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NEWSLETTER №13
of Representative Office *dvv international*

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**ADULT EDUCATION
IN THE WORLD**



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Foreword

Dear Colleagues, Friends, and Partners!



How time flies.... This is the second time while I am in Uzbekistan that we are communicating with you through our newsletter.

I am glad to see an increasing number of readers that join us with time. It is also pleasant to see more readers of the newsletter in English. This issue of the newsletter is devoted to "History and Identity".

Our newsletter features an interview with Mattias Klingenberger – a coordinator of **dvv international** projects in Central Asia, Russia, and Southern Caucasus – and events

of the project week "History and Identity V" held in Tashkent on May 12-16. [More on the event...](#)

You will find out opinions of the organizers and participants of the project week events, specifically those of Vladimir Safarov, who describes a football match dedicated to the memory of "Pakhtakor" team. [More on the event...](#)

The "History and Identity" subject appeals to our partners in the Caucasus. You can find out about activities in these countries at official sites of **dvv international** (<http://dvv-international.ge/>, <http://dvv-international.am/>, <http://dvv-international.az/>).

Also, the newsletter provides information regarding projects pertaining to tourism in Nurata region, healthy lifestyle – "Safety Route" – implemented by our partners in Termez, and adult education in Ferghana Valley.

Our partners from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia share outcomes of exciting events carried out in their countries.

An announcement about the upcoming Summer Academy that follows up on the already known area to "History and Identity" concludes the newsletter.

We would like to sincerely thank you for your interest in the activities of **dvv international**. We always welcome feedback that can be established via our e-mail address: info@dvv-international.uz

I wish that you have a nice time reading issue 13 of our newsletter.

Sincerely yours,,



Gerald Kalcik,
Head of Representative Office
dvv international

News



History through Identity

*An interview with Matthias Klingenberg,
A Project Coordinator for Central Asia,
Russia, and Southern Caucasus*

dvv international,

Bonn



A Danish philosopher and theologian Søren Kierkegaard once said: "Life can only be understood backwards; though it must be lived forwards"¹. A country's history enriched lives of each of us by events, and we add to history by recalling events through the prism of our perception. The colors of history become brighter when people recollect together some events of the history lived up as it happened

at a memorial evening dedicated to one of those sad events which affects many people at once. I am referring to a tragic death of a football team "Pakhtakor" 30 years ago in 1979. The evening was organized with support of the German Association of Adult Education Colleges – **dvv international** using a method of "oral history" based on recollections of eyewitnesses. We asked Matthias Klingenberg, a coordinator for Central Asia, Russia, and Southern Caucasus of the Institute for International Cooperation of the German Adult Education Association (**dvv international**), about **dvv international** projects affiliated with this method.

- Under this year's project week "History and Identity" a series of events was organized in memory of the football team "Pakhtakor-79". Why have you chosen this subject?

- We have plans for a variety of subjects. In November 2008, we held a seminar and invited our partners to discuss ways to go forward. We designed various small-scale projects for "History and Identity" including events in a format of a "Regional Tea-House Talks", which resulted in publishing memoirs about the earthquake in 1966. The participants of the discussion (about new subjects) included people living in different parts of Uzbekistan, for instance, from Nukus, Ferghana Valley, Kokand city who (previously) have taken part in the project "History and Identity". They have proposed 4 directions. These are "The Children of the Aral Sea" - a project whose centerpiece was to remember how people used to live in the Aral Sea crisis area, how

they live now and how they see the future of this region. Another small project was suggested by a Kokand city museum which houses an arrangement of exhibits dedicated to repression. The subject area could be titled "The Children of the Repressed". Another idea is devoted to the flooding of the Ferghana Valley in 1977. And, finally, an idea I have suggested referred to the demise of the football team "Pakhtakor" in 1979. This was a momentous event for Uzbekistan, for the people who live on an Uzbek land. Moreover, it has been thirty years since that tragic event. All the four proposals were discussed by experts and specialists of the "History and Identity" project. When we were attending "Adult Education Festival", we familiarized ourselves with another, the fifth, idea. Mikhail Rozhanskiy, the Head of the Center for Social Research of Irkutsk city, facilitated one of the workshops. The Center, based on project outcomes, published two almanacs about local history – that is, historical facts of a certain place or residential area told by the residents. People recall what it was like in the past and share their plans for future. For instance, a person's life is (was) related to construction or working for a large-scale plant built in the Soviet times. Working for these areas ensured a decent living for this person and his/her family. Then comes the collapse of the Soviet Union, production is put on hold and therewith changes ensue in the person's life. A source of income changes from working for a factory to a small scale trade. This could be, for example, selling sunflower seeds in the streets. So, these are the changes that within life of one generation have been faced. Such local histories are relevant for Uzbekistan as well, where a number of residential areas attached, for example, to industrial enterprises have shaped up. Respectively, new villages came into being thanks to irrigation construction and land development for cotton and other crops. But the time went by and people's perception of reality keeps changing; today they live in sovereign Uzbekistan, a lot of circumstances have changed and market economy has come into scene. It is also exciting to see how these developments have changed people's life. We invited Mikhail Rozhanovskiy over here and gathered a group of people interested in this issue which encompassed a variety of individuals. Among them, there are scientists (the Academy of Sciences, History Department of the Tashkent State University), experts from Kokand specializing in history of repressions, and others. At first, I was, personally, skeptical about perspectives of working with local history here. Mikhail Rozhanskiy facilitated a week long seminar and it was one of those seminars where everybody stayed till the end, no one quit. During the project week in May, he facilitated a second seminar to begin all the work. By the end of the year the first almanac on local history is to be finalized by Uzbek participants. In other words, a transition from a project in the area of "oral history" to a new concept of "local history" is now completed. All this was done under the aegis of the "History and Identity" dimension.

