completely rigged, as demonstrated by the report of the opposition coalition. Despite a high degree of civic mobilization to ensure free and fair elections, it is not expected that this can prevent the regime's overwhelming capacity to control any election outcome.

In Kyrgyzstan, President Akaev extended his rule through 2007 without having an election, simply by changing the constitution through a referendum that also was totally controlled and whose outcome was "forejudged before the voting," as the Public Headquarters for Monitoring the Referendum reports. The referendum held in February 2003 reversed the previous year's successful efforts to organize pressure on the central authorities for democratic reforms. Democratic activists now face even higher hurdles but, as civic and opposition leader Tolekan Ismailova pointed out at the CfP Meeting in Baku, with a heightened civic consciousness and an aroused civil society.



**On the night of elections, supporters gather outside the headquarters of democratic presidential candidate Isa Gambar before police attack viciously.**



**"Is OSCE Blind?" Polish observers to the Azeri presidential elections demonstrate outside OSCE offices in Warsaw to protest the organization's weak response to election fraud.**

# ELECTIONS AND OBSERVERS IN THE CAUCASUS

by Ivlian Haindrava

*Ivlian Haindrava is director of the Center for Development and Cooperation in Georgia. The following is adapted from a presentation at the Third Regional Seminar of Centers for Pluralism, entitled "Elections in the States of South Caucasus," held in Tbilisi from November 29 to December 1, 2002.*



**Ivlian Haindrava conducting a press conference in Baku.**

It is common knowledge that free, fair, and transparent elections are one of the fundamental bases of democracy. If one takes the October 31, 1999 parliamentary elections in Georgia as an example, there is perhaps some justification in talking of a process resembling "elections." But a number of important aspects are overlooked by those who accept this assessment.<sup>1</sup>

For one, there were no elections in [the two breakaway regions of] Abkhazia and South Ossetia. And two, what took place in Ajaria and some regions of southern and southeastern Georgia complied 100 percent with [only] a communist model of "elections." Aslan Abashidze's "Revival" alliance simply and quietly pocketed [all] the votes of Ajarian voters, while the ruling party of President Eduard Shevardnadze, the Citizens Union of Georgia (CUG), had a complete return in South Georgia. In this way, the two power centers took about half a million voters (about 20% of the total!) out of the process, and thus all the other political forces too, who thus got just a symbolic number of votes in these regions. And finally, one must also point out that the election process in the remaining parts of Georgia was far removed from European standards. Notwithstanding the ubiquitous lack of understanding by voters of their rights, several suits were brought before the Constitutional Court in connection with the elections in a majority of electoral districts and four of these plaintiffs did win. In each case a CUG representative had gained a parliamentary mandate unduly.

As for the subsequent presidential elections of April 9, 2000, these in effect did not take place. Impartial observers insist that the number of voters that turned out did not come close to the 50 percent threshold required by law. As a result, the legitimacy of the president of Georgia rests upon

falsified election results.

But let us leave Georgia for a while. On November 5, 2000, I together with many colleagues had the opportunity to monitor the parliamentary elections in Azerbaijan (in May 1999 I was also an observer at the parliamentary elections in Armenia). I will express our shared opinion: what happened in Azerbaijan were "anti-elections." However, if others were surprised that the Azerbaijani authorities would dare to carry out their shameless shenanigans even as the Council of Europe prepared to vote on Azerbaijan's admission as a member, we from Georgia were not. We already had the example of our own country's massive retreat from democratic development after it had been allowed to join the Council of Europe "in advance."

It is understandable then that the Azerbaijani authorities, imitating their Georgian brethren, chose to contemptuously rewrite the election results the way they liked them, with observers virtually watched over their shoulders. As far as I could judge, the degree of disappointment, even discouragement, with this deception was even higher in Azerbaijan than in Georgia. In Georgia, at any rate, no one expected anything good or had any hopes. Everybody realized that another five-year term for Shevardnadze was unavoidable; consequently, the majority of voters did not even bother to walk to the ballot stations on election day. In Azerbaijan, people were actually anticipating something positive. The cynicism with which their expectations were thrown into the rubbish bin was not merely revolting — it was dangerous.

The cynicism mentioned above is also equally applicable to international observers. I will begin with several quotations.

The conduct of the 1999 parliamentary election represents a step towards Georgia's compliance with OSCE commitments. Despite some irregularities, it appears that Georgian voters were generally able to express their will. Regrettably voting could not take place in Abkhazia and parts of South Ossetia. The election-related laws established an adequate framework to conduct genuine multiparty elections, provided that the legal provisions were applied in a uniform and transparent manner. During the pre-election period, fundamental freedoms were generally respected.

Thus begins the "Preliminary Statement of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Election Observation Mission for the October 31, 1999 parliamentary election in Georgia, Tbilisi, November 1, 1999.

And here I quote the preliminary statement of the OSCE Observation Mission for the April 9, 2000 presidential elections in Georgia:

The OSCE/ODIHR Election Observation Mission concluded that considerable progress is necessary for Georgia to fully meet its commitments as a participating State of the OSCE. Fundamental freedoms were generally respected during the election campaign and candidates were able to express their views. However, improvements are necessary in the legal framework, the performance of the State media and the implementation of counting and tabulation procedures."

Even though both statements sound too optimistic from my, and not only my, point of view, one cannot help noticing that the presidential elections are assessed more negatively than the parliamentary ones were. What could have happened within some five-odd months? What made Georgia deviate from the path of the righteous in such a short time? How could we witness "a step towards ..." in autumn while as early as the following spring "considerable progress" was needed? The answer is simple: the autumn elections were also awful but "high-level" discussions justified the

decision not to expose this fact, while in spring the violations became so blatant that it became impossible to continue looking the other way. The final document of the same OSCE Mission to the April 2000 presidential elections mentioned some additional types of irregularities: "In particular, problems were identified in the following areas: interference by State authorities in the election process; deficient election legislation; a not fully representative election administration; and unreliable voter registrars."<sup>2</sup>

Now it starts not to be very difficult to get a picture of what sort of "elections" Georgia had. Would it not have been preferable to expose the truth in the autumn elections so as not to encourage the rampant violations in the spring? Or, in the spirit of genuine goodwill, is it not desirable to stop offering half-truths and always deal in the truth? Indeed, half-truths only beget half-democracy!

When I tried to question the reasons for this peculiar approach by OSCE representatives, the typical reply was that using the phrase "a step towards" is a very reserved, even a critical assessment of the situation. And, they claimed, the final report of the Observation Mission crossed all the ts and dotted all the is. In reality, the final report, with all the ts crossed and is dotted, was placed on the OSCE web site only in February 2000 (more than three months after the elections!), read by few (and even if someone read it, what's the use?). Meanwhile, for more than two months after the parliamentary elections, the same state-controlled media — assessed as unsatisfactory only during the



**During the October 15 presidential elections in Azerbaijan, election commission members at polling station 25/3 in Baku counted votes in a corner, on the floor, out of view of all observers, who were confined to a corridor outside the room.**

presidential election campaign — were loudly repeating to their viewers, listeners, and readers just that very first paragraph of the OSCE Mission statement on the preliminary findings and conclusions.

Armenia, by the way, can hardly boast of a better record in the field of democratic elections: the elections I observed there in 1999 were held according to the bravura marches and omnipresence of military units going from one ballot center to another. To me, the only distinctive feature of elections Armenian-style is this decisive role played by the military, as opposed to Georgia and Azerbaijan, where the police and security structures are dominant. In Armenia (particularly in Yerevan), I had the impression that people did not bother to vote at all (similar to what I saw in Tbilisi on April 9, 2000). As for observers, the domestic monitors trained by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) were the only ones in the country who tried to persuade us that Armenia had never before experienced such spectacularly smooth elections. Even the observers of the parties of the doomed-to-victory pro-Presidential alliance were considerably more reserved and critical in their assessments. Observers from the CIS Parliamentary Assembly were also ecstatic, while the OSCE observers were mumbling something vaguely approving. As for the straightforward criticism made by the non-local NDI observers, well, President Kocharian chose simply to ignore them.

I'll give two more examples of election realities, again from Azerbaijan. When the head of the OSCE Observation Mission read aloud to the press-conference in Baku the first sentence from its preliminary report that "The November 5, 2000 elections to the Milli Majlis (Parliament) of the Azerbaijan Republic constitute progress over previous elections, in particular in enhancing political pluralism,"<sup>3</sup> someone whistled in derision. I completely shared the feelings of the whistler: he knew that this phrase alone was more than enough to satisfy the domestic officialdom. It did not matter how critical the OSCE Mission Report might ultimately be later on; the state-owned media had been handed the trump it needed. This phrase — "the elections constitute progress over previous elections" — was destined for the front-page headlines of the government newspapers and was fed to TV and radio audiences in all possible variations. Thus did Azerbaijan's ordinary citizens learn that Western observers had approved the rigging of these "elections."

The preliminary statement of the observers representing the National Democratic Institute (I was among them) began in a manner much more adequate to the reality of the situation: "The November 5, 2000 Parliamentary elections represent a continuation of a pattern of seriously flawed elections in Azerbaijan that fail to meet even minimum international standards. These latest elections also fail to comply with Azerbaijan's election law. The violations that were witnessed undermined the integrity of the elections process and raise doubts as to whether the final results will reflect the will of the people."<sup>4</sup> However, even this statement I found impossible to sign because I was adamant that the violations that were witnessed did not merely "raise doubts" but manifested beyond any doubt that the people's will was most unceremoniously distorted. At the NDI's press conference, a reporter of state television posed a question to the mission head if he really felt that nothing in the election campaign deserved positive marks. The bliss on the reporter's face had to be seen to be believed when the reply, though very reserved, came in the affirmative. This representative of the state-controlled media made no secret of having just heard what he wanted and did not even bother to stay to the end of the press conference. They already had the right material to dupe their fellow citizens.

In this regard, the element of "courage" was removed by Georgia's falsifiers. The Azerbaijani authorities were confident: no dire consequences would follow and Azerbaijan would be allowed into the Council of Europe — regardless. Indulis Berzinsh, Latvia's Minister for Foreign Affairs who at that moment chaired the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers, indicated in a visit to Baku that Azerbaijan's membership in the Council of Europe was assured no matter what type of elections were held. In fact, it was the purpose of Berzinsh's visit to assess Azerbaijan's preparedness to become a member of this organization. The nature of his assessment can be seen from his statements on these issues: in connection with prisoners incarcerated on political grounds, Mr. Berzinsh declared that "each state may hold its separate opinion on the matter of political prisoners" (how very true: the USSR also had its "separate opinion on the matter of political prisoners"); and, speaking of the opposition parties' declaration on the falsification of the November 5 elections, Mr. Berzinsh said "such violations in new independent states are hardly avoidable."<sup>5</sup>



Indeed! One has to suppress the urge to exclaim: "The Same to Latvia!" But no, we wish only that Latvia never has elections like those in Georgia or Azerbaijan.

I have nothing against Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan being members of the Council of Europe. Without exaggerating too much the role and significance of this organization, I believe membership in it does strengthen the status of an independent state. I seriously doubt, however, that membership on this basis is any great stimulus for democratic progress. Indeed, if non-democratic countries are accepted as members for outstanding achievements in democracy, then we can forget about further progress of democracy. Many Georgians (and not only Georgians), while witnessing all that was actually taking place in their country, including "elections," could read or hear the evaluations by international organizations and their observers and would say they wished to see such democracy, such elections, and such market economics burn in hell. And yes, to hell also with all those Western democratic politicians who, as we discovered, make use of double, and sometimes triple, standards.

The most alarming trend in Georgian politics is a negative movement from better to worse in recent years. As far as democracy is concerned, this tendency was most evident in the way elections were run. Each time we have new parliamentary or presidential elections, they are worse than the previous ones, exhibiting an uglier step in the degree of falsification of balloting results and in the measure of distortion of voters' will. A quasi-democracy in Georgia undermines confidence in true democratic values, in the same way as a half-truth may prove more harmful than total deception. Louis Roppe, the leader of the Observation delegation of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (CLRAE), a body that monitored local elections in Georgia on June 2, 2002, said this: "The CLRAE delegation is disappointed that the democratic process in Georgia has so far failed to match the people's aspirations. The people of Georgia deserve better." I perceive these two sentences as very meaningful: I long to accept their pathos but my common sense prompts the opposite, namely that the people of Georgia have precisely the arrangement they deserve.

To sum up, I must conclude, with regret, that on the whole international observers, willingly or otherwise, have only facilitated the acceptance by

local and international communities of elections that have been shamelessly falsified by the authorities.

Thomas Carothers wrote in 1997 that "In elections in countries with little history of democracy, particularly in Africa and the former Soviet Union, foreign observers sometimes take the attitude, "Well, what can you expect?" The notion that it is important to offer at least some encouragement to societies that are struggling with the basics leads them to downplay serious problems."<sup>6</sup>

Two years later, Irena Lasota wrote on the subject even more categorically:

One of the worst ideas was sending unprepared Western electoral "observer brigades" to unfamiliar countries. These untrained observers would spend the night before the election dining at the Sheraton, proceed the following day to a polling booth where a local notable would often be stuffing the boxes with phony ballots before their very eyes, and then return to the Sheraton to declare: "I wish such well-run elections took place in my country."<sup>7</sup>

These precise and just remarks, let alone the opinions of the immediate victims of the "elections" in question, were disregarded. The events followed the same pattern, as we see in the report of Petruška Šustrová, who participated in the parliamentary elections in Georgia in autumn of 1999 as an independent international observer. Here is an excerpt from her report:

So, why do OSCE observers claim that the elections in Georgia were a step forward? Something is explained also by Mr. Michael Ochs who had monitored many elections as an observer for the OSCE. He told us even before the event that there would be cheating in the elections but that in Georgia the situation was better than, for example, Kazakhstan. He is surely right, but I believe that the honesty and regularity of the Georgian elections can be judged solely by Georgian laws. The United States welcomed Shevardnadze's victory. This is understandable, his drive towards Europe is definitely closer to the advanced world than Aslan Abashidze's orientation towards Russia, which could bring even further problems to the region, which is already full of turbulence. But what about the citizens of Georgia? What about the voters who saw

the rigging of the elections with their own eyes, and are now told that the world regards this as ‘occasional excesses’ which are beside the point? After all, democracy in the country is created neither by Shevardnadze nor by some other prominent politician but by the participation of people in public events: and many Georgian citizens feel deceived and sold out to “higher political interests.”<sup>8</sup>

The result of this attitude is precisely the unbridled arbitrariness that we witnessed during the presidential elections of April 9, 2000 in Georgia and during the referendum of August 24, 2002 in Azerbaijan. In all honesty, the terms “elections” and “referendum” can hardly be applied to what happened. The impression is that the very fact that events labeled by these two words do occur on the territory of the former USSR causes such blind elation in the West that the rudest distortion of the will of the electorate passes unnoticed. Not only does this approach drastically nullify the very idea of election, it is also very insulting; we are treated as a bunch of savages in whose midst the mere fact of an election-like process is hailed as an outstanding achievement and throws our more civilized brethren into raptures. However, as Irena Lasota has pointed out,

In the Republic of Georgia, the elections of October 1990 were free and pluralistic and attracted a turnout of over 70 percent,

despite Soviet laws, Soviet pressure, and a lack of money, both local and foreign. Thus the first round of elections in countries emerging from communism required neither substantial foreign investment nor extensive voter-education initiatives. Voters in the region knew what real elections were all about. They knew that they had to vote to change their lives, and in most cases they even knew exactly whom they wanted to vote for or against.<sup>9</sup>

In recent years we hear more and more often that even though free and just elections are no doubt an important thing, they are not the only factor that determines the progress of democracy. The only one it certainly is not. Even a kind of “mathematical equation” grew up: free and just elections are the necessary but not the sufficient condition of democracy. Still, it is a necessary, that is, essential one! In other words, if this condition is not met, one has to speak of some other phenomenon, not a democracy.

I share the opinion that many things in our house do not work as they should — but that we need to blame only ourselves. Ever since we won the freedom of choice, we have to apply to ourselves another cliché: each people has the government it deserves. Nevertheless, in conditions where millions of dollars from Western taxpayers are spent on us, we wish these amounts to work for our benefit, not be wasted. Or, what is worse, do us harm.



**On October 16, 2003 peaceful demonstrators from Azerbaijan’s opposition were mercilessly beaten. Officially, one person was killed, ostensibly beaten to death.**

# MEMORANDUM ON FAIR ELECTIONS IN ARMENIA, AZERBAIJAN, AND GEORGIA

*Issued on the Occasion of the 3rd Regional Seminar of the Centers for Pluralism*

*"Elections in the States of South Caucasus"*

*November 29 - December 1, 2002, Tbilisi, Georgia*

2003 will be a very important year for the countries of South Caucasus. Presidential and parliamentary elections will be held in Armenia, presidential elections in Azerbaijan, and parliamentary elections in Georgia. To a great extent, these elections will define not only the direction for development of all three countries but of the region as a whole.

Multiparty elections are no longer a novelty for the citizens of our countries. In the course of 12 years, we have accumulated both positive and negative election experiences. Sadly, the negative experiences are preponderant; each succeeding election held in our countries has proven to be worse than the previous one and represented a further step in falsifying election results and distorting the will of the electorate. As a result, citizens are more and more apathetic, alienated from their government, and skeptical of the possibility of genuine democratic reforms, improvement in the standards of living, a state based on the rule of law, and developing a real civil society. These are ever more remote phenomena for our societies.

Unfortunately, some international organizations and Western institutions, called upon to support and promote democratic processes in our countries, contribute to the process of our citizens' disenchantment in the values of freedom and democracy. Most significantly, during the period of elections, many representatives of different observer missions, whether willingly or unwillingly, contribute to legitimizing falsified elections in the eyes of local and international communities. Among many problems are: the inadequate qualifications of observers, lack of knowledge of local realities, the impossible effort to cover a substantial number of election districts and constituencies with a small number of observers, the lack of coordination between different individual missions, and other reasons of technical character. In all instances, international organizations and western institutions turned out to be, as it were, accomplices in the gross distortion of the will of the electorate. The people living in the post-Soviet space have suffered from a pol-

icy of double standards to the maximum possible extent.

On the eve of the elections in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Armenia, we call upon the relevant international organizations and governments of democratic States to put on their agenda the urgent issue of holding genuinely free and fair elections in the South Caucasus states; to emphasize the importance of bringing electoral legislation in conformity with the standards of the Council of Europe and OSCE; to urge Authorities of our States to fully comply with their universal requirements in the course of whole election process; and to secure maximum possible transparency of electoral procedures and create favorable conditions for the work of local and international observers and representatives of mass media. A clear and unambiguous message must be sent to the Governments of our countries to convince them that there will be zero tolerance for any manipulations and falsification of results of the elections and that any such instances will most likely result in the imposition of sanctions envisaged against those member States of the Council of Europe and OSCE, which otherwise tend to ignore their own commitments.

At the same time, we call upon the international organizations and institutions, and Governments of democratic states:

- To coordinate in advance their own efforts directed at observation of elections in our countries;
- To start the observation and monitoring from the very beginning of the election process and complete it only after all appeals and claims have been addressed and there are final rulings of courts and other competent bodies;
- To divide among themselves election districts and precincts and carry out ongoing observation of election process from the very start of voting until the moment of drawing up (and getting hold of) final protocols;
- To refuse the practice of sending inadequately qualified or inexperienced observers and to encourage invitation of observers from those countries that have similar electoral experiences;

- To be absolutely objective and unbiased in terms of assessment of the elections.

In addition, we put forward an initiative of holding an international forum with a preliminary title "For Free and Fair Elections in the Post-Soviet States," with the participation of all interested parties: politicians, political scientists, experts working on legislation and election procedures, professional-organizers of elections from different countries, and representatives of NGOs and mass media. Such a forum should work out a number of concrete measures to be undertaken in order to improve the efficiency of electoral processes in the post-Soviet space, to secure the maximum possible support of the international community aimed at holding free and fair elections, to create mechanisms of mutual assistance, to immediately and effectively respond, through all available channels and means, to any instance of violations, to further improve the effectiveness of those organizations that send election observation missions to the post-Soviet States.

We place our hopes in your cooperation in contributing to the creation of all necessary conditions for holding free and fair elections — elections that will allow our citizens to make responsible choices.

#### INITIAL SIGNATURES:

**Aydin Ajalov**, Fund Rebirth Democracy  
"Intibah," Baku, Azerbaijan  
E-mail: ah@azcom.az

**Anahit Bayandur**, Armenian Committee of Helsinki Citizen's Assembly, Yerevan, Armenia  
Tel: (3741) 589087, E-mail: alb@freenet.am

**Levan Berdzenishvili**, Civic Development International Center, Tbilisi, Georgia  
Tel: (995 32) 998095  
E-mail: cdicl@access.sanet.ge

**Akhtem Chiigoz**, Bakhchisaray, Crimea, Ukraine  
E-mail: tc@tavria.net

**Stepan Danielyan**, Collaboration for Democracy Union, Yerevan, Armenia  
Tel: (3749) 415389  
E-mail: stepandan@yahoo.com

**Arif Gajili**, "Musavat" Party, Baku, Azerbaijan  
Tel: (994 50) 2128198  
E-mail: arifhajili@yahoo.com

**Vahid Gazi**, "INAM" Center for Pluralism, Baku, Azerbaijan  
Tel: (994 12) 920356  
E-mail: Merkez@inam.baku.az

**Stepan Grigoryan**, ARMAT Center for Democracy and Civil Society Development, Yerevan, Armenia  
Tel: (3741) 540512  
E-mail: medar@arminco.com

**Ivlian Haindrava**, Center for Development and Cooperation – Center for Pluralism, Tbilisi, Georgia  
Telephone/Fax: (995 32) 936115  
E-mail: cdc@access.sanet.ge

**Mustafa Hajibeyli**, Center for Political Studies "Democrat," Baku, Azerbaijan  
Tel: (99412) 933935  
E-mail: mhajibeyli@azeronline.com

**Ulvi Hakimov**, Azerbaijan National Democratic Foundation, Baku, Azerbaijan  
Tel: (99412) 925791,  
E-mail: andf@ulvi.baku.az

**Lecha Ilyasov**, Center LATTA, Grozny, Chechnya, Russian Federation  
E-mail: lechailyasov@hotmail.com

**Aleksander Iskandarian**, Caucasus Media Institute, Yerevan, Armenia  
Tel: (3741) 540631; 540632  
E-mail: iskand@caucasusmedia.org

**Novella Jafarova**, D. Aliyeva Association for the Protection of Women's Rights, Baku Azerbaijan  
Tel: (994 12) 921483  
E-mail: n\_jafarova@azeri.com

**David Jashiashvili**, Centre for Development and Democratisation of Kvemo Kartli, Rustavi, Georgia  
Tel: (995) 93 214640, E-mail: cddkk@posta.ge

**Siarhiej Mackievic**, "Centar Supolnasc - Civic Society Center," Minsk, Belarus  
E-mail: supolnasc@user.unibel.by

**Natalya Martirosyan**, Helsinki Citizen's Assembly, Yerevan, Armenia  
Tel: (3741) 589087  
E-mail: belinda@freenet.am

**Giorgi Masalkin**, Ajaria Branch of CDC-CfP, Batumi, Georgia  
Tel: (995) 99 906130  
E-mail: giorgimasalkin@yahoo.com

**Fridon Sakvarelidze**, Republican Party of Georgia, Tbilisi, Georgia  
Tel: (995 32) 936115  
E-mail: cdc@access.sanet.ge

# WHO NEEDED A REFERENDUM?

by Asylbek Ismailov

*Asylbek Ismailov is a well-known independent reporter in Kyrgyzstan who writes for a number of newspapers. The following appeared first in the NIJ Weekly Service, issue no. 310, February 28, 2003.*

On Sunday, February 2, 2003, Kyrgyzstan finally conducted an international plebiscite: a referendum which many Kyrgyz people had placed high hopes on.

The story of the referendum started in August 2002, when a Constitutional Conference was organized at the initiative of President Askar Akaev. Here, various layers of society were able to participate, including Akaev's political opponents.

Until then, the south of Kyrgyzstan was in a crisis for many months after March 17, 2002, when six peaceful demonstrators were killed near the Aksiy region as the result of police confrontation. Protests were held throughout the entire South following this bloodshed with demands for justice and punishment of the guilty. This pressured Askar Akaev into agreeing to constitutional reform that would allow for the balance of all branches of government and most importantly would expand the possibility of developing democratic institutions. Through such reform it was hoped that the legislative branch of the government would be truly independent.

The beginning of dialogue with the opposition brought numerous political dividends for the country's leaders. In October of last year, a meeting between Western donors took place in Bishkek that noted the accomplishments of Akaev's administration in strengthening democracy and promised Kyrgyzstan 700 million dollars within the next few years. Forty percent of the money will be presented in form of a non-repayable grant.

Once there was no more need for them, the representatives of Akaev's opposition were no longer welcome to participate in the final stages of the constitutional reform. During a Security Council meeting on December 21, 2002, Akaev reported that the main threat to national security came from the political opposition inside the country. On January 2, by his own decision and decree, he barred the Constitutional Conference from further deliberations on the reform, replacing it with an expert academic group that was called to summarize the country's national needs in the new constitutional text.

On January 13, 2003, the date for the Referendum was announced for February 2. Only

two questions would be brought to the public for consideration: "Do you agree with the Constitution's new amendments?" and, second, "Do you agree that Askar Akaev should remain the President until December, 2005?"

The opposition and other leading human rights organizations protested the proposal for the new Kyrgyz Constitution because the final document was significantly different from the project worked out by the Constitutional Conference. Notably, it limited the Parliament's powers and freedom of speech and it created a series of obstacles for the development and functioning of political parties. NGO leaders stated that the new Constitution would seriously limit the freedom to demonstrate peacefully, freedom of speech, and any act of protest, since under the new constitution must be approved beforehand by government representatives. The leader of the opposition, Adakhan Madumarov, emphasized that new Amendments to the Constitution would greatly expand presidential power at the expense of the Parliament and other democratic institutions. Leading human rights organizations, the monitoring committee for the Referendum, the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, as well as leading journalists, did not doubt that the results of the Referendum were predetermined by the government long before February 2, 2003.

"Yet another shameful page has appeared in our history," stated one of the leaders of the Monitoring Committee, Zhipar Zheksheev, during a conference on the Referendum's results. The Monitoring Committee unified twelve political parties and around ten NGOs, whose task was to monitor law observance.

The leaders of the Monitoring Committee



**President Askar Akaev  
of Kyrgyzstan**

made the following statement during a press conference in Aki-Press regarding their Results Report that was presented on February 7, 2003:

We have not seen a dirtier campaign in Kyrgyzstan than with the current referendum. The ruling government, headed by President Akaev, used all administrative and financial power, informational, and psychological resources, and dirty technology to carry off a referendum without democracy to the Kyrgyz people and the rest of the world. According to materials from independent observers, journalists, and citizen reports, 40 percent of citizens participated in the boycott of the Referendum. The results of the referendum are invalid and falsified by the government, which is why the Monitoring committee does not recognize the Kyrgyz Referendum to have taken place.

At 10 p.m. on February 2, the chairman of the Central Elections Committee, Sulaiman Imanbaev,

announced the official results. He stated that more than 84 percent of registered voters came to the voting booths on Referendum Day. On February 3, it became known that an amazing majority of voting Kyrgyz citizens — 75.5 percent — approved the new Amendments to the Constitution. The question regarding Askar Akaev's leadership until December 2005 was answered affirmatively by 79 percent of the referendum's voters.

So, who and why was a referendum without democracy needed in Kyrgyzstan? The answer to this question we will receive shortly. The leaders of Kyrgyzstan are now advised to invite a European committee of expert lawyers (the so-called Venice Committee on constitutional referendums) of the Council for Europe for the study and examination of the Kyrgyz Constitution and to receive recommendations that would help to achieve the government-stated goals of strengthening democratic institutions and human rights.

## Conclusion of the Public Headquarters for the Monitoring Committee of the Results of the Referendum Conducted on February 2, 2003

*The Public Headquarters for the Monitoring Committee to observe the conduct of the Referendum represents a unique and unprecedented association of political parties, public movements, NGOs, and activists of different convictions and views for carrying out a wide scale unbiased monitoring over the compliance with legality in issues of preparation and conduction of the Referendum on February 2, 2003.*

*The main objectives of the Public Headquarters are: (1) informing citizens about the Referendum and the proposed Constitutional changes; (2) ensuring a wide-scale and effective participation and control of citizens over the plebiscite; and (3) coordination of efforts of democratic efforts, public-political forces for protection of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in Kyrgyzstan.*



### Regarding the Political Climate in Kyrgyzstan Before February 2, 2003

The Public Headquarters notes that representatives of Kyrgyz civil society expressed their opposition to the Referendum initiated by President Askar Akaev on January 13, 2003 in an unprecedented display.

The President and his circle openly and flagrantly flouted the public agreement that had been made with the members of the Constitutional Meeting on implementing constitutional reforms for overcoming Kyrgyzstan's systemic crises and resolving conflicts in a peaceful manner. By the sole decision of President Akaev, the Constitutional Meeting's activity was substituted by the expert group directly dependent on the executive's power. As a result, a new set of Constitutional changes was introduced for the Referendum, a variant legalizing the dictatorship of the ruling regime, the clan-type distribution system of the economy, the narrowing of the field of civic activity, and the limiting of civil rights and freedoms in Kyrgyzstan.

Due to the abbreviated time frame for the Referendum campaign, the Kyrgyz public was

deprived of the possibility of familiarizing itself with and discussing the amendments and thus of developing a public response. President Akaev's decisions regarding the conduct of the Referendum were in violation of the existing Constitution. [ . . ]

The principle of equal participation of citizens was violated; the executive power substituted itself for the role and functions of the Central Election Commission. Independent mass media were overtly intimidated and persecuted (Moya Stolitsa, TV Pyramid, etc.). Leaders of NGOs, political parties were subject to an unprecedented level of intimidation and pressure on the part of power and enforcement structures. Leading organizations dealing with lawfulness, the Public Headquarters for Control over Conduct of the Referendum, the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, leading journalists did not have any doubt about the fact the Referendum results were forejudged long before the February 2, 2003. [ . . ]

The Public Headquarters concludes that the highest authorities of the administration headed by President Akaev deprived Kyrgyz citizens of any hope for real constitutional reforms. The conduct of the Referendum openly ignored democrat-

ic principles and the standards for referenda, damaging democratic values within Kyrgyzstan and undermining its image internationally. [. . .] The results of the Referendum were forejudged long before February 2, 2003.

### **The Day of the Referendum**

On February 2, 2003, the day of the Referendum, over 3,000 independent observers were involved in a widespread monitoring of the compliance of electoral authorities with the law. On the basis of both oral and written statements of citizens, information provided by independent observers, as well as reports by journalists, the Public Headquarters of the Monitoring Committee notes the following most flagrant violations took place:

- Central Election Commission authorization of the National Security Service under the Office of the President of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic to take part in the Referendum process...
- Improper preparation of voter registration lists.
- Allowing arbitrary premature voting.
- Allowing family (joint) voting and voting without identification documents.
- Denying independent monitors access to vote-counting and voting areas, other violations.
- Harassment of independent observers using false accusations.
- Buying of votes (using bribes).
- Campaigning on the day of Referendum by executive branch representatives.
- Manipulation of people's votes by sending 1 million copies of the Constitution without the proposed latest amendments [making it appear a yes vote was for previously proposed amendments].
- Falsification and amending of results...
- Intimidation of students by professors and other educational staff.
- Multiple voting by citizens, who were often bused to multiple locations.
- Pressuring NGOs, political parties, and other leaders by law-enforcement bodies...
- Intimidation of civic activists, including attacks on independent observers by police.

The Referendum results were falsified by the state power. The estimate of independent observers is that not more than 40 percent of Kyrgyz citizens took part in the Referendum, making it invalid. The Public Headquarters for control over preparation and conduct of the Referendum declares that the results of the Referendum of February 2, 2003 were falsified.

### **Recommendations**

The Public Headquarters for Public Monitoring of the Conduct of the Referendum held on February 2, 2003:

- Will prepare contesting materials regarding the legitimacy of the Referendum for the submission to the Constitutional Court;
- Turns to the OSCE, its current Chairman of OSCE, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, Mr. Jap de Hoop Sheffer, the National Democratic Institute (USA), and other international organizations with the request to assist in seeking political instruments for ensuring the equal participation of representatives of civil society of Kyrgyzstan in the decision making process at the highest level.
- Appeals to Governments of the United States and European countries, as well as leaders of international financial institutions to protest these brutal violations of the basic rights and freedoms of citizens, by a government that has undertaken international commitments in the field of human rights, democracy, and observance of the rule of law and to consider the issue of suspending financial aid to the Government of Kyrgyzstan and to consider conditioning the restoration of such aid with the administration of Kyrgyzstan's respect for the principles of international law in the field of human rights, democracy, and rule of law.
- Respects the wishes and actions of ordinary citizens and civil activists for democratic changes through citizens' participation, to strengthen technical, and calls for financial aid for development of civil society in Kyrgyzstan.
- Appeals to the country's top officials and especially President Akaev to ensure a political environment in the country allowing full expression of the demands of opposition, civic leaders, international partners in the field of human rights, democracy, and law enforcement in the country. It further urges the administration to review issues pertaining to the Aksiy events, the case of Felix Kulov, and specific steps regarding renewal of the constitutional reform promised personally by President Akaev [in the U.S.] (as related in the Statement made by the State Department's Press Secretary Richard Boucher on January 29, 2003).
- Demands that the Central Election Commission provide all official data on voting in the Referendum by the breakdown of polling stations as was the case during Parliamentary and Presidential elections to analyze and provide the evidence that the Referendum was invalid.

**Bishkek, February 6, 2003**



# IDEE COUNTRY REPORT

## Belarus: “Toward a Future Democratic Victory”

*The following is a summary of a country report on Belarus written by Eric Chenoweth, co-director of IDEE, and Miljenko Dereta, director of Civic Initiatives. The report, based on a study mission, was issued by the Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe in April 2003. The summary appeared in the Belarusian Review, published in the U.S. (One of the best sources of current information on Belarus, it is available <http://www.belreview.cz/>. The full report is available on IDEE's Web site at [www.idee.org](http://www.idee.org) or through E-mail from [idee@idee.org](mailto:idee@idee.org)); it provides a more in-depth description of the civic movement and political opposition in the context of the 2001 presidential elections. What follows is the background, findings, and conclusions of the trip, as well as a personal postscript written in June 2003 by Eric Chenoweth.*



### Introduction

At the request of the Civil Society Center-Supolnasc, Eric Chenoweth, co-director of the Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe (IDEE) in Washington, D.C., and Miljenko Dereta, executive director of Civic Initiatives in Belgrade, traveled to Belarus from July 1-7, 2002 with the following purposes: (1) to help evaluate the Mobilization Campaign as well as other civic initiatives that were organized during the September 2001 presidential elections; (2) to assess the current situation; and (3) to offer assistance in designing future strategy using the support of IDEE'S Centers for Pluralism Network. The delegation had 22 meetings with 55 representatives of thirty different national and local civic organizations, independent media, and political parties in Minsk, Harodnia, Barysau, and Zodzina. While not comprehensive, the trip provided a thorough overview of the political situation in Belarus, the circumstances surrounding the presidential elections, the performance and capacities of the NGO sector and political opposition, and, finally, the challenges facing the civic and political opposition in the period ahead.

### Summary

Belarus, located between Russia's western border and Poland, is one of Europe's last dictatorships. Power is centralized in the hands of a single ruler, Alexander Lukashenka, who has gained almost total power over the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The state's security forces are freely used to repress opposition activities. Information is controlled, with independent media allowed only on the margins.

Internet use is widely monitored. The economy is equally controlled by his supporters or by Lukashenka directly. The only serious threat to Lukashenka's power is Russia, to which Belarus is tied in a Union State. . . . While Belarus is formally an equal member in the Union, in fact Russia dominates, especially through its energy conglomerates. Recently, Vladimir Putin proposed incorporation of Belarus as a virtual republic of the Russian Federation. Lukashenka opposes this idea since it destroys any lingering ambitions of becoming head of the Union State. For now, the two states continue to negotiate further merger through a common currency, the Russian ruble.

Opposition to Lukashenka within Belarus, while generally pro-democratic, is divided. The Belarus Popular Front, led by Vincuk Viacorka, is the strongest opposition party. Begun in 1988, it was the most important force behind achievement of Belarusian independence. Its platform is based on Western liberal values and strongly supports Belarus's membership in NATO and the EU. The United Civic Party, while liberal in its platform, is strongly oriented toward Russia. Several parties call themselves social democratic. The Social Democratic Party of Alaksiaj Karol, aligned with BPF, the Women's Party, led by Valancina Palevikova, merged in 2002 and has since joined with the Social Democratic Party-Hramada led by Stanislau Shushkievic in an umbrella organization. The united platform of these parties identifies strongly with European social democracy. A fourth social democratic party, the Belarus Social Democratic Party-National Hramada led by Mikalaj Statkievic, is based more on the remnants of the old nomenklatura. Other parties in the so-

called “united opposition” include the Belarus Communist Party, the Liberal Democrat Party (based on Zhirinovskiy’s party in Russia), and several other Soviet-era and Russian offshoots; none have any real base in Belarusian society.

There are two main axes of division within the opposition, one between new anti-communist parties and the older nomenklatura-led forces and the second between more pro-independence and pro-Western and more pro-Russian (or accommodationist) orientations. Western embassies and the OSCE have generally attempted to create a “united” opposition that includes all parties, but such efforts, especially in the lead-up to the September 2001 presidential elections, failed. They appear only to have impeded the creation of a more effective common opposition joining together natural coalition partners.

Belarusian civil society is developing only slowly and in the face of many obstacles. In the last five years, however, there has been a large increase in the number of NGOs. The Assembly of Pro-Democratic NGOs of Belarus began with fewer than 100 members in 1998; in the summer of 2000, it had nearly 500; and its 4th Congress in November 2002 raised the number to 650. The core of civil society lies in the independence movement based in Minsk and major western cities like Horadnia, but it has expanded also to become a stronger force in Belarus’s eastern regions.

The presidential elections from September 2 to 9, 2001 were held in a completely anti-democratic framework. . . . [After boycotting the October 2000 parliamentary elections, however,] the opposition decided to change tactics and to field a single candidate to compete against Lukashenka. The Assembly of Pro-Democratic NGOs of Belarus, at its 3rd Congress in December 2000 decided to organize an independent and non-partisan Mobilization Campaign and Independent Observation Campaign for the elections. However, the opposition parties did not easily agree on a unified candidate. After a complicated and seemingly contradictory process of selection, which many people perceived as the result - at least in part - of interference of foreign embassies, a former nomenklatura candidate, Uladzimir Hancharyk, was selected just three weeks before the elections. The selection of a septuagenarian chairman of the official trade union confederation dampened the enthusiasm of many democratic activists for both the political and non-partisan civic campaigns. Regardless of the quality, the selection process left little time for an effective campaign. . . .

[Given a free hand for manipulation and fraud,] the regime claimed an overwhelming 76 to 16 percent victory for Lukashenka. Independent polls and observation of monitors and activists, however, indicates that, despite all difficulties, the single opposition candidate obtained as high as 40 percent of the vote. At the very least, Hancharyk’s actual vote should have forced a second round of elections.

As for the Mobilization and Observation Campaigns, these succeeded in activating civil society, increasing turnout to an estimated 84 percent, and fielding thousands of monitors at a large percentage of voting precincts (despite the regime’s ban on 4,000 monitors registered under the human rights organization Viasna). Indeed, the disappointing political result as well as the disunity of political parties was contrasted by the unity and effectiveness of the civic movement, which, for the first time, carried out a national campaign that reached a large part of society with pro-democratic and anti-authoritarian messages.

The period since the elections, however, has been marked by heightened repression in retaliation for the opposition and civic election campaigns. There has also been an understandable decrease in civic activities as well as disillusionment on the part of NGO activists over the disappointing choice of single candidate and the overall disunity of the opposition. The MK and Observation Campaigns nevertheless showed a new capacity for civic organization, reflected in different public initiatives since the presidential elections (the Kurapaty campaign, the defense of the sentenced editors of the Pahonia and Rabochy newspapers, the citizens’ commission on conscience opposing the new repressive law on religion, active participation in 2003’s spring municipal elections, and many local initiatives).

Most donors and Western representatives have had a different and less positive evaluation of the results of the elections. Their measurement of success seems to have been an unrealistic expectation that the united opposition candidate should win the elections if only because they felt there could not be a break in the last five years’ string of democratic successes against authoritarian leaders (Slovakia, Croatia, Serbia). There were active efforts to try to superimpose important elements of the Serbian success, especially in replicating the youth movement Otpor (Resistance), on the Belarus campaign. Western actors, however lost sight of the specificities that made up each civic and democratic struggle. . . . When Lukashenka did not lose in these elections, the Belarusian campaign was seen as a failure.

## Conclusions

- Despite the disastrous outcome of the September 2001 presidential election in Belarus - and the ongoing disunity of opposition forces - the country's civic movement united to successfully activate a significant part of society, inspire new civic initiatives, and convince people to make their voices heard in the elections. The Mobilization Campaign established a new generation of support for democratic values and reinforced the commitment of the democratic movement to using peaceful, democratic means to end the Lukashenka dictatorship. The campaign also helped NGOs overcome their insularity and become more outward looking in their activities in the community - a necessary approach for any future democratic success. . . .

- Although international support helped to achieve many of these civic gains, the international community has been short-sighted in withdrawing funding from the democratic movement for the post-election period. There was an unrealistic belief that Belarus should follow in the footsteps of Serbia and other democratic successes. An artificially specified time for democratic victory seems to have been more important in measuring success than in achieving an actual victory. The international community's response reflects a misjudgment as to how democratic change is achieved in authoritarian conditions as well as a mistaken evaluation of the results of the civic campaign, which in our estimate achieved concrete gains in the building of civil society and increasing social support for democratic values.

- The interference of Western embassies and the OSCE in the political and civic campaigns was counterproductive and misguided. There were threats made of a withdrawal of all support to civic and political campaigns if the real democratic opposition went forward with its choice for a single candidate, resulting in the late selection of a weak nomenklatura candidate, Uladzimirz Hancharyk, whose former official union federation had no base of support.

- The international community should continue to provide support for building a social and civil base for a pro-democratic movement. Lessened international support together with heightened repression by the Lukashenka regime threatens the gains made in the Vybiray and Independent Monitoring Campaigns and any momentum for the next round of elections. . . . [Most importantly, i]ndependent media and information distribution is in serious crisis as a result of reduced Western support and increased regime repression. Western funders are abandoning independent print media and Radio Racja has already

been forced to close. These decisions . . . ignore the lessons of how important independent media is in achieving any democratic success. A concerted independent information campaign is needed for Belarus to overcome the obstacles placed by the regime. . . .

- The Lukashenka regime should continue to be politically and diplomatically isolated. Legitimacy should not be a reward for longevity. At the same time, Europe and the U.S. must continue to interact with Belarusian society and offer opportunities for study and exchanges that will benefit Belarus's democratic transition. The delegation encourages the Centers for Pluralism Network to engage fully with its partner, Civil Society Center-Supolnasc, and to support its national efforts at building a civic movement.

- The Belarus democratic movement is now walking forward toward Europe rather than looking backward at Russia. The question is whether the West, as is indicated by many embassies and institutions, has changed its policy and now looks toward Russia as the hope for Belarusian democracy. Such a view is wrongheaded. In the current situation, Belarus democrats should be encouraged in their pro-Western orientation; Belarusian civil society should be engaged not only by Western donors but also by international and Western organizations and by counterpart NGOs and civic organizations in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union that have struggled successfully or are continuing their struggle for democracy. IDEE and Civic Initiatives are together committed to try to provide just such support to their Belarusian colleagues.

\* \* \*

Support for democratic movements cannot succeed when behind that support is a strategy for manipulating the course of the democratic movement in a direction that was not decided upon by the democratic movement itself. False unity is not necessarily a reflection of political strength, while political experience tends to unite people around common goals. Today, even the so-called "pro-Russian" United Civic Party agrees with the "pro-Western" BPF on the most important common goal: a free, democratic, and independent Belarus that is moving towards Europe. It is a goal we can all unite around. Yet, as Belarus democrats move to unite in a real working coalition, Western support has dropped steadily since September 2001. A new ambassador is setting out to take office at the Minsk embassy. Perhaps we can hope that a new approach will also take hold.

Eric Chenoweth

June 2002

# The Estonian NGO Roundtable

by Agu Laius

*Agu Laius, the director of the Jaan Tõnisson Institute, was the first chairman of the Representative Council of the Estonian NGO Roundtable.*



We often say that people have been alienated from power; we talk about the need to strengthen democracy. These are common topics in every country and also in Estonian society. The cursing of government alone does not improve the situation. Something must be done by ourselves in order to change the situation. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have a significant role to play.

Estonian NGOs found it necessary to come together in order to discuss problems faced by the Estonian Third Sector and to take stands in areas affecting it — legislation, regulation of internal financing, gathering of statistics on NGOs and conducting research, raising public awareness, and training of civil servants on various issues. Such consolidation was necessary for creating a dialogue with the Riigikogu (the Estonian Parliament) and the Government, for establishing a co-operating partner on all of these issues, and for increasing participatory democracy within society.

The idea of establishing the Estonian NGO Roundtable was elaborated by an expert group of NGOs. The roundtable is a permanent and open forum of all non-profit organisations. It uses different methods and information channels, establishing working groups and coalitions in order to create and communicate NGOs' joint opinions. The General Assembly of the Estonian NGO Roundtable is held annually, at which the most relevant issues of the non-profit sector are discussed and thirty-two members of a Representative Council of the Roundtable are elected. For the coming year also the tasks of the Representative Council are set. Prior to the General Assembly, regional meetings take place all over Estonia. (The statutes of the Estonian NGO Roundtable are available at <http://www.emy.ee>.)

More than 17,000 NGOs were registered in Estonia as of the beginning of the year. It is certainly impossible to assume they would all participate at the General Assembly. The discrepancy is considered to be the weakest side of the annual meeting of the Estonian NGO Roundtable. However, about 8,000 of these NGOs are "building societies," whose sole aim is to jointly manage buildings with privately owned apartments. To a large extent, they are not interested in general issues of the third sector. The same goes for trade unions, associations of entrepreneurs, churches, and congregations. Their activities are of a specific kind and by law these types of organizations

already have communication channels with state institutions enabling them to solve problems. Additionally, many NGOs with common aims or working in the same fields of activities have joined umbrella organizations in the belief that their interests are better represented on the state level by a single organization or individual. The representatives of these umbrella organizations have a right to participate and vote at the General Assembly. More importantly, joint meetings of the NGO Roundtable's Representative Council and these umbrella organizations allow them to discuss questions of interest to both sides.

Admittedly, not everyone active in the non-profit field can speak strategically about the third sector's development. Many organizations were established at a local level and see their great challenges there. Such organizations generally forego participation in the General Assembly of civil society organizations. In the end, only two to three thousand organizations remain that view their activities more broadly and find it necessary to solve problems of the Third Sector by communicating with state structures. Most of these organizations attend regional discussions and assemblies, preparing viewpoints for consideration at the nationwide General Assembly of NGOs.

In general, when planning the annual meeting, Estonian NGOs have proceeded from the principle that everybody is invited and should be informed early on about the topics of the meeting; everyone then has an opportunity to participate in regional meetings and preparations of the annual meeting and undertake the preparatory work for its success. Those who find it worthwhile or necessary will participate in the General Assembly.

Before the first General Assembly of the Estonian NGO Roundtable, the initiative group had some serious doubts. Perhaps, no one would be interested in coming to the annual meeting due to high transportation costs, and so on. However, on February 3, 2001, 458 persons were present at the first annual meeting, of whom 290 were authorized representatives of different NGOs. Approximately the same number of people participated in the second General Assembly, despite the fact that it was organized outside Tallinn, the capital.

The statutes of the Estonian NGO Roundtable established, with reason, that no individual could represent more than one NGO. We were aware that many active persons working in non-profit

sector are often involved in five to six different organizations. Thus, many organizations participated through a single representative but had no voting rights, making the number of NGOs attending much higher. In this way, the decisions taken by the assembly represented the standpoint of most of the Estonian Third Sector. At the annual meetings, in addition to plenary sessions, work is organized also through chambers, established according to the type of organizations (association, foundation, umbrella organization, informal partnership). Due to their importance in Estonian conditions, minority organizations have a separate Chamber so that their voice is well heard by the whole assembly. Additionally, the Chamber of Children and Youth Organizations offers an opportunity for young people to take part in the whole process.

The importance of the Roundtable's annual meeting is confirmed by the messages sent by the Prime Minister and by the speeches of MPs, ministers, a representative of the UNDP, Heli Kask, as well as representatives of the Estonian Association of Enterprises. Their messages indicated the state's expectations and those of other national associations in regards to topics discussed at this NGO forum.

