Climate, Conflict and Civil Society

Mapping Actors in Prevention and Redress of the Nagorno Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Border Conflicts



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This research provides an analytical mapping of the conflict prevention, redress, and peacebuilding ecosystems across the Nagorno-Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflicts to evaluate how civil society actors, state institutions, and international organizations navigate displacement, human rights, and climate justice. Drawing on desk research, online surveys, and 20 key informant interviews conducted between 2020 and 2025, the study examines operational realities in two environmentally sensitive, post-Soviet conflict zones increasingly stressed by geopolitics and resource competition. It is grounded in international human rights-based approaches and principles of environmental justice, evaluating systemic gaps such as donor-driven project design, coordination deficits, civic space restrictions, and the reprioritization of climate resilience. The proposed mapping is structured to detail actor characteristics, operational challenges, and policy alignments, identifying practical pathways for integrating local needs, trauma-informed support, and ecological realities into formal peacebuilding frameworks. It is of direct practical use for researchers, human rights defenders, policymakers, and international donors seeking to establish more resilient, multi-sectoral peace and recovery strategies in fragile conflict regions.

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This report is the primary output of the comprehensive research initiative mapping conflict prevention and redress systems across the South Caucasus and Central Asia. The study was initiated to analyze the intersecting dimensions of displacement, human rights, peacebuilding, and climate justice within the contexts of the Nagorno-Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflicts. The empirical foundation of this research rests on two distinct datasets detailed in the annexes, with the KTBC dataset specifically developed through the collaborative efforts of the authors and Almazbek Duishobaev, an alumnus of the MA in Human Rights and Democratisation at the Global Campus Caucasus. Bringing together institutional experience and multi-sectoral expertise, the Center for European Studies at Yerevan State University (YSU) facilitated this research, securely hosting the research repository and supporting field engagement to evaluate how local civil society, international organizations, and state actors respond to evolving security and environmental crises.

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Any remaining errors, analyses, or interpretations presented throughout the report are strictly those of the authors.

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The authors are grateful to Professor Elina Pirjatanniemi, Professor of Constitutional and International Law at Åbo Akademi University, for informal comments on an earlier draft. Any remaining errors or interpretations are solely those of the authors.

ABBREVATIONS

CAAWE: Central Asian Association for Water Education

COP29: 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

CPJ: Committee to Protect Journalists

CSO / CSOs: Civil Society Organization / Civil Society Organizations

EU: European Union

GC: Global Campus

HRBA: Human Rights-Based Approach

HRW: Human Rights Watch

ICC: International Criminal Court

ICJ: International Court of Justice

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

ID /IDs: Identity Document / Identity Documents

IGO / IGOs: Intergovernmental Organization / Intergovernmental Organizations

INGOs: International Non-Governmental Organizations

KII / KIIs: Key Informant Interview / Key Informant Interviews

KTBC: Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict

MHPSS: Mental Health and Psychosocial Support

NGO / NGOs: Non-Governmental Organization / Non-Governmental Organizations

NK: Nagorno-Karabakh

NRC: Norwegian Refugee Council

OHCHR: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

OSCE: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

RFE / RL: Radio Free Europe / Radio Liberty

UCDP: Uppsala Conflict Data Program

UN: United Nations

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

USAID: United States Agency for International Development

YSU: Yerevan State University

Climate, Conflict and Civil Society: Mapping Actors in Prevention and Redress of the Nagorno Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan Tajikistan Border Conflicts

REPORT

Executive Summary

This report analyzes the current state of two conflict zones in the South Caucasus and Central Asia, namely the Nagorno-Karabakh and the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict (hereinafter as KTBC), and maps the respective ecosystems of actors through the intersecting lenses of displacement, human rights, peacebuilding, and climate justice. Drawing on desk research, surveys, and 20 key informant interviews, the report maps the complex ecosystems of civil society actors, governmental bodies, and international organizations responding to both conflicts in the period between 2020 and 2025.