Recurring to the five ideas mentioned above I would like to point out that we decided to work on the project dedicated to "Pakhtakor" considering factors such as the magnitude of the event and partnership that will assist in accomplishment of this idea. Almost everyone, especially in Tashkent, over 30 years of age, remembers that tragedy. If they do not have a personal memory of it, then they

¹ Søren Kierkegaard: Diaries 1834-1855, Munich 1949.



have heard of it their parents, for example. It is important to recall this event, since such things are not to be forgotten, they never fade in memory. Moreover, people who lived then in Tashkent felt as community, they were united by common grief, tears and shock following the demise of the team. At that moment, the history seemed to have stopped.

BALL proposed ideas deserve attention. We are working on "Pakhtakor" and carrying on with "Local History" project, while other subject lines are as though within this work. If there is no individual project regarding "The Children of the Repressed" in Kokand; however, this does not mean that no work will be done in this direction, since interested experts take part in the seminars to come up with "local histories". All the developments will lay the basis for the almanac, which will absorb various minor projects and trends. I envisage this almanac to become a small reflection of Uzbekistan and of the perspectives by which people live in the country. In other words, people living here will describe their motherland.



As far as "Pakhtakor" subject line is concerned we propose to have a memorial evening featuring a theatrical performance. We have

done this in the past; in 2008 we successfully organized a memorial evening dedicated to the earthquake in 1966.

This year commemorates sharing experiences between Uzbekistan and Russia with regard to "History and Identity" trend. Projects within this area are underway in Kyrgyzstan and the Caucasus. A significant project is being launched with the support from **dvv international** Head Office in the Caucasus between Turkey and Armenia, where a staple subject will be reconciliation. A Summer Academy to be attended by young people from Turkey and Armenia will be organized. Once taught an "oral history" method they will work to interview residents of their countries. Then we plan to get back together again to collectively process the interviews. It will not be an easy task, since it is widely known that these two countries have grievous moments in their history. But time moves along and today relations have improved even compared to those they had ten years ago. It will be difficult language-wise, since English will be a language of communication. I would also like to point out that one expert from Istanbul, who is assisting in implementing the project, is a famous specialist in ethnology, Leyla Neyzi, who will join us for the Summer Academy to be organized in Central Asia, in Kyrgyzstan. Another of our famous experts, Vanya Ivanova (Bulgaria), who will talk about using the "oral history" method in the Balkans, is invited as well. In general, the common subject of the Summer Academy is oral history.

The activities to create history told by eyewitnesses are in progress. I was delighted, for instance, to hear an idea voiced by Alisher Sobirov, the director of Tashkent Museum to the Memory of Repression Victims, who thinks that development of this area is also important to set up an archive for the museum. It is an important step toward development of "oral history". As A. Sobirov pointed out during May Conference "History and Identity": "We perceive oral history as something we need as additional information to fill gaps due to lack of documents and evidences on paper". There is an opportunity to use interviews and evidences collected using the "oral history" method as one of the ways to fill gaps in history.

The "oral history" method accompanies the official historical science, scientific research as one of the ways to reflect historical reality. It becomes more vivid and saturated, since it goes through people's hearts, their memories and related emotions. Besides, this method shows people opportunities to start creative writing by reproducing history of their own lives through reminiscences, leaving behind personal evidences for generations to come and for history. This is crucial for the people of Uzbekistan, just like for many people from other countries. "Oral history" is both an opportunity to establish a link between generations, and to pass on family traditions and knowledge about family tradition and genealogy and about their "minor" motherland. This is like a tradition when information was passed on literally "by word of mouth" from father to son, from a grandfather to a grandson. Nowadays, the "oral history" method is crucial in search of national identity.

- And where else, in your opinion, could this "oral history" method be used?