Despite the large number of Estonian third sector organizations and their clear capacity to take part in social issues, until now it has been unclear how NGOs could influence the state level decision-making process. The work of the first annual meeting of the Estonian NGO Roundtable, therefore, mostly focused on the preparation of an Estonian Civil Society Development Concept (EKAK). The EKAK is a document compiled by third sector experts that calls for a direct relationship and dialogue between state institutions and third sector organizations on the basis of cooperation and partnership (the text can be found at <http://www.emy.ee>). The annual meeting adopted the EKAK and presented it to the Riigikogu for discussion and approval; it also obligated third sector representatives to deal with questions of regulating the internal financing of NGOs, which so far has been governed by chaotic and vague conditions. The Representative Council of the Assembly also presented an idea to state structures to establish an Endowment for Estonian Civil Society with the task of investing in the third sector's sustainability and of giving financial support to projects written by NGOs. Many state offices have basically supported the idea and at the moment it is under discussion in Riigikogu, while the Government has supported the EKAK already. The Riigikogu will likely adopt it within the year.

During the General Assembly, a 32-member Representative Council of the Estonian NGO Roundtable was elected with the task of imple-

menting the decisions of the annual meeting. Chambers of ethnic minorities, smaller informal organizations, youth organizations and large associations are equally represented in the Council. The Representative Council has elaborated a concrete resolution and wide-range working plan in order to consolidate Estonian third sector organizations and make them more sustainable. The priorities are regulation of internal financing of NGOs, NGO reporting and accountancy, as well as many other questions of civil society. The working plan is not limited to one year; it also sets long-term perspectives.

To spread information about the Estonian NGO Roundtable, the Representative Council has compiled a booklet. Also, in cooperation with the daily newspaper Postimees, once a month an inset called "Foorum" is published on third sector issues in Estonia. Thus, the general public is constantly informed of the activities of the Representative Council of the Roundtable. The NGO Information and Discussion List [org.kodanikeyhiskond@lists.ut.ee](mailto:org.kodanikeyhiskond@lists.ut.ee) has been started to help to encourage discussions on civil society and development of participatory democracy in Estonia and exchange of information.

Although it was established mostly to hold dialogue with state institutions, the Roundtable of Estonian Non-Profit Organizations has a significantly broader role to play in Estonian society, especially in increasing sustainability of the third sector and general public trust towards NGOs. Thus, at the second General Assembly on April 7, 2002, the Estonian Code of Ethics was adopted which enacts the fair principles of functioning for NGOs ([www.emy.ee](http://www.emy.ee)).

The Representative Council of the Estonian NGO Roundtable pays a lot of attention to the creation of a third sector network in Estonia. There has been good cooperation formed with 9 regional NGO support centers. Through support centers and regional roundtables, information on the work of the Estonian NGO Roundtable and Representative Council is spread to NGOs; on the other hand, they keep the Representative Council in touch with events and problems in different regions.

Therefore, through different information channels, constant work is taking place. Diverse and multi-level nationwide network is being developed which consolidates the third sector in Estonia and forms a considerable partner for state and regional structures. As such, the Estonian nonprofit sector organizations can speak much more effectively on various political questions, make necessary changes in policies, and express their attitude during elections both on the local and state level.

Finally — and this is of great importance — the Estonian NGO Roundtable and its statute-designed structure for representing and protecting the interests of the third sector and for promoting partnership with state institutions is constantly open to everybody. It is not another umbrella organization requiring membership but a representative council that is democratically elected and whose work is based on social principles. Any

organization is welcome to present ideas and opinions to the Council. After one year, new people are elected to represent the Council and they bring along new thoughts and energy.

The Estonian NGO Roundtable is convinced that together we are ready for the challenges which help us reach a functioning civil society and participatory democracy in Estonia.

*The following is excerpted from the Roundtable of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations brochure and Web site (<http://www.emy.ee>).*

## Roundtable of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations



### Roundtable of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations

The Roundtable of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations . . . is open to all Estonian nonprofit organizations and is conducting a continuous public discussion on matters of interest for the nonprofit sector. The Roundtable is a public and open form of cooperation for Estonian nonprofit organizations (nonprofit associations, foundations, informal partnerships), which was established for discussing the principal issues and forming opinions concerning the nonprofit sector, as well as for defending the interests of the sector and its constituent organizations.

The goals of the Roundtable include discussing the general issues pertaining to the activities of the nonprofit sector (i.e. general legislative background regulating the sector, funding of the sector and tax policy, incentives for the activities of the sector, principles of cooperation with the public authorities, self-esteem of the sector, development of the support system for the sector, inter-sectoral information and communication system etc.) and forming positions with regard to these issues.

### Estonian Civil Society Development Concept

The Estonian civil society development concept (hereinafter EKAK) is a national document which describes the different roles of the public sector and the nonprofit sector [in supplementing] each other, cooperation principles, areas of mutual interest, and the mechanisms for regulating such areas in developing and implementing public policies and building up a civic society. EKAK is a statement of the mutual commitment of the public sector and the nonprofit sector to supporting and promoting the nonprofit organization of citizens, to increasing the social capital in Estonia and to raising the efficiency and legitimacy of public policy.

The general purpose of EKAK is to prove that there is mutual understanding between the public sector and the nonprofit sector concerning the

cooperation as social partners with the view to building a society that is free, democratic, peaceful, governed by justice, wealthy, evolving and based on the active participation of its citizens, and involves all people in the community depending on their interests and abilities that is a civic society of Estonia. In this document, all persons living in Estonia, regardless of their citizenship or lack thereof, are deemed to be citizens, and any nonprofit association founded by such persons are deemed to be citizens' associations.

### Code of Ethics for Estonian Nonprofit Organizations

Nonprofit organizations value integrity, equality, dignity, openness, solidarity, collaboration, diversity, and reliability and they act on the basis of these values. Their cooperation is based on benevolent partnership, mutual respect and recognition. It is the duty of nonprofit organizations to contribute to the development of a safe, balanced and caring society. In so doing the nonprofit organizations are guided in their day-to-day activities by the Republic or Estonia legislation. The Code of Ethics (below) provides the principles for actions of nonprofit society organizations, which increase the reliability of the organizations and of the nonprofit sector generally in the society.

Principles of ethical operation of nonprofit organizations are:

- Democratic governance
- Civic courage and caring
- Sustainability and prudence in using funds and resources
- Responsibilities and accountability,
- Openness and transparency
- Independence and avoiding conflicts of interest
- Honoring commitments and recognition of authorship of ideas
- Tolerance

Adopted on April 7, 2002 at the General Assembly of the Roundtable of Estonian Nonprofit Organizations in Tartu.

# The Power of Networks: Lessons of the Centers for Pluralism

by Irena Lasota

*Irena Lasota is President of the Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe. This article, reprinted with permission, first appeared in the Spring 1997 issue of the NGO News, a regional newsletter published by the National Freedom Forum's Budapest Office (now part of Freedom House). While some of the information may be dated, the lessons put forward in the article based on the experience of the Centers for Pluralism remain current and, especially given the great increase in funder-driven networks, instructive.*



A spider's thread. A cotton fiber. A copper wire. Each is vulnerable and of limited use on its own, yet each can be arranged within a structure that will vastly increase its strength and capabilities. Thus, many threads can be linked into a web, many fibers can be woven into a cloth, and many wires can be soldered into a circuit. The individual units achieve power through their collective structure. This is the essence of a network.

In the language of Central and Eastern Europe's (CEE's) non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the term "networking" has become very fashionable over the past few years. In part because of a natural human instinct to seek allies and partners, in part because Western foundations began to favor these types of grants, NGOs are actively examining what networks and networking can offer their organizations. Nevertheless, the actual meaning of the term networking remains surprisingly elusive – it has come to mean anything from a casual conversation to the undertaking of a major initiative.

I like the following definition: "the exchange of information or services among individuals, groups, or institutions." In different countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, where the Institute for Democracy in Eastern Europe (IDEE) has been active in the last twelve years, we have encountered all forms of networking – successful and unsuccessful, small and grandiose, permanent and fleeting, mutually beneficial and exploitive, phony and real.

This is what we have learned:

- A network functions better if it has a goal or purpose. Networking for its own sake or, even worse, for the sake of pleasing a grant maker, is a waste of time. NGOs should network in order to learn from one another, to form ad hoc coalitions and alliances, and to maintain contact with organizations that think in a similar way or face similar challenges.
- A network is the antithesis of a pyramid and functions best without a hierarchical structure.

Under ideal circumstances, the network should consist of groups or individuals operating at the same professional level, but even if this is not the case there should be a willingness among all participants to act as equal partners. While coordinating centers are often used by successful networks to streamline operations and ensure clear lines of communication, it is crucial that these centers do just that – coordinate, not dictate. Operating a network through central planning will prove no more effective than operating an economy by the same principal: it will cripple the capabilities and potency of the network. In attempting to keep a network as a symmetrical exchange between its components, it is very important that stronger organizations limit their natural inclination to lead and that smaller organizations overcome any conditioned timidity and speak up. This is not an abstract concept. Organizations are groups of people, each of whom is perfectly capable of either practicing reserve or vocalizing opinions.

- A network is not one organization with many addresses. A network means a group of different, separate organizations leading their own lives, which sometimes contact each other to exchange information or services. It is why a network does not need a president, director, office, or statutes. The organizations within a network do not even have to hold similar viewpoints or share strategies for all issues. On the contrary, they must agree only on one common strategy for one specific issue.
- Strong independent organizations can form strong effective networks. One of the most persistent and damaging legacies of communism, and one which can destroy any network, is a belief system which promotes organizational impotence. For the record: people do not always need a leader to tell them what to do; there is always somebody who "knows better;" and there is nothing wrong with people or

organizations operating at their own speed, in their own chosen direction.

- In order to function, a network should be a totally voluntary grouping of organizations that find it advantageous, or at least fun, to belong. Otherwise the so-called network is no more than a database of names and addresses.
- Organizations should be careful. Some groups like to place themselves on a mailing list or in a database just to promote themselves or prove that they exist. Before networking with somebody, it is a good idea to ask some simple questions, like “what does your organizations do?” If you are unable to get a simple answer, you may safely assume that there is not much sense to network.
- While the network must be more than just a database, it is very difficult to have a network without a database. A coherent and updated list helps members form alliances and seek partners for projects which require specific skills, and react to sudden events. Because a network’s database must be current and accurate in order to be effective, every organization within the database should be both real and active. The Centers for Pluralism database [. . .] is regularly updated by adding new entities and by eliminating those which are inactive.
- A member of a network should not be forced to interact with every other member. The Centers for Pluralism network, which in its narrowest sense has about twenty participants, and is in its largest sense a few hundred, allows groups and individuals to choose with whom they wish to interact. This allows them to maximize effectiveness by accounting for real-life factors

of expediency, geographical proximity, and personal or political sympathy.

- A network requires good communication. When the Centers for Pluralism network started four years ago, it consisted of a dozen people from five countries. Naturally, one of the most frustrating problems we encountered was with communication. Nobody had e-mail; few had faxes. The lesson: if you want to build a network, start with the means of communication. Creating a forum which allows members to inform one another and in turn be informed in one successful way of keeping a network alive. The Centers for Pluralism network produces a newsletter which also serves as a bulletin board for member addresses. Such publications can also serve as “matchmakers” for members wishing to trade services or resources. The *CFP Newsletter* tries to provide a forum for this kind of exchange, as well as for discussion of pertinent NGO issues.
- A network does not have to be numerous in order to be strong. Six interacting groups can be much more efficient than six hundred “dead souls” in a database.

Networking breaks the isolation imposed on Central and Eastern Europe for decades. Regional networking provides organizations with different perspectives on issues, allows them to learn from one another, and creates a platform for mutual support. In addition, networking can be a lot of fun. It allows NGO to reach beyond their individual capabilities to achieve concrete results. A good network empowers its members without sacrificing their autonomy, allowing organizations to form a whole which is greater than the sum of its parts.



## The 18th Meeting of the Centers for Pluralism

Perhaps the most important part of the Centers for Pluralism program over the last decade has been its semi-annual, annual, and regional meetings, where Centers and partner organizations from throughout the Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union have come together to share experiences in promoting democracy, develop common projects, and build a regional network crossing national, regional, ethnic, and religious borders. The last meeting, the 18th, which was hosted in Baku, Azerbaijan by the Inam Foundation (a Center for Pluralism since 1995), was the largest and most successful of the CfP Meetings. More than 80 participants from 21 countries attended to share information and experiences, network, develop common programs and strategy, and confront key issues facing the region.

The meeting brought together some of the seminal leaders in the region's civic, democratic, and human rights movement, such as Mustafa Djemilev of Crimea (leader of the Crimean Tatar National Movement), Isa Gambar of Azerbaijan (the speaker of post-Soviet Azerbaijan's only democratically elected parliament and leader of the current opposition coalition "Our Azerbaijan"), Ales Bialacki of Belarus (leader of the Viasna human rights organization and also the Assembly of Democratic NGOs), Tolekan Ismailova of Kyrgyzstan (former director of the NGO Coalition), and Zbigniew Romaszewski (one of Poland's leading human rights advocates and a Senator since 1989). The meeting also brought together leading figures in the region's pioneering efforts to rebuild civil society, such as Ivlian Haindrava and Julia Kharashvili of Georgia, Ylber Hysa of Kosova, Smarande Enache and Gabriel Andreescu of Romania, and Miljenko Dereta of Serbia.

The attendance of Mustafa Djemilev was particularly significant for the meeting's Azeri hosts. A veteran of twenty-five years in Soviet prison camps and the man Andrei Sakharov called his "political godfather," Djemilev is renowned as a democratic hero especially in predominantly Muslim countries in the Caucasus and Central Asia (where the Crimean Tatars were forcibly exiled before beginning their national return to Crimea in the late 1980s). Not only was he a fea-

tured speaker at the CfP Meeting, he was also hosted throughout Baku by Azerbaijan's democratic community.

The unique combination of participants linking the struggle for democracy and civil society provided the opportunity for groundbreaking discussions, including on the lagging state of democratic development in the former Soviet Union, how the experiences of neighboring countries could be better utilized to assist colleagues in Central Asia and Caucasus, and the democratic legacy of Muslim communities in Crimea, Azerbaijan, and other parts of the former Soviet Union.

Unlike other U.S.-funded initiatives, the Centers for Pluralism did not shy away from debate on the year's most controversial issue, namely the war in Iraq, providing a forum for both sides of the debate - and the middle - to be aired. While there was not an agreement on the issue, there was consensus that the war, and the broader campaign waged against terrorism, should not be used to detract from the crucial struggles still being waged in Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union that are key both to world stability and the security and also to the overall strength of democracy for the future.



**Mustafa Djemilev**



**Jakub Karpinski, Petruška Šustrová and Vincuk Viacorka**

## PRIMA Human Rights and Information Service -

a division of Express-Khronika weekly newspaper

E-mail: [prima@mail.cnt.ru](mailto:prima@mail.cnt.ru)

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*Express-Khronika, edited by Alexander Podrabinek, reports on human rights issues around the world and is based on independent reporting and compilations of news reporting and human rights groups. Its focus is on areas and human rights issues that are not widely covered in the media.*

*The following is a compilation of selected PRIMA News Agency reports for the period up until May 2003 (each item includes a date/time line). A special section on Cuba covers the widespread repression unleashed by the Castro régime in March-April, including the arrest and sentencing to 15 years of its own correspondent, Adolfo Fernandez Sainz.*

*The full archive of PRIMA reports as well as its additional articles and analysis is available on its web site [www.prima-news.ru](http://www.prima-news.ru) (each report is referenced with a web address).*

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### AZERBAIJAN

#### Opposition Newspaper's Office Attacked

2003/5/5 19:30

Baku, AZERBAIJAN. A group of some 30 unknown assailants raided the editorial office of the opposition newspaper Yeni Musavat on the evening of May 4. According to reports received by PRIMA, the attackers smashed window glass, broke furniture and telephone machines, and beat several newspaper's workers. The culprits failed to get to the computer room, so the newspaper's equipment remained intact. Police have detained five of the attackers and are investigating the incident. The newspaper's management claimed the attack was instigated by "power" centers enraged by critical articles against the Azeri president. At a May 4 parliamentary session, deputies of the ruling Yeni Azerbaijan party accused the newspaper's journalists of immoral coverage of issues related to Haidar Aliyev's health. Vice speaker Zijafet Askerov urged law enforcement bodies to hold the newspaper's editor in chief, Rauf Arifoglu, criminally liable for injuring the honor and dignity of the head of state.

Isa Gambar, chairman of the Musavat party, told PRIMA today that his country's government is so concerned that democratic forces enjoy such popularity in Azerbaijan that they might win the

forthcoming presidential elections. That is why, says Gambar, the authorities have been trying to destabilize the situation and to create again an atmosphere of fear in the country. [...]



Chairman of the Musavat party of Azerbaijan Isa Gambar

### BELARUS

#### Opposition Activists Sentenced in Minsk

2003/3/27 16:02

Minsk, BELARUS. On March 27 trials were completed for opposition activists detained the day before yesterday for holding an unsanctioned rally in Minsk on March 25 to mark the 85th anniversary of the declaration of a short-lived independent Belarussian state, also called Freedom Day. Fifteen people were detained the day of the protest. The Sovetsky District Court in Minsk sentenced eight of the detained demonstrators to five to 15 days under administrative arrest.

The organizers of the action, Vintsuk Viačorka and Vladimir Kishkurno, the chairman and an

activist of the Belarusian People's Front (BNF), were sentenced to 10 and 15 days, respectively. Yevgeny Afnagel, coordinator of the unregistered youth movement "Zubr" (Bison), will have to spend 15 days behind bars. Another five activists were sentenced to five days each. At the time the district court was hearing these cases, police detained five activists of the "Zubr" youth movement outside the court building and took them to the Sovetsky district police station. Among the arrested youths was the son of Vladimir Kishkurno, Anton, who had come there to attend the hearing of his father's case. [. . .]

## CENTRAL ASIA

### **KYRGYZSTAN**

#### **Kyrgyz Opposition Rejects Referendum**

##### **Results**

2003/2/4 13:50

Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN. According to the Kyrgyz Central Electoral Commission, over 75 percent of Kyrgyz voters in the February 2 referendum have approved proposed changes to the Constitution and expressed confidence in President Askar Akayev. However, the opposition monitoring center has challenged the results announced by the Central Electoral Commission (CEC). CEC chairman Sulaiman Imanbayev told journalists that 86.4 percent of voters participated in the poll. But oppositionists Zhipar Zheksheev and Emil Aliyev, in charge of the referendum monitoring center, stated at yesterday's press conference that according to the center the turnout was less than 40 percent. The coalition "For Democracy and Civic Society" stated the same opinion. Independent observers reported numerous voting irregularities and a low activity of voters. A statement issued by the coalition reads that the "outcome of the referendum was decided well before February 2. . . . The executive branch mobilized the strength of the entire state apparatus to achieve a positive result."

The Kyrgyz opposition especially pointed to the extremely brief period of time given for drafting proposed constitutional changes and for organizing a "nationwide debate". It took only three weeks to prepare amendments to the Main Law of the country. The Kyrgyz population was given from two weeks to as little as two days to acquaint themselves with the document before voting, depending on when the document was delivered to them. It appears that in Bishkek only students,

medical doctors, teachers, and civil servants actively participated in the poll because their superiors closely watched that no one abstained from the poll. The opposition argued against the changes arguing that the new version of the Constitution allows Akayev to run for president for a fourth time and to further consolidate power in his hands at the expense of parliament, which is to be reduced to one chamber.

### **TURKMENISTAN**

#### **Turkmen Medics Make an Oath to**

#### **Turkmenbashi Instead of to Hippocrates**

2003/5/5 11:43

Ashgabat, TURKMENISTAN. From now on every graduate of a higher education medical institution in Turkmenistan must take a solemn oath before starting his work as a doctor. Not the world-recognized Hippocratic oath, but the national oath of a Turkmen medical doctor. The oath's first rule is to observe the Turkmen Constitution and legislation, to "be true to the teachings of the Great Saparmurat Turkmenbashi, and to follow the precepts set forth in the Holy Ruhnama" (a so-called code of ethics authored by President Saparmurat Niyazov). The next clause obliges Turkmen doctors to give first aid to every person irrespective of his ethnic or social origin, wealth, job, place of residence, religious or political convictions, and political membership. Every young doctor should pledge to spare no efforts, health or time to observe this and other rules of this code of medical ethics. Every doctor starting his medical career must swear to respect and to contribute to the valuable legacy accumulated by Turkmen ancient physicians such as Seiid Ismail Gurganli and Mukhammet Gaimyz Turkmen or by famous tabibs (scholars) that have "left an un fading light in world medical science." The newly introduced oath of Turkmen medics ends with the words: "I swear to keep, faithfully and through my entire life, this Oath!"

### CHECHNYA

#### **Harvesting of Organs from Chechen Hostages**

2003/3/13 14:02

CHECHNYA. Umar Khanbiyev, health minister in President Maskhadov's government, claims that young Chechens captured by Russian federal troops and reported missing are used as donors of human organs and then killed. In his article "Harvesting of Human Organs from Chechen

Hostages” posted on the “Kavkaz-tsentr” Web site, Khanbiyev recounts many cases when dead bodies of missing young Chechens are found in Chechnya bearing marks that vital organs such as heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, etc. had been removed from them while they were alive. The author holds in his article that during the war in Chechnya over 30,000 young Chechen males have been taken out of Chechnya to Russia, mainly to the Moscow region, where they fall victim to illegal organ transplantation and then are killed. The minister says that, according to his sources, the number of transplant surgeries in Russia has increased three times since 1999, while prices for donor organs have dropped by an average 50 percent. He alleges that all this illegal activity of kidnapping Chechens for forced organ harvesting and subsequent killing of these Chechens is being controlled by the Federal Security Service (FSB) of Russia. The Chechen health minister claims that leading medical clinics in Moscow and St.-Petersburg are among the 60 clinics and medical institutions in Belarus, Kazakstan, Russia, and Ukraine using transplant organs from Chechen hostages who are doomed to die.

### **Chechnya Needs a U.N. Provisional Administration**

2003/4/21 18:29

Brussels, BELGIUM. The Transnational Radical Party has called upon United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan and leaders of the U.N. member states to take all necessary initiatives for promoting the “study and further implementation of Ilyas Akhmadov’s plan to ensure peace and democracy in Chechnya.” The appeal was circulated on April 20. The new peace plan proposed by Chechen Foreign Minister Ilyas Akhmadov calls for Chechnya’s “conditional independence” achieved through a U.N.-led provisional administration in the republic, with simultaneous disarmament of Chechen forces and a pullout of all Russian troops and the Russian civil administration from the region. After the end of this transitional period, in which the U.N. would govern the republic and coordinate civic, political, and material reconstruction, Chechen nationals would elect their own parliament and government.

### **Civic Group Worker Abducted in Chechnya**

2003/4/30 19:29

CHECHNYA. On the evening of April 28, Russian police detained and took away to an unknown destination Murad Muradov, who

worked for the Chechen civic group Let’s Save Our Generation. At the time of arrest, Muradov and his colleagues were returning to Grozny after completing a humanitarian mission in Gudermes. According to the Russian-Chechen Friendship Society, a car which carried Muradov, 25, was stopped at checkpoint #33 located at the village of Prigorodnoye in the Grozny region. The checkpoint was manned by Russian police. Eyewitnesses claimed all of them were drunk. Having checked Muradov’s papers, they said they would arrest him because his identity card of a relief worker looked suspicious. People that happened to walk or drive through the checkpoint at that moment protested his detention. A crowd of 200 people stayed there for nearly two hours to unsuccessfully demand his release.

[. . .] In spite of all this, Russian police took away Muradov to an unknown location.

## **THE AMERICAS**

### **CUBA**

*“[I]t all tells us that communism has not been eradicated from Earth.” — Alexander Podrabinek*

### **New Arrests of Dissidents in Cuba**

003/3/21 17:35

Havana, CUBA. The Cuban state security has forcibly ended a hunger strike held by six prominent Cuban dissidents for the release of political prisoner Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet. Four of the strikers were arrested, and two were taken home. The six dissidents had been on hunger strike since March 11. At about 6 a.m. on March 20, the flat where they were holding the strike was raided by police and security officers. Former political prisoners Rene Gomez Manzano and Felix Bonne were taken in police cars to their respective homes. The four other strikers, Martha Beatriz Roque, Orlando Zapata Tamayo, Nelson Aguiar, and Nelson Molinet were delivered to the state security department headquarters on Villa Marista Street in the Cuban capital.

Later in the day, state security officers searched the house of Martha Beatriz Roque, one of the leaders of the Assembly to Promote the Civil Society in Cuba. They seized her personal computer, telefax machine, other office equipment, documents of the Assembly, samizdat publications, and books. In the opinion of some Cuban dissidents, the Cuban authorities are going to stage a huge show trial striving to prove that the

drive for democratic reforms in Cuba has allegedly been instigated by the United States and is controlled by the U.S. Interests Section in Havana.

### **Political Sentences on Cuban Dissidents** 2003/4/8 08:23

Havana, CUBA. Raul Rivero Castaneda and Ricardo Gonzalez Alfonso, both well-known Cuban dissidents, have each been sentenced to twenty year's imprisonment. They were found guilty of "actions contrary to the independence and territorial integrity of the state." Rivero and Gonzalez have both been imprisoned on political grounds in the past, and are veteran members of the Cuban independent press. Raul Rivero founded the first Cuban independent news agency, Cuba Press, and heads a commission on freedom of the press. Ricardo Gonzalez is editor-in-chief of the island's first independent newspaper, De Cuba, and leader of the "Manuel Marquez Sterling" association of Cuban journalists. They appeared in court in Havana on April 4. The prosecution case was based on the evidence of members of the state security forces, who had infiltrated dissident circles.

Nearly eighty people have been convicted as a result of the wave of political court cases which is currently sweeping Cuba. So far none of those found guilty, apart from Osvaldo Alfonso, leader of Cuba's Liberal Democratic Party, has confessed to any crime. [. . .]



**Prima's correspondent Adolfo Fernandez Sainz, jailed by the Castro dictatorship**

### **Prima's Correspondent in Havana Sentenced to 15 Years in Jail**

2003/4/8 11:17

Havana, CUBA. A political court in Havana announced on April 7 a sentence to PRIMA news agency's correspondent Adolfo Fernandez Sainz. He received 15 years in prison. The main charges against our correspondent were "preparation of articles for their publication on Web sites and in newspapers abroad", as well as "speaking on air on Radio Marti".

Adolfo Fernandez's co-defendants — dissidents Martha Beatriz Roque, Arnaldo Ramos, Nelson Molinet, Mikhail Barzaga, and Nelson Agiar — were sentenced to 20, 18, 20, 15, and 13 years in prison respectively. The charges against each of

them were based on evidence furnished by state security agent Aleida Godinez, who had infiltrated the dissident circles. As proof of their crimes, the prosecution presented to the court videotapes that showed the dissidents either entering or leaving the U.S. Interests Section in Havana, or entering the house of Martha Beatriz Roque.

It is known that two dissidents, Jose Daniel Ferrer and Jesus Mustafa Felipe in Santyago de Cuba province, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Four other dissidents who stood trial in Havana — Julio C. Galvez, Edel Joze Garcia Diaz, Manuel Vazquez Portal, and Jorge Olivera — were sentenced to 15, 15, 18 and 18 years in prison respectively. The four were charged under article 91 of the Cuban Criminal Code ("actions aimed at undermining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state") and various articles of the so called Law 88 "on defense of the national independence and economy." The law envisages a criminal responsibility for dissemination of all kinds of texts critical of the communist leadership in Cuba or texts which the state considers to be "subversive."

The trial of Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet, an activist of the civil disobedience campaign, also took place in Havana on April 7. The prosecution asked life imprisonment for the defendant.

### **Russia Sees Cuba with the Eyes of the USSR** 2003/4/22 10:19

CUBA, Havana. U.N. Commission for Human Rights in Geneva passed a resolution on April 17 with 24 votes for and 20 against that condemns human rights violations in Cuba. The voting planned for April 16 was postponed for a day to consider an amendment proposed by Costa Rica condemning a mass repressive campaign against dissidents Cuban Government begun at the end of March. The Commission rejected the amendments proposed by Costa Rica.

Armenia, Austria, Australia, Belgium, Great Britain, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, France, Germany, Guatemala, Ireland, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, the USA, Sierra Leone, Uruguay, Sweden, South Korea, and Japan voted for the resolution, while Algeria, Bahrain, Burkina-Faso, Venezuela, Vietnam, Gabon, Zimbabwe, India, China, Congo (Kinshasa), Cuba, Libya, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan and Ukraine voted against. We asked a Cuban dissident, leader of the

Assembly for the Civil Society in Cuba and former political prisoner Rene Gomez Manzano to comment on the results of the vote.

“Passing the resolution is a positive step drawing the world’s attention to the fact that Cuba is still governed by totalitarian methods. [...] Russia’s vote against the resolution is a sad fact for us. I cannot explain myself why it happens year in year out. It would seem that a great nation which itself experienced communist repressions, should see in a different light what is happening in our country,” said Rene Gomez Manzano.

## ASIA

### **CHINA**

#### **Life Term for Chinese Dissident**

2003/2/28 17:49

CHINA. An appeals court in the Chinese province of Guangdong upheld on February 28 a life sentence meted out on February 10 to prominent Chinese oppositionist Wang Bingzhang, who had been living abroad since the late 1970s. Last year, Wang Bingzhang was abducted while in Vietnam and then transported to China.

Bingzhang was twice sentenced to prison in China during the period of the Cultural Revolution. He left China in the late 1970s. In emigration, he founded a well known magazine in 1982, China Spring, and some time later set up a public organization called the Alliance for Democratic China. In 1998, Wang Bingzhang came to China to study a possibility of founding a political opposition party in China. He was arrested and expelled to the United States. In June of last year Wang Bingzhang arrived in Vietnam, accompanied by Yue Wu, an émigré opposition activist, and Zhang Qi, a leader of the Zhong Gong philosophical movement. On June 26, the three disappeared. Some time later the Chinese authorities announced that on June 27 the three were kidnapped and transported to China by some gangsters and they were allegedly rescued by the Chinese security service on July 3. Wang Bingzhang was immediately, without an arrest warrant, placed into police custody. His confinement by Chinese special services became known only when the public security department in Guangdong charged him on December 5 with “espionage in favor of Taiwan ” and “terrorist activity.” Many human rights organizations consider these charges to be fabricated. The life sen-

tence to Wang Bingzhang was reported by the émigré group Free China Movement, which cited the dissident’s sister.

### **VIETNAM**

#### **Repression in Cambodia and Vietnam**

2003/4/22 17:49

VIETNAM. About one hundred ethnic Vietnamese, known as Montagnards, who fled in 2003 to Cambodia from Vietnam’s Central Highlands to escape repression, have been handed over to Vietnam. Human Rights Watch has obtained original copies of official Vietnamese government directives on the crackdown against this ethnic minority.

Human Rights Watch says in its press release that the Vietnamese government directives issued in February 2003 prescribe to organize ceremonies in which Montagnard villagers are forced to “swear brotherhood” with local party cadres in front of pictures of Ho Chi Minh. Local officials are instructed to “step by step eradicate out-dated and backward ways, and eradicate all illegal religious organizations.” In February 2003 the Vietnamese authorities launched a fresh round of mass arrests of Montagnard Christians as well as those suspected by the government of seeking to flee to Cambodia or of supporting the Montagnard movement for the restoration of their right to ownership of ancestral lands. The Vietnamese authorities are forcing Montagnards to sign “voluntary” statements, pledging not to seek the return of their confiscated lands. On March 26 of this year the Vietnamese police fired at a group of Montagnard farmers who had gone into hiding in the forest, killing one man.

Church leaders of Montagnard Christians passed to Human Rights Watch nine letters, describing destruction of their churches, beatings of church leaders, confiscation of farm lands, bans on night-time gatherings of believers by Vietnamese officials. In the meantime, the Cambodian government announced this month that it plans to close the refugee transit center operated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Phnom Penh as soon as the final forty-two refugees from this center are resettled in third countries. Human Rights Watch called on the Cambodian government to give UNHCR access to border provinces and to abandon its plans to wind up the refugee transit center.

# Dispatches from Chechnya

*Editor's Note: Since Russia launched its second war against Chechnya in the fall of 1999, IDEE has worked with its Chechen NGO partners to bring to the West's attention the terrible cost that the second war has brought the citizens of Chechnya. Starting in 2000, first in cooperation with Lam, and then the more recently formed Latta, IDEE has published Dispatches from Chechnya in English, a collection of reports gathered on-the-ground by Chechen reporters and Chechen NGO representatives and edited in Chechen and Russian by Lecha Ilyasov, and translated by IDEE. They remain one of the few sources of information published in English that is based entirely on Chechen reporting. All 32 issues to date are available on the IDEE web site: <http://www.idee.org>. Each issue presents both up-to-date and cumulative information about the war; together, they comprise an indictment for crimes not only against humanity but also against civilization. We present below excerpts from the last four issues, from January to May.*

## **BEFORE THE REFERENDUM: FADING HOPES**

*The Situation in the Chechen Republic: January 2003*

The overall situation in the Chechen Republic is unstable, worsening with each day. Nevertheless, the Russian government, along with the temporary Chechen administration, constantly talk about the stabilization of the socio-political situation in the republic. They have prepared a legislative framework for conducting a referendum regarding the Constitution and governmental elections. At the same time, they maintain that by March 2003 conditions will be established allowing the Russian military to return to the barracks and the MVD of the Chechen Republic to take the responsibility for controlling the situation.

The reality of the situation is much more grave. . . . Police actions by the Russian military were activated yet again in Shatoisk and Itum-Kale. In mid-January 2003, temporary federal forces were stationed along the entire route between Grozny and Itum-Kale. They carefully screened all passing cars and stopped all those that appeared suspicious to them. The humanitarian situation remains critical. Most mountainous villages, including regional centers of the Ifumkal and Shatoisk regions lie in ruins. People do not have basic living conditions. There are no hospitals or medical centers and no work. People are absolutely ungoverned and unprotected from the tyranny of Russian soldiers. . . .

The federal forces are causing damage to the natural resources and architectural heritage in the mountain regions. In the years 2000-2002, a number of unique Chechen architectural structures aging 800-1000 years were destroyed as a result of fire. Bombing and artillery fire have caused irreparable damage to the forests and their unique fauna. In November 2002, Russian soldiers deliberately set fire to the mountain forests, which burned for nearly a month. Almost twenty thousand hectares of valuable forest burned, as did anything else living within it. . . .

The situation in the valley regions of Chechnya is no less difficult. There are regular searches conducted in various populated regions, but with particular frequency in Grozny, Argun, Urus-Martan, the villages of Old Ataga, Czoczan-Urt, and also in the suburbs of Grozny. More often than not, these searches result in the arrests of innocent people, some of whom are released on bail, some of whom disappear without a trace. Lately, there have been cases of people being made human explosions. Grenades are tied to a person and are detonated. After this, it becomes impossible to identify the person; only pieces remain.

One of the most perfected ways to attack the peaceful population in Chechen regions is through kidnapping. Armed groups in unidentifiable camouflage uniforms drive up to someone's house and take a family member. While doing this, they do not present any form of identification or justification. The arrested person disappears and is not

listed in any records among the dead or the living. Relatives consider themselves lucky if they are able to buy back the corpse. Trade in live and dead bodies has become epidemic among the Russian soldiers. . . .

\* \* \*

### No. 29, March 15, 2003

#### *The Circumstances Of Never-Ending War*

#### *The Situation in the Chechen Republic: February 2003*

Despite a superficial calm, the situation in the Chechen Republic remains tense. There are constant shootings taking place between federal forces and republic fighters in various regions. The fighters' mine war continues, taking the lives both of soldiers and also mostly peaceable residents. Assassination attempts continue against members of the Chechen police force, especially its leading officials. Gunfire is frequently opened up on guard posts. For their part, federal forces continue active operations in almost all of the republic's territories. These operations are masked as "sweeps," or supposed routine checks. Such operations are especially frequent in the cities of Argun, Urus-Martan, Grozny, Starie Atagi, and in the eastern valley regions of the republic.

According to the Russian military and current Chechen administrations, "checks" have replaced massive "sweeps" with the supposed aim of easing the lives of peaceful residents. In fact, they are a new and improved form of genocide being carried out against the Chechen people. Thousands of young people have been taken away during "checks" by Russian soldiers; they disappear without a trace. At best, their bodies are found in mass graves discovered on the outskirts of Grozny by local residents and construction workers. While before only men and teenage boys were arrested, now women, including those with children, are being taken away also. We say "at best" because the problem of people's disappearances is the most urgent issue in today's Chechnya. Most disappearances likely end in lawless executions. But all attempts made by Chechen and Russian human rights workers to attract the world's attention to this issue have been futile. . . .

\* \* \*

### No. 30, April 2003

#### *People's Hope Has Been Erased*

#### *April 2003: The Referendum: Before and After*

The referendum held on March 23 became the bell-weather not only of the political situation in the Chechen Republic but also in Russia itself. [It] showed that neither the Russian leadership nor the temporary administration in Chechnya is ready for a realistic political resolution of the armed conflict having long-term historical perspective and actually bringing stabilization to the Northern Caucasus.

The propaganda campaign unleashed in the Russian mass media a few months before the referendum stopped immediately after its so-called successful result. During this period, journalists were allowed to speak either well or nil about Chechens and nothing about the actual ongoing conflict between Chechnya and Russia. But just a few days after the referendum, the main Russian television channel showed a documentary film about the storming of a town called Komsomolsk by federal troops, complete with an open display of inhuman treatment of prisoners and injured fighters on the part of the Russian soldiers. The author of the documentary excitedly spoke about how the federal forces in Komsomolsk destroyed 1,500 fighters. [In this way, official Russian mass media generally demonstrate the disinterest of the Russian leadership in a realistic solution to the Russian-Chechen conflict.

The referendum similarly showed the complete insolvency of the vast majority of officially registered socio-political movements and parties in the Chechen Republic. Completely dependent on [Russian government] financial sources, they were unable to influence political opinion in Chechnya. Only the Chechen Republic branch of "United Russia" [the pro-Putin political coalition] could operate freely. Notwithstanding its democratic slogans, United Russia is reminiscent of the Soviet Communist Party in its methods. . . . The representatives of United Russia actively and skillfully took advantage of administrative resources, the war, and the high illiteracy of the population. They promised peace, the rule of law, jobs, and material compensation in exchange for the population's active participation in the referendum.

Other social and political movements and parties, including MP Aslambek Aslakhonov's "The



Union of Chechen Rebirth," practically withdrew from participation in the referendum after officially supporting it. There was little activity from Chechen NGOs in the referendum process. Of course, Chechnya today has practically no real NGOs [and those that exist are either financed and controlled by Maskhadov's administration, by the Putin administration, or by Moscow's social and human rights organizations]. Both Maskhadov's administration and Moscow's human rights organizations, however, lost the information war to the Russian government over the referendum in Chechnya.

. . . There was no possibility to conduct an alternate referendum or to advocate a "no" vote to the referendum's three questions. When it became apparent that the referendum — and falsification of results — was inevitable, there was no opportunity to organize monitoring of the referendum results either. . . . According to the official results, about 60 percent of the population participated in the referendum, and 95 to 96 percent gave a positive answer to all three questions. In reality, no more than one-third of the population in Chechnya participated in the referendum, and this result was achieved in large part through constant pressure on Chechen residents from federal police and military forces.

In the end, the referendum had no major political affect on the situation in the Chechen Republic; nothing changed for the referendum's supporters or its opponents. According to the official results of the referendum, Chechnya became a legal subject of the Russian Federation. But there was no reflection of this in observance of the rights of its citizens. Just as before, Chechens lack elementary civil and human rights, both on the territory of the Republic and on Russian territory. The election campaign was most active not in Chechnya itself but in Moscow. Pre-election blocks were formed along with "shadow" minister cabinets. But no one can say for certain that the situation in Chechnya might not change at any moment given the unpredictability of Russia's leadership.

. . . The conduct and results of the referendum and the ongoing situation in the republic have finally erased people's hope in the possibility for positive changes in the near future. Migration from the republic has increased sharply, especially to European countries such as Belgium, Holland, and the Czech Republic.

### **No. 31, May 2003**

*Before the World's Eyes*  
*Grozny: May 2003*

The situation in Grozny and the entire republic remains tense and bloody. A series of terrorist acts, inhuman in its result, shook Chechnya. The terrorist act in Znamensk, supposedly directed again the regional department of the Federal Security Service, took the lives of more than fifty innocents, including women, children, and the elderly. This was the day for handing out pensions; it played an evil role in the tragedy, with many elderly people by the regional administrative building. Those who had a hand in this act remain unknown. Yet again, it is unexplained how a truck with two to three tons of explosives could pass through numerous road blocks. The explosion on May 14, 2003 near the town Iliskhan-yurt took twenty to thirty lives. The site of the explosion was sacred for Chechens and Ingushetians. The mass killing of innocent people in a revered place shows the savage behavior of those who started this war, whoever they may represent.

People's disappearances continue. Local "sweeps" that were supposed to put a stop to lawlessness have served to cause it. People are stopped and taken away by unidentified soldiers in camouflage uniforms and masks who take people to places unknown. In this way, thousands of Chechens have disappeared in the past two years. None of them were formally accused of anything and their whereabouts are currently unknown. At best, bodies are found in mass graves, usually bearing the signs of torture. Chechens in other regions of Russia, Moscow included, have met the same fate. Chechens are stopped for no reason; drugs and bullets are planted into their cars and huge bribes are taken for their release.

Lately, [Chechen] militia actions were reactivated. There were a number of attacks on military outposts and federal guard posts. Shootouts take place regularly in various regions of Grozny; the mine war continues along with terrorist acts against the representatives of local government. . . . Russian soldiers, meanwhile, often report about yet another victory over this or that rebel group of the Chechen Rebellion, and about the killing of famous field commanders. In reality, there have been no serious encounters between the federal forces and Chechen detachments and the Chechen militia remains a strong military force, with three to five thousand well armed and trained soldiers in the mountains. . . .

[Following the referendum, d]etachments of [the head of the temporary administration] Kadyrov and [interior minister] Yamadaev have taken on many functions of the federal forces. They act in the same ruthless manner toward civilians or anyone who disagrees with the current administration. Therefore, they are hated no less than the Russian soldiers. There is no actual reduction of Russian forces or check points, as was promised before the referendum. Russian soldiers simply move the guard posts wherever they wish and extort money from drivers. There is no real security benefit, which was proven yet again in the terrorist act in the town Znamensk. . . .

The governmental machine that was reactivated in 2002 became thoroughly corrupt in a short time. Officials demand money for any document from people who have lost their houses, apartments, belongings, and savings. The government archives were burned. Re-registration of documents for homes, apartments, passport changes, and so on is demanded from everyone. And this is under circumstances in which traveling throughout the republic is still difficult. All the time, people are lined up in front of government offices. People give officials their last money in order to get their documents. This author was denied re-registration of his passport because his own apartment was not re-registered during the new government. However, for \$20 this problem was fixed within ten minutes. A passport without residence registration (propiska) in Grozny is considered invalid, and being without such a document is risking not only his freedom, but his life as well.

Nighttime curfew is still in effect, meaning that Russian soldiers, including unpredictable snipers, fire without warning upon anyone standing in the streets during dark hours. Nearly every night, passers-by who are running late are killed or injured. Reconstruction in the city has been nearly stopped. The city still lies in ruins. . . . Although the city has been under the control of federal forces for nearly three years, people continue to live in inhuman conditions. There is a lack of electricity, water (hot or cold), and a functioning sewage system. Everywhere one sees the dark silhouettes of half-demolished building and mounds of trash. Sometimes it seems unreal that people can not only survive under such circumstances, but work, learn and laugh. Many homes still have mines within them; unexploded bombs, rockets and missiles hang from walls and ceilings of many apartments. People often live in half-

destroyed buildings, where a few apartments have been preserved. The ecological situation remains catastrophic from oil fires and destructive oil exploitation. The sanitary situation is equally bad.

The criminal situation in Grozny remains grave. Regardless of the huge amount of police and Russian soldiers, crime is flourishing throughout the city. Nearly every night murders are committed; groups of killers lurk through the sleeping city in search of victims. Sometimes crime is committed by the soldiers themselves, including theft and murder.

Medical services are unimproved during this time. As usual, hospitals do not contain the basic supplies or equipment and the sick are forced to pay both for treatment and medicines. There are many people in the city who suffer from very dangerous forms of chronic diseases. Many of them are in need of surgery. If, however, they lack the money to pay for an operation, they are forced to suffer a long and painful death. The same humanitarian organizations that worked in the city before continue working there: the Red Cross, the Danish Council of Refugees, the Czech organization People in Need, and Polish Humanitarian Action. But even all of them put together are unable to provide for the basic necessities of the population.

\* \* \*

***In the background of war, catastrophes, and political crises shaking today's world, the international community has lost interest in the Chechen problem. But the Chechen wound continues to bleed. The Chechen people need more than human condolences and humanitarian aid. They require the intervention of the international community in the issue of the Chechen crisis. There is a need to put the Chechen crisis on the international agenda by ruling governments. The world must know that we continue to be exterminated both physically and morally. And the responsibility for this is borne not only by Russian soldiers and Kadyrov's units, not just by the criminals fighting for Arabic money, but also by the entire civilized world before whose eyes and silent agreement we are being killed today.***

# WHO IS WHO: ACTIVITIES, PLANS, S.O.S.

*Editor's Introduction: The "Who is Who" section of the Centers for Pluralism Newsletter has, from its inception, offered organizations throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union a forum to publicize their activities, their plans, and their needs. In the previous twenty-seven issues it has included descriptions of more than 1,000 NGOs as well as dozens of Western donors and organizations implementing programs in the region. The "Who is Who" and "Who is Where" sections have been an important resource and together have comprised the broad Centers for Pluralism Network.*

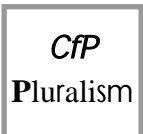
*Yet, not since the first issue published in March 1993, which listed the first 7 Centers for Pluralism and 5 partner organizations, has the Newsletter published a full listing of the NGOs that make up the Centers for Pluralism and immediate Partner organizations.*

*The Centers for Pluralism began in 1992 as an idea to provide key, emerging NGOs in the region with support in order to foster their own activities to build civil society and also to encourage their role as facilitator, coalition builder, and networker both within and across borders. Beginning first in Central and Eastern European countries, the Network quickly spread to other countries of former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia. Through semi-annual meetings, common projects, the Newsletter, training workshops, and seminars, the Centers for Pluralism became the largest, most extensive, and long-lasting network of NGOs in "the East" and the most successful in working across borders and sharing experiences of democratic movements. In addition to the Centers, though, there were many organizations who participated in CfP events and activities that did not wish to play the same type of central or facilitating role in their own countries. These we have called Centers for Pluralism partners.*

*Today, these include 21 Centers for Pluralism and 22 CfP Partner organizations in 22 countries and regions. This list does not include many who have participated recently in Centers for Pluralism programs; it also does not include others who have dropped out, closed, or worse, taken a road directly antithetical to the principles of the Centers for Pluralism. The list DOES include those who have had active, ongoing, or longstanding (over ten years) participation in the work of promoting the Centers for Pluralism, its programs, its values, and its commitment to spreading not just civil society but also democracy throughout the region. In the past, you have had to search through a dozen or so Newsletters in order to get current information on the CFPs and Partners. We believe it is useful to present them in full — for the first time.\**

## **Armenian National Committee of the Helsinki Citizen's Assembly (HCA)**

**Yerevan, Armenia**

 The Armenian National Committee of the Helsinki Citizen's Assembly (HCA) was established in 1992 as a national branch of the International HCA. It was registered in 1994 as a non-governmental, non-profit organization.

The Armenian National Committee of HCA has a network of local branches in the regions of Armenia, with a total membership

of about 400. It works closely with the other National Committees in the Caucasus, Turkey, Russia, and Ukraine as well as with many other international organizations to fulfill its goals, which are as follows:

- To assist in the creation of civil society, to support civic initiatives, and to develop a democratic infrastructure in Armenia;
- To promote awareness of human rights values through educational programs;
- To promote the public involvement in the peace process in conflict areas, particularly the Nagorno Karabakh issue;

\* We apologize to the many organizations that have sent in information to the previous coordinator of the Newsletter or to IDEE. For reasons of space, we are unable to include all of these and the CFPs. If we are able to continue publishing, we hope to contact you in the future.

- To widen public participation in the democratization process in Armenia, especially in areas outside the capital;

ANC/HCA is involved in several projects to further these goals. The organization coordinates citizens' participation programs to encourage the involvement of the public in civil society, such as the projects, "South Caucasus Women Leadership 2000," Young People's and Women's Role in the Development of an Open Society," and working as national coordinator of IDEE's regional program, "Networking Women in the Caucasus." In this last role as national coordinator, HCA actively plans and implements trans-border activities for the women of Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia and publishes a newsletter.

ANC/HCA is an active participant of the public peace process initiated by the Foundation for Global Community, which aims to bring people from Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Nagorno Karabakh together for open discussion, dialogue, and possible cooperation. HCA has also created and maintains a center for public education in the city of Charentsavan, which plays an important role in facilitating the integration of refugees into society.

## Association of IDP Women (AIDW)

### Tbilisi, Georgia

**CfP**  
**Pluralism**

The Association of IDP Women "Consent" is a non-governmental organization created in 1995 by a group of volunteers from the IDP (Internally Displaced Persons) community. Registered in April 1996, the Association unites internally displaced women as well as men who are interested in issues related to the IDP population.