In Nagorno-Karabakh, the 44 day war in 2020, followed by the 2023 displacement of over 120,000 ethnic Armenians in the aftermath of Azerbaijan's military offensive has had profound humanitarian, political, and environmental consequences. The analysis highlights how environmental degradation, resource control, and climate-related risks have both fueled tensions and constrained recovery and reintegration efforts. It also assesses diverse response efforts and explores broader implications for conflict resolution and climate justice across the South Caucasus.

In the KTBC, despite a formal border agreement signed in March 2025, the legacy of unresolved Soviet-era boundaries, compounded by water scarcity, nationalism, and climate change, continues to inflame tensions. The report evaluates how actors in Batken (Kyrgyzstan) and Sugd (Tajikistan) regions navigate operational challenges, apply human rights-based approaches (HRBA), coordinate locally and respond to recurrent violence and displacement, often framed as "water wars."

Together, these case studies underscore the need for integrated, climate-aware, and rights-centered peacebuilding strategies in fragile regions increasingly shaped by

environmental and geopolitical stressors.

In Nagorno Karabakh, the research identifies pronounced gaps in cross-border cooperation and long-term integration, as well as a notable lack of attention to the environmental dimensions of the crisis. Despite some localized efforts, climate change remains largely peripheral to both official discourse and civil society agendas.

Findings of the research show that at the diplomatic level, peace negotiations appear narrowly focused on border demarcation and treaty formalization, often sidelining the rights of displaced populations and ecological considerations. Nonetheless, civil society organizations and grassroots networks most notably women's groups, humanitarian organizations, as well as children's rights organizations and refugee-led associations persist in their advocacy for justice and social inclusion.

Findings also indicate the ongoing needs after the humanitarian assistance to displaced populations, particularly in the areas of housing, income generation, and mental health, mostly as a result of insufficient resources showing that more efforts and resources are required to target these needs. Vulnerable groups such as displaced children, women, and elderly individuals continue to encounter significant barriers, constrained services, and a lack of trauma-informed strategies.

The report concludes by emphasizing the need to enhance coordination mechanisms, implement trauma-sensitive policies, embed climate resilience within peacebuilding frameworks, and prioritize rights-based advocacy for displaced communities. Also these measures are presented as essential for supporting long-term regional stability and recovery in the region.

Meanwhile in Central Asia, climate resilience is widely recognized as a critical driver of the KTBC, yet projects addressing it remain rare, poorly funded, and fragmented. There is a significant mismatch between donor priorities and local needs—particularly infrastructure and long-term adaptation. Youth and children are disproportionately affected, yet programming for these groups remains short-term and superficial. "Project tourism" and symbolic participation weaken impact, and border closures have hindered effective cross-border peacebuilding.

Civil society faces increasing repression. In Kyrgyzstan, the 2024 Foreign Representatives Law has triggered self-censorship and legal risks, while in Tajikistan, over 700 NGOs were closed by 2023, making engagement nearly impossible. These conditions led to underrepresentation of Tajik actors in the dataset. The donor funding crisis—especially USAID cuts—has destabilized civil society efforts, canceling long-

term projects and threatening strategic priorities.

Coordination challenges compound these issues. Civil society organizations (CSOs) report project overlap, lack of information sharing, and top-down interventions disconnected from local realities. Existing coordination hubs remain donor-led with limited government participation. Local actors, especially youth, often feel tokenized. Funding constraints, safety concerns, and limited technical capacity undermine sustainable climate adaptation efforts.

Recommendations include supporting grassroots NGOs with flexible funding, enhancing government-CSO coordination, prioritizing infrastructure and climate resilience, and reinvigorating cross-border collaboration. Reintegration of border communities post-agreement depends on rebuilding trust and addressing the structural roots of conflict. The current actor system, though active, is fragmented and vulnerable to external shocks, making systemic reforms urgent.