The same A. Sobirov was asked during the conference: “How well will findings of the “oral history” method be reflected, say, in training courses?” To our regret they are not reflected wider than in special publications. Nevertheless, outcomes of this method are to be studied, since the findings of the method – profound and interesting materials – are able to enrich the learning process. Therefore, I believe that a commission dealing with an assessment of textbooks could investigate this method and its outcomes. If there is an interest in them and a closer connection of those engaged in “oral history” with education experts, I think the results will be interesting. As for the materials already collected by the Museum to the Memory of Repression Victims, I assume a schoolchild will be able to learn thoroughly about this period in history by reading letters from GULAG kept in a family of a repression victim or through recollections of his relatives living today. This provides a vivid perception of history, paints a real picture of the events. This boosts self identification of a person and immersion into history of one’s homeland. It is important to sense history as part of oneself, with a vibrant colloquial language intrinsic to evidences collected using the “oral history” method making a contribution into creating this sense in no small measure. It is crucial that people understand where they have come from and where they are heading. If we take an example of Germany, after World War II, there was a time when a nation had to figure out what was going on and how to develop further. This constitutes a process of self-identity, a search for answers to questions: where am I from and where am I going to? This is no small matter. Consequently, we support the initiative of developing the “oral history” method, specific ways to apply it as in the case with the Museum to the Memory of Repression Victims. Initiatives of other institutions will find support including scientific and research institutions that will intend to use opportunities this method offers to enrich their activities. We are assisting in mastering the “oral history” method, while its content will depend on the interest of the Uzbek people. Besides, projects that have been implemented using the “oral history” method in Tashkent – dedicated to the earthquake in 1966 and the tragedy of “Pakhtakor” team that passed away in a flight accident demonstrated opportunities of enriching history through recollections of eyewitnesses.

*Luiza Makhmudova,
Journalist*

Measured out by Destiny: PAKHTAKOR-79

This was the exact title of a ceremonial event that took place in the capital of Uzbekistan. It was organized with support of the Representative office of the Institute for International Cooperation of the German Adult Education Association **dvv international**. The event was dedicated to “PAKHTAKOR” team that perished 30 years ago because of a tragic accident. On that day, August 11, 1979, two planes collided in the sky of Ukraine, one of which was taking the “Pakhtakor” team to its regular scheduled match. It is unimaginable that a probability of two planes crashing amounting to one millionth

turned into a fatal reality.

The management of **dvv international** jointly with a Football Club “Pakhtakor” held a series of events to honor the late “PAKHTAKOR” team.

Family members, friends, representatives of the football community of the republic, and true fans of the legendary “Pakhtakor” team members of 1979 gathered in an Uzbek Football Federation sports complex. The Chairman of the Football Veterans Council, Nariman Djalalov, and the Head of **dvv international** Representative Office, Herald Kalcik, spoke at the ceremonial meetings.



Then, a football match between “Pakhtakor” veterans and “Algoritm” team took place. The spectators saw formerly famous players of the Tashkent team Farhad Magometov (captain of an all-star team of Uzbekistan – the winner of the Asian Games 1994), Ilkhom Sharipov, Azamat Abduraimov, Shukhrat Maksudov, Vyacheslav Solokho, Ravshan Bazarov, Vadim Abramov, Aleksey Roshchin, Makhmud Sabirov ... Players who played with the “Pakhtakor”-79 team members also participated in the match – Shamil Yafarov (currently, executive secretary of the Tashkent Oblast Football Federation, an organizer of a number of events in memory of legendary “Pakhtakor” team members) and Akhmad Ubaydullaev (currently, a head coach of a youth national team of Uzbekistan – a participant of a world championship).

The best football player of Uzbekistan in the 20th century, a famous striker Berador Admuraimov, the director general of «Pakhtakor» club, Askar Talibjanov – brother of the administrator of the “Pakhtakor-79” Mansur Talibjanov – led the team. Yulchibay Rakhimdjano, a famous longstanding organizer of football tournaments to honor the legendary team led “Algoritm” team to the field. The match of the veterans ended with a score 3:0 in favor of “Pakhtakor” team, but, of course, the score was not important. It is a reverent tribute of respect to the memory of “Pakhtakor”, recognized as the best football team in Uzbekistan in the 20th century.

The event was carried on to the Youth Theater where the

participants were offered a photo exhibition dedicated to the football players of "Pakhtakor" of 1979, a squad considered to be the best in the history of the club.



A prelude to the evening was a film "Their Stadium is in the Skies" authored by a widow of the "Pakhtakor-79" coach, Alla Tazetdinova, who has been collecting materials about the legendary team.

Actors in the theater remembered the events of thirty years ago, poems about the team were recited. Songs performed by Valeriy Yuldashev and Liliya Fatkulina sounded heartfelt and sincere. The first ensemble of the famous band "Yalla" whose members were friends with the football teammates followed on to the scene, where Shakhboz Nizamuddinov recalled this. Reminiscences of Alla Sergeevna Tazetdinova and Vera Duyunova, a two-times volleyball champion of the Olympic Games were very touching.

Each year "Pakhtakor" club holds international tournaments in memory of the late team. This year is special. It is notable that the event was conducted by the Representative Office of **dvv international**, whose logo states "Recollections for the Sake of the Future".