The Association's mission is to create opportunities for IDP women and members of their families to enjoy equal participation in the social and political life of Georgia, to realize their human rights, and to improve the quality of life for themselves and their families. In order to fulfill this mission, the Association for IDP Women has formulated the following main objectives:

- To ensure equal rights for IDP women in social, economic, civil and health spheres;
- To raise awareness about the impor-

tance of reconciliation and women's participation in the reconciliation process;

- To support networks of women and help foster women leaders;
- To assist in the creation of healthy family and community conditions;
- To work with children in psycho-rehabilitation and reconciliation;
- To promote women's and children/youth dialogue across boundaries.

The association pursues its objectives through targeted activities in the areas of social and psychological rehabilitation, educational programs, counseling, peace-building, and micro-credit programs. In the first area, the association funds and organizes free psychological, medical and social assistance to IDPs in several locations in Georgia, and reaches hundreds of victims, some through community centers established in partnership with other regional NGOs. AIDPW also funds research on the impact of war on children and women.

The association's educational programs consist of training for IDP women, such as English and German courses, computer classes for IDP women and courses in alternative methods of conflict resolution for leaders within the IDP community. Youth programs include art and theater classes as well as training for children from conflict zones in peace, reconciliation and human rights.

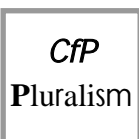
The Association for IDP Women provides counseling for the participation of IDPs in elections and general political participation. In the past, the association has provided legal assistance and psychological counseling for IDPs. The Association also organizes summer peace camps for Georgian, Abkhazian, and Ossetian children in Bulgaria, and has conducted training for children in civic education, conflict resolution, and peer mediation, as part of its peace-building program. In the last year, it organized a new second-stage program with the Crimean Teachers Council for older youth.

AIDW is an active member of the CfP Network, participating in study tours, sharing information, and helping coordinate joint programs. It is the Georgian partner for IDEE's regional program "Working Together — Networking Women in the Caucasus," which began in a series of training seminars for

women leaders from Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan held in Lekhani, Georgia and continued with cooperative projects across borders. Its cross-border Citizens' Forum in Batumi was a unique event, involving trainers and participants from all three countries to come together around the common problem of migration.

## Center for Democracy and Human Rights

### Podgorica, Montenegro



The Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) was founded in 1997 to promote democracy, human rights, economic reform and the development of civil society. It was established as a non-profit association of citizens with a mission to:

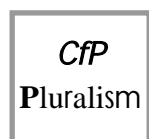
- Advance the idea of and spread information on the importance of a successful democratic transition
- Research, analyze and monitor the process of transition
- Influence, as much as possible, the transitional process in Montenegro and the rest of the former Yugoslavia
- Contribute to strengthening civil society and the democratization process as a whole

The Center for Democracy and Human Rights works as both an activist organization and think tank. It publishes semi-annual public opinion surveys, which are highly regarded and receive extensive press coverage as the most authoritative measurements of public sentiment in Montenegro. (CEDEM's election-day polling has confirmed the actual vote count within .01 percent of accuracy.) Its quarterly *Transitions* publication provides in-depth analysis on issues dealing with foreign policy, the independence question, human rights, and economic reform. CEDEM has also organized a number of conferences on European human rights norms.

In addition, CEDEM continues to play a role in fostering civil society development. As the coordinator of an NGO coalition, it has led efforts to improve provisions in the NGO law that were adopted by parliament. As coordinator of IDEE's Civic Bridges program in Montenegro, CEDEM organized two small grant competitions and provided nearly 50 small grants to emerging NGOs.

## Center for Development and Cooperation

### Tbilisi, Georgia



The Center for Development and Cooperation – Center for Pluralism (CDC-CfP) was established in 1996 as a non-profit think-tank and non-governmental organization dedicated to strengthening grassroots NGO activity and the Third Sector, protecting human and minority rights, promoting the values of democracy and civil society in Georgia, and fostering cooperation among NGOs in the South Caucasus and in Central and Eastern Europe.

The organization's mission is to:

- Conduct Caucasian Regional Studies and contribute to Caucasian cooperation;
- Research East-West and North-South relations;
- Deal with human and minority rights issues and conflict resolution;
- Participate in the development of cooperation with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and of the Black Sea region;
- Suggest practical recommendations, concepts, programs and other documents promoting development of the democratic state system, economics, politics, law and civil society;
- Contribute to public education on human rights, democracy, independent media, and civil society-related issues.

The organization promotes cooperation among NGOs in the Caucasus by actively participating in the Centers for Pluralism network. CDC's representatives have participated in CfP annual meetings since 1997 and in April 2000, CDC-CfP hosted the 15th annual meeting in Tbilisi. Starting in December 2000, the organization has also organized the Caucasus regional meetings of the CFP and other seminars attended by representatives of various regional NGOs.

CDC-CfP promotes the discussion of human rights and minority issues through its extensive publications. Its consistent contributions to STINA News Agency on this topic and on the general situation in Georgia have been a resource for independent media. It has translated several works into Georgian

addressing human rights, such as the OSCE's "Recommendations on National Minorities" and the book, "Monitoring Human Rights," which was originally issued by the Polish Helsinki Function of Human Rights.

CDC-CfP has been especially involved in supporting resolution of the Georgian-Abkhaz conflict. The organization participates in meetings which serve as dialogues between Abkhaz and Georgian NGOs, and it has held seminars on the freedoms and human rights of Georgian minorities and on national language policy. CDC-CfP's numerous publications have offered suggestions for resolution of the conflict and for dealing with the issue of internally displaced persons and have documented the discussions that take place at the organization's seminars. CDC-CfP is participating in the international project "Educational Kit for Georgian-Abkhaz Dialogue."

CDC-CfP has joined with other NGOs in the Democratic Coalition of NGOs for Fair Elections in Georgia to monitor elections in fall 2003. Representatives will continue to work on the concept of a settlement in Abkhazia as members of a working group which was created in January 2003. The organization has several publications and presentations in progress on conflict resolution, elections and strengthening civil society.

### **Center for Civic Initiatives**

#### **Prilep, Macedonia**

*CfP*  
Pluralism

The Center for Civic Initiatives facilitates the development of democracy and civic society in Macedonia and involves young people in education and action to promote positive changes in their communities and country.

CCI runs an NGO support center that builds cooperation among 80 NGOs in Prilep and the surrounding area and gives them access to equipment and training. Its Education for Human Rights and Tolerance Program brings together children and teenagers for computer, theater and debate programs aimed at removing stereotypes about minorities. An open mayor's office program promotes communication between local government, NGOs, and citizens.

CCI is one of the most well-known and recognized NGOs in Macedonia working towards a multiethnic and democratic society. It is involved in various regional initiatives promoting conflict resolution. Through the Centers for Pluralism program it has participated in several internship and study tour programs in Poland and other CEE countries and has developed common programs with CfPs in neighboring countries.

### **Center for Pluralism—Bulgaria**

#### **Sofia, Bulgaria**

*CfP*  
Pluralism

The Center for Pluralism was established as a civic organization in 1995, and carries out a number of civic education programs. Originally, the CfP—Bulgaria was part of the Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation. As the first Center for Pluralism established in December 1992, it carried out a broad range of civic, educational, and social programs, including a publishing center for independent media, a professional computer development program for NGO and other activists, a civic education program, an AIDS-awareness program, and one of the first centers for homeless Roma youth which also provided an initiative for school integration.

Since 1995, CfP—Bulgaria co-hosted the regional conference on postcommunism sponsored by IDEE, provided training for young activists, organized an ongoing election participation and education program called "Go To Vote," instituted a "Meet Your Parliamentarian" program, and participated in a number of regional efforts through the Centers for Pluralism Network for sharing Bulgaria's experience with other CEE countries, especially in Slovakia. Most recently, CfP—Bulgaria has organized a region-wide conference on PACE Resolution 1096 on issues related to opening secret police files. The event, the first regional examination of post-communist countries' handling of secret police files according to the principles of PACE Resolution 1096, was attended by 50 experts from more than ten countries. CfP—Bulgaria plans a "Go to Vote" project for the next elections in 2004.

## Civic Development International Center

### Tbilisi, Georgia



CDIC is a non-governmental, non-profit organization devoted to promoting the process of building and developing a civil society in Georgia. Registered in 1996, CDIC has no political or governmental affiliation. The activities of the CDIC support the growth of civic education and participation, the establishment of conditions for civic participation, and the fostering of a culture of strategic thinking about the professional and social environment of Georgia.

CDIC endeavors to promote the ideas of an open society and economic freedom and the realization in social and public institutions and consistently supports all social forces directed toward nation-building and the cultural integration of Georgia with the free world.

The main goals of the organization are to:

- Expand the concept of civic development;
- Research Third Sector problems;
- Research past and present conditions for the functioning of civil societies;
- Initiate dialogue between NGOs and local government;
- Support non-governmental, non-profit, and community-based organizations and foundations in civil society.

To accomplish these goals, CDIC is actively engaged in advocacy, lobbying, research, information collecting, publishing and training. In addition to ongoing research programs, CDIC has organized NGO and other "incubation projects" — providing support for a community health center, organizing training for NGO leaders on refugee and IDP issues, internet training for professional journalists, and a School for Democracy for civic and political leaders. In the last year, CDIC organized two CfP-funded programs to organize "democracy roundtables" in key regions outside the capital on such topics as democracy, elections, and ethnic conflict.

## Civic Initiatives



### Belgrade, Serbia

Civic Initiatives (CI) was founded in 1996 in Belgrade, Serbia, by

prominent NGO activists and intellectuals involved in the anti-war movement and non-nationalist democratic opposition since 1990. Analyzing the failure of other democratic movements and believing in the need to address issues raised by the wars in Yugoslavia, CI's founders focused on the value of creating a civic basis for democratic changes and by educating citizens about their rights, about democracy, and about the role of civil society.

From the beginning, Civic Initiatives' strategy was to build a stronger, more effective and potentially more sustainable NGO community by creating ties and networks across regional, national, ethnic, religious, gender, and social barriers. CI focuses its efforts on areas outside of Belgrade, to connect local groups to the capital. This effort helped to build the Izlaz 2000 (Exit 2000) coalition of more than 200 NGOs during the presidential and parliamentary elections of September 2000 and afterwards the national federation of NGOs FENS, which CI coordinates.

Civic Initiatives' has several highly successful ongoing programs, including the Democracy School, which has organized basic and advanced educational seminars for civic, trade union, and political activists as well as for journalists and local officials in dozens of towns and cities throughout Serbia. Taught by well known public figures and academics, topics include tolerance, minority rights, local governance, the role of civil society, among others.

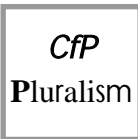
CI's NGO Resource Center provides expert advice, counseling, information, and technical resources as well as various facilities for assisting the development of the Third Sector in the region. TIM Tri, one of the region's premier training groups, offers training programs for NGOs in Serbia and elsewhere in former Yugoslavia with the aim of strengthening their knowledge, civic understanding, capacity, and sustainability.

Civic Initiatives also publishes *Mreza*, a monthly newsletter addressing issues of importance to the NGO community, including news, conferences, and funding opportunities. The organization also publishes various informational booklets on such topics as democratic political systems, trade unions, post-communist society, human rights and civil society.

In the next year, CI will continue its involvement in redesigning civic education for the schools, broadening its “Becoming a Citizens Program” as a model for high schools, continuing its “Town Hall” program, as well as maintaining the ongoing programs described above. It has also established a large number of regional contacts through the Centers for Pluralism Network, assisting counterparts in Azerbaijan, Belarus, and other countries. It hopes to continue to provide assistance to those NGO sectors in need.

## Civil Society Against Corruption

### Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan



Civil Society Against Corruption was established as a public association in May 2000 at the initiative of a number of prominent citizens and leaders of NGOs in Kyrgyzstan, including the leaders of the Center for Human Rights, the Chamber of Tax Consultants, the Legal Forum, the Public Community of People’s Social Protection, as well as the editor of the newspaper *Litsa*, among others. Tolekan Ismailova, founder and president of the Coalition for Democracy and Civil Society, became the Chairman of the Coordination Council on a voluntary basis. She later became CSAC’s executive director in August 2002.

CSAC is dedicated to promoting transparency and democratic norms and exposing corruption in public life, especially as one of the primary reasons for the lack of democratization and economic reform. In order to fully implement its program, CSAC has established partnerships with local NGOs, activists, and human rights organizations in all regions of Kyrgyzstan. Among its initiatives:

- CSAC distributed a press release in May 2000 detailing for the first time the findings of a report prepared by Transparency International as part of its corruption index, prompting national forums and discussions on the issue;

- Following the tragic events in Aksi [in which government forces killed and injured peaceful demonstrators], CSAC initiated the Forum of Kyrgyzstan Leaders “Dialogue for the Future” in the summer of 2002, which united more than 125 leaders from different

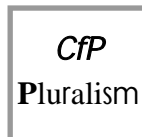
sectors of society for discussion on ways to foster Kyrgyzstan’s development;

- Following the referendum in February 2003, CSAS organized from March 1 to April 30 a program called “Bridges of Democracy after a Referendum Without Democracy.” Two public hearings were held on the topic “The Role of the Government and Peculiarities of the Majority System of Elections in Kyrgyzstan” in Dzhahal-Abad and Karakol in the Issy kul oblast. More than 500 activists took part in these events that also included leading political figures in the civic and democratic movement. Another forum on the theme “Democracy and Security: Conflict Resolution Using Peaceful Means — Ways of Cooperation” was also organized.

For the future, CSAC will continue to focus on the negative effects of the “referendum without democracy” on Kyrgyzstan’s development and will involve NGOs, civic activists, and others in achieving an open and public means of decision-making. Particular focus will be on strengthening networks of civic leaders and promoting involvement of citizens in upcoming decision making processes: local, parliamentary, and presidential elections. In addition, CSAC will launch a media program with the aim of promoting its activities.

## Crimean Teachers’ Council

### Bakhchisaray, Ukraine



Founded in 1994, the Crimean Teachers Council supports teachers and schools and promotes education in indigenous languages. It works with educators to enhance active teaching techniques through workshops and seminars, involves parents in the education process with teachers, and works with community members to support and promote active civic participation on local issues. Through its work, it has become one of the leading non-governmental organizations in the Crimean Tatar community.

Since 1998, the CTC has conducted regular “training of trainer” workshops to teach local activists how to organize Parent-Teacher Councils and also how to lead civic forums to address and resolve issues important to the community. The Teachers’ Council has hosted a number of interns from the CfP

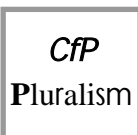


Network at its training workshops, including from Mongolia, Central Asia, the Caucasus, and Central and Eastern Europe. It also has hosted a peace camp for students from Georgia as part of an exchange with the IDP Association of Women.

The Crimean Teachers' Council is also active in networking activities and programs abroad. CTC Chairperson Dilara Setveliyeva has worked as a trainer with various IDEE projects, including the women's leadership programs in the Caucasus and Central Asia.

## D. Aliyeva Society for the Protection of Women's Rights

### Baku, Azerbaijan



The D. Aliyeva Society for the Protection of Women's Rights is a non-governmental, non-political, non-religious social organization founded in 1988 and registered in 1990 and is one of Azerbaijan's oldest independent organizations. The society has eight regional offices and approximately twenty thousand members and one thousand activists, among whom are teachers, lawyers, physicians, scientists, musicians, sociologists, and laborers. The aims of the organization are to: (1) protect the social and civil rights of women in Azerbaijan as a fundamental aspect of the country's establishment of democracy; (2) create conditions for women's participation in social and political life; and (3) conduct educational and humanitarian programs with relevance to women.

Among the Society's specific activities are:

- Assisting in legal cases having to do with women's rights and family members' rights;
- Participating in trials as public defenders;
- Informing government bodies of breaches of the Constitution and laws in regards to human and civil rights;
- Conducting seminars, conferences, and training workshops on women's issues;
- Publishing relevant information in Azerbaijan and abroad;
- Assisting in establishing new non-governmental organizations.

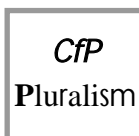
The Society has worked on numerous projects in pursuit of these objectives, including monitoring violations of women's rights, offer-

ing assistance to immigrant and/or refugee women, conducting educational seminars on the rights of women refugees and democratic society, and others. The Society continues to focus especially on educational programs, and has developed a traveling lecture-hall on women's rights, a newspaper on women's legal and educational issues, "Peace to Women," a joint project of physiological aid and rehabilitation for women refugees, among others.

The Society is the Azerbaijan coordinator of IDEE's "Networking Women in the Caucasus Program," coordinating participation in training programs and study tours, building a network of women NGO leaders, participating in multi-national training teams, organizing domestic and cross-border Citizens Forums, and co-editing the program's Caucasus-wide NGO newsletter. In this capacity, and as part of its original mission, the D. Aliyeva Society for the Protection of Women's Rights continues to play an important role in main streaming and integrating women NGO leaders and NGOs focusing on women's issues in the overall civic movement. As an active participant in the CfP Network, the Society has participated in numerous study tours and exchanges and provided assistance to numerous NGOs visiting Azerbaijan.

## Forum of Tuzla Citizens

### Tuzla, Bosnia and Hercegovina



The Forum of Tuzla Citizens was founded as a response to the need and determination to preserve Bosnia and Herzegovina as a whole, independent, and decentralized sovereign state within its historical and geopolitical borders, regulated by parliamentary and democratic principles and as recognized by the international community. The purpose behind this imperative aim is to guarantee that no part of Bosnia and Hercegovina's territory can be considered a separate national territory by any of its people, as well as to guarantee that nationalist tendencies do not re-emerge on its territory.

The Forum is a non-political association, where citizens gather on the basis of free will and personal choice. The Forum currently has over 15,000 members. The mission of

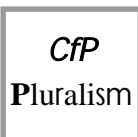
the Forum of Tuzla Citizens is to:

- Re-establish mutual trust motivated by humanism and strength of spirit;
- Return displaced persons and refugees to their ancient places of origin and return their property;
- Punish all war criminals;
- Develop patriotic feelings in the Bosnia-Herzegovina population based on positive cultural and ethnic experiences in the region;
- Support and actively participate in all constructive peaceful initiatives that are in accordance with the principles of The Forum;
- Respect human rights and freedoms that are in accordance with the Declaration of the Rights of Man; and
- Preserve multinational and multi-religious, material and spiritual heritage.

The Forum of Tuzla Citizens coordinates seminars, round tables and cultural events on topics of democratization, multi-culturalism, cross-border communication, human rights and conflict resolution. It publishes informational booklets on these issues. It advocates for a unitary BiH through different activities, monitors human rights abuses, and participates in regional initiatives and events. As a member of the Centers for Pluralism Network, the Forum hosted the 10th meeting of the Centers for Pluralism.

## Foundation for Pluralism

### Bucharest, Romania



The Foundation for Pluralism (FfP) is a non-partisan activist organization founded in March 1994 dedicated to promoting political pluralism, independent media and a market economy.

The core activity of FfP is the education and training of young political leaders. FfP is the only Romanian NGO to organize a systematic series of non-partisan workshops and seminars for young political leaders, reaching hundreds of new activists. The School for Young Political Leaders programs aim to offer better knowledge and understanding of political doctrines, space for political dialogue, and an opportunity to acquire skills for effective political action. It also focuses on the promotion of dialogue among political parties and the development of leadership skills. Many of

the participants go on to become members of Parliament, civil servants or representatives of public administration or political offices.

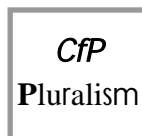
FfP has organized several regional Schools for Young Political Leaders in partnership with CfPs, including Democracy After Communism Foundation in Hungary and Civic Initiatives in Serbia. The Schools allow young leaders to exchange experiences and expose them to regional, non-partisan, and interactive learning.

Last year, the Foundation for Pluralism implemented a program entitled "Making Political Agendas into a Citizens' Agenda," which was geared toward young political leaders and focused on ethics and morals in politics and ways to pursue political agendas based on constituent needs. The Foundation also organized an internship program for four CfP members to learn more about how citizens can influence the political agenda.

FfP (formerly known as the Humanitas Foundation) is an original member of the Centers for Pluralism (CfP) network and hosted its 2nd and 15th meetings. The Foundation has established common projects with many CfPs in neighboring countries as well as in Romania and participated in training and exchange programs throughout the CEE/FSU region. It assisted the Center for Antiwar Action and later Civic Initiatives in coordinating training programs for young civic activists from Serbia. More recently, it organized a study tour for women NGO leaders from the Caucasus and Central Asia as a result of participation in IDEE's "Women's Networking" programs. FfP participated in establishing a partnership with the German Marshall Fund Fellowship Program for young political leaders and journalists. It is also the Romanian partner of the American Council for Young Political Leaders.

## Inam (Trust)

### Baku, Azerbaijan



Inam (meaning a "Trust" in Azeri) was established in 1992. It is an information, resource, and coordinating center for NGOs, journalists, and students and a promoter of domestic, regional, and transregional networking. The organization's principal mission is to strengthen the impact of

NGOs in Azerbaijan by organizing and maintaining a network of NGOs.

Inam organizes a wide array of education and training programs for NGO activists, young leaders, political party activists, trade unionists, and journalists. Topics range from the role of the Third Sector in a democratic society to free market economies as well as more practical subjects such as how to write a proposal and how to hold a meeting. Since 1993, Inam has organized more than 200 training events involving several thousands of participants. Inam's network of NGOs involves 300 representatives from more than 50 NGOs in Azerbaijan. Participants strengthen and expand this cooperative network by taking part in ongoing activities such as coordinating meetings, election observation, cooperative projects, information exchanges and the preparation of training and seminar programs.

In the spring of 2003, Inam helped found the SOS '03 Election League together with five other organizations with the aim of promoting free and fair elections in the country. The organization formulated suggestions for a revision of the country's electoral code in preparation for the fall 2003 presidential elections and has organized trainings and other events.

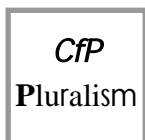
Inam has an ongoing publications program and publishes and distributes pamphlets on democratic theory, civil society, NGO management, human rights, and political, social, and economic issues. Since 1995, it has published several hundred pamphlets on these topics with total distribution in the tens of thousands. Inam published 8 issues of the Azeri-language *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* and currently publishes a successor publication called *Third Sector*. This journal addresses these issues as they pertain to Azerbaijan, and also includes the results of organizational monitoring of the media.

Inam's plans for the next year include: (1) active participation in elections through training seminars for election observers and commission members as well as through monitoring of the pre-election, election, and post-election periods; (2) continuing its "Mission of Women Leaders" program, involving organizing seminars and publishing a book on the topic; (3) creating a Web site for the network

of NGOs to serve as a common resource material for members and the public; (4) continuing to translate and publish articles and books on issues of democratization, law, and human rights.

## Jaan Tõnisson Institute (JTI)

### Tallinn, Estonia



The Jaan Tõnisson Institute (JTI) is a non-profit, non-governmental research and training center, founded in 1991. It was established in honor of Jaan Tõnisson, one of the primary founders of the independent Estonian state in 1918 and a promoter of democratic values in Estonian society.

The aim of JTI is to foster democratic development and the strengthening of civil society in Estonia. In the spirit of Tõnisson's legacy, the Institute works to cultivate a political and civic democratic culture in Estonia and to promote citizen participation in decision-making processes.

JTI began its work around the time Estonian independence was restored, organizing political and local government training programs as well as research and projects on relations between Estonia and Russia. One of its most important programs was reaching out to the Russian minority community with educational programs on the Estonian constitution and how to participate in local municipal councils.

JTI currently carries out research programs and organizes training seminars, courses, workshops and information services for teachers, politicians, governmental and local authorities and members of NGOs. JTI was instrumental in creating the Roundtable of Estonian Non-Profit Organizations, which began in 2001 with 428 members as a public and open form of cooperation for Estonian non-profit organizations and serves as a public lobby for third sector interests. JTI has also been active in the formation of the Foundation for National Agreement, which was signed in February 2003 by a wide range of Estonian unions, associations and non-governmental organizations to strengthen and develop Estonian society and economy and to promote long term plans for improving the Estonian state. JTI's director is its first chairman.

The Jaan Tonisson Institute was among the first participants in the Centers for Pluralism and hosted the 4th Meeting of the CfPs.

## **Karta/Ryazan Memorial Center**

### **Ryazan, Russian Federation**



Karta/Ryazan Memorial Center is a regional branch of the Memorial Society, established in 1989 by activists from the democracy movement in Russia. Karta supports the development of human rights, civil society, and the independent press.

In 1992, with encouragement from the Polish Karta Center, it established the Karta Independent Historical and Human Rights Journal. The journal covers the modern history of the Soviet and Eastern European regimes, Gulag cartography, testimonies of victims of repression, memoirs of dissidents and research and analysis conducted by historians and human rights activists from various regions of Russia.

Since 1995, the organization has been involved in various civic education projects and has supported many non-profit organizations. It carries out a number of human rights campaigns, including promotion of a law on alternative civil service, and protests against espionage accusations against scholars and journalists. Karta/Memorial is working to develop a human rights network to encourage NGO and human rights activists to defend colleagues facing persecution. It also maintains a branch office in the Saskovski region, which serves as a base for the Saskovo "Choice of Conscience" Human Rights Center.

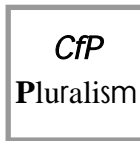
Karta/Memorial initiated the Interregional Human Rights Network, which includes organizations from more than 30 regions in Russia, and also maintains Human Rights Online, the network's internet site. This site provides comprehensive information on human rights, as well as computer and e-mail courses for activists, among other resources. Karta/Memorial also maintains its own Web site, as well as one especially devoted to the difficult situation in the North Caucasus region, entitled "War and Human Rights," which promotes halting the Chechen war and monitoring human rights abuses there. The Web site also provides daily updated Russian

language news, analysis of human rights violations in the region and a section in English.

Karta publishes the Russian-language version of the *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* (19 issues to date), which provides information on NGOs in the CEE/FSU region as well as practical knowledge on issues related to the Third Sector for civic activists.

## **Kosova Action for Civic Initiatives (KACI)**

### **Prishtina, Kosova**



The Kosova Action for Civic Initiatives (KACI), founded in May 1998 as a continuation of the Koha Educational Foundation, is a multifaceted NGO based in Prishtina, Kosova involved in research, advocacy, and the promotion of civil society.

KACI's primary goal is to increase understanding of Kosovar politics and international developments with regard to the question of Kosova through research, analysis, information distribution, and discussion. KACI is also an action council for civic initiatives, providing support for NGOs in the form of training, study visits, direct support, and other means. It also coordinates common programs and helps NGOs get in touch with their counterparts in other parts of the world.

KACI is involved in advocacy through information campaigns and publications. The organization's research focuses on developments in Kosovar society and politics. It undertakes scientific studies on the society's demographic and socio-economic status, researches developments in the areas of democratization, and public opinion on various issues. KACI's publications, such as its ongoing study of municipal councils, election participation, and public opinion, have been widely used by international and domestic institutions. KACI publishes not only reference works but also theoretical discussion in the quarterly magazine, *Kosova and Balkan Observer*, which addresses recent and long-term social, cultural and economic issues that affect Kosova and the Balkans in general.

KACI also engages in capacity building for local organizations to help them pursue their own programs over the long term. Its election and campaign monitoring programs have

been very successful in mobilizing citizens and in ensuring free and fair elections.

From its beginnings, KACI was involved in the Centers for Pluralism participating in CfP Meetings and taking part in a wide range of internships in Hungary, Poland, and other countries. It has coordinated with several CfP Partners in its training of election monitors and in training NGO leaders.

## LATTA

### Grozny, Chechnya

CfP  
Pluralism

LATTA, founded in 2002, is a civic, informational, educational, and advocacy non-governmental organization, which works to monitor, research, and disseminate information about the situation in Chechnya and to promote peaceful resolutions to the war.

LATTA's members are long-standing civic and democracy activists in Chechnya. They monitor the situation on the ground and gather information in order to produce and distribute the monthly *Dispatches from Chechnya*, an information bulletin begun in September 2000. *Dispatches from Chechnya* provides first-hand reports on the humanitarian and human rights crisis in Chechnya and the refugee camps as well as information on Russian media coverage of the Chechen war. *Dispatches* was first prepared in cooperation with Lam, but is now prepared solely by LATTA, and is written by correspondents reporting from Chechnya and the refugee camps. *Dispatches* is distributed in English by IDEE to a wide range of opinion and policy makers, as well as the CfP Network, and is posted on IDEE's Web site ([www.idee.org](http://www.idee.org)).

In addition to *Dispatches*, Latta puts out publications and organizes seminars and conferences aimed at building a consensus around a democratic and peaceful end to the war in Chechnya and at promoting civic and democratic solutions to the vast problems confronting war-torn Chechnya. Its seminars are among the few forums for different parts of the Chechen community to discuss solutions to the conflict together.

## Liga Pro Europa

### Tirgu Mures, Romania

CfP  
Pluralism

Liga Pro Europa (the Pro-Europe League) is an independent, non-profit association founded in 1989 by democratic activists from Tirgu Mures (Transylvania, Romania). As one of the first non-governmental organizations in post-communist Romania, the Liga Pro Europa developed a variety of programs and projects aimed at:

- Fostering democratic development;
- Promoting European integration;
- Enhancing the capacity of civil society for intercultural dialogue.

Liga has a membership of 200 in Tirgu Mures and an additional 400 supporters and volunteers active in cities around Romania. Liga Pro Europa is an active member of the Centers for Pluralism Network, participating in regional and Network-wide meetings, hosting and participating in study tours, and helping coordinate regional activities with the Foundation for Pluralism.

Liga Pro Europa's programs developed a special importance as a result of the politically instigated ethnic violence in Tirgu Mures in 1990. They aimed at fostering dialogue, bringing communities together, combating intolerance and ethnic hatred, overcoming differences, and preventing violence. Liga's educational and training activities provide participants with the opportunity to engage in intercultural dialogue, scientific study, and practical interaction. The organization maintains four permanent programs:

- The Intercultural Center, started in 1993, is Liga Pro Europa's longest running and most successful program. It provides hundreds of young people with intercultural education and training in political and civic leadership. The program also prepares them to provide transparent and accountable public administration and intercultural management in the multiethnic region of Transylvania. Among the Center's major programs are "The Intercultural Academy of Transylvania," "Week of Tolerance," "Intercultural Forum," and the "Romanian-Hungarian Summer University." The Center publishes a newsletter, *Newsletter Pro Europa*, and a journal, *Altera*. In the coming year, the Center will

begin a new program, the "Transylvania Summer University."

- The College of Democracy informs young students from the Tirgu Mures region about pluralist democracy and sustainable development at the community level. Programs include workshops, training courses, field visits, study tours, and the publication of essays written by participants. In 2003, the 9th class will graduate and the 10th session will commence.

- The Human Rights Office, founded in 1993, provides free counseling to persons whose rights have been violated, monitors human rights abuses by the government, and organizes training courses and roundtables for prosecutors, police officers and minority leaders in order to spread a culture of human rights in Romania. One of the Human Rights Office's priorities is to study and mediate the discriminatory treatment of the Roma through the "Roma Leaders' School," which educates Roma organizations on leadership and civic involvement.

- The Pluralism Program is focused on raising awareness of environmental issues, creating equal opportunities for women, promoting women in decision-making positions, NGO capacity development, and networking in the Tirgu Mures area.

## STINA Press Agency

### Split, Croatia



STINA Press Agency was begun in 1991 as an independent alternative to the dominant war and nationalist propaganda of the pro-government media. It maintains a regional network of journalists covering all developments of the Balkan war and post-war periods. Its articles have been used in independent press throughout the region and its reports have been featured on BBC, RFE/RL, Deutsche Welle, among other radio services. STINA also coordinates different projects supporting independent media in Croatia and neighboring countries.

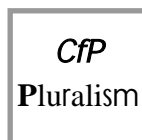
In 1994, STINA became the coordinator and publisher of the Network of Independent Journalists (NIJ), and in 1997 of its Weekly Service, an online and e-mail news service that distributes articles from a variety of independ-

ent journalists throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union to independent media both in and outside the region. The Network of Independent Journalists includes around sixty journalists in twenty-five countries who report on events, problems, and processes affecting the transition from communism in their countries and regions.

The NIJ service provides information and comparative analysis on politics, democratic and civic development, the economy, human rights, media freedom, social development, ethnic relations and conflicts, conflict resolution, among other topics. The NIJ plans to improve and upgrade its network of correspondents, with special attention given to the regions of Central Asia, the Caucasus and the Balkans. NIJ will focus on post-conflict conditions in these regions. NIJ will also start many smaller, more specialized projects for individual topics, in an attempt to secure additional financial support for the continual development of the broader program.

Approximately 250 media outlets, NGOs, international organizations, as well as research and educational organizations from 30 countries use the NIJ Weekly Service, which has published 321 issues to date (it was suspended for the summer of 2003), with a total of more than 1,300 articles and reports. It is estimated that articles from each issue are republished on average 5 to 10 times.

## Supolnasc Civic Society Center Minsk, Belarus



Supolnasc was established in Minsk in December 1995 to address Belarusian society's lack of development and continued apathy and to build and maintain ongoing pro-democracy coalitions of like-minded people with the aim of helping to build democratic structures, promote democratic values, and foster an open, pluralistic society in an independent Belarus.

Supolnasc has organized a broad range of activities to further its goals, including training workshops, assisting NGOs to form and organize, especially in the regions, developing regional and national networks, educational programs, publishing, and coalition building. Supolnasc continues to act as an

umbrella organization to a network of NGOs, and provides them with a place to meet, the means to cooperate, and coordination for training sessions. Supolnasc places particular emphasis on local democratic initiatives and the media.

Supolnasc was a leading force in the creation of the Belarus Association of Pro-Democratic NGOs, serving as the first coordinator of its assembly and working group, and in fostering regional NGO coordinating groups. It is also an active participant in the Belarus Association of NGO Resource Centers. In 2001, Supolnasc coordinated training and regional programs for the non-partisan Mobilization Campaign Vybiraai (Choose) for the presidential elections, and its chairman served as the overall coordinator for the campaign.

In the last year, Supolnasc has worked to maintain the coalition of active NGOs built during the Mobilization Campaign as well as to support efforts to foster change around the municipal elections. It continues to build an ongoing NGO training capacity, network NGOs around common programs, and to build a national network of civics educators and independent journalists.

Supolnasc, a Center for Pluralism from its inception, has been one of the Network's most active members, participating in various region-wide activities, offering solidarity and supporting activities of other CfPs, taking advantage of study tours and internships in neighboring countries, and welcoming assistance from CfPs for Belarus's democratic struggle. It hosted the 14th Meeting of the Centers for Pluralism.

# WHO IS WHO PARTNERS

## **Azerbaijan National Democracy Foundation (ANDF) — Baku, Azerbaijan**



The Azerbaijan National Democracy Foundation (ANDF) was formed in April 1997 as a non-governmental organization committed to the development of independent political organizations, the strengthening of civil society, and the improvement of the distribution of information about public affairs. The Foundation works to educate Azerbaijani society on the history and evolution of democratic values in Azerbaijan, to teach human rights and democratic principles, and to establish and develop ties among the democratic movements in the region. Additionally, the Foundation remains committed to discouraging the expansion of religious fundamentalism and fanaticism, and campaigns for democracy and human rights in Azerbaijan.

ANDF organizes seminars to educate the public on elections and on the general role of NGOs in the democratic process. ANDF has also worked in cooperation with regional and international organizations to conduct workshops on various topics, such as political institutions, ethics in government, and NGO administration. The Foundation has initiated discussion clubs outside of urban areas in Azerbaijan to stimulate cooperation and democratic development there. For example, in late 2002 and the first three months of 2003, ANDF held more than 12 public forums through a CfP-supported small grants program.

Since 1997, ANDF has published and distributed over 30 publications covering the formation of civil society, the state of democracy, and the development of democratic coalitions in Azerbaijan. The Foundation most recently published the Azerbaijan Democracy Monitor, which reports on all aspects of civil society development in Azerbaijan, including economic, political and social issues, and has been especially useful during election cam-

paigns. This publication was produced in Azeri, English and Russian language editions, and has recently been expanded to internet and e-mail versions to reach a broader audience. Contributors range from NGO activists to journalists to political party representatives.

ANDF will continue its publications, citizen's participation, and educational and seminar activities and it is continuing its activities in the area of promoting free and fair elections, helping to found the SOS '03 NGO coalition, promote public discussions in the regions, and organizing major conferences.

## **APADOR-CH — Bucharest, Romania**



APADOR-CH (the Association for the Defense of Human Rights in Romania-Helsinki Committee), established in 1990, is a non-governmental, non-profit organization that strives to change both legislation and social consciousness in the field of civil and human rights, especially in areas of individual freedoms, the right to privacy, fair trial, access to information, and on the rights of minorities.

APADOR-CH's strategy consists of monitoring and establishing a dialogue with authorities, by acting as a credible source of information for national and international non-governmental and governmental organizations.

The objectives of APADOR-CH are:

- To campaign for the modification of laws with direct impact on civil rights, such as the penal code, the criminal procedure code, the Law on National Security and the laws stemming from it, among others;
- To promote new legislation in the field of free access to information and the protection of personal data, the non-profit sector, protection of the rights of minorities — including ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities — the rights of prisoners, and persons in pre-trial detention;



- To provide assistance to victims of abuses perpetrated by police and by the penitentiary system, assessing objectively the cases and providing legal counseling and/or legal assistance in court

- To raise awareness of the general public on these issues

APADOR-CH accomplishes these goals by, among other activities: (1) providing written comments and suggestions to amend draft bills, especially by providing analysis on bringing Romanian legislation in conformity with European and international human rights conventions and standards; (2) conducting fact-finding missions and preparing reports on conditions of penitentiaries, police lock-ups, cases of torture or abuse, as well as attacks on minorities, (3) dissemination of these reports to proper authorities as well as to elected representatives and other interested parties, including NGOs and the media. Through its work and in coalition with other NGOs, APADOR-CH has had significant impact in the areas of public legislation and public opinion in many of these areas.

APADOR-CH is affiliated with the International Helsinki Federation in Vienna and participates in a wide number of international and European meetings and initiatives in the field of human and minority rights. APADOR-CH has worked in partnership with the Centers for Pluralism since its inception.

### **Association of Disabled Students — Belgrade, Serbia**



The Association of Disabled Students (ADS) is a non-governmental organization founded in 2000 to improve the position of young people and students with disabilities and to facilitate their integration into society. It is the first organization of its kind in Serbia and Montenegro. ADS has a growing network of partner organizations in Belgrade, Nis, Podgorica and Kragujevac, and has around 220 members.

ADS creates awareness of the challenges facing disabled people through media campaigns and publications, including its quarterly bulletin, *Bush*, and actively pursues the improvement of conditions for disabled young people by proposing legal changes and working with university and education officials,

local authorities, and social institutions to create facilities and opportunities for disabled people to break out of their isolation. ADS also organizes workshops and conferences to coordinate cooperation among possible partner organizations and provides psychological and health counseling to disabled young people. It cooperates extensively with other organizations, including Students' Union of Serbia and Volunteer Center Belgrade.

The ADS has ambitious plans for organizing educational outreach centers for disabled youth in order to provide them skills (computer, language, etc.) to obtain employment; providing technical devices to disabled to give them greater opportunity for education and employment; lobbying for greater access and accommodations for the disabled in general, especially at the university; offering psychosocial help to disabled youth; and organizing cultural events that give disabled youth a chance to be part of the student scene. Finally, ADS has established a network of organizations of disabled, concentrating on youth, in the Balkans, hoping that through greater cooperation there can be more progress made for the disabled in the region. It is looking for contacts, ideas, and outreach to similar organizations throughout the region, including former Soviet Union.

### **Center for Citizenship Education — Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**



The Center for Citizenship Education (CCE) is a non-profit, independent NGO established to make a contribution to the promotion of a democratic and civil society in Mongolia.

CCE was founded in 1992 under the name "Central Asian Development Foundation," which changed into the current name in 1996. The Center has been implementing its project, "Education for Democracy" since 1993.

The Center for Citizenship Education's goals are to contribute to the creation of conditions that will enable citizens of Mongolia to associate freely and actively participate in social, state and government affairs; to promote democratic values; and to enhance teachers' knowledge of democracy and to have them learn new teaching methodologies and techniques.

In pursuit of this goal, CCE has undertaken a variety of effective activities:

- In support of NGOs, CCE promotes new laws on NGOs, and give them professional consultation through seminars and training;
- Publish books and other materials for use of the public, NGO staff, and volunteers
- Set up an NGO clearinghouse which provides central and local NGOs with information regarding Mongolian and foreign NGOs;
- Facilitate secondary school social science teachers' learning of new methodologies and techniques of teaching democracy in classrooms by coordinating programs, with the purpose of helping the Mongolian education system meet the demands of current conditions;
- Write, translate and publish textbooks, pamphlets, and reading books on the subjects of democracy, human rights, jurisprudence, and economics for use by teachers and students of all levels.

### **Center of Information and Documentation of Crimean Tatars — Kyiv, Ukraine**



The Center of Information and Documentation of Crimean Tatars (CIDCT) is a non-governmental, non-commercial organization founded in 2000. The primary task of CIDCT is to develop and disseminate information on:

- the history and modern development of Crimea and the Crimean Tatar people;
- the problems connected with their return to their historic homeland after decades of forced deportation; and
- the restoration of the Crimean Tatar people's political, social, economic and cultural rights within independent Ukraine.

CIDCT publishes the informational journal *Krimski Studii* (Crimean Studies) in English and in Ukrainian, published six times per year. This journal is distributed free of charge to members of the Ukrainian Parliament, ministries and departments of the government (especially the humanitarian offices), libraries of leading high schools of Kyiv and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, the parliament and Council of Ministers of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, foreign

embassies, and missions of international organizations and NGOs. CIDCT also monitors the Ukrainian mass media on issues related to Crimea and Crimean Tatars. All materials are organized and published in an electronic bulletin, *Crimea Mirrored in Ukrainian Mass Media*, distributed every ten days.

CIDCT conducts research on legal norms and mechanisms related to the situation of Crimean Tatars that can then be used to create legislative initiatives. CIDCT also conducts seminars, round tables and conferences on human rights, national minorities and indigenous peoples' rights. CIDCT opened its own Web site <http://www.cidct.org.ua>, which includes all issues of the informational bulletin *Krimski studii*. In the near future, CIDCT plans to create an electronic library, which will contain the normative legal documents of governmental bodies on the topics of the development of Ukraine and the return and resettlement of the Crimean Tatar people, including the work of both Ukrainian and foreign researchers on Crimean Tatars, Karaites and Krimchaks.

Refat Chubarov, member of the Ukrainian Parliament and the deputy chairman of Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people, is CIDCT's president and Ayder Ibragimov is executive director. CIDCT strives to extend its circle of partners to increase mutual exchange of experiences and to stimulate cooperation in the realization of projects aimed at building civil society.

### **Center for Political Studies "Democrat" (CPSD) — Baku, Azerbaijan**



The Center for Political Studies "Democrat" (CPSD), established in 1999, is a non-governmental organization dedicated to the promotion and protection of democratic values and ideas and disseminating information about Azerbaijan's democratic movement.

In its four years of existence, CPSD has successfully carried out a number of projects, including the publication of two books and six bulletins and brochures on various subjects related to democratic development in Azerbaijan, including a brochure "Public Relations" and the Azeri translation of the

book "The Second Wave of Reforms in Poland." It published eight issues of an analytical-informational bulletin called "Elections 2000" and starting in 2001 the Bulletin of the Democratic Congress.

Another successful project of CPRD was the establishment of a Hot Line to help protect citizens' electoral rights. During the 2000 parliamentary elections, CPRD's Hot Line became a focal point to collect information on the country-wide cases of violation of election procedures. This project enabled citizens to use Hot Line to quickly report about procedural violations during elections and get legislative advice at no charge. These findings were used to prepare ten comprehensive reports in English and Azeri, which were then publicized locally and internationally. In addition, the Hot Line was used to provide informational support and free legal consultations to the hundreds of citizens. During the August 24, 2002 referendum on constitutional amendments, CPRD set up another Hot Line to help protect voters' rights and prepared and distributed a detailed report on the referendum results in Azerbaijan and abroad.

CPRD helped form and is an active participant in the SOS '03 Election League to help ensure free and fair elections for the 2003 presidential elections and CPRD's director was appointed the SOS '03 coordinator.

### **Democracy Education Center — Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia**



The Democracy Education Center (DEC) is a Mongolian non-governmental, non-profit, non-partisan organization aimed at strengthening civil society through education, promotion of democracy, and support of active citizenship. The mission of the DEC is carried out through two programs: a democracy education program and an NGO support services program.

The DEC started the NGO Support Center project under the auspices of the Asia Foundation. After the NGO law was passed in 1997, the DEC organized a series of workshops, seminars, and NGO networking meetings for Mongolian NGO leaders and personnel throughout the country. In the past years, the DEC has delivered many services to assist Mongolian NGOs by providing information, counseling, and assistance with

resource materials development and its dissemination.

The DEC served as a facilitator and organizer of the "Financial Sustainability of Local NGOs of Mongolia" seminar, initiated and co-sponsored by the Asia Foundation and Peace Winds Japan, with the support of the Grass Roots Development Programme of the Japanese government, which took place in September, 2000 in Ulaanbaatar. As a follow-up activity, the DEC organized a series of regional multi-stakeholder dialogues on NGO capacity-building throughout the country in late 2000.

With support from IDEE, the DEC has recently initiated the publication of a CfP-model *Newsletter* in Mongolian to report on the activities of NGOs in Mongolia, and to provide NGOs with information on contacts abroad, grant opportunities, internships, training, and articles devoted to the current problems and successes of the NGO sector in Mongolia as well as in other countries.

### **Directorio 5—Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Directorate — Miami, USA**



Directorio Cubano Revolucionario Directoria was formed in September 1990 by 200 young Cuban and Cuban-American delegates dedicated to promoting democracy in Cuba. This organization continues the legacy of a movement started in Cuba in the late 1920s and kept alive by pro-democracy Cuban youth in successive "Directorios." The Directorio formed in 1990 became the fifth.

Directorio 5 immediately took to the task of organizing young Cubans and creating an avenue for their active participation in issues that affect the Cuban nation. The organization's mission is:

- To rescue the Cuban national culture by fostering the identification of new generations of Cubans and Cuban-Americans with the Cuban nation;
- To promote freedom and democracy in Cuba in the face of the current dictatorship;
- To involve Cuban youth, inside and outside of Cuba, in the process of eliminating the Castro dictatorship and establishing a new system of democratic government in Cuba.

The Directorio favors non-violent action to weaken the Cuban government from within, creating international support to pressure the Cuban government from without, and uniting those opposing the government inside the island with those outside in order to create an effective force for change. To achieve these goals, the Directorio has pursued numerous avenues including educational lectures, Cuban youth retreats, international campaigns in Latin America and Europe, radio broadcasts to Cuba, grass roots protests, and aiding the Cuban internal opposition.

The Directorio has continued to support the internal opposition movement and participates, together with other exile organizations, in a coalition of support called Concilio Cubano. Concilio Cubano is a project launched inside Cuba to unite the opposition and independent organizations under a single front. The Directorio's "Agreement for Democracy" brought together Cuban, Cuban American, Latin American, and other organizations in a common statement supporting the goals of the Concilio.

The Directorio has launched Operacion Boitel, a campaign aimed at bringing the truth about Cuba to Latin America, especially to the youth. Through this campaign, the Directorio has held seminars on Cuba in the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Chile and Mexico and created a coalition of Latin American Committees of Solidarity with Democracy in Cuba.

Today, the Directorio is seeking to expand its activities in all areas, from educating a new generation of Cubans about their identity and role in the struggle, to creating stronger ties with the internal opposition, to expanding Operacion Boitel to other countries in Latin-America and the world. One of its most important initiatives in the last several years was its participation in the Centers for Pluralism Meetings and organizing numerous campaigns with Eastern European democratic leaders in the Czech Republic, Hungary, Estonia, Poland, Romania, and Russia on behalf of Cuban political prisoners and dissidents. A CfP initiative coordinated by Apador-CH's Gabriel Andreescu established the Pedro Luis Boitel Award awarded annually for a Cuban democracy activist. Funds were collected exclusively from among Eastern European NGOs.

## **Euroregional Center for Democracy - Timisoara, Romania**



The Euroregional Center for Democracy (CED) is a non-governmental and non-profit organization founded in 2001 by the Open Society Foundation Romania to promote democracy and stability in Central and Southeastern Europe. Its goals are:

- \* To build and consolidate democracy by providing innovative ongoing and long-term opportunities for communication through interactive seminars, workshops, panels, in order to help democratic institutions;

- \* To promote partnership between regional, national and local non-governmental organizations and institutions and help them develop regional projects, as well as undertake joint efforts;

- \* To strengthen the institutional capacity of the NGO community through programs that ensure the development of available human resources, as well as of the organizational, institutional and legal framework in order to facilitate the elaboration of long-term strategies for viability and sustainability;

- \* To raise regional community awareness of common transition-related issues and of the relationship between diversity and democracy by initiating debates on contentious issues in order to overcome prejudices, stereotypes and isolation.