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1. Introduction

1.1. Case of Nagorno Karabakh

Since the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the status of Nagorno-Karabakh has remained one of the most protracted and violent territorial conflicts in the South Caucasus. The area, populated by ethnic Armenians but internationally recognized as part of Azerbaijan, was the site of a series of escalations and ceasefires since declaring itself an independent republic in 1991. The conflict resumed in September 2020 when Azerbaijan launched a 44-day military offensive, resulting in major territorial gains. A Russian-brokered ceasefire on November 9, 2020, deployed peacekeepers along the Lachin Corridor, the vital link between Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh.[1]

International organizations condemned the violence. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) criticized the use of explosive weapons in civilian areas,[2] and the UN and UNICEF warned of impacts on civilians and infrastructure, urging all parties to uphold humanitarian law.[3]

Approximately 90,000 ethnic Armenians were displaced by the end of the war, many fleeing to Armenia, which struggled to accommodate the displaced population amid COVID-19.[4] By May 2021, over 36,000 remained in refugee-like conditions.[5] Hostilities continued after the ceasefire. In July 2021 and again in September 2022, clashes resulted in hundreds of deaths and the displacement of 7,600 Armenians.[6] Azerbaijani forces crossed into internationally recognized Armenian territory, occupying 140 km².[7]

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[1] Reuters. "Putin Tells Azerbaijan to Take Care of Christian Shrines in Nagorno-Karabakh." Reuters, November 14, 2020. https://www.reuters.com/article/us-armenia-azerbaijan-putin-idUSKBN27P1TN.
[2] International Committee of the Red Cross. "Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict: ICRC Responds to Growing Humanitarian Needs." International Committee of the Red Cross, accessed July 23, 2025. https://www.icrc.org/en/document/nagorno-karabakh-icrc-responds-growing-humanitarian-needs.
[3] United Nations. "UN Rights Chief Warns of Possible War Crimes in Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict." UN News, 2 November 2020. https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/10/1075872.
[4] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Armenia: UNHCR Operational Update, 30 November 2020." ReliefWeb, accessed July 23, 2025. https://reliefweb.int/report/armenia/armenia-unhcr-operational-update-30-november-2020.
[5] United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. 2020. "Armenia: UNHCR Operational Update, 30 November 2020." ReliefWeb. Accessed July 23, 2025. https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/86930.
[6] BBC News. "Nagorno-Karabakh: Conflict Between Azerbaijan and Armenians Explained." BBC News, September 20, 2023. https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-62895088.
[7] Al Jazeera. "Death Toll from Armenia-Azerbaijan Border Clashes Passes 170." Al Jazeera, September 15, 2022. https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/9/15/death-toll-from-armenia-azerbaijan-border-clashes-passes-170.

The European Parliament condemned the incursion and called for Azerbaijani withdrawal.[8] In December 2022, self-proclaimed Azerbaijani environmental activists blocked the Lachin Corridor, citing illegal mining. Azerbaijani authorities also accused Armenia of weapons transfers.[9] The blockade led to critical shortages for 120,000 ethnic Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh, worsened by gas disruptions.[10] The ICJ ordered Azerbaijan to ensure unimpeded movement of people and goods.[11] Former ICC Chief Prosecutor Luis Moreno Ocampo deemed the blockade an act of genocide under Article II(c) of the Genocide Convention.[12]

On September 19, 2023, Azerbaijan launched a military offensive under the pretext of restoring constitutional order. A ceasefire was reached the next day, and on September 28, Nagorno-Karabakh's authorities announced the dissolution of the de facto state by January 1, 2024.[13] Approximately 100,000 Armenians fled to Armenia within a week.[14] The UN sent its first mission in nearly 30 years to assess the humanitarian situation.[15] Azerbaijan reestablished full control over the region, ending its decades-long contested status.The displaced communities, primarily resettled in Armenia's Syunik, Vayots Dzor, and Kotayk provinces, and after across the country now face urgent questions of long-term integration, livelihoods, and legal recognition. Civil society has mobilized humanitarian support, enhanced state response with capacity and resources, and continues to play an active role in the human rights protection and integration of the displaced population. Although international organizations have emphasized the humanitarian dimensions of the displacement, fewer have meaningfully examined the other layers of conflict related to climate justice, the questions of post-war reintegration, and human rights dimension,

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[8] European Parliament. "Resolution of 15 September 2022 on the Situation in Armenia and Azerbaijan (TA-9-2022-0348)." European Parliament, September 15, 2022. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-9-2022-0348_EN.html.