Football fans, relatives and friends of the "Pakhtakor" team members of 1979 were grateful to the organizers for cooperation in implementation of the project. We should make a mention of those who have been implementing this project with love. They are **dvv international** staff – Deputy Head of Representative Office, Yelena Sabirova, Project Coordinator, Makhbuba Saidakhmedova, as well as the Chief Editor of "Vybirai" magazine, Luiza Makhmudova, "Pakhtakor" Club Press-Center Manager Mirzahakim Tukhtamirzayev, Deputy Director of the Youth Theater, Khamrayeva Zulfiya.

"Pakhtakor-79" football players have covered their distance measured out by destiny with dignity. There were seventeen of them, while names of Vladimir Fyodorov and Mikhail Ann are entered into an encyclopedia of world football. Pakhtakor teammates of 1979 were true patriots of Uzbek football. It is without a doubt that celebrations to honor their memory are vivid examples to bring up the younger generation.

*Vladimir Safarov,
Journalist*

[Project Week "History and Identity V. Uzbekistan and Germany: 1919, 1929, 1939, 1949, 1979, 1989, 2009"](#)

Tashkent, May 12 – 15, 2009

It is for the fifth time since 2005 that German organizations extended an invitation to participate in the project week "History and Identity" which took place from May 12 to 15, 2009 in line with a general subject of "Uzbekistan and Germany: 1919, 1929, 1939, 1949, 1979, 1989, 2009". The fifth anniversary of this event celebrated this year has brought about special joy.

The German Academic Exchange Service, the German Association of Adult Education Colleges, Friedrich Ebert Foundation and Goethe Institute along with Uzbek and German experts, eyewitnesses, students and merely interested public continued the dialogue on modern history and its impact on personal, cultural, and national self-identity.

The main subjects of the events during this year were historical events of the "9th years" of the twentieth century, in other words, last years of each decade in the past. Thus October Revolution in Turkestan – Central Asian region before establishment of Soviet republics on its territory - ensued into a civil war, which shook foundations of authorities in 1919. In 1929 collectivization began, compulsory amalgamation of agricultural businesses into collective farms and state-owned farms. 1939 marked the beginning of World War II in Germany and Europe, while industrialization took effect in Central Asia. Ten years after, in 1949, Germany slowly rises from the ruins of war: in the west of the country Federal Republic of Germany was established, while in the east, German Democratic Republic was proclaimed. In 1979, a national tragedy hit Uzbekistan – a wreckage

of the plane with the “Pakhtakor” football team on the board. In 1989, forty years after Germany was divided into East and West Germany, Europe witnesses a collapse of GDR. Berlin Wall fell to bring together western and eastern Germans. In 2009, we are celebrating the 60th anniversary since Federative Republic of Germany has been established.

Project week “History and Identity” began with a conference on May 12 at Goethe Institute, where experts from Germany, Uzbekistan and Russia made presentations on “1929. Tragic Pages of Terror in Destinies of Uzbek Citizens”, “Collective Project on Social History: Experience, Obstacles, and Social Effect”, “Combination of ‘oral history’ and Other Historic Research in Activating Perception of Museum Exhibition (Experience of the Museum to the Memory of Repression Victims)”, “1989: Will what is a whole thing grow back together? What actually keeps Germans together?”, “1929: A Year of Radical Turning Point”, “From Bonn to Berlin 1989-2009: Federative Republic on the Way to Germany” and “Development of Self-Identity in Uzbekistan at Individual, Social, and National Levels over the Last Twenty Years”.

In consecutive days, the hosts offered various seminars and presentations.

For this purpose, Goethe Institute emphasized cultural and historic transformations in Germany since the Fall of the Berlin Wall and a collapse of the Soviet Union, which were reflected in a presentation by Klaus Naumann from Hamburg Institute for Social Research. Special attention was paid to methods of searching for and reconstructing national identity as well as national culture of memory in Germany since 1989. The second presenter from Goethe Institute, Professor Dr. Alisher Fayzullayev from the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, spoke on issues of identity development in Uzbekistan over the last twenty years and shed light on various governmental and non-governmental structures.

Friedrich Ebert Foundation discussed issues of similarity between western and eastern Germans, who followed ideologically different paths for decades.

The German Association of Adult Education Colleges resumed its work from previous years and during the History Week organized, among other events, a seminar devoted to the method of work with eyewitnesses for local adult education trainers.

The German Academic Exchange Service tracked the development of the European Union and Germany after 1989 and up to 2009 and provided a perspective of this connection in the future and Dr. Eckart D. Stratenschulte, Director of the European Academy, Berlin, made a presentation on this subject matter thereof. Further, Dr. Makset Karlibayev made a presentation on the role of Islam in political life of Karakalpakstan in 1919-1929.

On May 13 an event dedicated to important dates for Germany - 1949, 1989, and 2009 – was held at Goethe Institute, Tashkent. During the discussion with Dr. Klaus Naumann, Eckart D. Stratenschulte, and Dr. Beate Eschment a topic of “After the Wall has fallen. 1989 –

A Historic Milestone not Only for Germany” was talked about, which has a historic significance both for Germany and for former Soviet republics.