The Euroregional Center for Democracy has organized three annual Regional NGO Fairs, which give civil society representatives from South Eastern Europe the chance to network, share best practices, and discover new areas of cooperation or activity. It organizes training, education for democracy, academic, and other programs related to the region. The Euroregional Center for Democracy is a member of the Soros Open Network, which connects Romanian independent organizations whose common aim is to promote open society values.

## **Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation — Sofia, Bulgaria**



The Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation (FDBF) is a private and fully independent non-profit organization. Founded on June

14, 1991 by Yvonne and Dimitry Panitza, its Chairman, the Foundation aims to facilitate the process of democratization of Bulgarian society, based on pluralism, free press, free markets, tolerance, an educated youth, and open dialogue.

The Foundation's activities include the establishment of two centers to meet the physical, emotional and educational needs of Sofia's street children and youth; the creation of the first Outward Bound Program in Eastern Europe; civic education programs; and an annual excellence-in-journalism prize, aimed at promoting ethical professional standards in Bulgarian journalism. The Foundation also supports the publication of books that could not otherwise reach the Bulgarian reader.

More recently, the FDBF has become involved with the prevention of drug use and abuse among young people of Bulgaria through lectures in schools and through the dissemination of a guide for parents and teachers, aimed at raising awareness and knowledge on the problem among them.

Since 2001, the Foundation has been implementing, together with the Dutch NGO East West Parliamentary Practice Project, a three-year project to help parliamentarians find mechanisms for gaining community members support for new legislation and to address ways of increasing citizens' involvement in the lawmaking process.

Another initiative of the Foundation is the Bulgarian School of Politics, begun in 2002, which is designed to encourage the creation of a professional political community that will adopt and implement a new democratic model of government. The young politicians participating in the School's seminars acquire new leadership skills and democratic practices of decision-making in an environment of pluralism and tolerance. Participation of politicians with different ideological, ethnic and religious background ensures the formation of a new type of political and social debate pertinent to Bulgaria's sustainable democratic development.

The FDBH was the original home of the first Center for Pluralism and a number of ongoing programs began with the support of the CfP program. FDBH remains an active participant in CfP meetings and initiatives.

## Foundation for Defense of Human Rights — Warsaw, Poland



The Foundation for Defense of Human Rights was established in 1998 at the initiative of Senator Zbigniew Romaszewski and Zofia Romaszewska with the specific aim to organize the Third International Conference on Human Rights held in Warsaw, Poland. The International Conference was first organized by the Romaszewskis in 1988 in Nowa Huta under the umbrella of Solidarity's Lawfulness Commission. It gathered for the first time — before the fall of the Berlin Wall — human rights and democracy advocates from throughout the Warsaw Bloc. The second International Conference was organized in 1991 in Leningrad (when conditions made it impossible to hold in Vilnius). The Third International Conference on Human Rights highlighted the continuing human rights crises in countries like Azerbaijan, Cuba, and China, as well as the terrible consequences of Russia's first war in Chechnya.

The FDHR's further mission is to promote human rights and to monitor their observance in countries undergoing transition from communist totalitarianism, such as Poland, Belarus, and Ukraine, as well as in countries where communist regimes remain in power or where the transition from communism has meant the perpetuation of dictatorial rule by former communist or KGB leaders. The Foundation also believes it is very important to share the experiences of the successful fight against the totalitarian systems over the last twenty years with people who are still struggling.

In 2001, following successive trips to Cuba, the FDHR organized a Solidarity poster exhibition throughout the island. The poster exhibition and accompanying brochure described the history of the Solidarity movement struggle of the Polish nation against communism.

## GONG — Citizens' United to Monitor Elections — Zagreb, Croatia



GONG is a non-partisan citizens' organization founded in 1997 to encourage citizens to participate actively in political processes. It is a non-profit organization, reliant upon support and donations from many generous donors

from the Croatian and international community.

GONG is involved in several important activities:

- Conducting non-partisan monitoring of election processes;
- Educating citizens about their rights and duties;
- Encouraging mutual communication between citizens and their elected representatives;
- Promoting transparency of work within public services;
- Managing public advocacy campaigns; and
- Encouraging and helping citizens in self-organizing initiatives.

GONG pursues several programs, including its Election Program, Parliament Program and International Relations Program. Programs are divided into several projects. Its Election Program includes: election monitoring, civic education, the "I Vote (Choose) for the First Time" project, and "Election Package." The Parliament Program includes: "Citizens' Hour," "Open Parliament," an internship program, and legal initiatives. The International Relations program includes trainings and consultations, election monitoring abroad, and international exchanges. Accurate information about all GONG projects and activities can be found at [www.gong.hr](http://www.gong.hr) in both Croatian and English.

GONG has participated in CfP meetings and assisted several CfPs and partners in election monitoring efforts, especially in Kosovo.

### **Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights — Warsaw, Poland**



The Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights, located in Warsaw, Poland, was established in 1989. Its emergence was preceded by seven years of work by the Helsinki Committee in Poland, which had operated underground since 1982. In 1989, members decided to establish an independent institute for education, research on human rights, and public interest actions.

The Foundation's six-month postgraduate Human Rights School, established in 1991, now has a total of over 500 graduates from

Central and Eastern Europe, the Caucasus, Central Asia, and the West, who continue to use their acquired knowledge in their individual communities. The school's courses are offered in a variety of forms: two-week lectures, workshops within the Summer and Winter Schools on Human Rights, as well as seminars of at least one week, held in Poland or abroad. The Foundation's main focus is to train activists from non-governmental organizations, but the School also offers seminars for Polish and foreign judges, ombudsmen's offices, etc.

The Helsinki Foundation gives professional counseling on matters related to violations of personal and political rights. Experts at the Foundation are especially helpful in assisting those seeking refugee status and residence permits in Poland.

The Foundation is also involved in implementing education programs for the benefit of NGOs and state institutions such as police departments, prisons, frontier guards, etc. Several training courses have been organized by the Foundation have been very successful, attracting attendees from several dozen national NGOs and over 100 foreign organizations.

Based on the cooperation of the over 200 volunteers the Helsinki Foundation has trained, the Foundation monitors human rights observance on a national basis, and organizes public actions on behalf of those rights. The Foundation has implemented several joint programs and activities together with international organizations, organizations in other countries such as national Helsinki Committees, the OSCE, as well as with domestic partners.

The Helsinki Foundation was an original "partner" of the Centers for Pluralism, participating in its Meetings and responding to requests for training and participation in the Human Rights School, hosting interns, and providing information.

### **Institute for Regional Studies — Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan**



The Institute for Regional Studies (previously the Kyrgyz Peace Research Center) is a non-governmental organization founded in Kyrgyzstan in November 1994. The Institute

is committed to supporting democratic processes in Central Asia.

The Institute carries out research, organizes seminars and conferences, and publishes articles and books. In order to provide a mechanism for effective changes in society, training programs involving the residents of the Kyrgyz Republic are conducted on issues of human rights, citizenship, and conflict prevention and resolution. Furthermore, the Institute provides Kyrgyz citizens with broad access to information, especially on democracy, previously difficult to acquire in Central Asia. The Institute encourages citizens to participate in public life, enhance stability and develop civil society in the region. The Institute also seeks to maintain inter-ethnic and religious peace by conducting research and making recommendations to decision-makers.

The Institute's activities include:

- Program on Sustainable Development in Central Asia: The Institute organizes round table discussions, conferences and seminars on pertinent issues of regional development, such as inter-ethnic relation and the prevention of conflict. These meetings bring together academics, experts, policy-makers, community leaders and NGO representatives to discuss the regional situation from a variety of perspectives.

- Civic Education and Training Program: This program seeks to strengthen civil society and to influence positive changes in society. The program involved the training of community leaders, NGO activists, and secondary school teachers to support, cultivate and further develop citizens' democratic skills. Publications on these topics are a large part of this program as well.

- Civic Education and Human Rights: Each year, the Institute carries out 10-day winter schools for high school teachers, which have been conducted in partnership with the Kyrgyz Institute for Education since 1998.

- Gender Studies Unit: This part of the Institute works with issues of gender equality in society and conducts research and organizes seminars on various relevant topics

The Institute also maintains a rapidly expanding Resource Center with literature on democracy, conflict prevention and resolution, civic education, and political and social development in Central Asia.

## Institute of Statehood and Democracy — Kyiv, Ukraine



The Institute of Statehood and Democracy, founded in the early 1990s as an initiative by the Popular Movement of Ukraine "Rukh," is a non-governmental, non-partisan research and educational institute, whose principal aims are:

- To advance the idea of Ukrainian statehood;
- To assist in the development of democratic values, the building of a law-based society, and the formulation of an independent national policy.

The Institute's main initiative has been to establish and run a program of study in politics and governance in Ukraine in order to promote the education and skills of Ukraine's political leaders. The Institute is also working to improve the results of democratic candidates and parties during elections in Ukraine.

The Institute regularly conducts seminars, conferences, and symposia and holds training courses for civic and political activists. These activists are chosen from all social strata from among those who have demonstrated a commitment to civic and political activism. The Institute engages all democratic activists and focuses its activity on Ukraine's eastern and southern regions.

The Institute of Statehood and Democracy also provides in-depth analysis of draft legislation and distributes analytical briefs to parliament members in order to encourage alternative legislation. The Institute currently provides legislative support to the largest democratic faction in Ukraine's parliament, "Nasha Ukraina" (Our Ukraine). The organization regularly publishes books and informational brochures and an electronic bulletin, "The Rukh Insider." The Institute is also responsible for translating and publishing the Ukrainian-language *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter*, which is geared towards Ukrainian NGOs, and for publishing the latest issue of the main English-language *Centers for Pluralism Newsletter* and the CfP Tenth Anniversary publication.

In addition, the Institute is working to form a coalition of civic organizations to support democratic change during the next elections due in 2004.

## Lam — Grozny, Chechnya



Lam (meaning “mountain” in Chechen) was founded in 1996 to preserve Chechnya’s intellectual and cultural heritage and promote education and human values in society. Since 1999, it has worked to find a peaceful solution to the Russian war against Chechnya and to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees, including advising international relief organizations on how best to deliver humanitarian aid.

Before the current war, Lam focused on preserving Chechnya’s intellectual and cultural heritage. It produced and distributed recordings of musical, theatrical, and dance programs, published books on cultural topics, and organized regular meetings of intellectuals on cultural, legal and human rights topics.

Originally based in Grozny, Lam has had to organize many of its activities out of Nazran and out of the Sakharov Museum in Moscow since the second war began. Lam has disseminated information about the crisis and about Russian war crimes, carried out democratic education programs in schools and refugee camps, and organized conferences and seminars drawing together Chechens from across the political spectrum. Originally, Lam produced Dispatches from Chechnya (now prepared by a separate organization Latta). In its information dissemination efforts, Lam works closely with the Andrei Sakharov Museum in Moscow and IDEE.

Lam has also organized several major conferences bringing together Chechen and other representatives in forums to find a way out of the crisis and an end to the war. Lam’s representatives have also brought its message of the necessity for a democratic Chechnya to Europe and North America. In the spring of 2000 Lam became a Chechen Center for Pluralism and is currently a partner organization.

## Lion Society — Lviv, Ukraine



The Lion Society was founded in 1987 and officially registered in 1989 — one of the first non-governmental organizations in Soviet Ukraine and among the oldest in independent Ukraine. During its first years, the main goal of the organization was the development of

Ukrainian independence through the promotion of youth activism in such areas as politics, culture, education, and ecology. In 1989, the Lion Society established the first independent newspaper in Ukraine — Postup (“Progress”). In the first democratic elections, two members of the Lion Society were elected to the Ukrainian Parliament and a number of other organization members were elected to local administrative posts.

The Lion Society’s mission is to support democratic initiatives in Ukraine and in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and to preserve and promote the cultural-historical heritage of Ukraine as an important part of establishing a democratic independent Ukraine. To accomplish these goals, the organization engages in education, ecology, regional studies, publishing, and consultative activities. The Lion Society also currently maintains the West-Ukrainian Resource Center (WURC), which supports NGOs in the region.

One of the main activities of the Lion Society is its work with NGOs, educational institutions, and local administrations through seminars, training sessions, publication of instructional literature, and conducting ecological and culture-related activities. The Lion Society is part of several training networks in Ukraine and Central and Eastern Europe.

The “Dniester” campaign, which the Lion Society has organized since 1988, is a series of expeditions into various regions to Western Ukraine for the purpose of researching the state of well-known and lesser-known architectural and historical memorials, amassing collections of folkloric materials, recording local customs, ceremonies and medicinal practices of the peoples of the Dniester watershed. Research is also conducted on flora and fauna in the region. The findings of these expeditions are well reported in books and articles. This initiative is now a three-year joint German-Ukrainian project involving the monitoring of the Dniester for environmental damage.

The Lion Society’s current projects include “Support for Democratic Initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe,” which develops cooperation among NGOs and local governmental administrations; intensifying the work of NGOs and student self-government and con-



ducting research on the Third Sector; among other activities. The Lion Society is also pursuing research and programs for secondary students and adults on the topics of "Historiography and Regional Studies," along with an essay competition on the topic of Lviv and Ukrainian history. The Society's program, "Cultural Studies and Ecology," is carried out in connection with the annual "Dniester" campaign in Lviv and other districts, which emphasizes the interconnectedness of the natural and cultural world.

The Lion Society hosted the 17th Meeting of the Centers for Pluralism in Lviv in April 2002 and is IDEE's initiating and partner organization for the program "Tourism and Community Development in Ukraine," which is building local Citizen Tourism Committees in an effort to promote public-private partnerships to build communities through tourism based on cultural heritage, history, and the environment.

### **PRIMA – Moscow, Russia**



The Moscow Human Rights News Agency PRIMA distributes news relating to human rights conditions in Russia, the former Soviet Union, and other parts of the world. The PRIMA Agency was founded in February 2000 as the successor to the Express-Chronicle human rights newspaper, which had been published in Moscow since 1987.

PRIMA receives information from its own network of correspondents throughout Russia, Belarus, and the other republics of the former Soviet Union as well as reports from different correspondents, cooperating organizations, and individuals on political events and human rights in Cuba, China, Vietnam, Myanmar, Laos, Iraq, Iran, Nigeria, among many others. Since 2000, PRIMA has published daily news reports with various items from different countries together with longer news reports and analyses on key events. PRIMA focuses on issues that are not in the general press: forced organ transplantation and mass executions of religious believers in China; the widespread repression of the highland Montagnards in Vietnam; the ongoing war against the Chechen people; and the ongoing political use of psychiatry around the world. PRIMA's reporting on the

dissident movement in Cuba has been cited by many observers as the best in the field.

Current news items (as well as an archives) can be found on PRIMA's Web site ([www.prima-news.ru](http://www.prima-news.ru)) or can be E-mailed on a subscription basis to mass media outlets both domestically and internationally.

### **Support Center for Democratic Elections — Baku, Azerbaijan**



The Support Center for Democratic Elections (SCDE) is a non-profit, non-governmental organization established in 1997 by a group of political scientists, sociologists, lawyers, and election experts. The main goal of the Center is to promote free, fair, and democratic elections, and to ensure a system of democracy in Azerbaijan.

To accomplish these goals, the Center:

- studies and advocates the values and practices of democracy;
- promotes free and fair elections;
- analyzes the legislative system in Azerbaijan and makes proposals regarding reforms in the legal system, including legislative acts; and
- assists citizens to increase their level of activity in democratic processes.

SCDE is involved in organizing seminars on democracy and democratic institutions, produces publications, organizes election monitoring, and organizes and participates in round tables of political and NGO leaders.

In carrying out its activities, SCDE works with 12 political parties, but has affiliation with none of them and maintains a non-partisan stance. SCDE works extensively in cooperation with other international and domestic organizations. In the recent past, the organization has printed brochures on democratic institutions with Inam, held seminars on elections and local administration with the support of the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, participated in arranging and transmitting educational programs on elections on Space TV with the support of the U.S. Public Affairs Bureau, and carried out programs to mobilize voters with the assistance of IDEE, among other activities. For the current elections, SCDE is also working with the election coalition SOS '03.

## Student Union of Serbia — Belgrade, Serbia



The Student Union of Serbia was founded in 1993 at the Economics Faculty of Belgrade University with the aim of promoting democratic values at the university, represent student interests, and opposing the anti-democratic regime of Slobodan Milosovic. Despite ongoing pressure and repression, SUS expanded to all five university centers and was at the center of the democratic protests of 1993, 1996-97, and 2000 and organized the Anti-War Campaign to oppose Milosevic's police and military brutalities in Kosovo leading up to the war. In the 2000 elections, SUS was an active participant of the Izlaz 2000 NGO campaign to mobilize voters for changes.

After succeeding in the struggle for basic democratic changes in Serbia, SUS changed its focus to overcome the damage to the university system during the Milosevic dictatorship and to struggle for a modern and open-minded university and society in general. With the collapse of the old regime's student and university structures, the SUS has emerged as the largest student organization -- and NGO --- in Serbia, representing nearly 20,000 members at nearly all faculties in Serbia.

The SUS's national campaign targets new members, new faculties and strengthens faculty structures. The Union raises awareness on important issues for the reform of Serbian universities such as the modernization of curricula, quality assurance, corruption, and student participation in the university community. SUS has initiated training workshops to educate freshman and younger students on how to expand the union and stimulate discussion of reform in the university.

The SUS is involved in all aspects of university reform, sitting on government and legislative committees, organizing major national conferences promoting European standards, and educating its members and students generally on important issues of university reform and how they can achieve change at their faculties.

The SUS is highly active in the European Union of National Student Unions and is represented in leading positions in the secretari-

at and executive committee. Working in cooperation with ESIB, as well as IDEE, SUS has begun training programs in Belarus for the Belarus Student Association and in Azerbaijan.

## Tashkent Public Education Center — Tashkent, Uzbekistan



The Tashkent Public Education Center (TPEC) was formed in 1995 to promote civic education reform for Uzbekistan's educators and schools. The Center develops civic education curricula and teaching strategies, publishes civics materials, and conducts training sessions for educators.

Since 1995, more than 1,000 teachers, college students and NGO leaders from all over Central Asia have taken part in TPEC's training workshops. These workshops include training in both civic content as well as methodology, encouraging teachers to use participative educational methods that will foster student's independent thinking.

TPEC has published two textbooks for use in Uzbek schools: "The Constitution and Us," which presents the history of participatory democracy and explains the principles outlined in the current constitution of Uzbekistan; and "The ABCs of Citizenship," which describes the basic tenets of democracy. The Center also publishes a newsletter entitled "Public Dialogue," which is distributed to more than 500 readers. The newsletter features civics lesson plans and information about textbooks, conferences for teachers, and analyses of the problems facing the Third Sector.

TPEC has helped coordinate a number of training and education programs for counterparts throughout Central Asia. It also serves as a regional partner organization for IDEE's "Networking Women in Central Asia Program," which brought together more than 50 women NGO leaders from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan as well as Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, for training and networking. Through this program, more than 12 cross-border projects were initiated.

In 2002, during a "Networking Women" study tour to the United States, TPEC's director, Muborak Tashpulotova, was among five women given the NED's Democracy Award for their efforts to promote democracy.

## Viasna Human Rights Center – Minsk, Belarus



The Viasna Human Rights Center is a non-governmental organization that offers legal support to members of various political parties, NGOs, trade unions, youth organizations as well as their families, people under criminal prosecution for political reasons, families of missing political figures, low-income groups in the population, people who have suffered from the actions of police, and minors, students and others fired from employment without grounds.

Viasna has 17 local branches in Navapolatsk, Mahilow, Brest, Hrodna, Babruisk, Baranavichy, Barysaw, Viaroza, Vitebsk, Kastsjukovivichy, Lida, Kobryn, Mazyr, Maladetchna, Pinsk, Svetlahorsk, and Slutsk.

**Informational Program:** Viasna produces a biweekly bulletin entitled “Right to Freedom” in Belarusian, Russian and English and also contributes articles on human rights and democracy to other media sources such as *Nasha Svaboda*, *Narodnaya Vola*, and *Rabochy*. The Center’s Web site ([www.spring96.org](http://www.spring96.org)) provides human rights monitoring information. Viasna also compiles an annual *Chronicle Review of Human Rights Violations in Belarus*, which has been highly successful.

**Educational Program:** This program consists of lectures and seminars on human rights and is intended for varied audiences. Viasna has organized numerous lectures for

local human rights advocates, students, public activists, and teachers – many in cooperation with international organizations.

**Public Reception Room:** The Public Reception Room provides legal assistance by giving legal advice, participation of Viasna lawyers in trials, assisting with legal applications and appeals, and monitoring of criminal cases, trials and street actions.

**Participation in Independent Observation:** Viasna has organized several election monitoring programs and has mobilized large numbers of domestic and international observers for this cause. For the 2001 election, Viasna’s observers met with obstacles coming from the government’s authorities, but the monitors managed to gather information concerning violations during different stages of the election campaign. The observers then filed hundreds of complaints to central and regional election commissions, Prosecutor’s offices and courts concerning serious violations of the election code.

**Public Actions and Campaigns:** Viasna has organized rallies and demonstrations in Belarus for the purpose of championing human rights, protesting the disappearance of certain politicians, censorship and the government’s anti-Semitic acts.

**Cooperation with other NGOs:** Viasna is an active member of the Assembly of Democratic Non-governmental Organizations in Belarus, and also maintains close contact with international human rights organizations and provides information on the human rights situation in Belarus to the international community.

# WHO IS WHERE

**NOTE:** This is an alphabetical listing of the addresses and other contact information for all organizations which have contributed to the *Newsletter* and remain in active contact with IDEE.

Please inform us about any mistakes or changes in your organization's information.

## 1. 21st Century Youth Foundation

Contact: Iorgu Apostol  
P. O. Box 206  
2012 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 234 255, Fax: 232 403  
E-mail: vesea@ongnet.md

N17

## 2. Academic Information Centre

Masaryk University Building  
Komenskeho nam. 2  
66243 Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 5) 4212 6447, 4212 6448  
Fax: (420 5) 4212 6465  
E-mail: aic@aic.anet.cz  
Web site: <http://www.ecn.cz/aic>

N24

## 3. Academy for the Development of Philanthropy in Poland

Contact: Monika Mazurczak  
ul. Poznanska 16 m.7  
00680 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 622 02 00, 622 01 22, 622 02 09  
Fax: (48 22) 6220211  
E-mail: arfp@filantropia.org.pl  
Web site: <http://www.filantropia.org.pl>

N19, N22

## 4. Access to Information Programme

Contact: Gernana Jouleva, Andrew Ivanov  
120 Rakovski Str., 4th Floor  
1000 Sofia BULGARIA  
Telephone/Fax: (359 2) 980 5484,  
Telephone: 989 4944  
E-mail: office@aip-bg.org

N17

## 5. Action for Solidarity, Equality, Environment and Development (A SEED)

P. O. Box 92066  
1090 Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (3120) 668 2236  
Fax: (31 20) 665 0166  
E-mail: aseedeur@antenna.nl

N11

## 6. Adam Institute for Peace

Contact: Ruth Ostrin  
P. O. Box 3353  
Jerusalem, ISRAEL  
Telephone: (972 2) 644 8290, Fax: (972 2) 6752932  
E-mail: adam@adamstitute.org.il

N10, N11

## 7. "Adamianis Uplebebi" ("human rights") Independent Newspaper

Contact: Levan Urushadze  
G. Tsabadze St. 3-32  
380012 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 348 651  
Fax: (995 32) 001 153  
E-mail: adupl@hotmail.com

N12

## 8. Advisory Center for Refugees

Contact: Alem Hashimi, Amy Reneker  
P. O. Box 1881  
96 Chuli Prospect  
720000 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 210 833  
E-mail: acr@infotel.kg

N17

## 9. Agency of Regional Development "Donbass"

Contact: Vyacheslav Koval  
blvd. Shevchenko 133, kom. 502  
83052 Donetsk  
UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 622) 946 096, 994 148, 345 7429  
Fax: (380 622) 335 7057  
E-mail: donbass@agency.donetsk.ua  
Web site: <http://www.ard.dn.ua>

N21

## 10. Agihis (Support Group for HIV-PP&PWA)

P. O. Box 391  
001 Riga, LATVIA  
Telephone/Fax: (371) 339 006  
E-mail: agihis@latnet.lv

N11

## 11. Ahalar – Centre for Humane Technologies

Contact: Yuriy Trofimenko, Yuriy Usovich  
P. O. Box 69  
250 000 Chernihiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 4622) 72776

N20

## 12. Albanian Center for Human Rights

Contact: Kozara Kati  
Rr. Kont Urani, Nr. 10  
Tirana, ALBANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (355 42) 306 30, 391 21  
E-mail: qshsnj@albaniaonline.net, kozara@albmail.com

N20

## 13. Albanian Civil Society Foundation

Contact: Rolanda Dhimitri, Kristian Sorensen  
Rr. Asim Vokshi, vila 137  
Tirana, ALBANIA  
Telephone: (355 42) 38056  
Fax: (355 42) 39848

N17

## 14. Albanian NGOs' Forum

Contact: Artan Spahiu  
"Jani Vreto" 14, Tirana, ALBANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (355 42) 308 93

N8

## 15. Albanian Youth Action Pjeter Bogdani

St. Anthony Parish in Prishtina  
Karposh 41, 38000 Prishtina, KOSOVA  
Telephone: (381 38) 488 43  
or contact: Ilir Rodiqi  
Dragodan 1, F. Hisari 2, Posta Dragodan  
380000 Prishtina, KOSOVA  
Telephone: (381 38) 334 49

N9

## 16. Alfred Friendly Press Fellowships

1155 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 601  
Washington, DC 20036, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 737 4414  
Fax: (1 202) 737 4416  
E-mail: info@pressfellowships.org

N4, N7

## 17. All Armenian Women's Union

Contact: Lyudmila Ter-Pertosyan, Natalia Martirosyan  
5A Vardanats St.  
375010 Yerevan, ARMENIA  
Telephone: (374 1) 589 087  
E-mail: belinda@freenet.am

N27

## 18. All Russian Society of the Disabled – Novorossiisk Branch

Contact: Alla N. Ruleva  
ul. Revolutsii 1905 g., d. 6  
35900 Novorossiisk, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 8617) 257 222

N24

## 19. Altai Krai Public Organization "Support for Public Initiative"

Contact: Svetlana Churakova  
Proletarskaya str. 65, apt. 24, IV floor  
Barbaul, Altaiskiy Kray, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3852) 36 75 52  
E-mail: poi@alt.ru

N20

**20. Altai National Culture Center**

Office Address: ul. Poleyvaya 66  
Correspondence: ul. Denisova 11, kv. 2,  
Bogdanovoy, Barnaul, Altaiskiy Kray, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 385) 77 49 98

N17

**21. Alternative Academic Education Network**

Jove Ilica 165  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 1) 682 963, 683 712  
E-mail: aaen@aaen.edu.yu

N22

**22. American Association for the Advancement of Science**

Contact: Beth Boswell  
1200 New York Avenue, NW  
Washington, DC 20005, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 326 6400  
Fax: (1 202) 289 4958  
E-mail: webmaster@aaas.org

N9

**23. American Bar Association Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (CEELI)**

740 15th Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20005, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 662 1950, Fax: 662 1597  
E-mail: ceeli@abanet.org  
Web site: <http://www.abaceeli.org>

N16

**24. American Council for Collaboration in Education and Language Study (ACCELS)**

Partners in Education Exchange Program for Russia and Ukraine  
Ekaterinburg (7 3432) 61 60 34  
Samara: (7 8462) 37 09 01  
Novosibirsk: (7 3832) 35 79 13  
Vladivostok: (7 4232) 22 37 98  
Kharkiv: (380 572) 23 42 63  
Odessa: (380 482) 32 15 16  
Headquarters: 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW  
Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 833 7522  
Fax: 833 7523  
E-mail: general@americancouncils.org  
Web site: <http://www.americancouncils.org>

N16

**25. American Federation of Teachers**

Contact: Helen Toth  
555 New Jersey Avenue, NW  
20001 Washington, DC, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 879 4449 (Toth)  
Fax: 879 4502  
E-mail: htoth@aft.org  
Web site: <http://www.aft.org>

N2, N4, N7, N9, N13

**26. American University in Bulgaria**

2700 Blagoevgrad, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 73) 254 21, Fax: 252 18  
E-mail: admissions@aubg.bg  
Web site: <http://www.aubg.bg>

N16

**27. "Amnesty International" Vinnitsia Regional Public Group**

Contact: Dmytro Groisman  
P. O. Box 4061, Vinnitsia 35, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 432) 270112  
Fax: (380 432) 263911

N12

**28. "Amnesty International" of Ukraine**

vul. Kniahyni Olhy 12/29  
Lviv district, Drohobych, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 395 05

**29. Andrei Sakharov Museum and Public Center "Peace, Progress And Human Rights"**

Contact: Yuri Samodurov, Maria Ossipova  
Zemilany val, 57 bid. 6  
107120 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 923 4401/4115  
Fax: (7 095) 917 2653  
E-mail: root@sakharov-center.ru

N17, N20

**30. Angara Baikal Regional Women's Union**

Contact: Albina Shyrobokova  
Lkenina 1a, kv. 412, 664127 Irkutsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7-3952) 359 106, 510 290  
Fax: (7-3952) 342 020  
E-mail: angara@prefect.irkutsk.ru

N27

**31. Anti-Nazism Youth Organization**

Contact: Julia Balakirova  
P. O. Box 37, 123154 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 191 6086

N21

**32. Anti-Racism Information Service**

Contact: Irena McClure  
14, avenue Trembley  
1209 Geneva, SWITZERLAND  
Telephone: (41 22) 740 35 30  
Fax : (41 22) 740 35 65  
E-mail: aris@antiracism-info.org,  
centre-docs@antiracism-info.org  
Web site: <http://www.antiracism-info.org>

N10

**33. Apador - CH (The Association for the Defence of Human Rights in Romania/Helsinki Committee)**

Contact: Gabriel Andreescu  
Nicolae Tonitza St. No. 8 - sector 3  
Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 21) 312 44 43  
Fax: (40 21) 315 4631  
E-mail: office@apador.org  
Web site: <http://www.apador.org>

N4, N26

**34. ARMAT Center for the Development of Democracy and Civil Society**

Contact: Stepan Grigoryan  
Byuzand str. 26  
375010 Yerevan, ARMENIA  
Telephone: (374 1) 540 512, Fax: 54051

N27

**35. Armenian National Committee of the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly**

Vardanats St. 5a  
375010 Yerevan, ARMENIA  
Telephone: (374 1) 589 087  
E-mail: hca@netsys.am,  
belinda@freenet.am

N26

**36. Article 19 – The International Centre Against Censorship**

Lancaster House, 33 Islington High Street  
London N1 9LH, UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 171) 278 9292  
Fax: (44 171) 713 1356

N5, N6

**37. Ashoka: Innovators for the Public**

Contact: Jody Jesen  
Rippi Roani 18  
1068 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 224 0780, Fax: 224 0793  
E-mail: h4434jod@ella.hu

N8

**38. Assembly of Belarusan Democratic Non-governmental Organizations**

Contact: Ales Bialacki  
P. O. Box 196  
220036 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 22 55 110  
E-mail: alona2u@yahoo.com

N20

**39. Association Design of Invalids of Azerbaijan Republic**

Contact: Solmaz Azizova  
Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 938 420, 232 849  
E-mail: ngo@isar.baku.az

N14

**40. Association for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa**

Contact: Rev. Victor Ihueghian  
Tuerkenstrasse 31  
A-1090 Vienna, AUSTRIA  
Telephone/Fax: (43 1) 319 3119  
E-mail: ahda@chello.at

N24

**41. Association for Independent Science**

Contact: George A. Cheremisin  
M-178, Moscow State University  
Voroblevy Hills  
11734 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 939 0916, 202 1043

N12

**42. Association for Integration into European Culture**

Contact: Nickolay Ogrenich, Sergiy Dvoryak  
vul. Lanzheronovska 2  
Odessa 26, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 48) 250 175, 250 173  
E-mail: dvoryak@steps.odessa.ua,  
hope@steps.odessa.ua

N12

**43. Association for International Practical Training**

10400 Little Patuxent Parkway, Suite 250  
Columbia, Maryland 21044-3510, USA  
Telephone: (1 410) 997 2200, Fax: 992 3924  
E-mail: Dan Ewert, Ass. Director,  
dewert@aipt.org

N23

**44. Association for Non-Governmental Initiatives Forum (FIP)**

Contact: Ewa Szymczak  
ul. Szpitalna 5/5  
00 031 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 828 9128  
Fax: (48 22) 828 9129  
E-mail: fip@fip.ngo.pl  
Web Site: <http://www.fip.ngo.pl>

N16, N19, N26

**45. Association for the Protection of Fathers' Rights**

Contact: Jerzy Jaszkul  
P. O. Box 663  
66-400 Gorzow Wlkp., POLAND  
Telephone: (48 95) 73 21 871, ext. 115

N11

**46. Association for the Protection of Women's Rights after D. Aliyeva**

Contact: Novella Jafarova-Applebaum  
2nd Mirza Mansur St. 4-6, Icheri Sheher  
370004 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 97 2108  
E-mail: n\_jafarova@azeri.com,  
novella\_jafarova@yahoo.com

**47. Association "Fortress"**

vul. Zluki 15 A  
Ternopil, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 352) 228 488

N12

**48. Association "Hear the Heart"**

ul. Skarbowa 28  
91-473 Lodz, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 42) 616 0969, Fax: 617 1941

N19

**49. Association in Support of Social Initiatives "Asocjacje"**

Contact: Piotr Fraczak  
ul. Szpitalna 5/5  
00 031 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 828 9128, Fax: 828 9129  
E-mail: asocjac@cofund.org.pl

N3, N4

**50. Association of Independent Literature**

Contact: Ales Arkush  
vul. Bagdanovicha 9-17  
211413 Polatsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 2144) 367 52

N12

**51. Association of Internally Displaced Women**

Contact: Julia Kharashvili  
4 Chitaya St., 380064 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 251 126 ext 153  
Fax: 001 303, 001 307  
E-mail: julia.kharashvili@undp.org.ge,  
Julia.kharashvili@unv.org.ge

N20

**52. Association of Lawyers of Chernivtsi**

vul. Radianska 1  
Chernivtski, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 3722) 527 60, 527 20

N12

**53. Association of Mixed Marriages of Citizens of Zenica, Zavidovici and Kakanj**

Contact: Sonja Kesko, Antonija Hibic  
Skolska Ulica 3  
72 000 Zenica, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 72) 417 270

N14

**54. Association of Norilsk Industrial Region Businesswomen**

Contact: L. Proskuriakova  
ul. Mira 2  
663305 Norilka, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3919) 341 663, 341 950  
E-mail: jarve@north.ru

N21

**55. Association of Orphan Centers**

Contact: Eduard Aleksieyev  
Sushanskaya St. 7, 174400 Borovitski,  
Novgorod oblast, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 81664) 344 04

N14

**56. Association of Polish Tatars**

ul. Powstancow Warszawskich 22  
80-152 Gdansk, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 58) 3022 846

N11

**57. Association of Specialists on Industrial Management**

Contact: Yuri Novikov  
Smilyanska Str. 78, k. 310  
18036 Cherkasy, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 472) 47 00 75  
E-mail: asim@majar.com

N11

**58. Association of the "Citizens' Committee of the Klodzko Region" and Publishing House "Ziemia Klodzka"**

Contact: Julian Golak  
ul. Bohaterow Getta 4  
57-400 Nowa Ruda, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 74) 53 08, Fax: 46 24

N6

**59. Association of People Handicapped Since Childhood**

Contact: Anatolii Vysockyy  
vul. Kyryla I Methodiya 20  
35600 Dubno, Rivenska oblast, UKRAINE

N21

**60. Association of Tuzla Women**

Contact: Mujesira Haman  
Udruzenje zena Tuzle, Stari Grad 9  
75000 Tuzla, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone/Fax: (387 75) 25 25 33

N14

**61. Association of Ukrainian Scouts**

Contact: Anna Gulievskaya  
Kudriavskiy uzviz 2, kv. 8  
52053 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 212 22 08

N18

**62. Association of Young Leaders of Tajikistan**

Contact: Firuz Barotov, Ibod Sharifi  
20/1 – 4 Behzod Street  
734013 Dushanbe, TAJIKISTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (992 372) 243 443

N20

**63. Association of Young Ukrainian Political Scientists and Politicians**

vul. Khreshchatyk 5, Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 229 66 72  
Fax: 228 11 19  
E-mail: valencia2001@ukr.net,  
redactor2001@ukr.net

N11

**64. Association of Youth Citizens of Georgia (MSGG)**

Contact: Levan Alavidze  
Lermontova 8  
380007 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 933 846, 921 190,  
921 173  
Fax: 990 964, 995100

N18

**65. Association "Tree of Life"**

Contact: Victor Tsaran  
Vul. Drohobycha 8/12, Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 322) 744 264  
Telephone: (380 322) 726 833  
E-mail: orest@treelife.org.ua

N12

**66. "Atinati" Association**

Contact: Rusudan Kalichava, Gia Khasia  
ul. Rustaveli 94, 384700 Zugdidi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (95 315) 50056  
Mobile: (99 599) 568184  
E-mail: atinati@iberiapac.ge

N26

**67. Avdet**

vul. Zhidkova 40/117, Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 652) 253 563, Fax: 444 703

N4, N5

**68. Aydin Center of Public Initiatives**

Contact: Ayder Muzhdaba  
P. O. Box 16  
Bakhchisaray, UKRAINE

Telephone: (380 6554) 40221  
E-mail: aydin@ttt.crimea.com  
Education Program: tc@ttt.crimea.com

N17

**69. Azerbaijan Atlantic Cooperation Association**

Contact: Sulhadin Akberov  
Azerbaijan Ave. 37  
370000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 983 176, Fax: 983 165

N14

**70. Azerbaijan "Buta" Humanitarian Children's Foundation**

Contact: Nazim Ibadov  
Najaf Narimanov Str. 5a, kv. 17  
370106 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 627 432, 628 767  
E-mail: nazim@intrans.az

N10

**71. Azerbaijan Green Movement**

Contact: Rufat Karagezlu  
Khagani St. 30  
370000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 984 226, Fax: 938 931

N10

**72. Azerbaijan Humanitarian Issues Fund**

Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 386 330, 384 967  
Fax: (994 12) 322 026

N15

**73. Azerbaijan National Democracy Foundation**

Contact: Ulvi Hakimov, Director  
2y Mirza Mansur, kuc. 4-6  
370004 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 925791  
Fax: (994 12) 925791  
E-mail: andf@ulvi.baku.az  
Web site: <http://www.andf-az.org>

N16, N25

**74. Azerbaijan Women's Development Center**

Contact: Elmira Suleymanova  
S. Rustamov Str. 3/6  
370001 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 927 920  
Fax: (994 12) 972 073  
E-mail: Elmira@awdc.baku.az

N24

**75. Azerbaijan Women's Society**

Contact: Zemfira Verdiyeva  
ul. Bolshaya Krepostnaya 6  
370004 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 927 487

N16

**76. Baikal Ecological Wave**

P. O. Box 21, 664033 Irkutsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7-3952) 52-58-70  
E-mail: brook@baikalwave.eu.org  
Web site: <http://www.baikalwave.eu.org>

N25

**77. Balkan Arts Foundation**

Contact: Lidia Varbanova, Georgi Tzvetkov  
Zona B-18, bl 1-2, app. 40  
1309 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone/Fax: (359 2) 204 363, 666 911

N14

**78. Balkan Community Initiatives Fund**

Contact: Aleksandra Vesic,  
Executive Director  
Dobracina 29/1  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO

Telephone: (381 11) 328 4605  
 Fax: (381 11) 328 506  
 E-mail: office@bcif.org  
 Web site: http://www.bcif.org

N21

**79. Balkan Forum**

Contact: Risto Lazarov  
 Mito Hadzivasilev bb  
 P. O. Box 556, Skopje, MACEDONIA  
 Telephone: (389 91) 238 179

N5, N6

**80. Baltic Media Center**

Contact: Kim Caspersen  
 Skippergade 8  
 DK 3740 Svaneke, DENMARK  
 Telephone: (45 70) 202 002, 56 44 34 20  
 Fax: (45 70) 202 001, 56 44 34 49  
 E-mail: kimcaspersen@bmc.dk

N8, N11

**81. Belarusian Association of Journalists**

Pl. Svobody, 17-304  
 220030 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 17) 223-6096  
 Fax: (375 17) 223-6366  
 E-mail: lcmp@irex.minsk.by,  
 baj@user.unibel.by  
 Web site: http://www.baj.ru

**82. Belarusian Center of the People in Need Foundation**

Contact: Adam Havlin  
 Kavel hory  
 140 70 Prague 4, CZECH REPUBLIC  
 Telephone: (420 2) 6113 4435  
 Fax: (420 2) 6113 4137  
 Contact in Minsk: Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 284 5222

N24

**83. Belarusian Charitable Foundation "In Support of Children of Chernobyl"**

Contact: Sergey Laptiev  
 vul. Pershamayskaya 2/22  
 212030 Mohylev, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 222) 310 439

N15

**84. Belarusian Helsinki Committee**

Contact: Taciana Procka  
 vul. Karla Libknechta 68-1201  
 220036 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 222 48 00,  
 222 48 01

N19

**85. Belarusian Humanities Lyceum**

Contact: Vladimir Kolas, Headmaster  
 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375-17) 224 2738, 629 5903  
 E-mail: ulkolas@rambler.ru

**86. Belarusian Institute of Central and Eastern Europe**

Contact: Anatol Hryckievich  
 vul. Revalucyjnaja 15-6  
 220050 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 220 76 04,  
 220 93 50

N19

**87. Belarusian Musical Alternative**

Contact: Vital Supranovich  
 P. O. Box 5, 220085 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 17) 249 0888  
 Fax: (375 17) 5012

N20

**88. Belarusian National Council of Children's and Youth Organizations**

Contact: Alaksandar Karankievic  
 vul. K. Marksa 40-34  
 220030 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 222 30 05,  
 222 81 79, 221 6666, 241 87 61

N19

**89. Belarusian Perspective**

Contact: Uladzimir Antsulevich  
 Rumianceva Str. 13, TBM - Perspecktyva  
 220005 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 17) 227 0454  
 Fax: (375 17) 227 1316

N13, N20

**90. Belarusian Popular Front "Adrazennie" (Renaissance)**

Contact: Vincuk Viacorka, Chairman  
 #8 Varvasheni St., Minsk, BELARUS 220005  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 213-3008  
 E-Mail: cscsc@user.unibel.by

**91. Belarusian School Society**

Contact: Ales Lozka  
 vul. Niakrasava 5a, 220040  
 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 232 6967,  
 231 3339

N19

**92. Belarusian Students' Association**

Contact: Volha Kuzmic  
 Darasevica str., 4-2  
 220013 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 232 2743  
 E-mail: bsa@bsa.org.by, vola@bsa.org.by,  
 luniniec@yahoo.de  
 Web Site: http://bsa.org.by

N4, N12

**93. Belarusian Women's Organization "Social Initiative" Belarus**

Contact: Larysa Siakackaja  
 Pr. Maserava 21-1103  
 220126 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 223 84 27, 255 46 36

N19

**94. The Belgrade Circle**

Contact: Obrad Savic  
 Obilicev venac 27  
 11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
 Telephone: (381 11) 624 969  
 Telephone/Fax: (381 11) 620 882

N4, N6, N9, N10

**95. "Bene Vobis" Foundation**

ul. Boryszewska 4  
 00-781 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 48 61 66

N18

**96. Beta News Agency**

Contact: Zorica Filipovic  
 Krajla Milana 4  
 11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
 Telephone: (381 11) 3602 400, Fax: 642 551  
 E-mail: zof2@beta.co.yu  
 Web site: http://www.beta.co.yu

N11

**97. "Bilim Tekh" New Education Technologies Center**

ul. Ch. Abdirova 1, 742012 Nukus  
 Karakalpakstan, UZBEKISTAN  
 Telephone: (998 61) 223 59 43, 223 60 24  
 Fax: (998 62) 223 60 78

N25

**98. Blue Bird Charitable Fund**

Contact: Galina Moshkovitch  
 113 Independence Street 20/1  
 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
 Telephone: (373 2) 562 042  
 Fax: (373 2) 234 051

N12

**99. "Board 23" – "Rada 23"**

Grodna Regional Council of Youth  
 Organizations  
 Contact: Siarhiej Salej  
 Vul. Druzhenickaja 2A-13  
 120009 Grodna, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 152) 33 1274

N19

**100. Borderland Foundation**

Contact: Szymon Kloska  
 ul. Piłsudskiego 37, P. O. 15  
 16-500 Sejny, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 87) 516 2765  
 Foundation office:  
 16-400 Suwałki, ul. Kościuszki 71 P. O. 36  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 87) 565 0369  
 E-mail: szymon@pogranicze.sejny.pl,  
 fundacja@pogranicze.sejny.pl  
 Web site: http://www.pogranicze.sejny.pl

N1-N5, N8, N11

**101. "Bright House" – Odessa Charitable Foundation for Homeless Children**

Contacts: Father Aleksandr Chumakov,  
 Yevgeny Zaslavskyy, Ludmila Kaprilyan  
 Bazarnaya str. 4  
 Odessa-14, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 482) 25 85 73

N17

**102. Bucharest Acceptance Group "Accept"**

Contact: Alina Nistor  
 CP 34-56  
 Bucharest, ROMANIA  
 Telephone: (40 21) 252 1637, Fax: 252 5620  
 E-mail: accept@fx.ro  
 Web site: http://www.accept-romania.ro

N23

**103. Bulgarian Euro-Atlantic Youth Club**

Contact: Avgustina Tzvetkova  
 29 Slavyanska Street  
 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
 Telephone: (359 2) 981 0699, Fax: 981 5782  
 E-mail: passy@bulnet.bg

N17

**104. Bulgarian Lawyers for Human Rights**

68 Vasil Levski Blvd.  
 1142 Sofia, BULGARIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (359 2) 980 62 03  
 Telephone: (359 2) 980 39 67

N17

**105. Bureau on Human Rights and Rule of Law**

Contact: Natalia Ablova  
 40 Manas Ave., Suite 319/77  
 720001 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
 Telephone: (996 312) 211 874  
 Fax: (996 312) 223 924

N26

**106. Buryat Republic Human Rights Center**

Contact: Evgeniy Kislov  
 ul. Krasnoarmeyska 35  
 637034 Ulan-Ude, Buryatiya, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 3012) 341 797, Fax: 427 150

N24

**107. Canadian Human Rights Foundation**  
1425 Rene-Levesque West, Suite 407  
Montreal, Quebec H3G 1T7, CANADA  
Telephone: (1 514) 954-0382  
Fax: (1 514) 954 0659  
E-mail: chrhf@chrhf.ca  
Web site: <http://www.chrhf.ca>

N27

**108. Carers National Association**  
Carers UK, 20/25 Glasshouse Yard  
London EC1A 4JT UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 20) 7490 8818  
Fax: (44 20) 7490 8824  
E-mail: [infor@ukcarers.org](mailto:infor@ukcarers.org)  
Web site: <http://www.carersonline.org.uk>

N16

**109. "Caucasus Ethnic Relations, Human Rights, Geopolitics" International Association**  
Contact: Dr. Levan Z. Urushadze  
G. Tsabadze Street 3-32  
Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone/Fax: (995 32) 348 651  
E-mail: [iacerhrg98@hotmail.com](mailto:iacerhrg98@hotmail.com),  
[iacerhrg@yahoo.com](mailto:iacerhrg@yahoo.com), [iacerhrg\\_geo@gol.ge](mailto:iacerhrg_geo@gol.ge)  
Web site: <http://www.geocities.com/iacerhrg/iacerhrg.html>

N19

**110. Center for Advanced Legal Studies Law Center**  
Contact: Professor Dr. Radmila Vasic  
32 Danijelova St  
Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 11) 249 7788, Fax: 249 7788  
E-mail: [cups@cups.org.yu](mailto:cups@cups.org.yu), [ups@infosky.net](mailto:ups@infosky.net)  
Web site: <http://www.cups.org.yu>

N24

**111. Center for Antiwar Action**  
Contact: Prof. Dr. Ruzica Rosandic  
Macvanska 8  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone/Fax: (381 11) 344 1737,  
Telephone: 446 1332  
E-mail: [caa@caa.org.yu](mailto:caa@caa.org.yu), [ruza@caa.org.yu](mailto:ruza@caa.org.yu)  
Web site: <http://www.caa.org.yu>

N4-6

**112. Center for Citizenship Education**  
Contact: Jacek Strzemieczny,  
Alicja Pacewicz, ul. Noakowskiego 10  
00-666 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 875 8540, 849 8513  
E-mail: [ceo@ceo.org.pl](mailto:ceo@ceo.org.pl)  
Web site: <http://www.ceo.org.pl>

N16

**113. Center for Civic Education**  
Contact: Dr. Narangeret Rinchin, Director  
Hydrometeorology Institute, Room #102;  
Kхудалдааны Str. 5  
Ulaanbaatar 11, MONGOLIA  
Telephone: (976 11) 313 619  
Mobile: (976 99) 113 547  
Fax: (976 11) 313 619  
E-mail: [cce@magicnet.mn](mailto:cce@magicnet.mn)