[9] Eurasianet. "Armenia Accuses Azerbaijan of Blocking Nagorno-Karabakh." Eurasianet, October 25, 2022. https://eurasianet.org/armenia-accuses-azerbaijan-of-blocking-nagorno-karabakh.

[10] Human Rights Watch. "Nagorno-Karabakh Blockade Endangering Lives." Human Rights Watch, January 25, 2023. https://www.hrw.org/news/2023/01/25/nagorno-karabakh-blockade-endangering-lives.

[11] International Court of Justice. Order on Request for the Indication of Provisional Measures, Armed Activities on the Territory of the Congo (New Application: 2002), February 22, 2023. https://www.icj-cij.org/sites/default/files/case-related/180/180-20230222-ord-01-00-en.pdf.

[12] Genocide Watch. Nagorno-Karabakh Genocide Emergency Report: Moreno-Ocampo, August 7, 2023. Genocide Watch, August 7, 2023. https://www.genocidewatch.com/s/Nagorno-Karabakh-Genocide-Emergency-Report-Moreno-Ocampo-August-7-2023.pdf.

[13] Reuters. "Nagorno-Karabakh Republic Says It Will Cease to Exist." Reuters, September 28, 2023. https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/nagorno-karabakh-republic-says-it-will-cease-exist-2023-09-28/.

[14] Edwards, Christian, and Benjamin Brown. "'Severe Malnutrition' Is Growing Concern as Thousands Flee Nagorno-Karabakh, Senior US Official Warns." CNN, September 26, 2023. https://www.cnn.com/2023/09/26/europe/us-envoy-support-nagorno-karabakh-intl-hnk/index.html.

[15] United Nations. "Exclusive: UN Dispatches First Mission to Nagorno-Karabakh in 30 Years." UN News, September 30, 2023. https://news.un.org/en/story/2023/10/1142052.

including the rights of return, in addressing systemic needs needed for peace building and sustainable development of the region.

Despite the lack of knowledge and research in the field, the conflict has severely impacted land use, agricultural productivity, and access to water and energy infrastructure. However, the discourse around conflict drivers in NK extended beyond environmental challenges and peacebuilding interventions often lacked real engagement, communication and joint narrative. In response to the situation various actors, including academia, media and civil society actors have developed evidence-based approaches to reintegration, climate justice, and post-conflict recovery and shared their perspective within this study.

1.2. Case of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan border conflict

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have been disputing their border demarcation since the collapse of the Soviet Union, and 40% of their 971 km border wasn't demarcated until the very recent historic developments, when the countries' two presidents finally signed their border agreement in March, 2025. The conflict had also been heightened by the presence of exclaves Vorukh and Western Qalacha located inside the Batken oblast of the Kyrgyz Republic and the dispute over access to them. Sporadic small scale clashes referred as "ketmen wars"[16] have led to an armed conflict with major escalations in Spring 2021 and Fall 2022. According to the Uppsala Conflict Data Program the conflict has led overall to 214 deaths[17] and each escalation has led to displacement of around 58, 000 people.[18]

Batken (Kyrgyz Republic) and Sugd (Tajikistan) are the two oblasts mainly reliant on land cultivation and livestock. In the policy building and academic communities as in the media, the conflict has been discussed in relation to environmental resources

[16] Christine Bichsel, Conflict Transformation in Central Asia: Irrigation Disputes in the Ferghana Valley (London: Routledge, 2009).
[17] Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), "Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan (Conflict ID 13324)," UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia, accessed May 29, 2025, https://ucdp.uu.se/conflict/13324.
[18] Human Rights Watch, "After Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict, Time For a Human Rights Agenda," Human Rights Watch, May 21, 2021, https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/05/21/after-kyrgyzstan-tajikistan-border-conflict-time-human-rights-agenda.hrw.org+1hr.