At the end of the discussion a feature film by Christian Schwochow “November Child” produced in 2008 was shown. The prize winning movie is dedicated to a story of a young woman from East Germany who searches for her mother. She did not die as her daughter thought all her life, but had been living in the west after having escaped from GDR many years ago.

On May 14, a football match took place at Uzbekistan Football Federation stadium between teams of “Pakhtakor” football club veterans and Uzbekistan Football Federation to honor the memory of “Pakhtakor” teammates who had died in a plane crash 30 years ago. Later in the day a memorial evening was held at Youth Theater. Besides, a memorial exhibition on the same subject was organized.

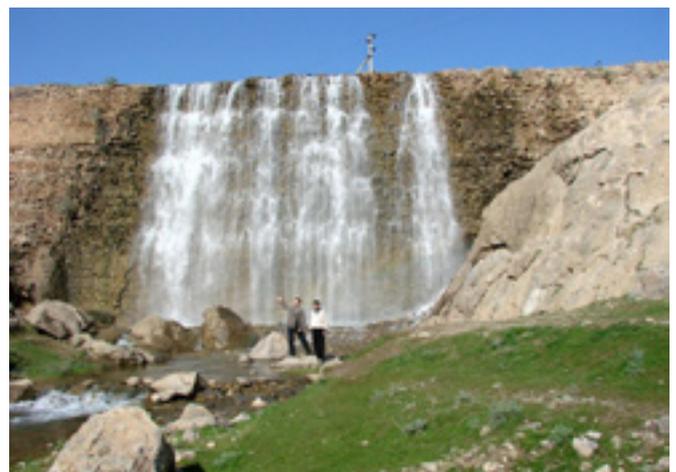
The project week was brought to a close by a demonstration of a film “The Lives of Others” on May 15 at a Cinema Museum. The Oscar winning movie by Florian Henckel von Donnersmarck of 2006 tells a story of the GDR state security service man in the 80s in east Berlin who was assigned to spy on suspicious theatrical director. What seemed a regular case soon turned out to be a turning point in the life of a security officer.

In honor of the fifth anniversary of the project week “History and Identity” the organizers set up a web-page at: www.istoriya.uz

Timur Yakubov,
Office Manager
dvv international

[We Believe in Future: Tourism in Nurata Region](#)

Farish Region is a unique area in Uzbekistan. This is an ecologically sound region rich in flora and fauna harbors valuable and rare types of plants and animals. A relatively small area is a home for many natural complexes: a desert, foothills, mountains, and a lake. One



may come across ancient types of species of trees and forests. This area mostly attracts tourists who come to Uzbekistan with its unmatched scenery, clean area and a picturesque Aydarkul Lake.

There are eight guesthouses in Farish Region, but only five of them are members of LLC "Tabiati Forish" run by Shakirov Komil. Guesthouses are clay adobes intrinsic to this region. They are not well adapted to accommodate tourists due to lack of infrastructure. This is precisely why guesthouses are incapable of building a pool of clients independently, since they are not tour operators and lack skills of working with clients.

In order to excite interest of tourist communities to Farish Region and ensure a flow of foreign tourists, during the entire year the NSTCC of NC (National Scientific and Training Consulting Center of National Company) "Uzbektourizm" in partnership with **dvv international** developed a project aiming at building capacity of LLC "Tabiati Forish" by promoting a tourist product on national and international markets, and ensuring institutional development of Farish Region along with community involvement.

In 2008, the first phase of the project was implemented. Guesthouse hosts in Farish Region took training on setting up small hotel businesses, procedures of entertaining foreign tourists and guests and learned how to determine pricing policy of their business.

This year, there is an opportunity to implement the second stage of the project. For three days in April guesthouse hosts were trained on specifics and design of small guesthouses, visited one of guesthouses of Mirzo Murod in Tashkent, several small private hotels, namely "Sambuk", "Grand Orzu" "Sayokhat Sari". The project participants were able to assess specifics of national cuisine at "Palvan" restaurant. A visit to the Museum of Applied Arts and Crafts, where a tour on history of national design of houses was arranged, proved to be interesting for the participants. However, the most important event was participation of LLC "Tabiati Forish" representatives in Uzbekistan International Travel Workshop. This was an opportunity for them to establish direct contact with tour operators of the republic, sign long-term contracts and directly sell their tourist product, thus



ensuring a constant loading level of the guesthouses to achieve self-sufficiency and profits.

In May, a group of trainers started off for Farish Region to render practical on-the-spot assistance with standards of accommodating and catering to foreign tourists in small guesthouses. In addition to training attended by families who run the guesthouses, each guesthouse received a set required to accommodate tourists.



This is a long-term project offering perspectives, but most importantly, the project participants are doing their best to improve their knowledge and skills in the industry of hospitality. A lot has been done, but one unresolved issue remains – assigning LLC "Tabiati Forish" a legal status of a tourist company and license their tourist activities. Partner organizations NSTCC of NC "Uzbektourizm" and **dvv international** will work to find the solution.

We'd really appreciate it, if efforts made in Farish Region bear the fruit and tourists from different parts of the world will be able to relish inviting, picturesque, ecologically sound corner of hospitable Uzbekistan.