N25

**114. Center for Civic Cooperation in Livno**  
Contact: Sonja Garic, Zulka Baljak, Gabrijela Jurkica 8a, Gabrijela Jurkica (Livnopenitevi building)  
80101 Livno, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone/Fax: (387 34) 202 770  
E-mail: [cgs-li@tel.net.ba](mailto:cgs-li@tel.net.ba), [cgs-li@int.tel.hr](mailto:cgs-li@int.tel.hr)  
Web site: <http://www.cleuna.com/cgslivno>

N14

**115. Center for Civic Initiatives**  
Contact: Igor Storanovic  
ul. Jajacka 13, 78000 Banja Luka,  
BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 51) 310 239  
Fax: (387 51) 311 009  
E-mail: [ccibl@inecco.net](mailto:ccibl@inecco.net)  
Web site: <http://www.ccibh.org>

N18, N19, N20

**116. Center for Civic Initiatives**  
Contact: Goce Todorski  
St. Borka Taleski 228  
97500 Prilep, MACEDONIA  
Telephone: (389 48) 400 480  
Fax: (389 48) 251 125  
E-mail: [ccimk@mt.net.mk](mailto:ccimk@mt.net.mk)

**117. Center for Civil Society International**  
Contact: Richard Upjohn  
2929 NE Blakeley St.  
Seattle, WA 98105-3120, USA  
Telephone: (1 206) 523 4755, Fax: 523 1974  
E-mail: [ccsi@u.washington.edu](mailto:ccsi@u.washington.edu)

N5, N6, N9, N10

**118. Center for Culture, Integration and Social Adaptation "Integration"**  
Contact: Nadezda Filipova  
SMJI, 7a Erika Str.  
10416 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 2) 627 0694, Fax: 648 7722  
E-mail: [smji\\_integratio@hotmail.com](mailto:smji_integratio@hotmail.com)

N25

**119. Center for Democracy and Free Enterprise**  
Stepanska 18  
110 00 Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 32136, 31756  
Fax: (420 2) 32136  
E-mail: [maganking@cdfc.cz](mailto:maganking@cdfc.cz),  
[wendy@cdfc.cz](mailto:wendy@cdfc.cz), [projekt@cdfc.cz](mailto:projekt@cdfc.cz)

N24

**120. Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM)**  
Contact: Srdjan Darmanovic, Director  
ul. Mose Pijade 40, 81000 Podgorica,  
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 81) 636 668  
Fax: (381 81) 623 091  
E-mail: [cedem@cg.yu](mailto:cedem@cg.yu)

N25

**121. Center for Democracy and Regionalism**  
Contact: Akaki Gokadze  
44 M. Abadshidze Ave.  
Batumi 384500, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 222) 77371, Fax: 70632  
E-mail: [dem2000@batumi.net](mailto:dem2000@batumi.net)  
Web Site: <http://www.bureau-cdr.org>

N26

**122. Center for Development and Cooperation**  
Contact: Ivlian Haindrava, Program Director  
11 A.Chavchavadze Str.  
Tbilisi, 380008, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 936 115  
Fax: (995 32) 936 115  
E-mail: [cdc@access.sanet.ge](mailto:cdc@access.sanet.ge)

N14, 17, N25

**123. Center for the Development of Democracy and Human Rights**  
Contact: Yuriy Dzhibladze  
ul. Volkhonka 14, 4th floor  
119842 Moscow, RUSSIA

Telephone: (7 095) 203 9196  
E-mail: [center@demokratia.ru](mailto:center@demokratia.ru)  
Web sites: <http://www.demokratia.ru>,  
[www.tolerance.ngo.ru](http://www.tolerance.ngo.ru)

N26

**124. Center for Development of Pluralism and Collaboration**  
Contact: Alexander Catev  
Lenin Str. 104/5  
5300 Vulcaneshty Gauzia autonomy,  
MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 53) 23076

N23

**125. Center for Direct Protection of Human Rights**  
Contact: Mirjana Radakovic  
Krisaniceva 1/III  
10000 Zagreb, CROATIA  
Telephone/Fax: (385 1) 461 1704

N18

**126. Center for Eastern Studies**  
ul. Koszykowa 6A  
00-564 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 525 80 00  
Fax: (48 22) 525 8040  
E-mail: [info@osw.waw.pl](mailto:info@osw.waw.pl)

N11

**127. Center for Economic and Social Initiative**  
Contact: Lilya Diachuk, John W. Baggaley  
160 Lenin Street  
3805 Comrat, MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 38) 237 87  
E-mail: [baggaley@alum.mit.edu](mailto:baggaley@alum.mit.edu)

N16

**128. Center for European Studies**  
Institute of Sociology  
Uri ut. 49, 1014 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 175 90 11, Fax: 175 25 37

N11

**129. Center for Free Elections and Democracy**  
Contact: Danko Cosic  
Lomina 9/III, Trzni Centar  
11000 Belgrade  
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone/Fax: (381 11) 328 2870, 328 2801, 328 2774, 328 2857, 328 2894  
E-mail: [cesid@bitsyu.net](mailto:cesid@bitsyu.net)

N26

**130. Center for Human Rights Research**  
ul. Vavliova 7A, r. 205, 206  
Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 134 1639, 134 1658,  
201 3545  
E-mail: [z-k@mail.ru](mailto:z-k@mail.ru)

N23

**131. Center for Information and Documentation of Crimean Tatars**  
Contact: Ayder Ibragimov, Executive Director  
6 Andryshenko 7/19  
01135 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 274 6371  
E-mail: [chubarov@irf.kiev.ua](mailto:chubarov@irf.kiev.ua), [ayderi@mail.ru](mailto:ayderi@mail.ru)

**132. Center for Interactive Participation of Parents and Children in Educational and Cultural Development**  
Contact: Vesna Krstonic  
Vojvode Misica 68  
Pozega, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 31) 811 393

N18



**133. The Center for International Private Enterprise**

Contact: Thomas J. Donahue  
1155 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 700  
Washington, DC 20005, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 721 9200  
Fax: (1 202) 721 9250  
E-mail: cipe@cipe.org  
Web site: <http://www.cipe.org>

N12, N13

**134. Center for Men in Crisis**

Contact: Maksim Kostienko  
P. O. Box 1246  
656055 Barnaul, Altay Kray, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (8 3852) 331 617, 338 583

N17

**135. Center for Modernization of Azerbaijan**

Contact: Dilara Mehdi  
Prospekt Bul-bul 63, apt. 55  
370014 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 958 912  
E-mail: modern@internews.azeri.com

N14

**136. Center for Multicultural Understanding and Cooperation (CMUC)**

Contact: Kim Mehmeti, Eli Kraiceva  
Str. 29 Noemvri 4-B  
91000 Skopje, MACEDONIA  
Telephone/Fax: (389 91) 13 04 07  
E-mail: kim@unet.com.mk

N16

**137. Center for Peace, Nonviolence and Human Rights**

Bunduliceva 34, 54000 Osijek, CROATIA  
Telephone: (385 54) 123 218  
E-mail: czmos@zamir.net

N19

**138. Center for Pluralism - Bulgaria**

Contact: Mikhail Berov, President  
22 Venelin Street, Ap 79  
10000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 2) 980 5446  
Fax: (359 2) 980 5446  
E-mail: cfp@mail.bol.bg

**139. Center for Political Research "Democrat"**

Contact: Mustafa Hajibeyli, Director  
U. Hajibekov st., 18 103 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 933 935  
Fax: (994 40) 314 717  
E-mail: mhajibeyli@azeronline.com

**140. The Center for Strategic Research and Development of Georgia (CSR DG)**

Contact: Nana Karseladze  
Garnsakhurdia av. 33a  
380094 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone/Fax: (995 32) 964 124, 957 030  
Fax: (995 32) 250 711  
E-mail: csrdg@caucasus.net

N20

**141. Center for Studies of Eastern Europe and Central Asia**

University of Warsaw  
Institute for Oriental Studies  
Contact: Jan Malicki  
ul. Browarna 8/10, r. 22,  
00-311 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 828 53 69  
Telephone: (48 22) 828 60 82 ext. 16

N5, N7

**142. Center for the Advancement of Women**

Contact: Maria-Anne Knothe  
ul. Lwowska 17/3,  
00-660 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 629 92 57  
Fax: (48 22) 622 46 21

N4, N6, N16, N22

**143. Center for the Defence of Human Rights**

Contact: Martin Ill  
Luiza ut. 14, 1086 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone/Fax: (36 1) 303 7563, 303 7565

N5

**144. Center for the Development of the Non-Profit Sector**

Contact: Sanja Rajkovic  
Zmaj Jovina 34  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone/Fax: (381 11) 328 3306,  
328 3308, 328 3309  
E-mail: info@crnps.org.yu  
Web site: <http://www.crnps.org.yu>

N14, N18

**145. Center for the Development of the Civil Society**

Contact: Svetlana A. Aslanyan  
49 Nalbandian #9  
375001 Yerevan, ARMENIA  
Telephone: (374 1) 561 320, Fax. 585 677  
E-mail: cdcs@arminco.com  
Web site: <http://iatp.r.am/sites/cdcs>

N14, N18

**146. Center for the Legal Protection of Women in the Republic of Bashkortostan**

Contact: N. Karavayeva  
P. O. Box 105  
450009 Bashkortostan, Ufa-9, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3472) 24 25 14

N22

**147. Center for Local Press Support**

Contact: Igor Shnurenko  
P. O. Box 17  
197136 Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 812) 556 0705

N22

**148. Center for Women's Support**

Contact: Sergazina Bakhyt  
Mikrorayon "Dostyk" 25, kv. 44  
488000 Taldykorgan, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (7 32822) 702 62  
E-mail: centerresurs@mail.kz,  
isamat@mail.kz

N21

**149. "Center of Civic Initiatives" Maladecna Regional Public Association**

Contact: Ales Kapucki  
Vul. Vialiki Haryniec 44A-6  
P. O. Box 8, 22231 Maladecna-4  
Mienskaja oblast, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 1773) 694 67

N19

**150. Center of Ecological and Social Research and Information**

Boul. Frolenkova 50  
225320 Baranoviche, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 1634) 535 55, 530 91  
Telephone/Fax: 587 34

N15

**151. Center of Political Science Research**

Contact: Hryhoriy Nemyrya  
Universytetska Street 24  
Donetsk, UKRAINE

Telephone: (380 622) 924 097  
Fax: (380 622) 926 067

N12

**152. Center of Social and Economical Researches – Zaporijja Regional Charity Foundation**

P. I. Lenina, kv. 32  
Zaporijja, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 6122) 263 83

N12

**153. Center for Young Leaders**

Contact: Sabina Alekperova, Director  
N. Narimanov Ave. 424  
374706 Ganja, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 50) 222 4520, 591 133,  
577 873  
Fax: (994 22) 577 873  
E-mail: cyl@azeronline.com,  
s\_cyl@yahoo.com, cyl@mail.ru

N23, N24

**154. Central Asia Sustainable Development Information Network**

Contact: Gulmira Dzhamanova  
ul. A. Moldagulovoyj 32, app. 249  
P. O. Box 104  
480004 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3272) 33 86 10  
E-mail: casdin@nursat.kz

N21

**155. Central and East European Forum**

Stefan Batory Foundation  
Sapieszynska 10a  
00-215 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 536 02 00  
Fax: (48 22) 536 02 20  
E-mail: batory@batory.org.pl  
Web site: <http://www.batory.org.pl/>

N11

**156. Central European University (CEU)**

Contact: Jason Kelleher  
Nador u. 9  
1051 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (361) 327 3208  
Telephone/Fax: 327 3028  
E-mail: external@ceu.hu  
Web site: <http://www.ceu.hu>

N3, N4, N5, N7, N11

**157. Central European University (CEU)**

The Program on Gender and Culture  
Gender Studies Small Grants Program  
Nador u. 9, 1051 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 327 3034  
Fax: (36 1) 327 3001  
E-mail: gender@ceu.hu

N16

**158. Central European University**

Nationalism Studies Program  
Contact: Szabolcs Pogonyi  
Nador u. 9  
1051 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 327 3000  
Fax: (36 1) 235 6102  
E-mail: nationalism@ceu.hu

**159. Central European University**

Human Rights Program (Department of Legal Studies)  
Contact: Eva Rer  
Nador u. 9, 1051 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 327 3023  
Fax: (36 1) 327 3198  
E-mail: legalst@ceu.hu

**160. Central European University**

Educational Advising Center  
 Contact: Ivan Tsarykau,  
 Study Abroad Advisor  
 Nador u. 11 r. 511  
 1051 Budapest, HUNGARY  
 Telephone/Fax: (36 1) 327 3000  
 Fax: (36 1) 327 3241

N18

**161. Central European University**

Department of Sociology  
 Contact: John Fells  
 Nowy Swiat 72  
 00 330 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone: (48 22) 828 80 09  
 Fax: (48 39) 122 047  
 E-mail: css@ceu.edu.pl

N8

**162. Centras - Assistance Center for NGOs**

Contact: Viorel Micescu  
 Str. N. Balcescu 25, app. 14, et. 7  
 Bucharest – Sector 1, ROMANIA  
 Telephone: (40 21) 310 03 81, 310 03 80,  
 Fax: (40 21) 310 0382  
 E-mail: centras@fx.ro

N4, N7, N8

**163. Charities Aid Foundation**

Kings Hill, West Malling  
 Kent ME19 4TA  
 UNITED KINGDOM  
 Telephone: (44 1732) 520 000  
 Fax: 520 001  
 E-mail: enquiries@CAFonline.org  
 Web site: www.cafonline.org/

N25

**164. Charities Aid Foundation – Russia**

Contact: Olga Alexeeva  
 Tverskaya Str. 24/2, Entrance 3, Fl.5  
 125009 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 095) 792 5929  
 Fax: (7 095) 792 5986  
 E-mail: cafrussia@cafrussia.ru  
 Web site: http://www.cafrussia.ru

N13, N24

**165. Charity Know How /Allavida**

55 Bondway  
 London SW81SJ, UNITED KINGDOM  
 Telephone: (44 20) 7735 8006  
 Fax: (44 20) 7735 7608  
 E-mail: enquiries@allavida.org  
 Web site: http://www.allavida.org

N16, N20

**166. Grants Program, c/o Allavida**

E-mail: enquiries@allavida.org  
 Web site: http://www.allavida.org

N26

**167. "Charity" – The Dnipropetrovsk**

**Regional Association of NGOs**  
 Contact: Valentyna Talyan  
 vul. Sverdlova 6  
 Hotel "Sverdlovsk", r. 315, 317  
 Dnipropetrovsk, UKRAINE  
 Telephone/Fax: (380 562) 422 051  
 E-mail: gold@gjain.dp.ua

N12, N15

**168. Charity Fund of the Medical, Social, and Psychological Rehabilitation**

Contact: Ravliya Ablaeva  
 Novo-Nicolaevka 40  
 Simferopol, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 6552) 290 653

N13

**169. Charity Without Borders**

Contact: Svetlana Botcharova  
 ul. 8-aja Parkovaja 13, app. 100  
 105554 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 465 0189  
 E-mail: dobro\_prcc@mail.cnt.ru  
 Web site: http://www.good.cnt.ru/

N21

**170. Charles Stewart Mott Foundation**

Contact: Nicholas Deychakiwsky  
 U.S. Office, Mott Foundation Building  
 503 S. Saginaw St. Ste 1200  
 Flint, MI 48502-1851, USA  
 Telephone: (1 810) 238 5651  
 Fax: (1 810) 766 1753  
 E-mail: info@mott.org  
 Web site: http://www.mott.org

N9

**171. Cherkasy Women's Center**

Contact: Victoria Kuzmina  
 250 Hogol str. Apt. 68  
 Cherkasy, UKRAINE  
 Telephone/Fax: (380 472) 476 669, 452 057

N22

**172. Chernivtsi Regional Bar Association**

Contact: Nykola Shupenyia, Pavlo Tsytyma  
 vul. M. Hrushevskoho 1  
 Chernivtsi, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 3722) 55 27 20

N15

**173. Children and Youth Association Club "Compass"**

Contact: Taras Logginov  
 vul. Tychyny 15, P. O. Box 128  
 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 553 78 57

N12

**174. "Children of Chernobyl" Belarusian Committee**

Sovetskaya Str. 41, app. 101  
 246000 Gomel, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 232) 57 12 48

N18

**175. Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund**

Contact: Olena Maslyukivska  
 vul. Khreshchatyk 25/28, Kyiv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 44) 228 1870  
 E-mail: iccf@i.kiev.ua  
 Web site: http://www.childrenofchornobyl.org

N16

**176. "Children of the World" - Independent Organization**

Contact: Vladimir Maleev  
 P. O. Box 528/3, vul. Heroyiv Dnipro 61, kv. 81, Kyiv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 44) 411 48 57  
 E-mail: maleev@compass.freenet.kiev.ua

N13, N14, N18

**177. "Children's Hope" Charitable Foundation**

vul. Dnistrovska 27, p. 55  
 Lviv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone/Fax: (380 322) 428 349

N15

**178. Children's Human Rights Centre of Albania**

Contact: Dr. Aurela Pano  
 Kutia Postare  
 17381738, Tirana, ALBANIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (355 4) 24 22 64  
 E-mail: crca@adanet.com.al  
 Web site: http://www.crca.org.al

N20

**179. Information and Research Centre for Children's Rights in Albania**

Contact: S. Thornton Barkley, Altin Hazizaj  
 E-mail: ircra@adanet.org.al

**180. "Children's Initiative" Foundation**

Contact: Askar Atakayev  
 Pereulok Botanicheskii, d. No. 3  
 720052 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
 Telephone: (996 312) 544 649

N18, N26

**181. Children's Letters to the World Foundation**

Contact: Jerzy Sliwa  
 ul. Brodzinskiego 1  
 30-506 Krakow, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 12) 423 55 80  
 E-mail: dziecko@dids.most.org.pl

N6-N9

**182. Children's Picture Gallery**

Contact: Ludmila Pronkina  
 Stroykova str. 90  
 390026 Ryazan, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 0912) 720554, 721583  
 Fax: (7 0912) 214858  
 E-mail: nick@mem.ryazan.ru

N20

**183. "Choice of Conscience" ("Vybor Sovesti") Sasovo Human Rights Defence and Education Club**

Contact: Viacheslav Feraposhkin  
 Mikrirajon "Yuzhnyj" nr. 11, app. 50  
 391600 Sasovo, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 09133) 246 64, 249 68

N14

**184. Christians against Torture and Child Slavery**

Contact: Stanislav Velikoredchanin  
 Grecheskiy per. 3-15  
 344006 Rostov-na-Donu, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 8632) 65 14 55

N20

**185. "Circle 99"**

Association of Independent Intellectuals  
 Intellectuals Sarajevo  
 Contact: Vlatko Dolecek  
 Vrazova St. 1  
 71000 Sarajevo  
 BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
 Telephone: (387 71) 538 926

N14

**186. "Circle of Friends" Mogilev City Social Association**

Contact: Vitaliy Vasilkov  
 P. O. box 14  
 212022 Mogilev, BELARUS  
 Telephone/Fax: (375 222) 22 97 82

N17, N26

**187. CIT – City Social Organization "Consultations - Investments - Training"**

ul. Revolutsyi 2  
 300041 Tula, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 0872) 315 583

N23

**188. Citizens Action**

Contact: Chuck Hirt  
 Striborne Nam. 2  
 97400 Banska Bystrica  
 SLOVAKIA  
 Telephone: (421 88) 4156 058  
 Fax: (421 88) 4156 057

**189. Citizens Forum of Banja Luka**

Contact: Branislav Kosic, Doc. Dr. Zdravko Zlokapa, Doc. Dr. Dragan Danelizen  
Kralja Alfone 3  
Banja Luka, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (381 78) 110 83

N14

**190. "Citizens' Help" Public Committee for Aid for Refugees and the Displaced**

Contact: Svetlana Gannushkina  
ul. Nizhegorodskaya 21 a  
109028 Moscow, RUSSIA  
E-mail: sgannush@mtu-net.ru

N18

**191. Citizens' Protection Support Foundation (Civil Defense Fund)**

Contact: Stasys Kausinis  
Architektu gt. 4-10  
2043 Vilnius, LITHUANIA  
Telephone: (370 2) 99 969 23  
Fax: (370 2) 442 192  
E-mail: Kausinis@takas.lt

N25

**192. Citizens' Watch**

5 Malaya Koniushennaya  
191186 Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 812) 325 8912, 325 8916, 325 8915  
E-mail: citwatch@infopro.spb.su

N13

**193. Civic Development International Center**

Contact: Levan Berdzenishvili, Chairman  
7 Gudiashvili St., 380007 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 998 095  
Mobile: (995 77) 415 790  
Fax: (995 32) 998 095  
E-mail: cdicl@access.sanet.ge  
Web site: <http://www.cdic-georgia.org>

**194. "Civic Forum" Charity Foundation**

vul. Bilohorodska 134-A  
Boyarka, Kyivska Oblast, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 4498) 439 59  
Telephone/Fax: 533 5711

N24

**195. "Civic Initiative" – Women's Organization of Moldova**

Contact: Irina Martiniuc  
Str. Kogalniceanu 36-a, app. 11  
2009 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 265 893  
Telephone/Fax: (373 2) 331 303  
E-mail: irina@womci.midnet.com

N16

**196. Civic Initiatives**

Contact: Miljenko Dereta  
and Dubravka Velat, Co-Directors  
Vlajkovicева 17  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381-11) 33-43-011, 33-43-175,  
Fax: (381-11) 33-43-294  
E-mail: [civin@gradjanske.org](mailto:civin@gradjanske.org)  
Dereta e-mail: [miljenkod@gradjanske.org](mailto:miljenkod@gradjanske.org)

N15, N16, N19, N25

**197. "Civic Initiatives" Homiel Regional Public Association**

Contact: Viktor Karnijenka  
P. O. Box 48, 246003 Homiel-3, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 232) 55 93 71  
E-mail: [civingm@gomel.unibel.by](mailto:civingm@gomel.unibel.by)

N19, N26

**198. Civil Society Against Corruption**

Contact: Tolekan Ismailova, Chairperson  
Leyla Saralayeva  
107 Kiyevskaya Str. App. 310  
Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 611 192, 610 410  
E-mail: [forum@kyrg.org](mailto:forum@kyrg.org), [tolekan@kyrg.org](mailto:tolekan@kyrg.org)

**199. Civil Society Development Foundation**

Contact: Irena Zemankova  
Senovazne nam. 24  
116 47 Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 2410 298  
Fax: (420 2) 2410 407

N10

**200. Civil Society Development Foundation**

Contact: Lidia Kuczmirowska,  
Beata Juraszek  
ul. Zakopianska 21 m. 3/4  
03-934 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 616 33 16, 616 32 47  
E-mail: [frso@frso.pl](mailto:frso@frso.pl), [csdf@free.ngo.pl](mailto:csdf@free.ngo.pl)  
Web site: <http://www.frso.pl/index.html>

N10

**201. Civil Society Development Foundation**

Contact: Ancuta Vamesu  
Splaiul Independentei nr. 2k, et. 4 sector 3,  
Bucuresti, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40-1) 310 0177, Fax: 310 0180  
E-mail: [office@fdsc.ro](mailto:office@fdsc.ro)  
Web site: <http://www.fdsc.ro>

N14, N25

**202. Civil Society Development Foundation**

Contact: Balazs Sator  
Meszoly u. 4 III/3  
1117 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone/Fax: (36 1) 385 39 38, 385 29 66  
Fax: (36 1) 381 0011  
E-mail: [ctf@ctf.hu](mailto:ctf@ctf.hu)  
Web site: <http://www.ctf.hu>

N11, N15, N18, N22

**203. Civil Society Development Foundation - Slovak Republic**

Palarikova St., 31  
812 38 Bratislava 1, SLOVAKIA

N11

**204. Civil Society Resource Center**

Contact: Suad Misini  
P. Odredi 21, Porta Bunjakovec A2/2-4  
91000 Skopje, MACEDONIA  
Telephone: (389 91) 10 95 09  
Fax: (389 91) 11 44 12  
E-mail: [csrc@mail.com.mk](mailto:csrc@mail.com.mk)

N18

**205. Civil Society Small Grant-giving Program**

Contact: Mikhail Timienchik  
P. O. Box 28  
125315 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 916 43 82

N11

**206. Civitas Foundation for a Civil Society**

P. O. Box 1-232, str. Mihai Eminescu nr. 9  
3400 Cluj-Napoca  
ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 64) 190 054, 190 555,  
190 529

N21

**207. Club of Ukrainian Elite Youth**

Contact: Dmytro Katrushyn  
vul. Soborna 106, Rivne, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 362) 62 04 37  
Telephone: (380 362) 22 74 69

N14

**208. Commission for Free Access to Information**

ul. Pretchistenka 10, 121069 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7095) 202 2314, Fax: 202 2307

N18

**209. Committee of Soldiers' Mothers of the Jewish Autonomous District**

Contact: Valentina Bychkova  
ul. Sholom-Sleyhema 81  
Birobaidzhan, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (42 622) 644 76

N25

**210. Common Bond Institute**

Contact: Steve Olweean, Sandra Friedman  
12170 S. Pine Ayr Drive  
Climax, Michigan  
49034, USA  
Telephone/Fax: (1-269) 665 9393  
E-mail: [solweean@aol.com](mailto:solweean@aol.com)  
Web site: <http://ahpweb.org/cbi/home.html>

N16

**211. Community Foundation SIBIU**

Piata Mica #30  
2400 Sibiu, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 69) 212 999  
E-mail: [fcsibiu@rdslink.ro](mailto:fcsibiu@rdslink.ro)

N25

**212. Community Partnership Foundation**

Cetatii Sq. Nr 1/64  
4100 Miercurea Ciuc  
Harghita, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 66) 115488  
Telephone/Fax: (40 66) 171 854

**213. Community Partnership Foundation**

Sibiu Branch, Mica Sq. Nr. 30  
2400 Sibiu, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: 0040 69 212 999

**214. Focsani branch:**

Unifii Blvd. Nr. 18  
5300 Focsani, Vrancea, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 37) 237 840  
E-mail: [fpc@estcomp.ro](mailto:fpc@estcomp.ro)

N21

**215. Congress of Women in Kyrgyzstan**

Contact: Zamira Akbagysheva,  
Aygul Dushayeva  
Bokonbaeva st. 120  
720040 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (996 312) 664 213, 664 549,  
661 352, 665 213  
Fax: (996 312) 664 213  
E-mail: [congresswomen@intranet.kg](mailto:congresswomen@intranet.kg)  
Web site: <http://www.congresskr.freenet.kg>,  
<http://www/busincubator.host.net.kg>

N23

**216. Congress of Women of the Kola Peninsula**

Contact: Irina Fogt, Lubov Sheteleva  
Polarney Zori 60, office 205  
183038 Murmansk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8152) 546 341, 591 772  
Fax: (7 8152) 579 551  
E-mail: [lybov@ist.murmansk.su](mailto:lybov@ist.murmansk.su)

N11

**217. Consultative Information Centre**

Contact: Vladislav Okishev  
Box 2072  
Pavlodar 637001  
KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone: (7 3182) 75 45 12  
E-mail: vokishev@nursat.kz

N17,N22

**218. Contact National Training and Information Center for NGOs**

Contact: Liliana Cazacu,  
Igor Nedera  
Bulgara St. 32  
2001 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 2) 260 436  
Telephone: (373 2) 260 112

N13

**219. "Contranomia" Public Scientific Research Institute (ONIKA)**

Contact: Sergey Voroshilov  
4 Pietrarilor st., ap. 55  
2021 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 2) 735 013, 491 477  
or contact Irina v. Povar  
40 Drumul Vilor st., ap. 23  
2021 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 723 050  
E-mail: bsteheim@cc.acad.md  
(Attn: Voroshilov S.)

N16

**220. Foundation Children's Welfare Stamps Netherlands (SKIN)**

Grants for Poland and Romania  
Contact: Ms. M. van Teeffelen  
Schipholweg 73/75  
2316 ZL Leiden, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 71) 525 98 00  
Fax: (31 71) 513 01 47  
E-mail: mteeffelen@skn.nl

N11

**221. Foundation Het R.C. Maagdenhuis**

Grants for Estonia and Lithuania  
Contact: Mr. O. Regout  
Herengracht 220  
1016 BT Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 20) 624 39 03  
Fax: (31 20) 638 28 14  
E-mail: rcm@xs4all.nl

**222. Foundation Katholieke Noden (Skan)**

Grants for Hungary, Slovakia  
and the Czech Republic  
Contact: Mr. Th. A.M.A. van der Ven  
Emmastraat 52  
1213 AL Hilversum, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 35) 6249 651, Fax: 6246 132  
E-mail: skn@skn.nl

N11

**223. Queen Juliana Foundation**

Grants for Latvia and Bulgaria  
Contact: Mrs. C.J. Blomhert-Scheltinga  
Koopman  
J.F. Kennedylaan 101  
P. O. Box 90  
3980 CB Bunnik, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 3405) 645 24  
Fax: (31 3405) 622 04 230  
Cooperation Center  
P. O. Box 27027  
660077 Krasnoyarsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3912) 55 33 73

N17

**224. Coordinating Child Centre for the International Development of Tajikistan**

Contact: Ibod Sharifi, Olga Kartasheva  
20/1-7 Behzod Street  
734013 Dushanbe, TAJIKISTAN  
Telephone: (992 372) 215 479, 213 872  
Fax: (992 372) 214 691

N20

**225. Corresponding Academy on Civil Society**

Civil Society Services  
P. O. Box 766, Geneva, IL 60134, USA  
Telephone/Fax: (1 804) 747 6092

N11

**226. Council of Europe**

NGO Section, Directorate of Political Affairs  
67075 Strasbourg Cedex, FRANCE  
Telephone: (33 3) 8841 2000  
Fax: (33 3) 8841 2795  
Web site: <http://www.coe.int>

**Directorate of Human Rights**

Human Rights Information Center  
Contact: Maggie Nicholson  
67075 Strasbourg Cedex, FRANCE  
Telephone: (333) 88 41 20 24  
Fax: (333) 88 41 27 04

N4,N6,N7

**227. Council of Europe, Coordinator of Activities on Roma/Gypsies**

Contact: Ms. Françoise Kempf  
67075 Strasbourg Cedex, FRANCE  
Fax: (33 3) 88 41 27 31  
E-mail: francoise.kempf@coe.int

N17

**228. Counterpart Creative Center Ukraine Central Office**

Contact: Lyuba Palyvoda  
30 Bazhana prosp. Apt. 8  
Kyiv 02140, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 574 64 11  
Fax: (380 44) 574 64 13  
E-mail: lyuba@cpkiev.freenet.kiev.ua,  
office@ccc.kiev.ua  
Web site: <http://www.viaduk.net/ccc>

**Representative in Lviv**

Contact: Halyna Sabadash  
8/12 Drohobycha St.  
Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 74 4264

**Representative in Uzhgorod:**

Contact: Andriy Vyshnyak  
3 Academica Koroleva St., Apt. 4  
Perechin, Uzhgorod r-n, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 3145) 22 715

**Counterpart International Inc.**

Contact: Karen L. Sherman  
1200 18th Street NW, 11th Floor  
Washington, DC 20036, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 296 9676  
Fax: (1 202) 296 9679  
Web site: <http://www.counterpart.org>

N16,N19

**229. "Courage"/"Muzhestvo" – Public Organization of Veterans**

ul. Mechtatelei 30  
665770 Irkutskaya Oblast  
Ust-Ilimsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (395 35) 56 171, 54 798,  
75 235

N22

**230. Crest Resource Center**

Contact: Andrea Kazamer  
Unirii Street No.49  
3900 Satu Mare, ROMANIA  
Mailing Address: RO-3900  
Gavril Lazar 25/4  
3900 Satu Mare, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 261) 714 580  
Telephone: (40 261) 706 736, 706 737  
E-mail: crest@hygeia.sbnnet.ro,  
office@crest.ro  
Web sites: <http://www.crest.ro>,  
[www.telecentru.ro](http://www.telecentru.ro)

N20

**231. Crimean Association of Free Journalists**

Contact: Lilia Budjurova,  
Volodymyr Pritula  
vul. Volodarskoho 5/32  
Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 652) 259 059  
Fax: (380 652) 276 965

**232. Crimean Independent Center of Political Research**

Contact: Volodymyr Prytula  
vul. Kirova 18/3, kv. 7  
Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 652) 276 965

N11

**233. Crimean Teachers Council**

Contact: Dilara Setveliyeva, Chairperson  
43 Ostrovskogo St.  
98400 Bakhchisaray, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 6554) 47 111  
Fax: (380 6554) 47 859  
E-mail: tc@tavria.net

**234. "Crystal" Social-Cultural Youth Association**

Cotnact: Blendi Kraja, Qemal Stafa,  
Vasil Shanto  
P. 23, Shkoder, ALBANIA  
Telephone: (355 224) 1493

N20

**235. Culturelink Network – Institute for International Relations**

Contact: Pavel Schramadei  
Lj. F. Vukotinovica 2  
P. O. Box 303, 10000 Zagreb, CROATIA  
Telephone: (385 1) 482 6522  
Fax: (385 1) 482 8361  
E-mail: [clink@irmo.hr](mailto:clink@irmo.hr)  
Web site: <http://www.culturelink.org>

N8

**236. Czech Christian Academy**

Vysehradská ST. 49  
120 00 Prague 2, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 24917 210  
Fax: (420 2) 249 16237

N14

**237. Czech Helsinki Committee**

Ostrovského 5, 150 00 Prague 5  
CZECH REPUBLIC  
Mailing Address: P. O. Box 4, 199 01 Prague  
1012-Hrad, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420-2) 2437-2335  
Telephone/Fax: (420 2) 2437 2335  
E-mail: [secretariat@hesincz.anet.cz](mailto:secretariat@hesincz.anet.cz),  
[sekr@helcom.cz](mailto:sekr@helcom.cz)  
Web site: <http://www.helcom.cz>

**Center for Free Legal Assistance**

Telephone/Fax: (420-2) 2051-5188

**238. CHC Citizenship Counseling Center**Vladislavova 10  
1100 00 Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 2423 6659**239. CHC Refugees Counseling Center**Senovazna 2  
11000 Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 2422 4379, 2423 3034  
Telephone/Fax: (420 2) 2221 0091

N16

**240. Czech Union for Nature Conservation**Central Executive Committee  
Uruguayaska 7  
120 00 Prague 2, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 2251 6115  
Fax: (420 2) 2251 1496  
E-mail: csop@ecn.cz  
Web site: <http://www.ecn.cz/csop>

N11

**241. "DANA" Regional Association**Contact: Olena Kabashnaya,  
Vira Pochtarenko  
P. O. Box 104  
54001 Mykolaiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 512) 35526  
Fax: (380 512) 335 108

N14, N16

**242. Danish Refugee Council (DRC)**Borgergade 10, 3, Postboks 53  
1002 Copenhagen K, DENMARK  
Telephone: (45 33) 735 000  
Fax: (45 33) 328 448  
E-mail: anmc@drc.dk, drc@drc.dk  
Web Site: <http://www.drc.dk>**243. Danish Refugee Council**Bailovo, G. Abbasov str. 16, Apt. 15  
P. O. Box 174 DRC  
370000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (99 412) 974 605  
Fax: (99 412) 974 628  
E-mail: drc@drc.baku.az**244. Danish Refugee Council**23, Dzerzhinskogo St.  
Patigorsk 357 521, Stavropol Krai, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 865) 334 9083  
Fax: (7 865) 334 9085**245. Democracy after Communism**Contact: Peter Bozsay  
Eotvos u. 24  
1067 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 302 2947  
Fax: (36 1) 302 2947  
Peter Bozsay, Secretary General  
E-mail: peter.bozsay@parlament.hu  
Jozsef Szajer, Chairman  
E-mail: Edina.toth@parlament.hu

N1-8, N11, N20, N25

**246. Democracy Education Center**Contact: Undral Gombodorj, Executive  
Director  
Central Post Office, P. O. Box 308  
Ulaanbaatar 13, MONGOLIA  
Telephone: (976 11) 310560  
E-mail: demo@magicnet.mn**247. Democratic Circle Bihac**Contact: Azrija Piarlic  
Bihackih Branilaca bb  
Bihac, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone/Fax: (387 77) 229 220

N14

**248. Democratic Youth Union of Zakarpattia**Narodna pl. 4, room 282  
Uzhhorod, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 3122) 322 77, 352 27  
Fax: (380 3122) 322 77

N12

**249. "Dialog" Foundation for Public Education**Bokhonbayeva St. d. 120  
720000 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (996 312) 210 873, 461 908

N15

**250. Directorio - Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Directorate**Contact: Javier de Cespedes, Chairman  
10250 SW 56th St., C-203  
Miami, FL 33011, USA  
Telephone: (305) 279 4416  
Fax: (305) 279 0488  
E-mail: drdcs@directorio.org

N20

**251. Distant Streets of Life – an Artists' Association**Contact: Irina Ekadumova  
Asanaliyeva ts. 4-123  
220024 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375) 712 757300

N24

**252. District 0230**Contact: Branko Komadina,  
Program Manager  
Trg srpskih dobrovoljaca 23  
23300 Kikinda, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 230) 26 573, 23 240  
Fax: (381 230) 26 240**253. Doba Association of Teachers of History and Social Studies**Contact: Polina Verbytska  
Staromiska Str. 1, 79019 Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 725637, Fax: 721 870  
E-mail: doba@mail.lviv.ua

N26

**254. Dobrotchyn Center for Social Welfare**Contact: Alexander Podhorniy  
P. O. Box 435, Chernihiv 14017, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 4622) 423 99  
E-mail: dobrochyn@yahoo.com

N27

**255. Documentation Center for the Research of Slovak Society**Contact: Michal Vasecka  
Gajova 21  
811 09 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 7) 4524 6580  
Fax: (421 7) 5443 1527  
E-mail: vasecka@internet.sk

N5, N10

**256. D.O.M. (Dzielo Odbudowy Milosci – the Work to Restore Love)**Contact: Zdzislaw Bielecki  
P. O. Box 19  
00-950 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 845 60 16

N9

**257. DOST – Crimean Women's Humanitarian League of America**Contact: Ms. Tulin Ozdenoglu  
9115 Colonial Road #1C  
Brooklyn, NY 11209, USA  
Telephone/Fax: (1 718) 836 9575  
E-mail: DostKirim@aol.com

N20

**258. "Dream" – The Altai Krai Public Youth Organization**Lenin str. 41, ap. 4  
646099 Barnaul, Altaiskiy Krai, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (3852) 241 860

N20

**259. "Duminica" – Independent Newspaper**Contact: Gheorge Sova  
MD-5904, Ul. T. Chobanu 17  
Felesti, District Balthsi, MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 59) 205 39  
E-mail: PPI\_Duminica@yahoo.com  
Web site: [http://www.iatp.md/ppi\\_duminica](http://www.iatp.md/ppi_duminica)

N23

**260. "Dunarea de Jos" Student Organization**Contact: Bogdan Enica  
N. Balcescu 24, Bloc A2, Apt. 8  
6200 Galati, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 94) 887 163  
Fax: (40 63) 412955

N18

**261. "Dzelverte" Women's Club**Contact: Lilita Zukule  
Dzirnavu 1, Barkava, Madonas raj.  
LV 4834, LATVIA  
Telephone: (371 48) 36722  
E-mail: bardarod@madona.lv

N26

**262. East European Human Rights Project (MOST)**C/o Bettina Giesecke  
Europa-Universitaet Viadrina, P. O. Box 776  
D-15207 Frankfurt (Oder), GERMANY  
Telephone: (49 335) 5534 913  
Fax: (49 335) 5534 915  
E-mail: most@eu-frankfurt-o.de

N18

**263. Eastern Ukrainian Resource Center**Contact: Iryna Pasisnychenko  
Sumska str. 37, apt. 11  
Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 0572) 47 16 32

N19

**264. Ecoinform**Contact: Alexander Chirkov  
P. O. Box 68  
220047 Minsk-47, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 17) 224 3447  
Fax: (375 17) 232 4554

N15

**265. Ecological Movement of Macedonia**Contact: Katerina Dodovska  
Vasil Gjorgov BB, baraka 6  
91000 Skopje, MACEDONIA  
Telephone: (389 91) 220 518

N13

**266. Ecology and Life Foundation (Ekologia & Zivot)**Contact: Dusan Mellner  
Starkova St. 12, 010 01 Zilina, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone/Fax: (421 89) 621 744

N6

**267. Ecohome Environmental Educational Center**

Contact: Irina Soukhi, Andrej Zborovsky  
Prasp. Skaryny 76-18  
220012 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 172) 324544

N13

**268. Economic Development Association**

Contact: Orhan Kerimov  
Istiglaliyat per., A. Babyeva 5  
370001 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Fax: (99412) 929725  
E-mail: g\_ibadoglu@yahoo.com

N23

**269. "Economics and Politics" – Lviv Regional Foundation**

vul. Valova 31, Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 743 354

N12

**270. Ecopravo – Kharkiv**

P. O. Box 10479  
61002 Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 572) 19 10 21  
E-Mail: eco@ecopravo.kharkov.ua,  
ecopravo\_kharkov@hotmail.com  
Web site: <http://www.ecopravo.kharkov.ua>

N19

**271. "Ecosvit" ("Green World") Ecological Humanitarian Association**

Contact: Aleksandr Stepanenko  
P. O. Box 23, 48500 Chiortkiv  
Ternopilsk oblast, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 3552) 21843  
E-mail: steps@greenworld.ht.te.ua

N27

**272. "Edinenye" – Association for Small Business Development in Ukraine**

Contact: Natalya Kozevina, Dmitriy Lapin  
Volodymyrska str. 21/20  
Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 2283 757  
Fax: (380 44) 2296 158

N17

**273. "Ednannia" Initiative Center for Social Action and Renewal**

Contact: Marina Malik  
P. O. Box 447/6, 03150 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 269 8542  
E-mail: ednannia@isar.kiev.ua  
Web site: <http://www.ednannia.isar.kiev.ua>

N20

**274. Education for a Civic Society**

Contact: Dimitrijs Alehins  
P. O. Box 11, 1067 Riga, LATVIA  
Telephone: (371) 945 1783  
E-mail: ipsa@parks.lv

N20

**275. "Education for Democracy" Youth Center**

Contact: Krassimir Loykov  
15 N. Fotinov Str. 4000  
Plovdiv, BULGARIA  
E-mail: center@ngonet.ftm.bg

N16, N20

**276. Edukatar Youth Center**

Contact: Aleksandar Stralcou, Chairman  
220121 Hlebi Str.  
18-96 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 17) 255 8741  
Fax: (375 17) 263 9990  
E-mail: litva@adukatar.lingvo.minsk.by

N26

**277. "Egida" Association for the Protection of Rights and Liberties of Person and Citizen in the Jewish Autonomous District**

Contact: Anatoliy Rynkov  
ul. Pionerskaya, d. 58-b, kv. 14  
679014 Birobidzhan, EAO, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 42622) 435 13, 619 34,  
Fax: (7 42622) 408 20  
E-mail: sgi@on-line.jar.ru,  
rynkova@pop.redcom.ru

N24

**278. Ekaterinburg Center for Information**

Contact: Anna Pastukhova  
Vainera 16A, 20014 Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3432) 513 659, Fax: 514 227

N11

**279. "Ekim" Civic Organization**

Contact: Ervin Osmanov  
76/74, 1st Konnaya Armiya Str.  
Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 652) 497 274  
E-mail: cti@ngo.crimea.com

N18

**280. "Emmaus Smiltene" – The Social Charity Organization**

Contact: Mrs. Iluta Medne  
4 Dzimavu str., KV-4729 Smiltene, LATVIA  
Telephone/Fax: (371 47) 72450  
E-mail: Emmaus@datne.apollo.lv

N26

**281. Environmental Information Agency**

Contact: Olga Bezdenezhnyh  
Tsiolkovsky St., 23-2  
654041 Novokuznetsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 384) 347 8951  
Fax: (7 384) 348 06 45

N15

**282. Environmental Partnership for Central Europe (EPCE)**

Contact: Irmgard Hunt  
11 Dupont Circle, NW Suite 210  
Washington, DC 20036, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 588 9018  
Fax: (1 202) 462 8097

N7, N12

**283. EPCE Regional Offices**

EPCE-Slovakia (Nadacia Ekopolis)  
Contact: Peter Medved  
Horna 67  
974 01 Banska Bystrica, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone/Fax: (421 88) 4145259  
E-mail: epce@changenet.sk  
Web site: <http://www.changenet.sk/ekopolis>

**EPCE-Czech Republic (Nadace Partnerstvi)**

Panska St. 9  
602 00 Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 5) 4212 8350, 4212 8354  
Fax: (420 5) 4212 0561  
E-mail: pship@ecn.cz  
Web site: <http://www.nadacepartnerstvi.cz>

**EPCE-Hungary**

Contact: Zsuzsa Foltanyi  
Szerb. U. 17-19, H-1059  
P. O. Box H-1463, Pf. 931  
Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 411 3500  
Fax: (36 1) 411 3515  
E-mail: info@okotars.hu

**284. Estonian Association for Human Rights**

Contact: Larissa Semjonova, Olga Fadejeva  
Endla 4, 10142 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 2) 6263 155, 5222 873  
E-mail: eahr@ngonet.ee

N26

**285. Estonian Institute for Human Rights**

Contact: Valeri Kalabugin  
2 To'nismagi  
10122 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 2) 630 7477  
Fax: (372 2) 631 1239  
E-mail: ininst@nlib.ee

N23

**286. Estonian Media School Foundation, Estonian Media Center**

Contact: Pille Vaher  
10/2 Pirmi St.  
0006 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone/Fax: (372 2) 656 54 69  
E-mail: meediakol@online.ee

N15

**287. Estonian Youth Initiative Center**

Estonian Youth Work Centre  
Contact: leelo Saar, Ms. Epp Adler  
Uuslinna 10, 11415 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 2) 638 0763  
Fax: (372 2) 638 0756  
E-mail: youth@entk.ee, euro26@entk.ee,  
entk@entk.ee  
Web site: <http://www.entk.ee>

N14

**288. Eurasia Foundation**

1350 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 1000  
Washington, DC 20036, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 234 7370  
Fax: (1 202) 234 7377  
E-mail: Eurasia@eurasia.org  
Web site: <http://www.eurasia.org>

**Moscow Office**

4/6 3rd Monetchikovsky Pereylok, building 1  
Moscow 115054, RUSSIA  
Tel: (7 095) 970 1567  
Fax: (7 095) 970 1568  
e-mail: efmoscov@eurasia.msk.ru  
Web site: <http://www.eurasia.msk.ru>

**Kyiv Office**

55 Bohdana Khmelnytskoho St., 6th Floor  
Kyiv 01601, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 238 26 96,  
246 99 61  
e-mail: eurasia@eurasia.kiev.ua

N5, N7

**289. Euroforum Center for European Cooperation**

Contact: Ihar Babkou  
vul. Volacha 9-2-33  
P. O. Box 31, 220036 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 256 36 13

N19

**290. European Center of Youth Cooperation**

P. Sw. Katarzyny 9/87  
100 Torun, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 56) 652 2240, 621 9272,  
Fax: 652 22 41  
E-mail: ecwm@ecwm.org.pl  
Web site: <http://www.ecwm.org.pl>

N11

**291. European Cultural Foundation**

Contact: Madelon Cabooter (APEX Coordinator)  
 Jan van Goyenkade 5  
 1075 HN Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS  
 Telephone: (31 20) 573 38 68  
 Fax: (31 20) 675 22 31  
 E-mail: eurocult@eurocult.org  
 Web site: <http://www.eurocult.org>

N11

**292. European Foundation Center**

Regional contact: Eric Kemp  
 ul. Jaracza 3/39  
 00378 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 625 29 79

N4-6

**293. "European Heritage" Society (EHS)**

Novotsheremushinskaya St. 1/14-3-12  
 117449 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 095) 503 78 45, 316 99 30

N15

**294. European Institute for the Media**

Contact: Prof. Dr. Jo Groebel,  
 Monique Masius  
 Zollhof 2a, 40221 Duesseldorf, GERMANY  
 Telephone: (49 211) 901 0479, 901 04 57  
 E-mail: [info@eeim.de](mailto:info@eeim.de)

N5, N11

**295. EIM Moscow Office**

Contact: Dmitri Kortunov  
 Zubovsky Boulevard 4, r. 430  
 Moscow RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 095) 201 5038  
 E-mail: [eim@gdf.ru](mailto:eim@gdf.ru)

**296. European Journalism Network**

Contact: Chris Walker  
 Na Dolinach 35  
 140 00 Prague 1 CZECH REPUBLIC  
 Telephone/Fax: (420 2) 430 190  
 E-mail: [ejn@media.anet.cz](mailto:ejn@media.anet.cz)

N19

**297. European Movement in Serbia**

Contact: Danjijel Pantic  
 Kralja Milana 31  
 11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
 Telephone: (381 11) 322 1174  
 Fax: (381 11) 322 4202  
 Mobile: (381 63) 364 893  
 E-mail: [office@emins.org](mailto:office@emins.org)  
 Web site: <http://www.emins.org>