sometimes called "water wars"[19] and improper management of water resources and land degradation were among those most mentioned by the respondents of this study as well. Thus climate-related challenges such as migration, water scarcity and pasture land degradation have been pointed to as key drivers of the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict.[20] Recent articles by International Alert have explored the relationship between climate change and the conflict dynamics between the upstream and downstream countries in the Ferghana region.[21] Bellingcat's investigative report used satellite imagery to track land use changes and infrastructure developments near disputed Kyrgyz-Tajik border areas. It argued that climate-related shifts, such as desertification and reduced agricultural productivity, are aggravating competition over land and water. More specifically, they used satellite imagery to demonstrate that, in 2020, the Tortkul water reservoir—vital for irrigation and shared by both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan—had shrunk to one-third of its usual size. The report further explores whether this depletion may have contributed to the escalation surrounding the Golovnaya water facility.[22]

At the same time, there are policy and academic studies looking into other conflict drivers as nationalism and the role of external actors.[23] The Oxus Society's study of the social media discourse during both escalations have identified increased ethno-nationalist rhetoric from both sides of the conflict and have found less

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[19] Ayzirek Imanaliyeva and Kamila Ibragimova, "Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan: Solving Water Puzzle Key to Preventing Fresh Fighting," Eurasianet, May 19, 2021, https://eurasianet.org/kyrgyzstan-tajikistan-solving-water-puzzle-key-to-preventing-fresh-fighting.
Robert Lansing Institute, "Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Conflict is a Sign of Water Wars in Central Asia," Robert Lansing Institute, May 4, 2021, https://lansinginstitute.org/2021/05/04/kyrgyzstan-and-tajikistan-conflict-triggers-water-wars-in-central-asia/.
[20] Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, "Climate Nomads of Batken Region," YouTube video, 4:30, February 28, 2023, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nSalZn02vqg.
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, "56% of Kyrgyzstan's Villages Have No Access To Clean Water," YouTube video, 3:07, March 20, 2023, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mi1WT2U80K4.
Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, "Kyrgyz Shepherds Search For Pastures In Much Farther Mountain Valleys Than Before," YouTube video, 2:41, May 17, 2023, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gxcKl7Gt-H0.
[21] International Alert, "Climate Change as a Trigger of Border River Conflicts in Central Asia," last modified 2022, https://www.international-alert.org/stories/climate-change-trigger-conflicts-border-rivers-central-asia/.
International Alert, "The Impact of Climate Change on the Dynamics of Conflicts in the Border Areas of Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, and Tajikistan," last modified 2021, https://www.international-alert.org/publications/climate-change-conflict-rivers-kyrgyzstan-kazakhstan-tajikistan/.
[22] Bellingcat, "Is Climate Change Heating up Central Asia's Border Disputes? Clues from Satellite Imagery," last modified August 2, 2021, https://www.bellingcat.com/resources/case-studies/2021/08/02/is-climate-change-heating-up-central-asias-border-disputes-clues-from-satellite-imagery/.
[23] Kristiina Silvan, "Water and Fire at Kyrgyz-Tajik Border: Ferghana Valley's Security Environment Could Take a Turn for the Worse," FIIA Comment, Finnish Institute of International Affairs, May 2021, https://fiia.fi/en/publication/water-and-fire-at-kyrgyz-tajik-border.fiia.fi+3fiia.fi+3fiia.fi+3.

climate-related keywords used in the online discourse.[24] In his 2017 article Kemel Toktomushev discusses 1) the Soviet legacy, 2) inefficient use of natural resources; 3) militarisation of borders and 4) lack of evidence-based decision making the four variables aka conflict drivers in this case.[25]

John Heathershaw and Nick Megoran critically examine the securitization of the Fergana Valley in their 2011 article, "A New Agenda for Policy and Scholarship on Central Asia," published in International Affairs. In that 2011 article the authors have criticized the many works of "discourses of danger", which "reinvented Central Asia as a site of intervention" by international actors and development programs.[26] The article also shows how this securitization has led the international community to engage in conflict mitigation and peace building in the region. The effect of these efforts has been critically discussed in academia for being detached from local context and empowering local elites[27] and criminal networks instead of providing essential help to local communities. However, both academics and policy advisors have been urging for evidence-based decision making by both the international community, local civil society and the respective governments. Along with border demarcation documents, the two presidents also signed numerous other agreements including the opening of the borders between the two countries. For the peace to last, re-integrating communities on both sides of the border is more important than ever; a task in which civil society will play an indispensable role.