*Raisa Ibragimova,
Director of NSTCC of NC "Uzbektourizm"*

Exhibition "Safety Route" in Termez

Previously, in our newsletter we discussed HIV/AIDS prevention activities carried out with the help of **dvv international** Representative Office within "Safety Route" project.

Each year a trained team of moderators in Termez and Samarkand organize interactive "Safety Route" exhibitions.

Summing up last year's events, the following data is available: in Surkhandarya oblast, vocational colleges in Denau and Shurchi approximately 2,500 students visited the exhibition, in Samarkand, at light industry vocational college about 200 students visited the exhibition.



In April 2009, an academic lyceum and a banking college in Termez City organized interactive “Safety Route” exhibitions. Over 1,500 students, moderators for NGO “Istikbolli Avlod”, provided information about ways of HIV transmission, contraception methods and health lifestyle promotion.



plan to continue organizing exhibitions in regions.

*Makhbuba Saidakhmedova,
Project Coordinator
dvv international*



The management of the educational institutions highly valued the use of such events and expressed gratitude to young moderators for their input.

Moderators from NGO “Istikbolli Avlod” have extensive experience of working in this field. The way of presenting information at such events is consistent with a “peer-to-peer” principle.

The “peer-to-peer” principle and an interactive method used during the exhibition allow involving all students into the process. It gives them a sense of involvement and intensifies their activeness, thus helping to better take in presented information.

We hope that by implementing the “Safety Route” project, young people will pause and think about responsible behavior, while we

Adult Education in Ferghana Valley

Within the project “Adult Education of Adult Unemployed Residents in Ferghana Valley”, vocational training courses for unemployed population began in May 2009 with the assistance of the Representative Office of German Association of Adult Education Colleges (*dvv international*).



The project is implemented in cooperation with Business Incubator “Asaka” and regional representative office of Association “Khunarmand”.

The project aims to provide opportunities for listeners to improve

their proficiency or master a new profession.

The project offers four courses for the adult unemployed population in three professions.

A choice of professions is based on market labor analysis in Andijan oblast, which ascertained a lack of specialists in the area of welding practice, carpentry and garment manufacture.

Educational courses are provided in Kurgantepa town (a welding course), Asaka town (a sewing course), Andijan City (a sewing course), and near a border zone with Kyrgyzstan in Pakhtaobod district (carpentry courses).

As a result of organizing and conducting vocational training courses, at least, 60 people will acquire new knowledge and skills related to abovementioned professions.

The courses are taught in Russian and Uzbek. Every year, all produced goods (skirts, dresses, pants, window frames, doors, tables and chairs) are presented to low-income families.



Most graduates upon completion plan to work at home and, as experience shows, some graduates of the courses in the past joined the Association "Khunarmand" where they successfully sell their produced goods.

Natalya Mirzakarimova,
dvv international
Andijan



AE in the World

[Fourth Summer Academy for Adult Education July 23-August 2, 2009](#)
[Lake Issyk Kul, Kyrgyzstan](#)

Dear colleagues and partners,

We are pleased to inform you that the Institute for International Cooperation of the German Adult Education Association (**dvv international**) is planning to hold the Fourth Summer Academy on Adult Education.

The Academy will convene experts, research workers, practitioners and managers working in Adult Education and Lifelong Learning. The Academy aims to promote joint training, share experiences, and discuss possible ways of cooperation.

The forthcoming Academy's focus will be "Oral History – a Source for Self Identity and Nation Building".

The participants will be informed on the role of "oral history" in history, science and contemporary life, learn various approaches to application of the "oral history" method and the "oral history"-based social projects. Also, they will be able to familiarize themselves with various organizations using this methodology. In addition, a recreational tour will be organized in the vicinity of picturesque Issyk Kul Lake.

We are pleased to inform you that the leading experts have been invited to participate in the Academy this year:

Leyla Neyzi,
Associate Professor,
Department of Arts and Social Sciences
Sabanci University
Orhanlı,
Istanbul, Turkey

Olga Agapova,
Ph.D. in Education, Director, Representative Office of
dvv international, St. Petersburg, Russia

Vanya Ivanova,
Project Manager, Representative Office
dvv international, - SEE
History Network
Sophia, Bulgaria

Kyrgyzstan: “Milk Processing Master” Course

“Non-Formal Vocational Education in Rural Areas in Kyrgyzstan” project funded by the European Commission for TACIS/IBPP Program is coming to an end. The main applicant for this project was the Institute for International Cooperation of the German Adult Education Association (*dvv international*) implementing this project along with Kyrgyz Association of Adult Education (KAAE) with 12 Centers for Adult Education, KAAE members involved, as well as local administration and employers in a number of oblasts in Kyrgyzstan. The activity is designed to increase an employment rate and opportunities for income generation for the unemployed, low-income population strata by increasing a supply of short courses and an access to multidisciplinary skills in demand at the labor market. A total of 36 courses in six professions will be offered under the project to rural residents.