N19

**298. European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centers**

Contact: Isabelle Schwarz  
 ENCATC c/o KIT  
 Vestergade 5  
 1456 Copenhagen, DENMARK  
 Telephone: (45 33) 15 82 14  
 Fax: (45 33) 32 81 82  
 E-mail: [encatc@wanadoo.dk](mailto:encatc@wanadoo.dk)

N22

**299. European Roma Rights Center**

Contact: Dimitrina Petrova  
 H-1386 Budapest 62  
 P. O. Box 906/93, HUNGARY  
 Telephone: (36 1) 413 2200  
 Fax: (36 1) 413 2201  
 E-mail: [DimitrinaPetrova@compuserve.com](mailto:DimitrinaPetrova@compuserve.com)  
 Web site: <http://www.errc.org>

N14, N16, N22

**300. European Third Sector Training Network**

Contact: Sylvie Tsyboula  
 1 rue Defacqz, B-1050 Brussels, BELGIUM  
 Telephone: (32 2) 534 4304  
 Fax: (32 2) 534 5272

N13

**301. European Training and Research Center for Human Rights and Democracy**

Contact: Dr. Gerd Oberleitner  
 Schuberstrasse 29  
 A-8010, Graz, AUSTRIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (43 316) 380 3419  
 Fax: (43 316) 380 9455

N24

**302. European Youth Cooperation Center**

Contact: Maciej Wicherek  
 ul. Golebia 24, 31-007 Krakow, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 12) 422 1033,  
 ext. 1171, 1172  
 E-mail: [ecm@free.ngo.pl](mailto:ecm@free.ngo.pl)  
 Web site: <http://free.ngo.pl/ecm>

N18

**303. European Youth Movement**

Contact: Svetoslav Spassov  
 10 Narodno Sabranie Sq., room 302  
 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
 Telephone: (359 2) 986 7982, Fax: 987 2285  
 E-mail: [eym@scas.acad.bg](mailto:eym@scas.acad.bg),  
[eym55@hotmail.com](mailto:eym55@hotmail.com)  
 Web site: <http://eym.dir.bg>

N17, N22

**304. Euroregional Center for Democracy**

Contact: Camelia Cocioba  
 Semenic Str. 10  
 300035 Timisoara, ROMANIA  
 Telephone: (402 56) 221 471, 221 472  
 Fax: (402 56) 436 633  
 E-mail: [cocioba@regionalnet.org](mailto:cocioba@regionalnet.org)  
 Web site: <http://www.regionalnet.org>

N27

**305. Evrika Foundation**

Contact: Vassil Velez  
 1 Patriarch Evtimii Blvd.  
 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
 Telephone: (359 2) 876 565, 873 196  
 Fax: 803 630  
 E-mail: [evrika@einet.bg](mailto:evrika@einet.bg)  
 Web site: <http://www.evrika.org>

N10

**306. Express Chronicle**

Contact: Alexander Podrabinek  
 (See *Prima Human Rights News Service*)  
 Telephone: (7 095) 455 30 11  
 E-mail: [chronicle@online.ru](mailto:chronicle@online.ru)

N5

**307. Ezid-Kurd National Community and Migrant Assistance Center**

Contact: Almaz Khdrovna Choloyan  
 ul. Rozhdestvenskaya, d. 24, dom. 15  
 Nizhni Novgorod, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 8312) 780 086

N24

**308. Family Planning Association (TPR)**

Contact: Beata Jarosz,  
 Barbara Lejzerowicz  
 ul. Stawowa 1A  
 50-051 Wroclaw, POLAND  
 Telephone: (48 71) 72 31 82  
 Telephone/Fax: 32 59 169

N16

**309. "Fellow Citizens" Social Charity for Displaced Persons**

Contact: Ludmila Yangulanova  
 Prospekt Lenina 160  
 658200 Rubcovsk, Altaiskiy Kray, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 257) 595 99  
 E-mail: [mpn@dcn-asu.ru](mailto:mpn@dcn-asu.ru)

N23

**310. Fialta Youth Education Center**

P. O. Box 4  
 220119 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 17) 266 3481, 235 5738  
 Fax: (375 17) 254 73 42

N13

**311. First Children's Embassy in the World – Megjashi**

Contact: Dragi Zmijanac  
 Kosta Novakovic 22a  
 1000 Skopje, MACEDONIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (389 91) 365 460  
 E-mail: [first@childresembassy.org.mk](mailto:first@childresembassy.org.mk)  
 Web sites:  
<http://www.childresembassy.org.mk>,  
[www.megjashi.org.mk](http://www.megjashi.org.mk)

N11

**312. Fondation de France**

Contact: Anne Marie Seydoux  
 40 Avenue Hoche  
 75008 Paris, FRANCE  
 Telephone: (33 1) 44 21 31 00  
 Fax: (33 1) 44 21 31 01  
 E-mail: [fondation@fdf.org](mailto:fondation@fdf.org)

**313. "For Civil Society" NGO Association**

Contact: Leonid Bondaric,  
 Igor Hodzhamberdiyev  
 P. O. Box 1451  
 720040 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
 Telephone: (996 312) 220 900, 422 934,  
 510 709  
 Fax: (996 312) 666 334

N27

**314. "Forca Pozega" Forum for Civic Action**

Contact: Miroslav Tamburic  
 Pozega, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
 Telephone/Fax: (381 31) 812 771  
 Web site: <http://www.forcapozega.org/internetklub.htm>

N21

**315. Ford Foundation**

320 East 34th Street  
 New York, NY 10017, USA  
 Web site: <http://www.fordfound.org>

**Moscow Office**

Contact: Steven Solnick  
 Ul. Tverskaya 16/2  
 125009 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (095) 935 7051  
 Fax: (095) 935 7052  
 E-mail: [moscow@fordfound.org](mailto:moscow@fordfound.org)

N11

**316. Forum Eastern Europe**

Contact: Magda Opalski  
 88 Bowbill Ave.  
 Nepean, Ontario K2E 6S7, CANADA  
 Telephone: (613) 224 3982  
 Fax: (613) 224 3199  
 E-mail: [magdao@istar.ca](mailto:magdao@istar.ca)

N15

**317. Forum of Free Democrats**

Contact: Prof. Ivan Kaitcher  
49 Vassiljevski blvd., apt. 16  
1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone/Fax: (3592) 981 4280, 773982  
N19

**318. Forum of Intellectuals of Breza**

Contact: Esad Bajtal  
Breza, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 72) 763 267  
Fax: (387 71) 664 540  
N14

**319. Forum of Non-governmental Initiatives** (see *Association of Non-governmental Initiatives Forum*)**320. Forum of Tuzla Citizens**

Contact: Vehid Sehic, President  
Titiva St. 1  
75000 Tuzla, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 75) 250 702  
Fax: (387 75) 251 279  
E-mail: urbantz@bih.net.ba  
Web site: <http://www.forumtz.com>  
N14

**321. Forum of Zenica Citizens**

Contact: Fadil Imamovic  
Fra Ivana Jukica 2  
72000 Zenica, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 72) 32407  
Telephone/Fax: 417 306  
N14

**322. Foundation for Defense of Human Rights** (Fundacija Obrony Praw Czlowieka)

Contact:  
Senator Zbigniew Romaszewski, Director  
Tomasz Pistula, Assistant/Contact  
ul. Wiejska 4/6/8, 00-092 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 625 4749  
Fax: (48 22) 625 2465  
E-mail: [Warsaw@humanrights.org.pl](mailto:Warsaw@humanrights.org.pl)  
N27

**323. Foundation for Democratic Change**

Contact: Anca Badila Cluca  
P. O. Box 56 1  
77750 Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 21) 3143960  
E-mail: [fdc@dnt.ro](mailto:fdc@dnt.ro), [ancabc@yahoo.com](mailto:ancabc@yahoo.com)  
N8, N9, N14, N22

**324. Foundation for the Development of Zelow County**

Contact: Anna Szafran  
ul. Mickiewicza 4, 97-425 Zelow  
Piotrow Trybunalski, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 44) 341 000  
Fax: (48 44) 437 580  
N18

**325. Foundation for Human Rights Protection**

Contact: Georgiy Sushko  
153 Charivna str., apt. 104  
69071 Zaporyzhzhye, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 612) 675 094  
N22

**326. Foundation for Independent Media Support**

Contact: Dmitriy Merezhko  
Saint Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (812) 230 6227  
Fax: (812) 230 6296  
N22

**327. Foundation for Local Government Reform**

22/A San Stefano str., floor 2  
Sofia 1504, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 2) 943 4422  
Fax: (359 2) 944 2350  
E-mail: [flgr@flgr.bg](mailto:flgr@flgr.bg)  
Web site: [www.flgr.bg](http://www.flgr.bg)  
N17

**328. Foundation for Pluralism**

Contact: Luminita Petrescu, President  
Str. Tincani nr 3n- B1. 8231 SC2,  
Ap. 61, sector 6, Bucharest 1, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 21) 212 5143  
Mobile: (40 21) 413 6030  
Fax: (40 21) 212 5143  
E-mail: [office@pluralism.ro](mailto:office@pluralism.ro)  
Web site: <http://www.pluralism.ro>  
N4-7, N11, N20, N27

**329. Foundation for Poland**

Contact: Katarzyna Morawska  
ul. Szpitalna 5/5, 00-031 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 828 9128, Fax: 828 9129  
N3, N4, N13

**330. Foundation for Social and Economic Initiatives (FISE)**

Contact: Krzysztof Herbst  
ul. Jezuicka 1/3, 00-281 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 635 6277, 635 6492  
E-mail: [fise@fise.org.pl](mailto:fise@fise.org.pl)  
Web site: <http://www.fise.ngo.pl>  
N7

**331. Foundation for Support and Development of Free Information Exchange**

Contact: Aleksandr Soloviev  
P. O. Box 162  
390000 Ryazan, RUSSIA  
N18

**332. Foundation for the Development of Civic Initiatives**

Contact: Oleg Bvelayev  
blvd. Shevchenko 133, k. 508  
Donetsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 622) 994 534  
N21

**333. Foundation in Support of Local Democracy**

ul. Hauke Bosaka 11  
01-540 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (022) 869 92 00 07  
Fax: (022) 839 22 85  
E-mail: [biuro@frdl.org.pl](mailto:biuro@frdl.org.pl)  
Web Site: <http://www.frdl.org.pl>

**Regional Center - Kielce**

Contact: Renata Kolodziej  
ul. Sienkiewicza 25, 25-007, Kielce,  
POLAND  
Telephone: (48 81) 680 486  
Fax: (48 81) 477 62  
N5, N8, N11

**334. Foundation in Support of Local Democracy**

"Internet for Schools" project (IdS)  
Contact: Jacek Gajewski  
ul. Pasteura 7, Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 668 58 07  
E-mail: [gajewski@ceenet.org](mailto:gajewski@ceenet.org)  
Web site: <http://www.ids.edu.pl>  
N15

**335. Foundation in Support of Polish Libraries**

ul. Hoza 29/31, 00-524 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 621 70 75  
Fax: (48 22) 628 42 57  
N2-N4

**336. Foundation on Inter-ethnic Relations**

Contact: Arie Bloed, Guillaume Siemienski  
Prinsessegracht 22  
2514 AP The Hague, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 70) 363 60 33  
Fax: (31 70) 363 59 10  
N9, N15

**337. Foundation of St. Volodymyr**

ul. Kanonicza 15, 31-002 Krakow, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 12) 21 99 96  
N16

**338. Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation**

Contact: J.D. Panitza, Chairman  
16 Rue de Chazelles  
75017 Paris, FRANCE  
Telephone: (33 1) 44 40 0377  
Fax: (33 1) 42 27 41 75  
E-mail: [JDPFDBF@aol.com](mailto:JDPFDBF@aol.com)  
N1-7, N13

**339. Freedom Forum World Center**

Contact: Georgi Danailov  
24 Venelin St., 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone/Fax: (359 2) 989 1784  
E-mail: [tkenny@freedomforum.org](mailto:tkenny@freedomforum.org)  
N8

**340. Freedom Forum European Center**

Contact: John Owen  
Stanhope House, Stanhope Place  
London W2 2HH, UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 171) 479 5900  
Fax: (44 171) 262 4631  
E-mail: [dfurey@freedomforum.org](mailto:dfurey@freedomforum.org)  
N8

**341. Freedom House**

Contact: Paula Schriefer  
1319 18th Street, NW  
Washington DC 20036, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 296 5101  
Fax: (1 202) 296 5078  
E-mail: [schriefer@freedomhouse.org](mailto:schriefer@freedomhouse.org)  
Web site: <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

**Office in New York**

120 Wall Street  
New York, NY 10005, USA  
Telephone: (1 212) 514 8040  
Fax: (1 212) 514 8055

**Office in Budapest**

Falk Miksa u. 30, 4/2  
1054 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (361) 331 9296, 354 1230, 354 1231, 354 1232  
Fax: (361) 354 1233  
E-mail: [fh@freedomhouse.hu](mailto:fh@freedomhouse.hu)  
Web site: <http://www.ngonet.org>

**Office in Romania**

Calea Victoriei no. 155, Bl. D1, Sc. 2, Fl. 10,  
sector 1, Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 21) 313 8111  
Fax: (40 21) 313 8112  
E-mail: [freedomhouse@kappa.ro](mailto:freedomhouse@kappa.ro)



**Office in Ukraine**

vul. B. Khmelnytskoho 68, apt. 68  
Kyiv 01030, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 235 8410, 235 8332  
Fax: (380 44) 235 8411  
E-mail: khmyz@freedomhouse.kiev.ua

**Office in Serbia**

Contact: Michael Staresinic  
Francuska 5, Fl. III & IV  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 11) 187 172, 187 064,  
187 276, 2623 100  
Fax: (381 11) 637 637  
E-mail: staresinic@yu.freedomhouse.org  
N2-N9,N13,N19,N26

**342. Fund for Central and East European Book Projects**

Jan van Goyenkade 5  
1075 Amsterdam, THE NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 20) 676 0222  
Fax: (31 20) 675 22 31  
N11

**343. Fund for the Development of the Carpathian Euroregion (Carpathian Foundation)**

Contact: Sandor Koles  
Hlavna 70, 040 01 Kosice, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 95) 622 1160  
Fax: (421 95) 6221150  
E-mail: cf@cfoundation.org

**Country Offices**

Mecset ut 3  
3300 Eger, HUNGARY,  
Telephone/Fax: (36 36) 414811  
E-mail: cfhu@mail.agria.hu

ul. 3-go Maja 23/1 C  
38500 Sanok, POLAND,  
Telephone: (48 1) 3463 0208,  
Telephone/Fax: 3464 1369

Sucevei St., No. 14, 2nd Floor, Room 217  
3700 Oradea, Bihor County, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 2) 5941 9758  
E-mail: cfro@rdsor.ro

Narodna Sq. 5, room 42  
88000 Uzhhorod, UKRAINE,  
Telephone: (380 3) 122 36247  
Fax: (380 3) 122 34129  
E-mail: fil@ilko.uzhgorod.ua  
N16

**344. "Future" Charitable Foundation and Rehabilitation Center for Disabled Children**

vul. Pushkinska 51  
Odessa, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 482) 218 290  
Fax: (380 482) 246 085  
N17

**345. GEA 2000 (Global Environment Asylum)**

Mestni trg 9  
1000 Ljubljana, SLOVENIA  
Telephone: (386 1) 24 10 540, 42 13 560  
Fax: (386 1) 42 13 565  
E-mail: info@fundacija-gea2000.si  
Web site: <http://www.fundacija-gea2000.si>  
N24

**346. "Genders" Latvian Gender Problem Centre**

Contact: Dr. Tatjana Kurova  
Caka 91/93, of. 10  
LV-1011 Riga, LATVIA  
Telephone: (3717) 315 899  
Fax: (3717) 315 899  
E-mail: genders@parks.lv  
N25

**347. Geneza – The Political Science Center**

Contact: Arsen Koval  
P. O. Box 10671  
Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 322) 729 882  
Fax: (380 322) 740 309  
E-mail: igor@geneza.lviv.ua  
N8

**348. Georgian Union of Wives of Disabled Soldiers and Missing in Action**

Chargali St. 79  
380092 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 608 723  
Fax: (995 32) 941 947  
N21

**349. German Marshall Fund of the United States**

Craig Kennedy, President  
Phil Henderson, Director of Programs  
1744 R Street NW  
Washington, DC 20009  
Telephone: (1 202) 745 3950  
Fax: (1 202) 265 1662  
E-mail: info@gmfus.org,  
ckennedy@gmfus.org,  
phenderson@gmfus.org  
Web site: <http://www.gmfus.org>

**Belgrade Office**

Balkan Trust for Democracy/GMFUS  
Ivan Vejvoda, Executive Director  
Strahinjica Bana 11  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 11) 636 839  
Fax: (381 11) 634 126  
E-mail: ivejvoda@gmfus.org

**Berlin Office:**

Heike MacKerron, Director  
Oranienburgerstr. 13/14  
10178 Berlin, GERMANY  
Telephone: (49 30) 288 8130  
Fax: (49 30) 288 1310  
E-mail: hmackerron@gmfus.org

**Bratislava Office**

The German Marshall Fund  
of the United States  
Transatlantic Center for Central and Eastern  
Europe  
Pavol Demes, Director  
Sturova 3  
811 02 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 2) 5931 1406  
Fax: (421 2) 5931 1405  
E-mail: pdemes@gmfus.org  
N23

**350. Glasnost Defense Foundation**

Contact: Maria Simonova, Aleksey Simonov  
P. O. Box 536, 119021 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 201 4420, 201 3242  
Fax: (7 095) 2014947  
E-mail: fond@gdf.ru  
Web site: <http://www.gdf.ru>  
N27

**351. "Glasnost Protection" – the Krasno-Yarsk Regional Social Foundation**

Contact: Viktor Legashov  
P. O. Box 119  
660018, Krasnoyarsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3912) 556 338  
Fax: (7 3912) 234 359  
E-mail: gliskov@online.ru  
N24

**352. "Glasnost" Public Foundation**

103051, Kolobovskiy pereulok 15/6, App. 36  
Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 208 2853  
Fax: (7 095) 208 3425  
E-mail: fondglasnost@glasnet.ru  
N27

**353. Global Fund for Women**

Contact: Misti Mukhyopadhyay  
1375 Sutter Street, Suite 400  
San Francisco, CA 94109, USA  
Telephone: (1 415) 202 7640  
Fax: (1 415) 202 8604  
E-mail: gfw@globalfundforwomen.org  
Web site: <http://www.globalfundforwomen.org>  
N23

**354. Global Public Service Law Project**

New York University School of Law  
Contact: Diana E. Hortsch  
110 West 3rd Street, 2nd Floor  
New York, NY 10012, USA  
Telephone: (212) 998 6428  
Fax: (202) 995 4529  
E-mail: law.gpslp@nyu.edu,  
diana.hortsch@nyu.edu  
Web site: <http://www.law.nyu.edu/programs/globalpublicservice/>  
N24

**355. Golda Meir Mount Carmel International Training Center**

Director: Mazal Renford  
P. O. Box 6111, Haifa 31060, ISRAEL  
Telephone: (972 4) 837 5904  
Fax: (972 4) 837 5913  
E-mail: mctc@mctc.co.il  
Web site: <http://www.mfa.gov>  
N10

**356. Gomel Public Association "Together to the Future"**

Contact: Olga Myznikova  
Pervomaiskaj St. 10 – 26,  
246050 Gomel, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 232) 721 093,  
E-mail: ramo@tut.by

**357. GONG (Citizens United to Monitor Elections)**

Contact: Aleksandra Kuratko, Executive Dir.  
Trg bana J. Jelacica 15/IV  
10000 Zagreb, CROATIA  
Telephone: (385 1) 4825 444, 4825 445  
E-mail: masa@gong.hr, gong@gong.hr  
Web site: <http://www.gong.hr>  
N21

**358. "Goodness" ("Dobrota") Donetsk City Charity Foundation**

Contact: Jakov Rogalin  
boul. T. Shevchenko 36  
Donetsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 62) 333 932, Fax: 940 843  
N21

**359. "Grace" Interethnic Center of the Humanities**

P. O. Box 327  
394000 Voronezh, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (732) 49 99 49  
E-mail: kim@vgasa.voronezh.su  
N16

**360. "Green Brigades" Publishing House**

Contact: Andrzej Zwawa  
ul. Slawkowska 12/24  
31-014 Krakow, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 12) 422 2147, 422 2264,  
ext. 28, 30  
E-mail: zb@zb.most.org.pl  
N4-N6

**361. "Green Cow" Children's Club**

vul. Chechava 25A-50  
231400 Mavahradak  
Grodno oblast, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 159) 722072  
E-mail: larisabu@pisem.net  
N19

**362. "Green Oak Forest" Troop**

Belarusan Boy Scouts Association  
Contact: Bernhard Pakulnicki  
Vul. Maladzioznaja 16  
222389 Bujki Miadzielski r-n,  
Mienskaja vobl., BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 1797) 32 605  
N22

**363. Greenway Central and East European Network of Environmental NGOs**

Contact: Elena Vartikova  
P. O. Box 163  
814 99 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
E-mail: greenway@isternet.sk

**364. Green Women Environmental News Agency**

Contact: Lydia Astanina  
Koktem-2, dom 2, apt. 73  
480090 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone: (7 3272) 200 787  
E-mail: greenwomen@nursat.kz  
N13

**365. Grodno Regional Association of Young Scientists "VIT"**

Contact: Serguei Salei  
P. O. Box 233, 230009 Grodna  
t. Druskenitski 2-13  
2300023 Grodna 23, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 152) 331 274  
N14

**366. "Guardians of the Rainbow" Ecological Movement**

Contact: Maksim Kutchinskiy  
Varshavskoye Shosse 16-186  
113105 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 954 91 93

**Ukraine**

Pr. Glushkova 17-22, Kyiv  
Telephone: (380 44) 252 48 22  
N16

**367. GURT Resource Centre for NGO Development**

Mailing address: PO Box 126  
Kyiv 01025, UKRAINE  
Office address:  
52 Popudrenka Str.,  
Suite 904, Kyiv  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 552 1052,  
551 6339  
E-mail: info@gurt.org.ua  
Web site: http://www.gurt.org.ua  
N12, N26

**368. Hamlet Foundation of Krakow**

"Miodowa 9" Caf e  
ul. Miodowa 9  
31-055 Krakow, POLAND

**Self-help Community House**

ul. Josefa 1  
31-056 Krakow, POLAND

**"Sienna 5" Art Gallery**

ul. Sienna 5  
31-041 Krakow, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 12) 656 21 41, 422 12 11  
Telephone/Fax: (48 12) 656 24 21  
N16

**369. Hamlet Trust**

Contact: Jo Lucas, Robert Hayward  
Norvin House, 45/55 Commercial Street  
London E1 6BD, UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 20) 7247 8666  
Fax: (44 20) 7247 1984  
E-mail: office@hamlettrust.plus.com  
N15

**370. "Halsanski Zamak" Club**

zav. Kliastarny 1  
231120 Halsany  
Asmianski ray, Haradzienskaja vobl.  
BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 1593) 394 57  
N26

**371. "Hart" Homiel Municipal Youth Center**

Contact: Junela Salnikava  
50 years Gomselmash str.  
22 168 Homiel, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 232) 545581  
E-mail: hart@gomel.unibel.by, junela@tut.by  
Web site: http://www33.brinkster.com/hartby  
N26

**372. "Hasdey Neshama" Charity Fund**

Prop. Lenina 145a  
300028 Tula, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (872) 22 71 22  
Fax: (872) 26 0525  
N23

**373. Hca/Job 22**

Contact: Zdravka Grebo Jevtic  
Husrefa Redzica 7  
71000 Sarajevo  
BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone/Fax: (387 33) 443 604  
E-mail: job22@bih.net.ba  
Web site: http://www.job22.org  
N24

**374. Hearth of Hope Charity Foundation**

Contact: Parfenya Nikolay Alexandrovich  
Avrory St. 148  
443070 Samara, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8462) 221 897, 661 972  
N13

**375. Hellenic Foundation for European and Foreign Policy (ELIAMEP)**

Contact: Elisabeth Phocas  
4, Zenophontos str.  
105 57 Athens, GREECE  
Telephone: (301) 331 5022, Fax: 3642139  
E-mail: eliamep@eliamep.gr  
N19

**376. Helsinki Citizens Assembly (hCa)**

Contact: Klelija Balta, Miriam Struyk  
Turalibegova 5  
75000 Tuzla, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone/Fax: (387 75) 250 481  
E-mail: hcaturzla@bih.net.ba  
N14

**377. Helsinki Citizens' Assembly of Moldova**

P. O. Box 570, 2043 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 243 274, Fax: 243 274  
E-mail: paolo@mdearn.cri.md  
N18

**378. Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in Bosnia and Hercegovina – Sarajevo**

Contact: Srdan Sizdarevic  
Marsala Tita 48, Sarajevo, BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 71) 670 245, Fax: 670 858  
N14

**379. Helsinki Committee for Human Rights in the Serbian Republic**

Contact: Branko Todorovic  
Brace Gavric 6  
76300 Bijeljina, Republica Srpska  
BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone/Fax: (381 55) 472 851, 401 821,  
401 532  
E-mail: helcomm@inecco.net,  
helodbor@eunet.yu  
N13

**380. Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights**

18 Bracka St., apt. 62  
00-028 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 828 10 08, 826 98 75  
Fax: (48 22) 826 98 75  
E-mail: hfhr@hfhrpol.waw.pl  
N11, N12, N19

**381. Henry M. Jackson Foundation**

Contact: Lara Iglitzin  
1001 Fourth Avenue, Suite 3317  
Seattle, Washington 98154-101, USA  
Telephone: (1 206) 682 8565  
Fax: (1 206) 682 8961  
E-mail: foundation@hmjackson.org  
N24

**382. "Home" Kaliningrad Regional Social Fund for Supporting Refugees and Displaced Person**

Contact: Olga Smitnickaya  
ul. Gorkova 19a  
236040 Kaliningrad, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 112) 27 54 81  
E-mail: krf-dom@mail.ru  
N26

**383. Homiel Regional Social Association Women's Initiative**

vul. 60 hadou SSR, 7-13  
246049 Homiel, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 232) 78 08 02  
E-mail: civingm@gomel.unibel.by  
N26

**384. Hope German Cultural Foundation**

Kyubyshev St., 117  
443099 Samara, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8462) 337 954

N13

**385. "Hope" Kharkiv City Women's Organization**

Contact: Olga Kovtun  
Petrovskogo 6/8, 61002 Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 572) 194402, Fax: 430713  
Web site: <http://www.ukrainebiz.com>

N27

**386. Horizonti Foundation for the Third Sector**

Contact: Nino Saakashvili, Girogi Tsintsadze  
2 Dolidze St., 6th Floor, Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 332 818, 330 893  
Fax: (995 32) 987 504  
E-mail: [nino.adm@horizonti.org](mailto:nino.adm@horizonti.org),  
[adm@horizonti.org](mailto:adm@horizonti.org)  
Web site: <http://www.horizonti.org>

N26

**387. "Hospice" Moscow Charity Association**

ul. Dovatora 10  
119048 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 245 59 69  
Fax: (7 095) 245 43 22  
E-mail: [hospice@mail.ru](mailto:hospice@mail.ru), [hospice@col.ru](mailto:hospice@col.ru)  
Web Site: <http://www.hospice.ru>

N23

**388. "House" the Kaliningrad Regional Society Fund of Support for Refugees and Forced Immigrants**

Contact: Olga Smitnitskaya  
ul. A. Nevskogo 44, app. 54  
236041 Kaliningrad, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0112) 450 851, 711 680  
E-mail: [krf-dom@mail.ru](mailto:krf-dom@mail.ru)

N26

**389. Human Rights Center of Azerbaijan**

Contact: Eldar Zeynalov, Avaz Hasanov  
P. O. Box 31, Baku AZ1000, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 977026  
E-mail: [hrca@mail.ru](mailto:hrca@mail.ru), [aihmm@lycos.de](mailto:aihmm@lycos.de)  
Web sites: <http://mitglied.lycos.de/hrca>  
<http://mitglied.lycos.de/wrmg>  
<http://mitglied.lycos.de/politzek>  
<http://politzek-az.narod.ru>

N15

**390. Human Rights Defence Union**

Contact: Hryhorij Sushko  
vul. Charivna 153/104  
Zaporijja, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 612) 675 094

N15

**391. Human Rights Foundation for the Civil Society**

Contact: Natalya Taubina, Program Director  
Novvi Arbat 11, room 1921  
P. O. Box 26  
121002 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 291 53 96  
E-mail: [fcs@cityline.ru](mailto:fcs@cityline.ru)  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org/fundr>

N13

**392. "Human Rights in Georgia" Independent Society**

Contact: Ucha Nanuashvili  
41, Barnov Street, 380079 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
E-mail: [ishrg@altem.org](mailto:ishrg@altem.org)

N17

**393. Human Rights Network Group**

Contact: Andrei Blinushov  
P. O. Box 20  
390000 Ryazan-center, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 0912) 77 51 17  
E-mail: [andy@hro.org](mailto:andy@hro.org)  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org/ngo/memorial>

N24

**394. Human Rights Protection Network Inter-regional Group**

Contact: Sergey Srimov  
Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 206 05 82  
E-mail: [moscow@hro.org](mailto:moscow@hro.org)  
Contact: Andrei Blinushov  
Ryazan, RUSSIA  
E-mail: [andy@hro.org](mailto:andy@hro.org)  
Telephone/Fax: (7 0912) 77 51 17

N17

**395. Hungarian Foundation Center**

Contact: Agnes Lebovits  
P. O. Box 285, Bathori St. 20  
1364 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (361) 131 0100, 131 0969  
Fax: (361) 118 1313

N8, N13

**396. Hungarian Helsinki Committee**

Contact: Marta Pardavi  
Kertesz utca 42-44, II-9  
1073 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone/Fax: (361) 321 4141, 321 4323,  
321 4237  
E-mail: [helsinki@mail.datanet.hu](mailto:helsinki@mail.datanet.hu)  
Web site: <http://www.helsinki.hu>

N24

**397. Huza Foundation (Donbass Renaissance Foundation)**

vul. 50-richchaSRSR, Bldg. 149  
Donetsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 622) 358 859  
Fax: (380 622) 378 777

N12

**398. Hygeia Foundation**

Contact: Dr. Heija Botond  
Gavril Lazar Street, No. 25/4  
3900 Satu Mare, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 61) 714 580  
E-mail: [fh@hygeia.sbnnet.ro](mailto:fh@hygeia.sbnnet.ro)

N20

**399. Ideal Gmina Foundation**

Contact: Malgorzata Kramarz, Piotr Topinski  
ul. Gdanska 2/11  
01-633 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 833 05 70, 833 11 45  
Fax: (48 22) 833 60 20  
E-mail: [figa@idealnagmina.org.pl](mailto:figa@idealnagmina.org.pl)  
Web site: <http://www.idealnagmina.org.pl>

N25

**400. Iliia Chavchavadze Society**

6 Vazha Pshavela Ave.  
Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 996 296, 995 719,  
370 736  
Fax: (995 32) 996 169

N21

**401. "Imperativ" Association of Women with a Higher Education**

Contact: Miroslava Luchiancova  
Dacia bd., 30/1 apt. 63  
2060 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 2) 767 871

N24, N25

**402. INAM Center for Pluralism**

Contact: Vahid Gazi, Director  
Mehdi Huseyn St. 79/35 (B. Sardov 11/13)  
37000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 920 356  
Mobile: (994 50) 212 2234 (Vahid Gazi)  
Fax: (994 12) 92-03-56  
E-mail: [merkez@inam.baku.az](mailto:merkez@inam.baku.az)  
Web Site: <http://www.inamcfp.org>

N10, N11, N18, N25

**403. Independent Association "Georgian Journalists for Human Rights"**

Contact: Levan Z. Urushadze  
G. Tsabadze str. 3-32  
380012 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
E-mail: [adupl@mmc.net.ge](mailto:adupl@mmc.net.ge)

N19

**404. Independent Press Association**

Contact: Dorina Osipov, Glenn Puckett  
Blvd. Stefan cel Mare 123, Apt 14  
2004 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 247 239

N19

**405. Independent Socioeconomic and Political Research Institute**

P. O. Box 329, vul. Maskouskaya 18/424  
220101 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 172) 222 8049

N15

**406. Independent Student Association**

Contact: Maciej Wicherek  
ul. Golebia 24/31 a  
31-007 Krakow, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 12) 221 033 ext. 172  
Fax: (48 12) 226 306  
E-mail: [nzs@nzs.uf.edu.pl](mailto:nzs@nzs.uf.edu.pl),  
[kowalski@nzs.uj.edu.pl](mailto:kowalski@nzs.uj.edu.pl)

N10

**407. Index on Censorship – Writers & Scholars International Ltd.**

Lancaster House, 33 Islington High St.  
London N1 9LH, UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 20) 7278 2313  
Fax: (44 20) 7278 1878

N6

**408. Inform-Centr – Informational Bulletin of the Bobruysk Section of the Belarusian Political Repression Victims Association**

vul. Czornoga d. 81/52, kv. 2  
1382 Bobruysk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 2251) 689 95

N15

**409. Informa Foundation**

Contact: Klara Orgovanova  
Bajkalska 25  
82718 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 7) 521 7207  
Fax: (421 7) 521 4577

N18

**410. Information and Documentation Center for Crimean Tatars**

Contact: Ayder Ibragimov, Executive Director  
6 Andryshenko 7/19, 01135 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 274 6371  
E-mail: [chubarov@irf.kiev.ua](mailto:chubarov@irf.kiev.ua), [ayderi@mail.ru](mailto:ayderi@mail.ru)

N24

**411. Information and Research Center for Children's Rights in Albania**

Contact: S. Thornton Barkley, Altin Hazizaj  
Kutia Postare 1738, Tirana, ALBANIA  
Telephone: (355 42) 42264  
E-mail: [ircra@adanet.org.al](mailto:ircra@adanet.org.al)

N27

**412. Information and Research Charity Center**

Contact: Svetlana Kutz, Lumila Shapovalova  
P. O. Box 53, Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 550 8532  
Fax: (380 44) 550 2070

N17

**413. Information Center for Non-profit Organizations**

Contact: Ing. Marek Sedivy  
Male nam 12  
110 00 Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Tel.: (420 2) 224 239 876  
Fax: (420 2) 224 875  
E-mail: icn@icn.cz  
Web site: <http://www.icn.cz>

N4, N6, N8, N9, N26

**414. Information Center of the Independent Women's Forum**

P. O. Box 230, 121019 Moscow RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 366 92 74  
E-mail: iciwf@glas.apc.org

N17

**415. Informational Bulletin of Non-Commercial Organizations**

vul. Uralskaya 3-30  
220038 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 172) 303 276, 308 054

N15

**416. Informational Center for National Minorities**

Contact: Piotr Pawliszcze  
ul. Dlugi Targ 8/10  
80-828 Gdansk, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 58) 315 878

N13

**417. Initiative for Social Action and Renewal** (formerly the Institute for Soviet-American Relations ISAR)

Contact: Alice Hengesbach  
1601 Connecticut Avenue, NW Suite 301  
Washington, DC 20009 USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 387 3034  
E-mail: [alice@isar.org](mailto:alice@isar.org)  
Web site: <http://www.isar.org/isar>

N13, N23

**Azerbaijan**

24 Jafar Jabbarly St., apt. 2  
370020 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (94 12) 953 037  
Fax: (94 12) 943 084  
E-mail: [ngo@isar-az.org](mailto:ngo@isar-az.org)  
Web site: <http://isar-az.org>

**Belarus**

P. O. Box 89, 220088 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 17) 223 84 98  
E-mail: [laevskaya@fmst.unibel.by](mailto:laevskaya@fmst.unibel.by)

**Central Asia**

(Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan)  
Contact: Zarema Imenova  
ul. Shagabudinova 7  
480004 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3272) 927 188, 928 620  
E-mail: [root@isar.almaty.kz](mailto:root@isar.almaty.kz)

or: 13 Satpaeva No. 10  
465050 Atyrau, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone: (7 31222) 310 29  
E-mail: [isaratyrau@astel.kz](mailto:isaratyrau@astel.kz)

**Russia****ISAR-Moscow**

Contact: Mila Bogdan  
G-19, p/b 210, 119019 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 251 76 17  
E-mail: [isar@isarmos.ru](mailto:isar@isarmos.ru)  
Web site: <http://www.isarmos.ru>

**ISAR-Siberia**

P. O. Box 130  
630004 Novosibirsk-4, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3832) 21 89 24  
E-mail: [isarsib@mail.cis.ru](mailto:isarsib@mail.cis.ru)  
Web site: <http://www.ecoclub.nsu.ru/isar>

**ISAR-Vladivostok**

P. O. Box 91246  
690091 Vladivostok, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (4232) 21 10 96  
Web site: <http://isarrfe.trainet.org>

**Ukraine (also for Moldova)**

P. O. Box 447, 03150 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 269 8542  
E-mail: [isar@isar.kiev.ua](mailto:isar@isar.kiev.ua)  
Web site: <http://www.ednannia.isar.kiev.ua>

**418. "Initiative" Women's League of Saratov**

Contact: Tatiana Katayeva  
ul. Lermontova 77-33  
410030 Saratov, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8452) 26 94 46

N18, N27

**419. Inkubacioni Model Centar**

Trg sprskih dobrovoljaca 23  
23300 Kikinda, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 230) 26 573, 22 544  
Telephone/Fax: 26 240

N19

**420. Innovation and Development Center and Consortium for the Enhancement of Ukrainian Management Education**

Contact: Oleksandr Sydorenko  
21/12 Luteranska, Suite 35  
Kyiv 01024, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 253 6618  
E-mail: [ceume@ceume.kiev.ua](mailto:ceume@ceume.kiev.ua)  
Web site: <http://www.ceume.org.ua>

N18

**421. Inqua – Moldova Association**

Contact: Constantin Mihailescu  
Adamemiel St. 3, room 437  
2028 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 739 248  
Fax: (373 2) 739 248  
E-mail: [mih@cc.acad.md](mailto:mih@cc.acad.md)

N13

**422. Institute for East-West Studies**

Contact: Vasil Hudak, Lenka Michalkova  
Rasinovo nabrezi 78/2000  
120 000 Prague 2, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 2198 4212  
E-mail: [prague@ewi.info](mailto:prague@ewi.info)  
Web site: <http://www.iews.org/>

N6

**423. Institute for Ethnic Studies**

Contact: Jana Menase  
Erjavceva 26, P. O. Box 318  
1000 Ljubljana, SLOVENIA  
Telephone: (386 1) 210 879  
Fax: (386 1) 210 964  
E-mail: [jana.menase@guest.arnes.si](mailto:jana.menase@guest.arnes.si)

N11

**424. Institute for Regional Studies**

Contact: Atyrkul Alisheva, Director  
P. O. Box 1880  
Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 550 008  
Fax: (996 312) 281 771  
E-mail: [ifrs@elcat.kg](mailto:ifrs@elcat.kg)

N11

**425. Institute for Research and Development of Education**

Faculty of Education, Charles University  
Contact: Jana Valkova  
Myslikova St. 7  
11000 Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 219 0535  
E-mail: [UVRs@pedf.cuni.cz](mailto:UVRs@pedf.cuni.cz)

N6, N18

**426. Institute for Public Affairs (Institút pre verejné otázky)**

Hviezdoslavovo namestie 15  
811 02 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 2) 5443 4030, 5443 4032  
Fax: 5443 4041  
E-mail: [ipa@ivo.sk](mailto:ipa@ivo.sk)  
Web site: <http://www.ivo.sk>

**427. Institute of Central and Eastern Europe**

Contact: Prof. Jerzy Kloczowski  
Palac Czartoryskich  
Plac Litewski 2, 20-080 Lublin, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 81) 532 29 07  
E-mail: [europasw@golem.umcs.lublin.pl](mailto:europasw@golem.umcs.lublin.pl)

N6, N19

**428. Institute of International Education**

Contact: Mary E. Kirk  
809 United Nations Plaza  
New York, NY 10017-3580, USA  
Telephone: (1 212) 883 8200, Fax: 984 5452  
Web site: <http://www.iie.org>

**Regional Office**

Contact: Therese M. Buchmeier  
Vigyazo F., u. 4 II/2  
1051 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 332 9093  
Fax: (36 1) 269 5436  
E-mail: [iie@iie.hu](mailto:iie@iie.hu)  
Web site: <http://www.iie.org/europe>

N9, N14, N22

**429. Institute of Peace and Democracy**

Contact: Leila Yunusova  
Rasul Rza St. 9  
370000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 983 173

N14

**430. Institute of Political Pluralism**

Contact: Hamidova Sevil  
Azadlig Ave. 179, Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 615 256  
Fax: (994 12) 980 098

N23

**431. Institute of Politics**

Tymiryazivska Str. 2, 01014, Kyiv-14, UKRAINE  
Mailing Address: Box 15, 01014 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 296-3557  
E-mail: [mail@tomenko.kiev.ua](mailto:mail@tomenko.kiev.ua),  
[mykola@tomenko.kiev.ua](mailto:mykola@tomenko.kiev.ua),  
[mail@tomenko.kiev.ua](mailto:mail@tomenko.kiev.ua)  
Web site: <http://www.tomenko.kiev.ua>

N20

**432. Institute of Public Problems "United Europe"**

Public Charity Organization of Orjol Oblast  
 Contact: Dmitry Kraiukhin  
 P. O. Box 5  
 302027 Orjol 27 GOS, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 8222) 90 408  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 8222) 416 001  
 E-mail: unit\_Europe@mail.ru

N25

**433. Institute of Statehood and Democracy**

Contact: Ivan Lozowy, Director  
 vul. Skovorody, 7, kv. 21  
 01040 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 44) 456 1031  
 Fax: (380 44) 416 3072  
 Mobile: (380 67) 741-6662  
 E-mail: lozowy@isd.org.ua,  
 lozowy@i.com.ua

N9, N14, N16

**434. Integra Foundation**

Partizanska 6  
 811 03 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
 Telephone: (421 2) 5441 8827, 5441 8829,  
 5441 8830  
 Fax: (421 2) 5441 8831  
 E-mail: integra@integra.sk  
 Web site: <http://www.integra.sk>

N22

**435. Inter-ethnic Initiative for Human Rights Foundation (IEI)**

Contact: Kalina Bozeva, Rajna Pavlova  
 9A Graf Ingnatiev Str.  
 1000 Sofia BULGARIA  
 Telephone: (359 2) 980 17 16  
 Fax: (359 2) 980 01 08  
 E-mail: inetin@cblink.net

N18

**436. International Assembly for Human Rights Protection**

Contact: Mikhail Aroutiounov  
 Azovskay Str. 4-88  
 113 149 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 310 1683, 126 1611

N18

**437. International Centre for Civic Culture**

Contact: Konstantine Kandelaki  
 Bako St. 20a  
 380012 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
 Telephone: (995 32) 953 873  
 Fax: (995 32) 396 554  
 E-mail: iccc@iccc.org.ge, iccc@ip.osgf.ge,  
 iccc\_georgia@yahoo.com  
 Web site: <http://www.iccc.org.ge>

N17, N23

**438. International Center for Development of Democracy (MCD)**

Contact: Bogdan Klich  
 ul. Mikolajaska 4  
 31-027 Krakow, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 12) 219 714, 216 250

N6, N8

**439. International Center for Journalists**

Contact: Bill Siemerling  
 1616 H. Street, NW  
 Washington DC 20006, USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 737 3700  
 Fax: (1 202) 737 0530  
 E-mail: editor@icjf.org  
 Web site: <http://www.icjf.org>

N5, N7, N8

**440. International Center for Not-for-Profit Law**

733 15th Street, NW, Suite 420  
 Washington, DC 20009, USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 624 0766, Fax: 624 0767  
 E-mail: infoicnl@icnl.org  
 Web site: <http://www.icnl.org>

**Regional Office**

Contact: Kent Sinclair  
 ul. Plugja 1/15  
 00-970 Warsaw 65, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 233 946  
 E-mail: icnl@ikp.atm.com.pl

N10

**441. International Civic Communications Foundation**

vul. Desyatylna 1/3  
 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 44) 229 40 14,  
 Telephone/Fax: 229 58 42

N12

**442. International Consultation Center**

Contact: Boris Makeyev, Ludmila Antakanova  
 K. Marks str. 68  
 394000 Voronezh, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 0732) 555 818

N20

**443. International Educational and Informational Center**

Contact: Ihor Phokin  
 Pr. Hazety Pravda 11  
 2201166 Minsk, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 172) 705 959, 703 996  
 Fax: (375 172) 703 995

N15

**444. International Forum for Women**

Contact: Elzbieta Wlodyka, Ewa Lisowska  
 Al. Niepodleglosci 162  
 02-554 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone: (48 22) 849 5084  
 Fax: (48 22) 646 6115  
 E-mail: elaw@sgh.waw.pl,  
 weael@sgh.waw.pl  
 Web site: <http://www.kobiety.pl/mfk.htm>

N7, N20

**445. International Human Rights Association**

Moscow branch  
 Contact: A.M. Salmin  
 P. O. Box 118  
 107078 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 095) 924 47 01, 220 00 54

**Samara branch**

Contact: Nikolai M. Elizarov,  
 Dmitir S. Kouzoub  
 P. O. Box 3357  
 443001 Samara, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 846) 242 5192, Fax: 236 8307  
 E-mail: samamnesty@ssu.samara.ru

N13

**446. International Human Rights Association – Murmansk Division**

Contact: Guennadi Tcherniavski  
 P. O. Box 242  
 184209 Apatity 9  
 Murmansk Region, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (815 55) 788 26  
 E-mail: gengri@bk.ru, gengri@com.mels.ru

N20

**447. International Human Rights Internship Program at the Institute of International Education**

Contact: Ann Blyberg  
 1400 K St. NW  
 Washington, DC 20005, USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 326 7725  
 Fax: (1 202) 326 7763  
 E-mail: ablyberg@iie.org

N13

**448. International Institute of Education, Culture and Connections with the Diaspora**

Contact: Ihor Kravchuk  
 12 Prospect Svabody, 79008 Lviv, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 322) 720 923  
 Fax: (380 322) 721 984  
 E-mail: iiec@polynet.lviv.ua  
 Web Site:  
[http://www.geocities.com/lviv\\_iiec/Aim.html](http://www.geocities.com/lviv_iiec/Aim.html)

N21

**449. An International Non-governmental Tribunal on Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes in the Chechenian Republic**

Contact: Sergej Grigoryants,  
 Yelena Oznobkina  
 Krymskij val 8  
 117049 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 299 85 38

N13

**450. International Republican Institute**

1225 Eye Street, NW, Suite 700  
 Washington DC 20005 USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 408 9450  
 Fax: (1 202) 408 9462  
 E-mail: iri@iri.org  
 Web site: <http://www.iri.org>

**Romania**

Telephone/Fax: (40 21) 314 9466

**Belgrade, Serbia**

Telephone: (381 11) 328 4875  
 Fax: (381 11) 328 4802

**Bratislava, Slovakia**

Telephone: (421 2) 5441 4528, 5441 4538,  
 54415453  
 Fax: (421 2) 5441 4525

**Kyiv, Ukraine**

Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 229 2440  
 Telephone: (380 44) 228 2825

**Moscow, Russia**

Telephone: (7 095) 956 9510  
 Fax: (7 095) 234 1885

**451. International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX)**

Contact: Vera Lichtenberg,  
 Tony Byrne  
 1616 H Street, NW,  
 Washington, DC 20006, USA  
 E-mail: czelizer@irex.org,  
 interfel@info.irex.org  
 Web site: <http://www.irex.org>

**Moscow Office**

Contact: Olga Galkina  
 Fax: (7 095) 202 44 49

N6, N7, N8, N20

**452. International Visegrad Group**

Contact: Roman Babjak  
Drotarska cesta 46  
811 02 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 2) 6720 7104,  
Fax: (421 2) 5935 4180  
E-mail: visegradfund@visegradfund.org  
Web site: <http://www.visegradfund.org/>

N25

**453. Internews**

8a Nikitsky Bulvar  
Tsentralnyi dom zhurnalista, Room 302  
Moscow 121019, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 956 2248, Fax: 291 2174  
E-mail: receipt@internews.ru  
Web site: <http://www.internews.ru>

N19

**454. IPEL Union**

Contact: Jozsef Wollent  
P. O. Box 58, Hl. Namestie 12  
936 01 Sahy, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone/Fax: (42 1812) 32 88  
E-mail: ipelunion@ba.telecom.sk

N10

**455. Jaan Tonisson Institute**

Contact: Agu Laius, Executive Director  
Endla 4, EE 0001  
Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 6) 263 16, Fax: 263 152  
E-mail: agu@jti.ee  
Web site: <http://www.ngonet.ee/jti>

**Civic Education Center**

Contact: Mr. Sulev Valdmaa  
Telephone: (372 2) 626 31 54  
E-mail: sulev@jti.ee

**NGO Support Center**

Telephone: (372 2) 626 31 53

**International and Political Studies Center**

Contact: Ms. Karin Mae,  
Mr. Kaido-Allan Lainurm  
Telephone: (372 2) 626 31 55  
E-mail: Karin@jti.ee

N1-9, N11, N17

**456. Jan Hus Foundation**

Contact: Lenka Borecka  
Jostova 10  
602 00 Brno, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 5) 4221 1577  
Fax: (420 5) 4221 1581,  
E-mail: vnjh@janhus.anet.cz

**Bratislava Office**

Panenska 4, P. O. Box 313  
810 00 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone/Fax: (421 7) 5443 2535

N5, N7

**457. Janis Cakste Foundation for the Promotion of Democracy**

Contact: Juris Putrins  
Vagnera 5  
1013 Riga, LATVIA  
Telephone: (371) 7212554, 9416667  
Fax: (371) 737 5991  
E-mail: cakste@parks.lv

N21

**458. "Jaravit" Youth Cultural and Educational Center**

vul. Haaryana, 40/2  
246050 Homiel, BELARUS

Telephone: (375 232) 53 58 50, 48 38 91  
Fax: (375 232) 55 93 71

N26

**459. Jewish Women's Organization of Azerbaijan**

Contact: Larisa Reikhrudel  
P. O. Box 159,  
370000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN

N14, N16

**460. Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies**

Wyman Park Building, 5th Floor  
3400 North Charles Street  
Baltimore, MD 21218, USA  
Telephone: (1 410) 516 7174  
Fax: (1 410) 516 82 33  
E-mail: jhuips@jhu.edu  
Web site: <http://www.jhu.edu/~ips>

N10, N20

**461. Joint Eastern Europe Center for Democratic Education and Governance**

Contact: Ferenc Hammer  
Ditroi Mor u. 3, 2/25, 1137 Budapest  
P. O. Box 701-316  
1399 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone/Fax: (36 1) 349 25 77  
E-mail: jointcenter@ceu.hu

N5

**462. "Journalists for Tolerance" Foundation**

Contact: Ivan Bedrov  
11 Angel Bucurestiev St.  
Plovdiv 4000, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 32) 620 316  
Fax: (359 32) 447 108

N17

**463. Journalists' Initiative Association**

134-b, Academica Pavlova str., apt. 77  
61170 Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 572) 654 324, 900 929  
E-mail: angel@nord.vostok.net

N20

**464. Junior Achievement – Bulgaria**

22 Slavianska str. Apt. 2,  
1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 2) 873456, Fax: 517214  
E-mail: jab@cblink.net

N20

**465. "Justice" Jalal-abad Regional Human Rights Organization**

27 Erkin-Too St.  
715612 Jalal-Abad, KYRGYZSTAN  
Fax: (996 3722) 560 38  
E-mail: valery@elcat2.bishkek.su

N27

**466. Kairos Europe**

Contact: Albert Gyan  
Ave. du Parc Royal 3,  
1020 Brussels, BELGIUM  
Telephone: (32 2) 479 96 55  
Fax: (32 2) 476 06 50  
Contact: Gyula Simonyi (Southeast coordinator)  
P. O. Box 7, 8000 Szekesfervar, HUNGARY  
E-mail: bocs@c3.hu  
Contact: Tomasz Mlynarczyk (Northeast coordinator)  
ul. Bryly 3/428, 02-685 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 618 07 86  
E-mail: tomasz.mlynarczyk@polkomtel.com.pl

N12

**467. Karmeny**

Contact: Elvira Kamenschikova  
P. O. Box 178, 664031 Irkutsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 952) 275 306

N6

**468. "Karin Dom" Center for Children with Special Needs**

Sveti Nikola, P. O. Box 104  
9001 Varna, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 52) 302 517, Fax: 302 516  
E-mail: karindom@bta.bg

N17

**469. "Karpaty" Ecological Club**

P. O. Box 10  
Rakhiv, Zakarpatskaya oblast, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 3132) 231 75

N15

**470. Karta Center Foundation**

Contact: Zbigniew Gluza, Piotr Jakubowski  
ul. Narbutta 29  
02-536 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 848 0712  
Fax: (48 22) 646 6511  
E-mail: ok@karta.org.pl  
Web site: <http://www.karta.org.pl>

N5, N6, N21

**471. Karta Center – Human Rights Defensive and Educational NGO**

Contact: Andrei Blinushov, Julia Sereda  
P. O. Box 20  
390000 Ryazan-Centre, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 0912) 214 858  
E-mail: andy@hro.org  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org>

N5, N7, N10, N17, N22

**472. Kashubian Popular University**

Starblenino 84-210  
Choczew, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 58) 676 3194, 676 3294

N18

**473. Kaunas NGO Support Centre (KNOPC)**

Contact: Ugnius Savickas, Solveiga Buoziute  
Gimnazijos g-ve. 4/ Sv. Gertrudos g-ve. 17  
3000 Kaunas, LITHUANIA  
Telephone: (370 7) 320 319  
Fax: (370 7) 321 270  
E-mail: info@knopc.lt  
Web site: <http://www.knopc.lt>

N21, N26

**474. W. K. Kellogg Foundation**

Contact: Robert F. Long  
One Michigan Avenue East  
Battle Creek, Michigan 49017, USA  
Telephone: (1 616) 969 2680  
Fax: (1 616) 968 0413  
E-mail: rfl@wkkf.sprint.com  
Web site: <http://www.wkkf.org>

**475. Kharkiv Center of Educational Initiatives**

vul. Sumska 33, kv. 11  
Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 572) 471 632  
Fax: (380 572) 120 261  
E-mail: vita@cei.kharkov.ua

N12

**476. Kharkiv City Women Foundation**

vul. Yuriyeva 2, Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 572) 922 134  
Fax: (380 572) 920 088

N12

**477. Kharkiv Group of Protecting Human Rights (KGPHR) Ukrainian American Bureau of Human Rights Protection**

Contact: Yevhen I. Zakharov  
P. O. Box 336/3  
Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 410 4160  
Fax: (380 44) 410 3739

N12

**478. F. Kmita Regional Center for the Support and Development of Democratic Change**

Contact: Viktor Andrejau  
vul. Jakubouskaha 73-516  
211030 Orsha, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 216) 20085

N19, N26

**479. Kolping Society of Lithuania (LKS)**

Laisves al. 101  
3000 Kaunas, LITHUANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (370 3) 227 763

**480. "Komoara" Folk Academic Association**

Contact: Antin Tsarelunge  
ul. Bukuresht 68, office 309  
2012 Kishinev, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 2) 232 4984  
Fax: (373 2) 223 4371

N25

**481. Kopint-Datorg Foundation for Economic Research**

Contact: Katalin Mate  
H-1081 Budapest, Csokonai utca 3.  
H-1389 Budapest, Pf. 133  
HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 459 4200  
Fax: (36 1) 303 1000  
E-mail: info@kopdat.hu

N10

**482. Kosova Action for Civic Initiatives**

Contact: Ylber Hysa, Chairman  
Tringa Ismajli Str. 1/1  
38000 Pristina, KOSOVA  
Telephone: (381 38) 243 456, 243 457, 243 458  
Mobile: (377 44) 147-922  
Fax: (381 38) 243 456  
E-mail: kaci@kohamail.net, yhysa@hotmail.com  
Web site: <http://www.KACI-kosova.org>

**483. Krasnodar Regional Association for the Defence of Human Rights**

Contact: Vasilij Rakovich  
Vokzalna St. 162/14  
353610 Leningradskaya St.  
Krasnodarskiy kray  
RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 86145) 326 33  
E-mail: hrkdar@glasnet.ru  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org/krasnodar>

N15

**484. "Kyiv Brotherhood" Public Education Center**

Contact: Kostyantyn Maleyev, Iryna Valyavko  
Kontraktova Ploshcha 7/2  
Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 416 1425  
Fax: (380 44) 416 1425

N15

**485. Kyrgyz Committee for Human Rights**

Contact: R. Dyrlydayev  
ul. Ivanitsina 123, k. 87  
720011 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (996 312) 660 211, 62 515  
E-mail: chrights@elcat.kg

N14

**486. Kyrgyzstan Bureau on Human Rights and Legality Observance**

Contact: Natalia Ablova  
40 Manas Ave., Suite 319/77  
720001 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 211 874  
Fax: (996 312) 223 924  
E-mail: rights@imfiko.bishkek.su

N13

**487. Kyrgyzstan Womens Congress**

Contact: Zamira Akbagysheva  
Bokonbaeva 120, Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (996 312) 664 549, 660 028  
E-mail: zamira@congress.cango.net.kg

N15, N16

**488. L. Sapieha Belarusan National Foundation for Democratic Reforms**

Contact: Miraslau Kobasa  
vul. V. charuzaj 13-416  
220050 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 234 3791, 276 9711, 257 1891  
E-mail: sapieha@user.unibel.by

N19

**489. LAM (Grozny, Chechnya)** correspondence through The A. Sakharov Museum Moscow, RUSSIA

Contact: Zuleikan Bagalova, Director  
Telephone: (7 095) 923 4401, 222 5416 (h.)  
Mobile: (7 095) 746 3607  
Fax: (7 095) 917 2653  
E-mail: zuleikhan@mail.ru

N20

**490. "Lana" Public Organization to Assist Victims of Sexual and Domestic Violence**

Contact: Nina Vinogradova  
Glavpochtamp, P. O. Box 195, 622000 Nizniy Tagil, Sverdlovskaya oblast, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3435) 418 352, Fax: 418 352  
E-mail: lana@lana.unets.ru

N24

**491. Latvian Association for Sexual Equality**

P. O. Box 460, 1001 Riga, LATVIA  
Telephone/Fax: (371) 227 052  
E-mail: ainaars@parks.lv

N10

**492. Latvian Youth Council**

Contact: Maris Resnis  
Kalpaka bulv. 10-18  
Riga LV-1050, LATVIA  
Telephone/Fax: (371) 722 1402  
E-mail: ljp@ljp.lv, maris.resnis@ljp.lv  
Web site: <http://www.ljp.lv>

N24

**493. Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM)**

Contact: Biljana Kovacevic-Vuco  
Kruska 22/6  
11000 Belgrade, SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 11) 334 4425  
Fax: (381 11) 334 4235  
E-mail: yulaw@Eunet.yu, bkovac@Eunet.yu  
Web site: <http://www.yucom.org.yu>

N27

**494. Lawyers of the XXI Century Association**

P. O. Box 51  
127006 Moscow K-6, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 250 6535  
E-mail: law21@yandex.ru  
Web sites: <http://www.openweb.ru/lawyers>, [www.law21.da.ru](http://www.law21.da.ru)

N13

**495. "Leader" Center for Democratic Education**

Contact: Natalia Bachmutova  
175 Kurmangazy Str., Apt. 43  
48008 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3272) 43 53 16

N21

**496. League for the Defence of Human Rights (LADO)**

Str. Dem. 1, Dobrescu, nr. 11, sect 1  
70119 Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 21) 313 7190  
Fax: (40 21) 315 6897, 312 178

N21

**497. League for the Protection of the Georgian Constitution**

Contact: Vakhtang Khmaladze  
Pr. Rustaveli 58  
3800008 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 987 923  
Fax: (995 32) 32 987924

N25

**498. League of Crimean Tatar Women**

Contact: Sefinar Jemileva, Lenara Alimova  
ul. I. Konnoy Armii, 76/74  
95024 Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 6554) 439 70 (Jemilova)  
Telephone/Fax: (380 652) 49 72 74 (Alimova)  
E-mail: lenara@ngo.crimea.com

N13

**499. League of Professional Women**

Contact: Olena A. Lazorenko  
P. O. Box 27, 01021 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 293 9032, 229 3282  
E-mail: lpw@istrada.net.ua  
Web site: <http://www.lpw.kiev.ua>

N22

**500. Legal Advice Center**

Contact: Nadir Kamaldinov  
370009, B. Safaroglu str., 90/2  
Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 973 457  
E-mail: imran@azerin.com, nadir-shah@usa.net

N19

**501. Legal Assistance for Mass Media Program, National Press Institute**

Contact: Elena Abrosimova  
Boul. Zubovskiy 22/39, 2nd Floor  
119870 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 245 3508  
Fax: (7 095) 246 7502

N22

**502. Legal Development of Kazakhstan**

Contact: Aleksandr G. Peregrin  
22 Zenkov St.  
480100 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone: (7 3272) 616 033, 332 226  
Fax: (7 3272) 616 218, 616 033

N16

**503. Legal Information Center for Human Rights**

Contact: Larisa Jakovleva,  
Aleksiei Semjonov  
Sole 61a, 0003 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 2) 496 649  
Fax: (372 2) 655 26 47  
E-mail: lichr@infonet.ee

N8, N18

**504. "Legal Protection" Krasnoyarsk Territorial Fund**

Contact: Alexandr Gorelik  
Respubliki St. 49/16  
660099 Krasnoyarsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3912) 219 417

N11

**505. Lezajsk Association in Support of Economic Initiatives**

Contact: Marek Jagusiak  
ul. Sklodowskiej 8  
37-300 Lezajsk, POLAND  
Telephone/Fax: (48 195) 427 908

N15

**506. Liberal Discussion Club**

Contact: Galina Kozlova  
Zubovskij boul. 17, Publish Group "Progress"  
Room 510, 519  
119847 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 245 2859  
Fax: (7 095) 246 9675

N13

**507. Lidove Noviny**

Contact: Petruška Šustrová,  
Pobrezni 20  
180 00 Prague 8, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone/Fax: (420 2) 6709 8442,  
6709 8392  
Web site: <http://lidovky.centrum.cz/copy-right.phtml>

**508. Liga Pro Europa**

Contact: Smaranda Enache, Istvan Haller,  
Judit Kasco  
Piata Trandafirilor nr. 5, P. O. Box 1-154  
4300 Tirgu-Mures, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (402 65) 250 183  
Mobile: (402 94) 573 648  
Fax: (402 65) 250 182  
E-mail: proeuro@mail.soroscj.ro,  
senache@proeuropa.ro,  
jakasco@proeuropa.ro  
Web site: <http://www.proeuropa.ro>

**Satu Mare branch**

P. O. Box 6-23, 3900 Satu Mare, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 61) 714 497

N1-8, N11, N22, N25

**509. Lion Society (Tovarystvo Leva)**

Contact: Andrij Nechporuk, Ihor Dobko  
8/12 Drohobycha 12  
79000 Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 744 264  
Fax: (380 322) 223 987  
E-mail: andrij@lion.lviv.ua,  
a\_nech@yahoo.com

N8, N22

**510. "Lipa" Ecological Association**

Contact: Stevan Orozovich  
Done Bozinov 24  
91-300 Kumanovo, MACEDONIA  
Telephone/Fax: (389 901) 413 777

N17

**511. Lipetsk Association for Human Rights**

Contact: Mark goldman  
Filipchenko St. 9/2-7  
398035 Lipetsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0742) 256 420,  
Telephone/Fax: 720 167  
E-mail: hrloph@lipeck.ru

N11, N14

**512. V. Lipinski Ukrainian-Polish Youth Forum**

vul. Shopena 20/1, Lutsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 3322) 475 82  
Fax: (380 3322) 459 52

N16

**513. Lithuanian Citizens Advice Union**

Contact: Nijole Steponkute  
Basanaviciaus 20-11  
2009 Vilnius, LITHUANIA  
Telephone: (3702) 650 368  
Fax: (3702) 623 123

N22

**514. Lithuanian Conflict Prevention Center and Association**

Contact: Juozos Lakis, Jurgita Jurkyniene  
Seveenkos g. 31, 203-205 k.  
2009 Vilnius, LITHUANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (370 2) 239534  
E-mail: lkpc@vpu.lt

N23

**515. Lithuanian Women's Society**

Contact: Jurgita Janeyte  
Basanaviciaus St. 20-11  
2009 Vilnius, LITHUANIA  
Telephone: (370 2) 650 368  
Fax: (370 2) 623 123  
E-mail: Lmd@takas.lt

N13

**516. Local Activity Support Center (CAL)**

Contact: Bohdan Skrzypczak  
ul. Szpitalna 5/5, 00-031 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 828 9128 ext. 157, 159  
Fax: (48 22) 828 9128, ext. 162  
E-mail: cal@cal.ngo.pl  
Web site: <http://www.cal.ngo.pl>

N25

**517. Lychnidos Association for Environmental Protection and Development in Ohrid Region**

3 Kej M Tito  
96000 Ohrid, MACEDONIA  
Telephone: (389 96) 214 40  
Fax: (389 96) 346 84

N13

**518. Lyubotyn Children and Youth Association "Communication without Barriers"**

Contact: Olga Tsymbal  
Vyezd Vyshnevy 13  
Lyubotyn Kharkov oblast, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 572) 414 451  
E-mail: olgatsymbal@yahoo.com  
Web site:  
[kharkiv.iatp.org.ua/teenage/teenage.html](http://kharkiv.iatp.org.ua/teenage/teenage.html)

N25

**519. Maariftchi Association of the Crimean Tatar Educational Workers**

Contact: Safure Kodzhamietova  
8 Samokish str.  
Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 652) 273 167

N16

**520. John D. and Catherine T. Macarthur Foundation**

140 South Dearborn St., Suite 1100  
Chicago, IL 60603, USA  
Telephone: (1 312) 726 8000  
E-mail: 4answers@macfound.org  
Web site: <http://www.macfound.org>

**Moscow Office**

Contact: Tatiana D. Zhdanova  
Hlebnij Per. 8, 121069 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 2905088  
Fax: (7 095) 9566358  
E-mail: moscow@macfound.ru  
Web site: <http://www.macfound.ru>

N11

**521. "Madan" Women's Non-governmental Organization**

Contact: Gulbakhor Rakamova  
ul. Kholdorova 2, app. 6  
736002 Khorog, TAJIKISTAN  
Telephone: (992 3522) 041 81

N25

**522. Magnitogorsk City Cossacks' Association**

Contact: Aleksandr Belov  
ul. Myezhdunarodnaya 36  
455048 Magnitogorsk, RUSSIA

N16

**523. "Makhuldyur" Association**

Contact: Renart Saranayev  
Per. Turistov 11  
95014 Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 652) 485382  
E-mail: renart@cit.sf.ukrtel.net

N26

**524. Mama Cash (for East-Central Europe)**

1e Helmersstraat 17  
Postbus 15686  
1001 ND Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 20) 689 36 34  
Fax: (31 20) 683 46 47  
E-mail: info@mamacash.nl  
Web site: <http://www.mamacash.nl>

N17

**525. Martin Ennals Foundation**

MEA c/o OMCT  
Contact: Luis Marreiros, Development  
Coordinator  
8 rue de Vieux Billard  
P. O. Box 21  
1211 Geneva 8, SWITZERLAND  
Telephone: (41 22) 809 4925 (direct)  
(41 22) 809 4939 (general)  
Fax: (41 22) 809 4929  
E-mail: info@martinennalsaward.org  
Web site: <http://www.martinennalsaward.org>

N18, N27

**526. Mass-Media Centre**

International Summer School of Journalism  
Contact: Dmitri Rushyn  
St. Petersburg State University, Room 606  
1-ya Liniya V.O., Dom 26  
199034 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 812) 323 0067, 321 0172  
E-mail: ruschin@DR2709.spb.edu

N14

**527. "Meeting of Religions" Center**

Uz. Hajibayov St. 27  
370000 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 938 149

N14



**528. "Memorial" Donetsk Non-governmental Educational, Charity and Human Rights Organization**

Contact: Aleksandr Bukalov  
P. O. Box 4863, 83092 Donetsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 622) 227 021,  
Telephone/Fax: 041 471  
E-mail: amnesty@skif.net

N25

**529. Memorial Historical and Educational District Tomsk Society for Human Rights Defense**

Contact: William Fast  
Nachapmova St. 15-276  
634034 Tomsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3822) 222 935

N11

**530. Memorial Historical and Educational Society of Volunteers in Tula District**

Contact: Sergey Sheglov  
Bundurina St. 40, 300000 Tula, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0872) 310 419

N11

**531. Memorial Human Rights Protection Center**

Contact: Tatyana Kasatkina, Yan Rachinskiy  
Malyi Karetnyi Per. 12  
127051 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 209 7883  
Fax: (7 095) 973 2094  
E-mail: hrc@memo.ru, memhrc@memo.ru,  
info@memo.ru  
Web site: <http://www.memo.ru/hr>

N13

**532. Memorial Krasnoyarsk Historical and Educational Society**

Contact: Vladimir Birgier  
P. O. Box 12850  
660003 Krasnoyarsk, RUSSIA

N11

**533. "Memorial" Pskov Historical, Educational and Human Rights Organization**

Contact: Yuriy Dzeva  
ul. Pecherskaya, d. 2, kv. 2  
180007 Pskov, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8112) 443 594  
Fax: (7 8112) 533 014

N24

**534. Memorial Scientific Informational and Enlightenment Center**

Contact: Elena Zhemkova, Arsanij Roginskiy  
Malyi Karetnyi Per. 12  
103051 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 200 6506  
Fax: (7 095) 209 57 79  
E-mail: nipc@memo.ru  
Web site: <http://www.memo.ru>

N13

**535. Migration Problems Research Center**

Contact: Mr. Oleksandr Piskun  
31 A Voloska Str., 252070 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 416 3052, 416 2329  
Telephone: (380 44) 294 8463 (h)  
E-mail: opiskun@yahoo.com,  
opiskun@usaid.gov

N21

**536. Milan Simecka Foundation**

Kviedoslavovo Nam. 17  
811 02 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone/Fax: (421 7) 544 31593

N1-8, N13

**537. Milano Graduate School of Management and Urban Policy**

Nonprofit Management Program  
Office of Admissions  
72 Fifth Avenue, 4th Floor  
New York, NY 10011, USA  
Telephone: (1 212) 229 5462  
E-mail: studentinfo@newschool.edu  
Web site: <http://www.newschool.edu/milano>

N16

**538. Minority Rights Group International**

379 Brixton Road  
London SW9 7DE, UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 171) 978 9498  
Fax: (44 171) 738 6265  
E-mail: minority.rights@mrgmail.org

N8

**539. Mogilev Students Center**

Contact: Margarita Filatova  
Pervomajskaja 28a, 22  
212-30 Mogilev, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 222) 229 409

N22

**540. Moscow Helsinki Group**

Contact: Ludmila Alekseeva  
Bolshoy golovin per., no.22, St. 1, app. 5  
103045 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 207 6069  
E-mail: mhg@glasnet.ru,  
mhg-main@online.ptt.ru  
Web site: <http://www.mhg.ru>

N14

**541. Moscow Research Center for Human Rights**

Contact: Veronika Marchenko  
Louchnikov Lane, 4, rooms 1-6, 19, 45  
103982 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 206 0582  
E-mail: moscow@hro.org  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org/ngo>

N7, N13

**542. Moscow School of Human Rights**

Contact: Anatoly Azarov, Roman Sinelnikov  
Luchnikov Lane, 4, entrance 3, room 2  
10100 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 577 6904  
E-mail: mshr@mshr.ru  
Web site: <http://www.mshr.ru>

N15, N18

**543. "Mostenitorii" Public Youth Organization**

str. Hotinului 1  
Mun. Balti, MD 3100, MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 31) 22 216  
E-mail: mostenitorii@hotmail.com  
Web site: <http://www.iatp.md/mostenitorii>

N16

**544. MOST – East European Human Rights Project**

Contact: Bettina Giesecke  
Europa-Univesitaet Viadrina  
P. O. Box 1786, 15207 Oder, GERMANY  
Telephone: (49 335) 5534 913 (Giesecke)  
Fax: (49 335) 5534 915  
E-mail: most@euv-frankfurt-o.de

N22

**545. "Mother and Child" Shelter**

Contact: Olga Goga, Andrey Filatov  
ul. Proletarskaya 127, P. O. Box 1866  
656011 Barnaul, Altaiskiy Kray, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 03852) 233645, 328591

N25

**546. Mother's Rights (Pravo Materi) Foundation**

Contact: Veronika Marchenko  
Luchnikov Per., bldg. 4, podj. 3, app. 4  
103982 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 206 0581, 206 8894  
E-mail: mright@glasnet.ru,  
mright@rosmail.ru  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org/ngo/mright>

N14

**547. Municipal Training Center**

Kaunas University of Technology  
Konelaicio 20-131  
3000 Kaunas, LITHUANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (370 7) 742 461  
E-mail: smc@adf.ktu.lt

N14

**548. Museum of the Crimean Tatars Fine Arts**

Contact: Fatima Asanova  
vul. Karla Marxa 25, Simferopol, UKRAINE  
E-mail: cti@ngo.crimea.com

N13

**549. "My World" Charity Fund**

Yakovapostolskiy per. 10  
103064 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (095) 275 57 34  
Fax: (095) 975 21 90

N23

**550. "Nasha Niva" The Belarus Humanitarian Foundation**

Contact: Andrei Danko, Editor-in-chief  
Editor in Chief: Publishing house –  
Vaclau Areska  
P. O. Box 71, 220123 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 213 3232

**Editorial office of the newspaper "Nasha Niva"**

P. O. Box 537  
Minsk 220123, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 17) 227 7892  
E-mail: niva@user.unibel.by

**Modern History Archives:**

P. O. Box 71  
220123 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 17) 229 5596  
E-mail: nn@user.unibel.by

N15, N18

**551. "Nash Stanislaviv" The Charitable Foundation of the Rebirth and Development**

vul. Shevchenko 12  
Ivano-Frankivsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 3422) 226 18

N12

**552. Nasha Svoboda**

Contact: Pawel Zhuk  
Telephone/Fax: (375) 172 210 02 53  
Minsk, BELARUS

**553. National Center for Business and Democratic Development "Pro-Business Nord"**

Contact: Elena Rososhenko  
31 August str. 20/B, office 905  
MD 3100 Beltsy, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373 31) 23004, 20038  
Fax: (373 31) 20037  
E-mail: pro\_business@mdl.net

N23

**554. National Center for Child Abuse Prevention**

Contact: Kim Pratt, Judith Pratt  
 St. Ion Creanga nr. 1, Bloc 2, bir. 12  
 2069 Chisinau, MOLDOVA  
 Telephone: (373 2) 74 83 78  
 Fax: (373 2) 75 39 03  
 E-mail: aspm@moldnet.md  
 Web site: www.iatp.md/cnpac/about.html

N21

**555. National Democratic Institute for International Affairs**

2030 M Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20036, USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 728 5500, Fax: 728 5520  
 E-mail: contactndi@ndi.org  
 Web site: http://www.ndi.org

*For regional inquiries, contact*

Robert Benjamin, Regional Director  
 Central and Eastern Europe  
 robben@ndi.org

Nelson Ledsky, Regional Director Eurasia  
 nledsky@ndi.org

**Bulgaria**

sevdalina@mail.orbitel.bg

**Croatia**

ndi@zg.tel.hr

**Kosova**

hkashner@ndi.org

**Macedonia**

sheila@ndi.org.mk

**Montenegro**

ndi@cg.yu

**Serbia**

stephaniel@ndisrbija.org

**Slovakia**

nic\_Ruszkowski@hotmail.com

**556. National Endowment for Democracy**

1101 Fifteenth Street, NW, Suite 700  
 Washington DC, 20005, USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 293 9072  
 Fax: (1 202) 223 6042  
 E-mail: ned@ned.org  
 Web site: http://www.ned.org

*Or contact:*

**Central Europe and Eurasia Program**

Nadia Diuk, Senior Program Officer  
 nadia@ned.org

**Southeastern Europe Program**

Paul McCarthy, paul@ned.org

**Belarus**

Rodger Potocki, rodger@ned.org

**Russia and Ukraine Program**

John Squier, johns@ned.org

**Central Asia and Caucasus Program**

Miriam Lansky, Miriaml@ned.org

N4, N6, N7, N17

**557. National Information Center on Women's Organizations and Initiatives in Poland (OsKa)**

Contact: Agnieszka Grzybek  
 ul. Pinkna 66 a, 5th Floor  
 00-672 Warsaw, POLAND

Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 622 1326, 622 7802, 622 97 92

E-mail: oska@oska.org.pl,  
 agnieszka@oska.org.pl  
 Web site: http://www.oska.org.pl/oska/  
 fundusz/index.html

N13

**558. "NAUNYC" National Youth Organization**

Contact: Velko Ivanov  
 10 Narodno Sabranie Sq., Rm 302,  
 1000 Sofia, BULGARIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (359 2) 987 22 85  
 Telephone: (359 2) 986 79 82  
 E-mail: naunyc@scas.acad.bg,  
 naunyc@hotmail.com  
 Web site:  
 www.bgworld.com/seimun2002/naunyc.html

N17

**559. Negotiation Without Borders**

Contact: Olga Tsymbal  
 2, Zhilianska Str., Kharkivska oblast  
 Lubotyn, UKRAINE  
 Telephone/Fax: (380 0572) 414451

N22

**560. Network of East-West Women**

Contact: Erin M. Barclay, Esq.  
 1707 L Street NW, Suite 760  
 Washington, DC 20036, USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 299 9001  
 Fax: (1 202) 299 9003  
 E-mail: neww@neww.org  
 Web site: http://www.neww.org

N7

**561. Network of Non-Profit Associations and Foundations in Estonia**

(Formerly, the Estonian Foundation Center)  
 Contact: Heli Aru  
 Endla 4, 0001 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
 Telephone: (372 2) 626 3309, 626 3308  
 Fax: (372 2) 626 3310  
 E-mail: info@ngo.ee  
 Web site: http://www.ngo.ee

N8, N15

**562. Never Again Group**

P. O. Box 99  
 85-791 Bydgoszcz 32, POLAND  
 Or contact:  
 Rafal Pankowski  
 P. O. Box 6  
 13-700 Warsaw 4, POLAND

N13

**563. New Atlantic Initiative**

Contact: Radek Sikorski  
 1150 17th Street, NW  
 Washington, DC 20036 USA  
 Telephone: (1 202) 862 5850  
 Fax: (1 202) 862 7177  
 E-mail: nai@aei.org  
 Web site:  
 http://www.aei.org/research/nai/projectID.11/  
 default.asp

N13

**564. New School – Public Benefit Organization**

Na Porici 30  
 112 86, Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
 Telephone/Fax: (420 2) 2173 3067,  
 2173 3167  
 E-mail: novaskola@novaskola.org  
 Web site: http://www.novoskola.org

N13, N22

**565. NGO Center, Latvia**

52/54 - 22, Lacplesa Str., Riga  
 LV 1011, LATVIA  
 Telephone: (371) 728 3283  
 Fax: (371) 728 9227  
 E-mail: info@ngo.org.lv

N11, N22

**566. NGO Information and Support Centre Lithuania**

Jaksto st. 9  
 LT-2001 Vilnius, LITHUANIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (370 5) 212 6045, 261 8782  
 E-mail info@nisc.lt  
 Web site: http://www.nisc.lt/eng/legal\_inf.php

N10

**567. NGO Lielvarde Foreign Relations and Education Aid Bureau**

Contact: Janis Baltacs  
 Smilsu iela 3  
 5070 Lielvarde, LATVIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (371) 505 4817  
 E-mail: birojs@lielvarde.lv

N8

**568. NGO "National Center"**

Contact: Edgars Alksnis  
 Blaumana 26-14  
 LV-1011 Riga, LATVIA  
 Telephone: (371) 941 0721  
 Fax: (371) 724 2074  
 E-mail: latvis@apollo.lv

N19

**569. NGO Resource Center – Plovdiv**

Contact: Vesselina Kouliachka  
 17 etko Karavelov St.  
 4000 Plovdiv, BULGARIA  
 Telephone: (359 32) 620 105  
 E-mail: rcplovdiv@ngorc.net

N18

**570. "NGO Trainers" Non-Profit Association**

Contact: Dimitar Tashkov  
 P. O. Box 212  
 4000 Plovdiv, BULGARIA  
 Telephone: (359 32) 274 005  
 Fax: (359 32) 622 954

N18

**571. NGO Training and Resource Center**

Contact: Matthew Karanian,  
 Marian Gevorkia  
 24 Moscovian St., 2  
 375003 Yerevan, ARMENIA  
 Telephone: (374 2) 151 919, 561 064,  
 582 577, 528 654  
 Telephone/Fax: 151 795

N12, N22

**572. NGOs – Media (Program for NGOs Support in the Media)**

Contact: Mikhail Pjanyh  
 ul. Uslyevitcha 20a  
 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 E-mail: mnp@aha.ru, www.a-z.ru

N19

**573. "Nierush-Centre" – The Youth Social Association for Environmental and Regional studies**

ul. Nakaniechnikova 3-115  
 225320 Baranavichy, Brest oblast,  
 BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 163) 460 632  
 Fax: (375 163) 417 945  
 E-mail: office@nerush.lingvo.brest.by

N27

**574. Nizhgorod District Ex-libris Club**

Cotnact: Vladimir Panteleyev

P. O. Box 243

603098 Nizhnii Novgorod-98, RUSSIA

Telephone/Fax: (7 8312) 657 580, 395 829

E-mail: zertvavp@nnov.cityline.ru,

zertvavp@rambler.ru

N25

**575. Nizhny Novgorod Province Society for Human Rights**

Contact: Sergei Shimovolos

P. O. Box 80

Nizhnii Novgorod 603122, RUSSIA

Visiting address/Newspaper publication:

Okskii S'ezd 2, Room 122

Nizhnii Novgorod 603022, RUSSIA

Telephone: (7 8312) 390 895

Telephone/Fax: 300 714, 303 998

E-mail: rights@vineyard.nnov.ru

Web site: www.civilsoc.org/nisorgs/

russwest/hrsocly.htm

N16

**576. Nizhny Tagil Human Rights Center**

Contact: Mikhail Zolotukhin

P. O. Box 169, Nizhny Tagil, 622001 RUSSIA

Telephone: (7 3435) 225 192

Fax: (7 3435) 416 802

E-mail: mizol@uraltelecom.ru

N15

**577. "NN" Theatre, the Culture Center**

(Osrodek "Brama Grodzka - Teatr NN")

Grodzka 21, 20-112 Lublin, POLAND

Telephone: (48 81) 532 5867

Fax: (48 81) 534 6110

E-mail: teatrnn@tnn.lublin.pl

Web site: http://www.tnn.lublin.pl

N6, N8

**578. Non-governmental Information Center on Legislation and Human Rights**

Prospekt Rudaki, 33

734025 Dushanbe, TAJIKISTAN

Telephone: (992 372) 275 536, 317 841

Fax: (992 372) 317 126

N26

**579. Non-governmental Organizations Development Center**

"Count androvandi" St. 1, Floor 3, room 23

8000 Bourgas, BULGARIA

Telephone/Fax: (359 56) 42 742

E-mail: bemf@unacs.bg

N16

**580. Non-governmental Peacemaking Organization "Worldwide Non-violence"**

Contact: Vladimir Sukhov

Samarkandskiy blv. 15/5, kv. 30

109507 Moscow, RUSSIA

Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 291 1142

E-mail: ninis@online.ru

N17

**581. Non-Profit Information and Training Centre Foundation (NIOK)**

Margit krt. 58, felem. 4

1027 Budapest, HUNGARY

Telephone: (36 1) 201 9311

Fax: (36 1) 212 23 74

E-mail: contact@niok.hu

N11

**582. North Caucasus Women's Union/ Chechnya Branch**

Contact: Zeionap Gasheeva,

Maya Shovhalova, Cris Hunter

Nikola Pieskovskiy per., no. 3, app. 46

Moscow, RUSSIA

Telephone: (7 095) 241 3487

N14

**583. North-South Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity**

Contact: Jos Lemmers

Av. Da Liberdade 229-4

1250 Lisbon, PORTUGAL

Telephone: (351 1) 352 4954

Fax: (351 1) 353 1329

E-mail: nscentre@gn.apc.org

N9

**584. "Nowy Staw" Foundation**

Contact: Tomasz Rozniak, Jan Fedirko

ul. 3 Maja 18/ 3A

20-078 Lublin, POLAND

Telephone: (48 81) 534 6191

Telephone/Fax: 534 6192

E-mail: nowystaw@lu.onet.pl, fns1@wp.pl

Web site: http://www.nowystaw.lublin.pl

N14

**585. Odessa Organization of the International Society for Human Rights**

Contact: Vladimir Danda

P. O. Box 100

65069 Odessa, UKRAINE

Telephone: (380 482) 661 455

N25

**586. Odessa Research Center of Women's Studies**

prosp. Yu. Gagarina, 23, kv. 55 270023,

box 97, 270039 Odessa, UKRAINE

Telephone: (380 482) 638 217

Fax: (380 482) 495 128

N17

**587. One World ("Jeden Swiat") Association**

Service Civil International (SCI) Poland

Contact: Milosz Czerniejewski

ul. Krasynskiego 3a/1

60-830 Poznan, POLAND

Telephone: (48 61) 848 4338

Fax: (48 61) 848 4337

E-mail: info@jedenswiat.org.pl

Web site: http://www.jedenswiat.org.pl

N19

**588. Open Door**

c/o Distrikt 0230

Trg srpskih dobrovoljaca 23

23300 Kikinda, SERBIA &amp; MONTENEGRO

Telephone: (381 230) 26 573, 23 240

Fax: (381 230) 26 240

N19

**589. Open Door Association**

Contact: Anna Machalica

Targowa str. 82

03-448 Warsaw, POLAND

Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 618 8696, 619 8501

E-mail: opendoor@free.ngo.pl

N21

**590. Open Society Foundation**

Contact: Viktor Carnou

vul. Sudmalisa 10-4

220050 Minsk, BELARUS

Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 227 2912,

263 6115, 214 8489

E-mail: mk\_pliska@mail.ru

N19

**591. Open Society Institute – Azerbaijan**

Prosp. Azadiyh 39, kv. 52

370010 Baku, AZERBAIJAN

Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 934 079

E-mail: office@soros.baku.az

Web Site: http://www.soros.org/azerbjan.html

**592. Open Society Institute – Budapest**

Electronic Publishing Development Program

Oktober 6 u. 12, 1051 Budapest, HUNGARY

Mailing address:

P. O. Box 519, Budapest, HUNGARY

Telephone: (36 1) 327 3014

Fax: (36 1) 327 3042

E-mail: cpd@osi.hu

Web sites: http://www.osi.hu/ep/,

http://www.osi.hu/cpd

N17

**593. Open Society Institute Network Scholarship Programs**

c/o Stefan Batory Foundation

ul. Sapiezynska 10a, 00-215 Warsaw, POLAND

Telephone: (48 22) 536 0200

Fax: (48 22) 536 0220

E-mail: jblinowska@batory.org.pl

N22

**594. Open Society Justice Initiative**

Contact: Arie Bloed

Oktober 6, u. 12

H-1051 Budapest, HUNGARY

Telephone: (36 1) 327 31 00

Fax: (36 1) 327 31 03

E-mail: justiceinitiative@sorosny.org

Web site: http://www.justiceinitiative.org

**595. "Open Society" Regional Center of Civic Initiative Support**

Contact: Vladimir Popov,

Vladimir Nevyantsev

Vajner St. 16A

620014 Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA

Telephone/Fax: (7 3432) 514 227

N13

**596. "Opus" Center for Promotion and Development of Civic Initiatives**

Contact: Agnieszka Woznicka

Pl. Wolnosci 2, left office, 2nd floor

91415 Lodz, POLAND

Telephone: (48 42) 632 22 50,

Telephone/Fax: 632 2218

E-mail: opus@opus.org.pl

Web site: http://www.opus.org.pl

N26

**597. Organization for Aid to Refugees**

Staromestska St. 6

811 03 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA

Telephone/Fax: (421 7) 531 2869

**598. Organization for Aid to Refugees**

Contact: Pavel Kelly-Tychtl

Na Porici 12 (palac YMCA)

110 00 Prague, CZECH REPUBLIC

Telephone: (420 2) 2487 2140, x2141

Fax: 2487 2142

E-mail: opu@ecn.cz, opu@opu.cz

Web sites: http://www.opu.cz, www.azyl.cz

N24

**599. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Poland**

Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)

Al. Ujazdowskie 19

00-557 Warsaw, POLAND

Telephone: (48 22) 520 0600, Fax: 520 0605

E-mail: office@odhr.pl

N4, N6

**600. Ostrig Family Charitable Foundation**  
 Contact: Ruslan Kraplych,  
 Olena Danylyukvul  
 Gagarina 6, Rivne, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 362) 243 291, 242 492  
 Telephone/Fax: (380 362) 241 118, 242 486

N12, N15

**601. Otan Hedeman Braslau Society of Regional Studies**  
 Vul. Enhelsa, 39  
 211970 Braslau, Vitebsk oblast, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 2153) 214 45  
 E-mail: bkt@bsmus.lingvo.vitebsk.by

N27

**602. "Our Children" Non-Commercial Foundation**  
 Contact: Mikhail Sinlytsyn  
 Pr. Marksa 48, app. 46  
 249020 Obninsk, RUSSIA  
 Telephone: (7 8439) 77 331, 397 97  
 E-mail: orphan@obninsk.ru

N18

**603. "Pachodnia" Harodnia Municipal Historical and Cultural Association**  
 vul. Miendzialejeva 39 – 1-49  
 230019 Harodnia, BELARUS  
 Telephone: (375 152) 449 889, 753 688

N26

**604. Panorama – the Palestinian Center for the Dissemination of Democracy and Community Development**  
 Al. Ahliyah St., Cairo Amman Bank Bldg.  
 Ramallah, ISRAEL  
 Telephone: (972 2) 295 9618, Fax: 298 1824  
 E-mail: panorama@panoramacenter.org,  
 panoramag@panoramacenter.org  
 Web site: <http://www.panoramacenter.org>

N25

**605. "Partner" Non-commercial Foundation for Social Adaptation**  
 ul. Mlasnitskaya 24, office 66  
 101000 Moscow, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 928 8764, 928 4713  
 E-mail: ncrdo@aha.ru,  
 partner@exmilitary.ru  
 Web site: <http://www.exmilitary.ru>

N25

**606. Partners for Democratic Change USA Main Office**  
 Contact: Raymond Shonholtz  
 2121 K Street, NW, Suite 700  
 Washington, DC 20037  
 Telephone: (1 202) 942 2166  
 Fax: (1 202) 785 5886  
 E-mail: partners@partnersglobal.org  
 Web Site: <http://www.partnersglobal.org>

**607. Partners for Democratic Change Slovakia**  
 Contact: Dusan Ondrusek  
 Sturova 13  
 811 02 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
 Telephone: (421 2) 5292 5016, 5263 3851,  
 5263 3852  
 Fax: (421 2) 5293 2215  
 E-mail: pdcs@pdcs.sk  
 Web site: <http://www.pdcs.sk>

N18

**608. Partners Hungary Foundation**  
 Contact: Gancz Klinga  
 Keleti Karoly ut. 15/8  
 1024 Budapest, HUNGARY

Telephone: (36 1) 315 0168, 315 1333, 315 1477, 315 1496  
 Fax: (36 1) 316 5721  
 E-mail: partners@partners.euroweb.hu,  
 partners@partnershungary.hu  
 Web site: <http://www.partnershungary.hu>

N18

**609. Partners Polska**  
 Contact: Ilona Ilowiecka-Tanska-  
 (Fundacja Partners Polska)  
 ul. Klonowa 20 lok. 1  
 00-591 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48-22) 849 3256,  
 848 3080  
 E-mail: partners@bti.pl

N22

**610. Peace Center Osijek**  
 c/o Center for Peace, Nonviolence  
 & Human Rights  
 Gunduliceva 34  
 54000 Osijek, CROATIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (385 54) 123 218

N19

**611. People in Need Foundation**  
 Contact: Michael Luhan  
 Sokolska 18  
 120 00 Prague 2, CZECH REPUBLIC  
 Telephone: (420 2) 2620 0400  
 Fax: (420 2) 2620 0401  
 E-mail: mail@pinf.cz  
 Web site: <http://www.pinf.cz>

N17, N24

**612. Perm "Memorial" Society**  
 Contact: Igor Averkiyev  
 Kuybysheva str. 14, r. 201  
 614006 Perm, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (342 2) 901 304  
 E-mail: prpc@psu.ru, prpc@perm.raid.ru  
 Web site: <http://www.prpc.ru>

N20

**613. Perm Regional Human Rights Defense Center**  
 Contact: Victor Shmirov, Igor Averklev  
 ul. Kuybysheva str. 14, r. 203  
 614006 Perm, RUSSIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (7 3422) 90 13 04  
 E-mail: prpc@psu.ru

N11

**614. Phare/Tacis Democracy Program (European Human Rights Foundation)**  
 Contact: Robert Verrue  
 Avenue Michel-Ange 70  
 1000 Brussels, BELGIUM  
 Telephone: (32 2) 734 94 24,  
 736 84 05 (CEEC), 732 66 53 (NIS)  
 Fax: (32 2) 734 68 31, 734 78 18  
 Web site: <http://www.ehrfoundation.org/>

**615. "Physicians for Ecology" Foundation**  
 ul. Lomonosova 31 "B"  
 4500 Dubossar  
 Pridniestrovie, MOLDOVA  
 Telephone: (373 45) 31519  
 E-mail: deos@idknet.com

N27

**616. "Plast" – Ukainian Scout Organization**  
 P. O. Box 65,  
 79000 Lviv-center, UKRAINE  
 Telephone: (380 322) 97 65 85  
 E-mail: plast@icmp.lviv.ua

N14

**617. Polcul Foundation**  
 Contact: Jerzy Boniecki  
 P. O. Box 193  
 2029 Rose Bay N.S.W., AUSTRALIA  
 Telephone: (61 2) 9326 2863  
 Fax: (61 2) 9331 5697  
 E-mail: polcul@attglobal.net  
 Web Site: <http://www.polcul.org>

N15

**618. Polish-Czech-Slovak Solidarity Foundation**  
 Contact: Katarzyna Krajewska  
 ul. Szpitalna 5/5  
 00-031 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone: (48 22) 828 9128  
 Fax: (48 22) 828 9129  
 E-mail: spczs@szpitalna.ngo.pl

N1, N2

**619. Polish Forum for Children's Rights**  
 Contact: Jerzy Sliva  
 ul. Brodzinskiego 1  
 30-506 Krakow, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 12) 423 55 80  
 E-mail: fpd@free.ngo.pl

N12

**620. Polish Humanitarian Organization**  
 Contact: Janina Ochojska  
 ul. Szpitalna 5/3  
 00-031 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 828 8882, 828 9086  
 Fax: (48 22) 831 99 38  
 E-mail: Pah@pah.ngo.pl  
 Web site: <http://www.pah.ngo.pl>

N26

**621. Polnische Buchhandlung**  
 Contact: Zofia Reinbacher  
 Burggasse 22, 1070 Vienna, AUSTRIA  
 Telephone/Fax: (43 1) 526 3114  
 E-mail: polbook@via.at

N5

**622. Powisle Community Foundation**  
 ul. Mokotowska 55  
 00-542 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone: (48 22) 625 79 22

N18

**623. Prasppekt – Informational Bulletin of the "Circle of Friends" Mohilev NGO**  
 Al. Mira 10-31  
 212030 Mohilev, BELARUS

N15

**624. Press Freedom Monitoring Center**  
 Contact: Andrzej Krajewski  
 ul. Foksal 3/5  
 00-366 Warsaw, POLAND  
 Telephone/Fax: (48 22) 827 58 96  
 E-mail: cmwp@ikp.pl  
 Web site: <http://www.freepress.org.pl>

N17, N23

**625. Press Now**  
 Contact: Anique ter Welle  
 P/a De Balie, Kleine-Garmanplantsoen 10  
 1017 RR Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS  
 Telephone: (31 20) 5535 165  
 Fax: (31 20) 5535 155  
 E-mail: pressnow@pressnow.nl

N21

**626. Press Research Center of the Jagiellonian University**  
 Contact: Prof. Walery Pisarek  
 ul. Sw. Filipa 25, 31-150 Krakow, POLAND  
 Telephone: (48 12) 422 0644  
 E-mail: uwpisare@cyf-kr.edu.pl

N6

**627. Prima – Human Rights News Service**

Contact: Alexander Podrabinek,  
Editor in Chief  
P. O. Box 5, 11399 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 450 1490  
Fax: (7 095) 450 1490  
E-mail: prima@mail.cnt.ru,  
podrabinek@prima-news.ru  
Web site: <http://www.prima-news.ru>

**628. "Prison and Liberty" Public Center for the Support of Criminal Justice Reform**

per. Louchnikov 4, app. 7  
10100 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 2068658  
Fax: (7 095) 20678971  
E-mail: mcprinf@online.ru  
Web site: <http://www.prison.org>

N27

**629. Prix Iris, the New European Media Award for Equality and Tolerance**

The PRIX EUROPA-Competition bureau  
SFB, D-14046 Berlin, GERMANY  
Susanne Hoffmann, Peter Leonhard Braun  
Tel: (49 30) 30 31 1610  
Fax: (49 30) 30 31 1619  
E-mail: prix-europa@sfb.de  
Web site: <http://www.prix-europa.info>

N12

**630. Pro Democracy Association**

National Center of Coordination  
Contact: Cristian Parvulescu, Violeta Bau  
45 Unirii Blvd., bl. E. 3, sc. 3, et. 6,  
ap. 76, sector 3, Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 21) 327 7736; 327 7757  
Telephone/Fax: (40 21) 321 6744  
E-mail: apd@rdsnet.ro

N6, N14, N21

**Brasov office**

Str. Mihail Sadoveanu no. 3  
2200 Brasov, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 68) 153 929, 410 192