At the initial phase, Belovod CAE had to ascertain the most on-demand profession for this region specifically, that is Moskva district of Chuy oblast. A survey among rural residents and entrepreneurs showed that in every household there are at least one or two cows, while many households run mini-farms, but they do not have adequate skills of milk processing technology. Farmers have to sell milk to milk processors at low prices, although processed dairy products (sour cream ayran, cottage cheese and different varieties of cheese) could be sold at higher prices, the more so because a major market outlet (Bishkek City) is 40-50 km away.

In present, at the concluding stage of the project, we realized that “we hit a bull’s eye” when we chose a “Milk Processing Master”. The course workshop turned out to be mobile in the proper sense of the word. In addition, there was no need for expensive equipment for this course: a dairy separator and an electric stove fit nicely in a light automobile. The main product for the course – milk – was bought from local residents, more often from the course listeners.

We conducted the first course at a school diner as planned, while two subsequent courses were conducted in backyards of our listeners. Thus, we brought education to homes as best as we

could. For the first course we posted an announcement in a local newspaper, pasted up invitation notices, but for the second course participants were enlisted with active help of ayil okmotu (rural council). Thus, the last course was conducted in Petrovka village, at one of participant’s, Olga Vasilyevna Chernih, household, who keeps over twenty cows in her backyard. It was Olga Vasilyevna’s initiative to come to Belovodskiy CAE and request that a course be conducted for her fellow-villagers. After the first training sessions, women having learned how to make yoghurt from milk started selling it at a price twice higher than the price of milk. And now many of them produce kefir, ayran, sour cream and a variety of homemade cheeses which then sell the produce successfully at Belovodsk and Bishkek markets. Courses are attended by women of different ages: a mother, a daughter, and a daughter-in-law study together, since upon completion of the course they want to open up a family-run mini cheese production workshop.



The course instructor Natalya Mikhaylovna Mischenko has worked for many years as a manufacturing technician for a creamery and has teaching experience as well. She can talk for hours about her listeners: she is so interested in rural way of life and admires how they aspire to share their experience in making dairy products, further plans of listeners to carry out their income generating activities, simply speaking, about pulling through the tough times.

The entire district knows about the courses we offer, recently we received a proposal from our major social partner – a Committee for Migration and Employment – regarding a course for the unemployed in Moskva district. Belovodsk CAE is already planning to offer a fee-based “Milk Processing Master” course and we believe it will be in demand.

I think that we met the project objectives, since we reinforced our heretofore stable partnership relations with ayil okmotu, employers from among our listeners who run farms, and developed and piloted a new course Belovodsk CAE.

*Tatjana Esenkanova,
Director of Belovodsk
Center for Adult Education*

Tajikistan: “Vacancy Fair”

A vacancy fair was held on May 19, 2009 as part of national and oblast level events devoted to Youth Day celebration and the implementation of social protection programs for population. At the fair, each participant was free to choose a job by occupation or possibilities. The main organizer of the event was the Main State Agency for Social Protection, Population Protection and Migration of Sughd oblast.



According to the event agenda, social protection, population protection and migration agencies of Khujand and Chalovsk cities and Spitamen, B. Gafur, Dj. Rasulov districts took part in the fair. The fair was held with close support of Khujand city Khukumat (mayor’s office). It should be noted that today’s fair is 79th of all fairs held in Sughd oblast; it was attended by 1,500 people. In addition, representatives of employers offered to population, the unemployed, and people looking for a job to acquire a new profession over 1,900 various vacancies in the following areas: construction, production sector, services sector, health care, culture, and others. In addition, managers and specialists from “Poverty Reduction in Tajikistan through Adult Education and Non-formal Training (Patent)”, State-Owned Unitary Enterprise “Khujand City Training Center”, Vocational School No. 31 Vocational Polytechnic Lyceum, Agro-Technical College of Jabbor Rasulov district took part in the event along with the Public Education Department of Sodgi oblast. Each participant arranged an individual stand to inform fair participants about education issues, training period, training conditions and methods. On the same day, booklets, prepared under PATENT project were distributed among the participants, while representatives of each organization provided vocational guidance to the participants.

In his speech, the Head of the Main State Agency for Social Protection, Population Protection and Migration of Sughd oblast, U.R. Rashidov, emphasized that today’s event is carried out with support of the executive authority of Khujand City and the agency for social protection of population and migration of Khujand City. This

event is the 79th of all events conducted in the oblast. To conclude his speech, U.R. Rashidov wished all the participants good luck in job hunting.

Besides, the event was attended by small and medium business entities, which have their representative offices in CIS countries. They also offered vacancies.

Furthermore, the fair was attended by management of local government authority represented by the first deputy mayor of Khujand City, D. H. Djabarov. In his speech, he drew attention to the importance of the fair and outlined that one of the ways to overcome the financial crisis was offering vacancies to people who were looking for a new occupation.

The State-Owned Unitary Enterprise “Sayokh” offered vacancies in Sughd oblast announced by employers in Russian Federation. At the end of the speeches, participants of a short computer course organized by the State-Owned Unitary Enterprise “Khujand City Training Center” were awarded certificates of completion.