N16

**631. Pro Helvetia Arts Council of Switzerland**

Cultural Exchange East-West  
Hirschengraben 22  
CH-8024 Zurich, SWITZERLAND  
Telephone: (41 1) 267 7171, 267 7180  
Fax: (41 1) 267 71 07  
E-mail: phmail@pro-helvetia.ch

**PH-Budapest**

Contact: Susi Koltai, Bertalan Iker  
Stollar Bela utca 4, Felemelet 3  
1055 Budapest, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 1) 3533 908, Fax: 269 2882  
E-mail: helvetia@mail.datanet.hu

**PH-Prague**

Theatre Institute, Celetna 17  
CZ-11000 Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone: (420 2) 2480 9190  
Fax: (420 2) 2481 1452  
E-mail: helvprag@divadlo.cz  
Web site: <http://www.pro-helvetia.cz>

**PH-Bratislava**

Hviezdoslavovo nam. 18  
81437 Bratislava, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: (421 2) 5441 8100  
Fax: (421 2) 5441 8098  
E-mail: prohelvetbra@afad.sk

**PH-Sofia**

Rue Assen Zlatarov 24  
1504 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 2) 943 4784  
Fax: (359 2) 944 1954  
E-mail: ph\_sofia@inet.bg  
Web site: <http://pro-helvetia.bg>

**PH-Bucharest**

Strada Pitar Mos 10/1  
70152 Bucarest, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 21) 212 4979  
E-mail: phbuc@dnt.ro  
Web site: <http://www.pro-helvetia.ro>

**PH-Skopje**

c/o Embassy of Switzerland  
Maksim Gorki 19  
MK 1000 Skopje, MACEDONIA  
Telephone: (389 2) 290 318  
Fax: (389 2) 290 319  
E-mail: phskopje@mt.net.mk  
Web site:  
<http://www.pro-helvetia.org.mk>

**PH-Kyiv**

vVul. Ivana Franka 29  
01030 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 238 6282  
Fax: (380 44) 238 6282  
E-mail: prohelv@kyiv.relc.com  
Web site: <http://www.pro-helvetia.kiev.ua>

**PH-Tirana**

Rruga Brigada e 8-te 7  
Tirana, ALBANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (355 42) 27 855  
E-mail: pro-helv@icc.al.eu.org

**PH-Sarajevo**

Potoklinica 16  
71000 Sarajevo  
BOSNIA & HERCEGOVINA  
Telephone: (387 33) 236 190  
Fax: (387 33) 236 177  
E-mail: info@pro-helvetia.ba

N22

**632. Pro Minoritate Foundation**

Contact: Szabolcs Nagy  
Karoly Korut 9 VII/2  
1075 Budapest  
HUNGARY  
Telephone/Fax: (36 1) 267 9450, 267 9451  
E-mail: promino@mail.datanet.hu  
Web site:  
<http://www.hhrf.org/prominoritate/indexa.htm>

N11

**633. "Profem" Central European Consulting Center**

Center for Women's Projects  
NDS, nam. 14, rijna 16  
15000 Prague 5  
CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone/Fax: (420 2) 542 645  
E-mail: profem@ecn.cz

N18

**634. Prometeu Foundation**

Contact: Moyes Czaba  
Str. Gruia nr. 58, bl B2 ap. 18  
Cluj-Napoca  
ROMANIA  
E-mail: ipm@praemium.ro

N18

**635. Protecta – The Center for Civil Society Development**

Contact: Nenad Dimitrijevic  
Ivana Gundulica 3  
18000 Nis  
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone/Fax: (381 18) 45 356, 510 417  
E-mail: protecta@bankinter.net,  
infoprotecta@bankinter.net

N23

**636. Public Interest Protection League**

Contact: Levan Khubulova,  
Khatuna Mughulla  
4 Petriashvili St.  
384700 Zugdidi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 315) 231 82

**Tbilisi Office**

(c/o Horizonti Foundation)  
Contact: Lexo Khubulava  
33 Gogebashvili St.  
380079 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 971 060  
Fax: (1 707) 929 8297 (U.S. number)

N17, N18

**637. "Raduga" ("Rainbow") Society for the Protection and Support of the Disabled**

ul. Tekstylnikov 8  
394026 Voronezh, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0732) 169 679  
"Zdrastvui" Newspaper  
P. O. Box 29, n/o 28  
394026 Voronezh, RUSSIA

N16

**638. "Ramo" Association**

Contact: Alexander Sinitsyn  
Khataevicha St. 43/9,  
246006 Homiel  
BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 232) 721 093  
E-mail: ramo@ramo.parom.by

N18

**639. "Ratusha" – The Harodnia Regional Social Association**

vul. Budzionaha, 48-1  
230023 Harodnia  
BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 152) 44 22 90  
E-mail: mil@ratusha.grodno.unibel.by

N27

**640. Reebok Human Rights Award Program**

Reebok International Ltd.  
1895 J.W. Foster Blvd.  
Canton, MA 02021 USA  
E-mail: rhrward@reebok.com  
Web site:  
[www.reebok.com/x/us/humanRights/awards/](http://www.reebok.com/x/us/humanRights/awards/)

N14

**641. Reform of the Judicial and Legal System Public Center**

Contact: Ludmila Karnozova,  
Mikhail Flamer  
Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 183 4095, 395 5864

N19

**642. Regional Development Agency**

Contact: Mikhail Popov  
P. O. Box 777  
Donetsk, UKRAINE

N12

**643. Regional East-East Program**

Contact: Gulnura Mehdiyeva  
39 Azadlig ave, 370010 Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 412 665, 412 911  
E-mail: Gmehdiyeva@osi-az.org

N15

**644. Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe**

Contact: Adriana Craciun, Darek Urbaniak  
Ady Endre ut 9-11  
2000 Szentendre, HUNGARY  
Telephone: (36 26) 504 000, Fax: 311 294  
E-mail: rec-info@rec.org, grantinfo@rec.org, info@rec.org  
Web site: <http://www.rec.org>

N13, N23, N25

**645. Regional Information and Support Center for NGOs**

Contact: Mr. Jerzy Boczon  
Al. Zwyciestwa 51  
PL-80-207 Gdansk POLAND  
Telephone: (48 58) 302 37 12  
Fax: (48 58) 344 40 39  
e-mail: rci@key.net.pl

N8

**646. "Renaissance" Non-profit, Non-governmental Association**

Contact: Nurjamal Prenova  
96 Doslik Guzani St., Nukus city  
742000 Karakalpakstan, UZBEKISTAN  
Telephone: (998 61) 222 0603, 222 8647  
E-mail: gulnorad@nukus.freenet.uz, renaisscoalition@mail.ru  
Web site: <http://renaissance.freenet.uz>

N25

**647. Research Fund for Support of Indigenous Population of Crimea**

Contact: Eminov Sietmemet, Nadir Bekirov  
ul. 37/8 Zhelyabova str. Ap. 88  
Simferopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 652) 278 739, 272 110  
E-mail: dpli@pop.cris.net

N16

**648. Resource Center of Youth Organizations Development "Circle"**

vul. Desiatynna 1/3, 2, 254025  
P. O. Box 107/9, Kyiv-25, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 44) 229 5842

N12

**649. Resource, Information and Analysis Center – Kaliningrad Foundation**

Contact: Azamat Z. Isaev  
Ul. Krasnaya 116, of. 46  
236011 Kaliningrad, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0112) 212 841  
E-mail: riac@yandex.ru  
Web Site: <http://www.koenig-ngo.net>

N25

**650. Right to Life and Human Dignity**

Louchnikov Drive 4, #19  
1039082 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 963 9929  
E-mail: vkyas@netclub.ru

N19

**651. Rockefeller Brothers Fund**

Contact: Benjamin R. Shute, Jr.  
437 Madison Ave., 37th Floor  
New York, NY 10022-7001, USA  
Telephone: (1 212) 812 4223  
Fax: (1 212) 812 4299  
E-mail: bshute@rbf.org, info@rbf.org  
Web site: <http://www.rbf.org>

N13

**652. Romania Information Centre**

SO17 1BJ Southampton, UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 23 80) 597 700  
Fax: (44 23 80) 595 451

N20

**653. Romanian League for Mental Health**

Contact: Bogdana Tudorache  
Sos. Mihai Bravu 90-96, Bl. D17, Sc 4,  
Ap. 149, Sector 2, Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 21) 252 0866,  
Telephone: 252 6011  
E-mail: 1rsm@dnt.ro  
Web site: <http://www.lrsm.ro>

N21

**654. Romanian Academic Society**

Contact: Sarin Ionita, Oana-Valentina Suci  
Str. Petofi Sandor 15, etaj 1, sec. 1  
Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 21) 222 1405, 222 1868  
E-mail: office@sar.org.ro  
Web site: <http://www.sar.org.ro/>

N16

**655. Ron Brown Fellowship Program**

c/o Institute of International Education  
809 United Nations Plaza, Suite 715  
New York, NY 10017-3580, USA  
Telephone: (1-212) 984 5345  
E-mail: rbrown@iie.org  
Web site: <http://www.iie.org/programs/ron-brown/default.htm>

N16

**656. "Roviesnik" Children's Club – Rest and Development Center for Children and Teenagers**

Contact: Galina Rachimovn Dackievitch  
Bolchaia Sadovaia St., 3 korpus 1, kv. 62  
"Roviesnik" 103001 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 251 3623

N16

**657. Rural Development Foundation**

Formerly the Water Supply Foundation  
Contact: Piotr Szczepanski  
ul. Bellottiego 1, 01-022 Warsaw, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 636 2570, 636 2575  
Fax: (48 22) 636 6270  
E-mail: fww@fww.org.pl  
Web site: <http://www.fww.org.pl>

N11, N25

**658. "Russian Bridge" Youth Human Rights Social Organization**

Contact: Yevgheniy Stegantsov  
Astrahanskaya 109  
394052 Voronezh, RUSSIA  
E-mail: vsu71011@student.vsu.ru

N25

**659. Russian Women's Association**

Contact: Alentina Fedulova, Galina Galkina  
Glinishchevskiy per. 6  
103832 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 229 3223, 209 7409  
Fax: (7 095) 2000 274

N25

**660. Russian Youth Association – Odincovo Organization**

ul. Iriuzova 14, app. 22  
Odincovo, Moscow Oblast, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 596 1581  
Telephone: (7 095) 599 1034

N19

**661. Rustavi Civic Education Center**

Contact: Irma Khomeriki  
Rustaveli St. 33/3

383040 Rustavi, GEORGIA  
Telephone: (995 32) 95 79 22  
E-mail: rcec\_georgia@yahoo.com

N25

**662. Ryazan Assistance Organization for Mentally Disabled Children**

Contact: Ludmila Lukashinka  
Vozenenskaya 44 (shool #23)  
Ryazan, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0912) 41 14 73

N16

**663. Ryazan School of Human Rights**

Contact: Sofija Ivanova  
ul. Halturina 7, 39001 Ryazan, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0912) 240 485  
E-mail: rsisof@mail.ru  
Web site: <http://www.hro.org/ngo/memorial>

N22

**664. Sabre-Svitlo Foundation**

Contact: Olha Isaievych  
vul. Kazelnytska 4, Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 322) 427 442  
E-mail: alex@sabre.lviv.ua

N14

or:

Sabre Foundation, Inc.  
Contact: Tania Vitvitsky  
872 Massachusetts Ave., Suite, 2-1  
Cambridge, MA 02139 USA  
Telephone: (1 617) 868 35 10  
Fax: (1 617) 868 7916  
E-mail: sabre@sabre.org, kim@sabre.org

N18

**665. Saferworld**

Contact: Dr. Ian Davis  
28 Charles Square  
London N1 6HT  
UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 20) 7324 4646  
Fax: (44 20) 7324 4647  
E-mail: general@saferworld.org.uk, idavis@saferworld.demon.co.uk  
Web site: <http://www.saferworld.co.uk>

N23

**666. Salus Foundation**

Contact: Olexandra Sluzhinska  
P. O. Box 320, Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 343 285  
Telephone/Fax: 725 738  
E-mail: salus@icmp.lviv.ua  
Web site: <http://www.salus-org.ua>

N16, N25

**667. Salzburg Seminar**

Schloss Leopoldskron, Box 129  
5010 Salzburg, AUSTRIA  
Telephone: (43 662) 839 830  
Fax: (43 662) 839 837  
E-mail: info@salzburgseminar.org, admissions@salzburgseminar.org  
Web site: <http://www.salzburgseminar.org>

**668. Samara Lawyers' Union**

Contact: Alexandra Napreenko  
Volzskiy pr. 19, 443071 Samara, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8462) 334 142  
Fax: (7 8462) 322 626

N11

**669. "Scale of Personality" Youth Initiatives Support Center**

Contact: Veronica Katkova  
27 GOS, P. O. Box 5, 302027 Orjol, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 0862) 290 424

N18

**670. Sciapan Niekrashevich Non-governmental Educational Association**

Contact: Telman Masluikov  
vul. Internatsionalnaya 7A, r. 2-5  
247400 Sviatlagorsk, Gomel oblast,  
BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 2342) 409 11  
E-mail: asvieta@tut.by

N21

**671. Scouts' League**

ul. Blagodatnaya 51  
St. Petersburg, RUSSIA

N18

**672. "Semper Avanti" Association**

12/10 Widok Str., 50-055 Wroclaw, POLAND  
E-mail: avanti@indexin.com.pl

N25

**673. Serpukhov Penitentiary Guardians Association**

Contact: Nikolay Rybkin, Irina Kotova  
Kataninnaya str. 14  
142201 Serpukhov, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 9067) 720 292  
Gurianova str. 43, apt. 286  
109388 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 354 1321

N20

**674. Sevastopol Group for Human Rights Protection**

Contact: Roman Romanov, Nijazi Selimov  
P. O. Box 180, vul. Astona Kesaeva 13-78  
Sevastopol-38, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 692) 236 870, Fax: 460 175  
E-mail: right@ukrcom.sevastopol.ua

N15

**675. Siberian Civic Initiatives Support Center**

Contact: Elena Gorodnianskaya  
Pr. K. Marxa 57, 702  
630073 Novosibirsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3832) 464 532, 465 477  
E-mail: library@cip.nsk.su, root@cip.nsk.su,  
Web site: <http://www.cip.nsk.su>

N12, N14

**676. Siberian Interregional NGO Support Center (Sib-Novo-Centr)**

Contact: Olga Muratova  
Pr. Dimitrova 4, app. 1003  
630004 Novosibirsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3832) 207 100, Fax: 101 327  
E-mail: snz@sibnet.ru

N14

**677. F. Skaryna Belarusian Language Society**

Contact: Alleh Trusau  
vul. Rumjantsava 13  
220005 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 233 2511  
E-mail: tbm@tbm.lingvo.minsk.by  
Web site: <http://tbm.iatp.by/>

N19

**678. Slovak Academic Information Agency Service Center for the Third Sector (SAIA – SCTS)**

Contact: Eva Kasparkova  
Namestie slobody 23  
812 20 Bratislava 1, SLOVAKIA  
Telephone: 02/5441 1426, 5441 1436  
Fax: 02/5441 1429  
E-mail: saiabb@isternet.sk, saia@saia.sk  
Web site: <http://www.saia.sk>

N5, N6, N8, N15

**679. Sniadeckis Foundation**

ul. Slawkowska 17  
31-016 Krakow, POLAND  
Telephone: (48 12) 372 672, Fax: 372 884

N12

**680. Social Democratic Women's Organization**

Contact: Laila Balga  
Bruninieku St. 29/31 – 310. 311  
1001 Riga, LATVIA  
Telephone/Fax: (371) 271 207  
Telephone: (371) 276 588

N21

**681. Social Development Fund in Lubotyn**

Contact: Volodymyr Telychko  
15, Chudnovskogo str.  
Kharkivska oblast  
Lubotyn, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 0572) 410 146, 412 511

N22

**682. Social Information Agency (SIA Center)**

Contact: Marla Propper,  
Elena Topoleva-Soldunova  
15, Chayanova 15  
korp. 5, 5th Floor  
125267 Moscow RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 250 6160, 150 6175,  
Fax: (7 095) 250 6156  
E-mail: asi@aha.ru  
Web site: <http://www.asi.org.ru>

N21

**683. Social Initiative Centre for Integration**

Contact: Svetlana Korolyova  
7 Vilisuu Str, 13626 Tallinn, ESTONIA  
Telephone: (372 2) 635 2566, 600 7975  
Fax: (372 2) 635 0233  
E-mail: sici@infonet.ee

N23

**684. "Social Partnership" Charity Fund**

ul. Vieshniakovskaya 14, korp. 2, room 204  
111402 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 918 7252  
Telephone/Fax: 292 5458

N23

**685. Society for Humanitarian Research**

Journal "Human Rights in Azerbaijan"  
Contact: Avaz Hasanov  
Azadlig avenue 1  
Hotel "Azerbaijan"  
2nd building, floor 6, room 661  
Baku 370029  
AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone/Fax: (994 12) 930 221  
E-mail: avazhasanov@hotmail.com,  
hr\_azerbaijan@hotmail.com  
Web Site: <http://www.humanrights-az.org>,  
[www.humanrights-az.org/shr](http://www.humanrights-az.org/shr)

N26

**686. Society for the Protection of Women From Violence**

Contact: Aida Kazminkaya  
ul. Liziukova 21, app. 127  
394053 Voronezh, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0732) 73 83 19

N16

**687. Socium.org.ru**

Moscow, RUSSIA  
E-mail: osi@aha.ru,  
cafrussia@cafrussia.ru  
Web site: <http://socium.org.ru>

N24

**688. "Soglom Avlod Uchun" International Non-governmental Charitable Foundation**

Contact: H.B. Juldashova,  
E. M. Saliyev  
Akhunbabayeva St. 15  
700047 Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (998 712) 338 949, 320 082,  
320 083  
E-mail: fondsau@uzsci.net  
Web site: <http://sau.uzbekworld.com/>

N14

**689. Soldiers' Mothers of St. Petersburg**

Contact: Aella Polyakova  
ul. Razyezhaya 9  
191002 St. Petersburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 812) 112 4199, 112 5058

N13, N19

**690. Soros Foundation for an Open Society**

Contact: Mr. Gabriel Petrescu  
Str. Caderea Bastiliei nr. 33, sector 1  
711391, Bucharest, ROMANIA  
Telephone: (40 21) 212 1101, x1102, x1103,  
x1104, x1105,  
Fax: (40 21) 212 1032  
E-mail: info@buc.osf.ro  
Web site: <http://www.osf.ro>

**Cluj branch**

Contact: Ana Todorean  
St. Tebel no. 21, P. O. Box 1084  
3400 Cluj-Napoca, ROMANIA  
Telephone/Fax: (40 95) 420 480  
Fax: (40 95) 420 470  
E-mail: todorean@cluj.soros.ro

N2, N4-6

**691. Soros Foundation Kyrgyzstan**

Education for an Open Society Program  
Contact: Medet Tulegenov  
55a, Logvinenko st.  
720040, Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 664 218, 664 249,  
664 346  
Fax: (996 312) 663 448  
E-mail: medet@soros.kg, office@soros.kg  
Web site: [http://www.soros.kg/index\\_e.html](http://www.soros.kg/index_e.html)

N17

**692. "Sostradanie" ("Compassion") Charity Human Rights Organization**

Contact: A. D. Zubtsov  
ul. Pushkina 5a  
682200 Birobidzhan, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 42622) 652 83

N25

**693. "Sovest" ("Conscience") Arkhangelsk District Organization**

Contact: Iuriy Budeev  
P. O. Box 47, Troickyi pr. 49/130  
Arkhangelsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8182) 496 640

N11

**694. "Stimula" Women's Information and Education Center**

Contact: Tamara Ivashkevich  
ul. Jolliot-Curie 8a, ap.3,  
141980 Dubna, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 096 21) 65864,  
(7 096 21) 65909  
Fax: (7 096 21) 65916, 65891  
E-mail: stimula@dubna.ru

N17

**695. STINA Press Agency and Network of Independent Journalists (NIJ)**

Contact: Stojan Obradovic,  
Editor in Chief  
Setaliste Bacvice 10/1  
21000 Split  
CROATIA  
Telephone: (385 21) 488 945, 488 936  
Fax: (385 21) 321 421  
E-mail: stina@zamir.net, stina@st.tel.hr  
Web site: www.stina.hr  
See also: www.idee.org for archives of  
Network of Independent Journalists

N3

**696. Student Consulting Center**

P. O. Box 1332  
69000 Zaporozhye, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 612) 623 490  
E-mail: rc@rc.zp.ua, marina@rc.zp.ua

N22

**697. Suburban Territories Development Fund**

vul. Hrushevskoho 35  
Pustomyty, Lvivska oblast, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (3803230) 427 57

N15

**698. "Sudmand" Social Association**

Contact: Dodarbed Saydaliev  
ul. Borbad 23, app. 149  
992 3322 Kulyab  
TAJIKISTAN  
Telephone: (992 3322) 226 92  
Telephone/Fax: 320 05, 349 88  
E-mail: maqsud@kulob.tajik.net,  
sudmand@kulob.tajik.net

N25

**699. "Sukhumi" Cultural and Humanitarian Foundation**

Contact: Alla Gamakharia  
ul. Gugunava 1  
386004 Kutaisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone/Fax: (995 331) 719 33  
E-mail: Sokhumi@sanetk.net.ge  
Web site: http://www.fundsokhumi.ge

N25

**700. Supolnasc - Civic Society Center**

Contact: Vincuk Viacorka  
a/s Box 208  
220040 Minsk  
BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 17) 234 0797  
Fax: (375 17) 234 0797  
supolnasc@user.unibel.by  
Web site: http://cacedu.unibel.by/cscsc

N10, N14, N15, N19, N25, N26, N27

**701. Support Center for Democratic Elections**

Contact: Ali Guliyev, President  
120 Alovst Gouliyev str.  
Baku, 370010  
AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (99412) 945 302  
Fax: (99412) 945 302  
E-mail: scde@azeri.com

N14

**702. "Svetoch" Penza Association**

ul. Kulakova 7  
440008 Penza, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8412) 630 301  
Fax: (7 8412) 630 301  
E-mail: svetoch@penza.com.ru

N24

**703. "Syntez" Kharkiv Municipal Charity Association**

Contact: Valeriy Ivanov  
Sokolova Str. 46, Kharkiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 572) 432 010, 486 707

N16, N20, N25

**704. "TACTIC" Logistical Center**

Contact: Lucian Branea  
P. O. Box 13-166  
Bucharest 7000, ROMANIA  
E-mail: lucianb@diakappa.ro  
Web site: europe.org.ro/euroatlantic\_club/

N9, N10, N14

**705. Tapan Eco-Club**

Contact: Nanine Gasparyan  
South-West Massive, Block B-2, bld. 2,  
apt. 23, 375114 Yerevan, ARMENIA  
Telephone: (374 2) 733 322  
Telephone/Fax: (374 2) 566 016

N20

**706. Tashauz Ecological Club**

Contact: Zatoka Andrey  
Mkr-n C-1, d. 8, kv. 23  
746301 Tashauz, TURKMENISTAN  
Telephone: (9933) 266 83

N15

**707. Tashkent Public Education Center**

Contact: Muborak Tashpulatova, Chairperson  
G. Abdullaeva, prozed 3, dom 34  
700099 Tashkent, UZBEKISTAN  
Telephone: (998 712) 249 881, Fax: 249 881  
E-mail: tpec@tpec.uz  
Web site: http://www.tpec.uz

N15

**708. Terra's Natural Food Association**

Trg cara Jovana Nenada 15  
24000 Subotica  
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 24) 554-600  
Fax: (381 24) 2455 3116  
Web site: http://www.terras.org.yu

N19

**709. "Third Sector" Grodna Informational Support Center**

Contact: Vitaut Rudnik  
Mailing address:  
P. O. Box 54, 230009 Grodno, BELARUS  
Office address:  
48a Budzionnaha str., suite 11, 230004,  
Grodno, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 152) 967478,  
Telephone/Fax: 967473  
E-mail: sektar@iname.com,  
info3sector@yahoo.com  
Web site: http://sektar.cjb.net

N15, N25

**710. "Third Sector" Ukrainian Charity Foundation for Supporting Non-governmental Organizations**

Contact: Yuriy Shkariat, Oleh Danylenko  
vul. Literanska 21/2, kv. 35  
P. O. Box 26, Kyiv 10, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 293 53 64  
Fax: (380 44) 293 53 64

N12

**711. Tolerance and Civil Society Foundation**

Contact: Milan Pospisil, Helena Klimova  
Senovazne namesti 24  
116 47 Prague 1, CZECH REPUBLIC  
Telephone/Fax: (42 02) 2410 2314

N16

**712. Tomsk Human Rights Research Institute**

Contact: Nikolai Kandyba  
Per. Nakhnovichka 12,  
634050 Tomsk, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (8 3822) 23 23 62  
E-mail: trc@post.tomica.ru  
Web site: http://trc.tsu.ru

N11

**713. Transformation of Society Institute**

Contact: Oleh Soskin  
vul. Volodymyrska 45, or  
Post-box 297  
01034 Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (044) 235 9828, 235 8023  
E-mail: soskin@ukrpack.net,  
ososkin@i.kiev.ua  
Web site: http://www.soskin.kiev.ua

N16

**714. "Tree of Life" Human Development Center**

Contact: Kalia Moldogazieva  
P. O. Box 1963, Central Post Office  
720000 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 287 490, 280 150  
Fax: (996 312) 287 490  
E-mail: kalia@treelife.cango.net.kg,  
root@treelife.cango.net.kg

N15, N26

**715. "Ukraine-Europe" Lviv Regional Foundation**

Contact: Ihor Hryniv, Yuriy Shveda  
vul. Valova 31, Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 724 600  
Fax: (380 322) 724 603

N12

**716. Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation**

Contact: Maria Salemi  
2247 Chicago Ave.  
Chicago, IL 60622-4828, USA  
Telephone: (1 773) 235 8462  
Fax: (1 773) 235 8464  
E-mail: ucef@ucef.org  
Web site: http://www.ucef.org

N17

**717. Ukrainian Center for Independent Political Research**

Contact: Inna Pidluska, Viacheslav Pikhovshek  
4/26, Pyrogova Street, Suite 20  
01030, Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380-44) 495-1000 (\*ext\*) 3487  
Telephone/Facsimile: (380-44) 235-6505  
E-mail: ucipr@ucipr.kiev.ua  
Web site: http://www.ucipr.kiev.ua

N10

**718. Ukrainian House**

Contact: Andriy Shchekun  
P. O. Box 16  
98400 Bakhchisaray, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 6554) 40 017  
E-mail: tc@tecoun.crimea.com

N16

**719. Ukrainian Legal Foundation**

Contact: Serhiy Holovatyi  
vul. Saksahanskoho 41  
Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 227 2207  
Fax: (380 44) 227 2220

N4, N5

**720. Ukrainian Perspective**

Contact: Serhiy Odarych  
P. O. Box 26  
Kyiv, UKRAINE



Telephone: (380 44) 290 1083  
Fax: (380 44) 290 2377

N11

**721. Ukrainian Youth Association**

Contact: Sergiy Pidmohyl'nyi  
L. Kuroasa Str. 4, r. 13  
46016 Ternopil  
UKRAINE

Telephone: (380 352) 284 570  
E-mail: ternopil@cym.org  
Web site:  
<http://www.cym.org/ua/ternopil/index.asp>

N23

**722. Ukrainian Youth Ecological League**

Contact: Ihor Kyrlychuk, Vitaliy Gryshchenko  
vul. B. Khmelnytskoho 44  
Kyiv, UKRAINE

Telephone: (380 44) 224 32 25  
Fax: (380 44) 224 32 25

N15

**723. Union of Bulgarian Foundations and Associations**

Contact: Valentin Mitev  
47-51 Tsvetna Gradina Str.  
1421 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 2) 656 522  
Fax: (359 2) 657 600  
E-mail: ubfa@csevr.mgu.bg  
ubfa@techno-link.com

N3-5, N11, N13

**724. Union of Disabled Georgian War Veterans "Demetre Tavdadebuli"**

Contact: Iona Arkania  
79 Chargali St.  
380092 Tbilisi, GEORGIA  
Telephone/Fax: (995 32) 608 723, 941 947  
E-mail: jarkania@yahoo.com,  
demetretavdadebuli@usa.net,  
invalidswarriorsofdemtav@yahoo.com  
Web site:  
<http://www.osgf.ge/aiv/main.html>

N23

**725. Union of Journalists and Economists**

Editorial office of "Manat plus"  
Istiqlaliyat Street  
pereulok A. Babyeva 5  
370001 Baku  
AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (994 12) 92 97 25

N23

**726. Union of Large Families**

Vul. Ordzhonikidze 122  
343870 Yasynuvata  
Donetska oblast, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 62) 231 87

N15

**727. Union of Soldiers' Mothers' Committees of Russia (SKSMR)**

Luchnikov pereulok 4, podyezd 3, room 5  
10100 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 928 2506, 206 0923,  
Fax: (7 095) 206 8958  
E-mail: ucsmr1989@yahoo.com  
Web site: <http://www.ucsmr.ru>

N22

**728. Union of Students-Lawyers**

Contact: Ihor Kitela  
vul. Sichovykh Striltsiv 14, room 211  
P. O. Box 10666  
Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 322) 794 758

N12

**729. Union of Ukrainian Women**

Contact: Atena Pashko  
Vul. Volodymyrska 6  
Kyiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 229 2443  
Fax: (380 44) 293 5764

N16

**730. Union of Ukrainian Youth**

P. O. Box 1350  
Lviv-8, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 322) 729 877  
E-mail: bogdan@yep.lviv.ua

N14

**731. "United Europe" Institute for Public Problems**

Contact: Dmitri Krayukhin  
27 GOS, a/ya No. 5  
302027 Orjol, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 862) 416 001, 474 624

N18

**732. United Nations Association of Russia – Samara Regional Division**

Contact: Eugenia Kashouba, Chairperson  
ul. Maiakovskaia 19, k.5  
443100 Samara, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 8462) 328 954

N12

**733. United Nations Development Programme – The Umbrella Project**

Al. Niepodleglosci 186  
P. O. Box 8  
00-926 Warszawa 63 POLAND  
Telephone: (48 22) 628 3624, 825 8857  
Fax: (48 22) 629 9566  
E-mail: info@umbrella.org.pl  
Web site: <http://www.umbrella.org.pl>

N11

**734. United Nations Non-governmental Liaison Service**

Palais Des Nations  
1211 Geneva 10, SWITZERLAND  
Telephone: (41 22) 917 2076, Fax: 917 0432  
E-mail: nglis@unctad.org

N9

**735. United States Institute of Peace Grant Program**

1200 17th Street NW  
Washington, DC 20005, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 457 1700  
Fax: (1 202) 429 6063  
E-mail: grant\_program@usip.org  
Web site:  
<http://www.usip.org/grants/index.html>

N23

**736. United Way Belarus – Belarusian NGO Development and Support Center**

Contact: Inna Cherko  
ul. Uralskaya 3-30, 22037 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 172) 303 276, 308 054  
E-mail: webmail@ngo.by  
Web site: <http://www.uwb.unibel.by>

N13

**737. University of National and World Economy, Department of Social and Cultural Management**

Contact: Pano Lulanski, Lidia Varbanova  
Studentski Grad "Hristo Botev"  
1100 Sofia, BULGARIA  
Telephone: (359 1) 630 0421, 625 2211  
Fax: (359 1) 962 3903  
E-mail: secretary@unwe.acad.bg

N14

**738. U.S. Civilian Research and Development Foundation**

1530 Wilson Boulevard, 3rd Floor  
Arlington, Virginia 22209, USA  
Telephone: (1 703) 526 9720  
Fax: (1 703) 526 9721  
E-mail: information@crdf.org  
Web site: <http://www.crdf.org/>

N20

**739. Uzbekistan Farmers' Centre**

Contact: Sara Imbarova  
Nukus, Karakalpakstan  
UZBEKISTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (998 61) 223 56 66  
E-mail: cfarmer@uzpac.uz

N18

**740. "Varuta" the Regional Development Agency**

vul. Kamsamolskaja 24  
225320 Baranavichy  
Bierasciejskaja vobl  
BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 163) 41 79 51  
E-mail: office@rda.lingvo.brest.by

N26

**741. Vasyl Stus "Memorial" Association**

Contact: Les Taniuk  
P. O. Box 15  
Kyiv-1, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 44) 296 8680

N16

**742. "Veras" Youth Center for Civil Society**

Contact: Yaraslau Mantsevich  
P. O. Box 29-A, 210032 Vitebsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 29) 653 9841  
E-mail: veras@vitebsk.org  
Web site: <http://veras.netfirms.org>

N26

**743. Viasna '96 ("Spring '96") Center for the Defence of Human Rights**

Contact: Ales Bialacki  
78a pr. Skaryny apt. 48  
Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 231 0844  
E-mail: viasna@spring96.org

N19

**744. Viesti iz IBB – A Monthly Bulletin of the Minsk International Educational and Informational Centre**

Contact: Ihor Phokin  
Pr. Hazety Pravda 11  
220116 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 172) 705 959, Fax: 703 995

N15

**745. "Viezha" ("Tower") - Brest Regional Center for Support of Public Initiatives**

Contact: Ina Kulej  
vul. Maskouskaja 340/2 kv.28  
224023 Brest, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 162) 427 974

N19, N22

**746. Village Project, Inc.**

Contact: Noah Sobe, Amy Shuffelton  
221 North Livingstone Street  
Madison, WI  
53703, USA  
Telephone: (1 608) 286 8663  
E-mail: amyandnoah@villageproject.org,  
info@villageproject.org  
Web site: <http://www.villageproject.org>

N18

**747. Vitebsky Zshitik – Historical and Popular Science Magazine**

a/c 34, 210026 Vitebsk-26  
BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 212) 362 231

N15

**748. Vitorul Institute for Development and Social Initiatives**

Contact: Igor Munteanu  
123, Stefan cel Mare Blvd, Apt. 16  
Chisinau 20160  
MOLDOVA  
Telephone/Fax: (373 2) 24 74 83  
Web site: <http://www.iatp.md/vitorul/>

N15

**749. Voice International**

Contact: Nancy Pettis  
P. O. Box 7703  
Arlington, VA 22207, USA  
Telephone: (1 703) 241-0148  
Fax: (1 703) 533 9412  
E-mail: [voice@voiceinternational.org](mailto:voice@voiceinternational.org)  
Web site: <http://www.voiceinternational.org>

N17

**750. Voluntary Organization of Cultural and Educational Initiatives ("Usiaslau Caradziej")**

Contact: Vasil Chramcou  
P. O. Box 26, Navapolack-8  
211440 Vicebskaya region  
BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 214) 525 580  
Fax: (375 214) 528 988  
E-mail: [vasil@charadziej.org](mailto:vasil@charadziej.org)  
Web site: <http://www.charadziej.org>

N22

**751. Volunteer's Centre Zagreb**

Contact: Ivana Borosiae, Iva Mikac  
Republike Austrije 19  
10000 Zagreb, CROATIA  
Telephone/Fax: (385 1) 3705 641  
E-mail: [vc@zamor.net](mailto:vc@zamor.net)  
Web site: <http://www.vcz.hr>

N26

**752. Voronezh Human Rights Defence Group**

Contact: Vlacheslav Bittitskiy  
Nikitinskaya St. 19/13  
394000 Voronezh, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 073) 255 7879

N11

**753. Vox Humana**

Tolstojeva 8  
24000 Subotica  
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO  
Telephone: (381 24) 29 638  
Fax: (381 24) 546 094  
E-mail: [vox.humana@mail.com](mailto:vox.humana@mail.com)

N19

**754. Vozrozhdenie Social Projects Center**

Contact: Lev Shlosberg  
ul. Ya. Fabritsuisa 6, Pskov, RUSSIA  
E-mail: [center@elink.ru](mailto:center@elink.ru)

N24

**755. "Vytoki" Slutsk Association for the Development of the Democratic Society**

Contact: Uladzimir Pratasievic  
Kastrychnicki Zavulak 1  
Slutsk, Mienskaja oblas  
BELARUS  
Telephone: (375 1795) 249 65

N19

**756. Westminster Foundation for Democracy**

2nd Floor, 125 Pall Mall  
SW1Y 5EA London  
UNITED KINGDOM  
Telephone: (44 20) 7930 0408  
Fax: (44 20) 7930 0449  
E-mail: [wfd@wfd.org](mailto:wfd@wfd.org)  
Web site: <http://www.wfd.org>

N3,N4,N6,N7,N9

**757. "Will for Development"**

Contact: Michas Varaniec  
Kosauski Trakt 118-56  
231800 Slonim, Grodno oblast  
BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 262) 422 14, 428 43

N19

**758. "Women for Peace all over the World" – Sverdlov Oblast/ District Federation**

Contact: Natalia Yerofieyeva  
ul. Bielinskogo 135-407  
620151 Ekaterinburg, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 3432) 56 2525

N25

**759. Women's Information Network**

Contact: Tatiana Troynova  
Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 095) 291 2274  
E-mail: [womnet@glasnet.ru](mailto:womnet@glasnet.ru)  
Web site: <http://www.womnet.ru>

N16

**760. Women's Infoteka**

Contact: Djurdja Knezevic, Ines Jemric  
Varsavska 16, 10000 Zagreb  
CROATIA  
E-mail: [zinfo@zamor.net](mailto:zinfo@zamor.net)  
Web site: <http://www.zinfo.hr>

N6,N20

**761. Women's Issues Information Centre**

Jaksto 9 kab. 303/315, Vilnius  
LITHUANIA  
Telephone: (370 5) 2629 003  
Fax: (370 5) 2629 050  
E-mail: [wiiic@undp.lt](mailto:wiiic@undp.lt)  
Web site: [http://lygus.lt/mic2/index\\_e.html](http://lygus.lt/mic2/index_e.html)

N14

**762. Women's Movement "Women of Azov"**

Contact: Natalia Kalinino  
vul. Uritskoho 3, Berdyansk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (370 2) 629 00 03  
Fax: (370 2) 623 23 06

N12

**763. Woodrow Wilson Center**

East European Studies  
Contact: Sletzinger, Martin, Director  
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW, Suite 704,  
Washington, DC 20024, USA  
Telephone: (609) 258 3350  
E-mail: [sletzinm@wwic.si.edu](mailto:sletzinm@wwic.si.edu)  
Web Site: <http://wwics.si.edu/>

N17

**764. Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs**

Masters in Public Policy  
Robertson Hall: Princeton University  
Princeton, NJ 08544-1013, USA  
Telephone: (1 609) 258 3350  
E-mail: [mpp@www.princeton.edu](mailto:mpp@www.princeton.edu)  
Web site: <http://www.wws.princeton.edu>

N17

**765. World Bank: A Global Partnership for Development**

Small Grants Program, 1818 H St., NW  
Washington, DC 20433, USA  
Telephone: (1 202) 473 3501  
Fax: (1 202) 522 2654  
Web site: <http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/sdvext.nsf/64ByDocName/SmallGrants>

(or contact local World Bank country office)  
N14

**766. World Press Freedom Committee**

11690-C Sunrise Valley Dr.  
Reston, VA 20191, USA  
Telephone: (703) 715 9811  
Fax: (703) 620 6790  
E-mail: [freepress@wpfc.org](mailto:freepress@wpfc.org)  
Web site: <http://www.wpfc.org>

*Or contact:*

Ronald Koven (European representative)  
133, Ave. de Sufferen  
75007 Paris, FRANCE  
Telephone: (33 1) 4783 3988  
Fax: (33 1) 4566 8302  
E-mail: [rkoven@compuserve.com](mailto:rkoven@compuserve.com)

N8,N16

**767. World University Service**

Contact: Professor Dr. Wolfgang Benedek  
Maiffredygassee 11  
A-8010 Graz, AUSTRIA  
Telephone: (43 316) 382 258  
Fax: (43 316) 382 2584  
E-mail: [office@wus-austria.org](mailto:office@wus-austria.org)  
[Wus.Austria@graz.telecom.at](mailto:Wus.Austria@graz.telecom.at)  
Web site: <http://www.wus-austria.org>

N24

**768. Yaroslavl Regional Society of Pedagogies and Culture**

Contact: Natalia Ivanova  
Respublicanskay str., 108  
150000 Yaroslavl, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0852) 304 032  
Fax: (7 0852) 321 674  
E-mail: [nataly@yspu.yar.ru](mailto:nataly@yspu.yar.ru)

N16

**769. "Young Diplomacy" Center**

ul. Universytetska 1, 79602 Lviv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 322) 794 433  
E-mail: [mdiviv@stud.franko.lviv.ua](mailto:mdiviv@stud.franko.lviv.ua)

N12

**770. Young Journalists of Altai**

Contact: Sergey Kanrev, Elena Karpova  
P. O. Box 661, 656038 Barnaul, RUSSIA  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3852) 261 405  
E-mail: [info@yaj.ru](mailto:info@yaj.ru)  
Web site: <http://www.infohome.alt.ru>

N17

**771. Young Leaders' Association**

Contact: Natalia Bachmutova, Kan Victor  
ul. Klotchkova 18, app. 4  
48008 Almaty, KAZAKHSTAN  
Telephone/Fax: (7 3272) 43 53 16  
E-mail: [nat@leader.almaty.kz](mailto:nat@leader.almaty.kz)

N21

**772. Young Women and Democracy Programme, A SEED Europe**

P. O. Box 92066  
1090 Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS  
Telephone: (31 20) 6633 119  
Fax: 6925 813  
E-mail: [ywd@antenna.nl](mailto:ywd@antenna.nl)

N11

**773. "Youth and Democracy" Research Center (RCYD)**

Contact: Avaz Hasanov  
Salatin Asgerova str. 213, apt. 12  
Baku, AZERBAIJAN  
Telephone: (99412) 40 93 92  
E-mail: avaz@azeurotel.com

N16, N20

**774. Youth Center for Human Rights**

Contact: Yelena Rusakova  
Office address: 12 Maly Karetny per  
103051 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Mailing address: 4-394, ul. Moliodjozhnaya  
117296 Moscow, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 095) 1324 608  
Fax: (7 095) 415 2543  
E-mail: ycenter@online.ru  
Web site: http://www.ycentre.org

N23, N27

**775. Youth Center for Juridical Research**

vul. Cheluskintsiv 198-a, room 539  
Donetsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 622) 358 049

N15

**776. Youth for Freedom of Speech – Kaliningrad Regional Non-Profit Center**

Contact: Iliia Dementiev, Lada Syrovatko  
Sovetski prospect 31-9  
236000 Kaliningrad, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 0112) 219 254  
Fax: (7 0112) 216 338  
E-mail: baltic@email.albertina.ru

**Departments**

Gusev: Serguey Kayukov  
Telephone: (7 1143) 32 336  
Cherniakhovsk: Igor Erofeev  
Telephone: (7 1141) 321 03

N26

**777. Youth for the Right to Life**

Contact: Inna Biriukova  
P. O. Box 27  
3121 Balti, MOLDOVA  
Telephone: (373) 314 19 80  
Fax: (373) 312 01 57

N20

**778. Youth Group for Human Rights Protection**

P. O. Box 1893  
720000 Bishkek, KYRGYZSTAN  
Telephone: (996 312) 681 370  
Fax: (996 312) 681 091  
E-mail: youth@elcat.kg  
Web site: http://www.yhrg.elcat.kg

N19

**779. Youth Helsinki Citizens' Assembly of Moldova**

(see *Helsinki Citizens' Assembly of Moldova*)

**780. Youth Human Rights Group – Karelia Branch**

Contact: Maksim Yefimov, Alla Krasnikova  
P. O. Box 17  
185026 Petrozavodsk-26, RUSSIA  
Telephone: (7 8142) 519 062, 712 158  
E-mail: dekalog@mail.ru

N25

**781. Youth Information and Documentation Center**

Contact: Tatsiana Aliaksieyeva,  
Andrus Klinkunou  
vul. Darashevicha 4/2  
22013 Minsk, BELARUS  
Telephone/Fax: (375 17) 232 2743  
E-mail: yic@bsa.org.by,  
yic\_belarus@yahoo.com

N15, N19

**782. Youth Leadership Center "Dialogue"**

Contact: Galitnazarov Byashim Khadjievich  
46 Khudaiberdiev  
Ashgabat, TURKMENISTAN  
Telephone: (73632) 419 260  
Fax: (73632) 466 443

N9

**783. Youth Sea League of Ukraine**

ul. Voronina 10  
Sebastopol, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 692) 523 519  
Fax: (380 692) 520 198

N18

**784. Yugoslav Lawyers Committee for Human Rights (YUCOM)**

(see *Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights*)

**785. "Yurtdash" Public Organization**

Contact: Server Abibulayev  
prov. Shosseinyi 8  
Belogorsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 6559) 966 88  
E-mail: belbdc@hiron.bel.krid.crimea.ua

N21

**786. Zaporozhye League for the Intellectual Development of Youth (LIRM)**

Contact: Svitlana Tymochenko  
P. O. Box 1332, 69000 Zaporizhya, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 612) 623 490  
E-mail: rc@rc.zp.ua

N22

**787. Zaporozhye Regional Resource Center for Civic Organizations**

P. O. Box 1332, 69000 Zaporizhya, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 612) 623 490  
E-mail: rc@rc.zp.ua

N22

**788. "Zarevo" Students Union – Organization of Volyn District**

Contact: Mykola Gaspodaryk  
Sobornosty str. 37a/109  
43024 Lutsk, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 3322) 53152  
E-mail: yuri\_zarevo@mail.ru

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**789. "Zelenyi Svit" – Mykolaiv Regional Ecological Association**

Contact: Anatoliy Zolotoukhin  
P. O. Box 158, Mykolaiv, UKRAINE  
Telephone: (380 512) 353 389

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**790. "Zindzirli Medrese" Society**

Contact: Riza Seitveliev, Gennady Samusev  
Pushkin Str. 1  
98400 Bakhchisaray, UKRAINE  
Telephone/Fax: (380 6554) 474 91, 471 11

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## Centers for Pluralism

Armenia National Committee of the Helsinki Citizens' Assembly - Yerevan, Armenia  
 Center for Civic Initiatives (CCI) - Prilep, Macedonia  
 Center for Democracy and Human Rights (CEDEM) - Podgorica, Montenegro  
 Center for Development and Cooperation (CDC) - Tbilisi, Georgia  
 Center for Pluralism Bulgaria (formerly Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation) - Sofia, Bulgaria  
 Civic Development International Center (CDIC) - Tbilisi, Georgia  
 Civic Initiatives - Belgrade, Serbia  
 Civil Society Against Corruption - Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
 Crimean Teachers Council - Bakhchisaray, Ukraine  
 D. Aliyeva Society for the Protection of Women's Rights - Baku, Azerbaijan  
 Democracy After Communism Foundation - Budapest, Hungary  
 Forum for Tuzla Citizens - Tuzla, Bosnia and Hercegovina  
 Foundation for Pluralism (formerly Humanitas Foundation) - Budapest, Romania  
 IDP Association of Women - Tbilisi, Georgia  
 Inam Center for Pluralism - Baku, Azerbaijan  
 Jaan Tonisson Institute - Tallinn, Estonia  
 Karta-Memorial - Ryazan, Russia  
 Kosova Action for Civic Initiatives (formerly Koha Foundation) - Prishtina, Kosova  
 Latta Center for Pluralism - Chechnya  
 Liga Pro Europa - Tirgu Mures, Romania  
 Milan Simecka Foundation - Bratislava, Slovakia  
 Rebirth of Crimea Foundation - Bakhchisaray, Ukraine  
 STINA Press Agency - Split, Croatia  
 Supolnasc Civil Society Center - Minsk, Belarus

## Centers for Pluralism Partners

APADORBCH (Association for Defense of Human Rights in Romania-Helsinki Committee) - Bucharest, Romania  
 Association of Disabled Students - Belgrade, Serbia  
 Azerbaijan National Democracy Foundation (ANDF) - Baku, Azerbaijan  
 Center for Citizenship Education - Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia  
 Center for Information and Documentation of Crimean Tatars (CIDCT) - Kyiv, Ukraine  
 Center for Political Research ADemocrat@ (CPRD) - Baku, Azerbaijan  
 GONG-Citizens United to Monitor Elections - Zagreb, Croatia  
 Democracy Education Center - Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia  
 Directorio 5-Cuban Democratic Revolutionary Directorate - Miami, USA  
 Euroregional Center for Democracy - Timisoara, Romania  
 Evlyad Association - Simferopol, Ukraine  
 Federation of NGOs of Serbia (FENS) - Belgrade, Serbia  
 Foundation for Defence of Human Rights - Warsaw, Poland  
 Free and Democratic Bulgaria Foundation - Paris, France  
 Helsinki Foundation for Human Rights - Warsaw, Poland  
 Institute for Regional Studies - Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan  
 Institute for Statehood and Democracy - Kyiv, Ukraine  
 Lam Center at Andrei Sakharov Museum - Chechnya  
 Lion Society - Lviv, Ukraine  
 Prima Human Rights News Agency - Moscow, Russia  
 Students' Union of Serbia (SUS) - Belgrade, Yugoslavia  
 Support Center for Democratic Elections - Baku, Azerbaijan  
 Tashkent Public Education Center - Uzbekistan  
 Viasna Human Rights Center - Belarus