Population was sensitized about short-term courses at training centers, technical vocational schools, lyceums and other educational institutions. Questions of participants received exhaustive answers.

*Farrukh Zokhidov,
PATENT Project Coordinator
ASTI*

Southern Caucasus: Museums as Spaces for Adult Education

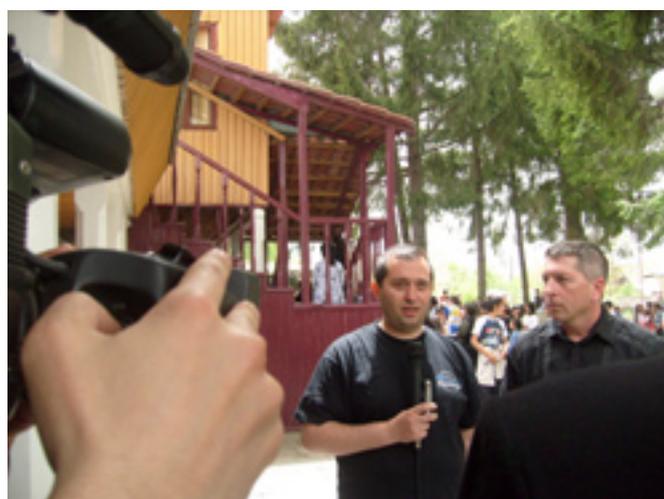
“Beyond Boredom, Dust and Decay!”

One of current European Commission projects, which is also supported by **dvv international** unites partners from several countries, is titled: A-MUSE-ALL. It has a musical, lyrical and charming sound

to it. If a translation from English is attempted, result in something like “A Muse is Everything!” However, in reality A-MUSE-ALL is a cleverly coined acronym for the project title: “Beyond Boredom, Dust and Decay – Museums as Life Long Learning Spaces for Intercultural Dialogue“. The project logo depicts a cute snail which symbolizes a slow, but persistent movement forward. It looks like a spiral – a symbol of eternal development. Countries-members of the project include Russia, Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan. The project was launched in December last year and would last for 30 months.



The project geography is quite vast. In Russia, project covers Tosno (Leningrad oblast) and Petrozavodsk (Karelia), in Azerbaijan it includes cities: Baku, Kuba, Sheki, Astara, in Armenia: Yerevan, Vanadzor, and Ijevan, in Georgia – Tbilisi and Akhaltsikhe. You can find more information about the project objectives on [European Commission websites](#).



The main idea roots from the fact that museums in the 21st century are unable to work the old way, they need to look for new contemporary methods to help them play one of the key roles in dissemination of knowledge in culture and arts spheres.



Since on May 18, an International Museum Day was celebrated, many public events within the project were just timed for this date. Thus, for example, in Georgia and Armenia official project presentations, attended by representatives of European delegations, Embassy of Germany and partners, took place. In Azerbaijan, a bit earlier, a presentation of a project was made during the National Seminar “Museum Management“. In Armenia, under the auspices of **dvv international** office, a visit was paid to Dsekh village in the north of the country, a home to Ovanes Tumanyan Museum, who gave the world literary masterpieces, and a concert for local residents was organized. One of the singers addressed the villagers before her performance saying: “I have visited many countries, but I am here for the first time in this part of my home country to my shame“.

For the same period, “Night in a Museum“ activities were planned. For the first time, “Long Museum Nights“ event took place in 1997 in Berlin and gained an enormous popularity worldwide. By May 14, 2005 the first common European “Museums Night“ was held and won vast popularity as well. Since then it was conducted on an annual basis. “A Night in a Museum“ is designed to bring cultural heritage to the population and show significance of museums in life of society using non-traditional approaches. A motto of a “museum night“ is – be open to spectators. Unusual things usually attract attention. A fact of being able to visit a museum after sunset is an eye-catcher for the visitors. Besides, during this time museums offer various performances, concert and other exciting events. For example, in Azerbaijan this year a special bus was arranged for senior low-income citizens which took them from one museum to another. In Armenian museums visitors could listen to folk songs, while in Georgia, art exhibitions of various authors were held.

Project A-MUSE-ALL in Southern Causes and Russia plans to conduct training for museum staff to build on their capacities and skills and improve their intercultural competency. In addition, successful European museums will share with them their experience in providing innovative cultural services promoting responsiveness to modern requirements and problems. Trained instructors will disseminate obtained knowledge in their home countries. There

are events planned to boost activities of museums for assisting in “Friends of Museums” local networks.



During project implementation, there is a plan for extensive coverage of cultural diversity of Southern Caucasian countries and Russia both at local, regional, and international levels. Photo exhibitions will be arranged in many locations including EU countries. An international press conference will be held in Georgia at the end of the project.

More on these and other events, different museums in Russia, Armenia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan could be soon found on a web portal of the project, which now is being prepared. Here you can have virtual excursions to some museums.

*Irina Razilova,
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dvv international*