[24] Oleg Antonov, Rashid Gabdulhakov, and Erkin Kyzy, The Tajikistan–Kyrgyzstan Border Conflict: Social Media Discourses and Lived Experiences (The Oxus Society for Central Asian Affairs, April 27, 2023), https://oxussociety.org/the-tajikistan-kyrgyzstan-border-conflict-social-media-discourses-and-lived-experiences/.

[25] Kemel Toktomushev, Promoting Social Cohesion and Conflict Mitigation: Understanding Conflict in the Cross-Border Areas of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, Working Paper No. 40 (Bishkek: University of Central Asia, Institute of Public Policy and Administration, 2017), https://ucentralasia.org/media/ndpihcdv/uca-ippa-wp40-promoting-social-cohesion-and-conflict-mitigation-eng.pdf.

[26] John Heathershaw and Nick Megoran, "A New Agenda for Policy and Scholarship on Central Asia," International Affairs87, no. 3 (2011): 589–612.

[27] Christine Bichsel, Conflict Transformation in Central Asia: Irrigation Disputes in the Ferghana Valley (London: Routledge, 2009).

2. Methodology

The purpose of this descriptive study is twofold. First, it seeks to map the conflict prevention and resolution systems surrounding the Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border conflict and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict and understand the dynamics of their

operational environment. These conflicts are marked not only by ethnic tensions and historical grievances but also by competition over natural resources, mobility, and border demarcation, all factors that make a clear understanding of the actors involved essential for more effective policy and peacebuilding strategies. As such, this study aims to understand the current state of key stakeholders engaged in the Nagorno Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflicts, their human rights approaches, needs and challenges, and will provide recommendations to better support this work.

In this study, the term *"conflict prevention and redress system"* refers to the entire network of actors involved in addressing these conflicts—without restricting analysis by organizational type, scale, or nationality. The study will include a diverse set of entities such as civil society organizations (CSOs), international and regional intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), national and local governments, state ministries, research institutions, donors, media actors, faith-based organizations, and grassroots movements.

While traditional civil society actors often play a prominent role in conflict mitigation, this research intentionally broadens the scope to include all relevant stakeholders contributing to peace and conflict resolution efforts, regardless of their institutional affiliation or origin. The mapping process will be based on both primary and secondary data collection, with any actors who are engaged in work relating to the Nagorno Karabakh or Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict and active in the period from 2020 to 2025.

The second objective of the study is to assess the extent to which these actors incorporate or respond to climate change dynamics in their operational models. Both the Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border and Nagorno-Karabakh regions are environmentally sensitive and increasingly impacted by climate variability, such as resource scarcity, water stress, and changing agricultural patterns—factors that may exacerbate underlying tensions. By examining whether and how climate considerations are factored into the work of conflict-resolution actors, this study aims to shed light on the environmental dimensions of peacebuilding and policy alignment in fragile

contexts.

Ultimately, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of the actor landscapes in these regions, detailing not only who is involved but also how they interact, what motivates their engagement, and how external factors—such as climate change and international legal norms— shape their roles.

This study is guided by the following core research questions:

1. Which actors are currently involved in the prevention and redress of the Nagorno-Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border conflicts?
2. What are the roles, functions, and patterns of interaction among these actors within the broader conflict prevention and redress systems?
3. How do these actors' mandates and strategies align with relevant national and international policy priorities, treaties, and legal frameworks?
4. What challenges do actors face in their work on conflict prevention and redress?
5. To what extent does climate change influence these actors' activities, strategies, or operational philosophies in conflict mitigation?

The findings and recommendations are intended to guide the GC senior climate and conflict research team, as well as academic institutions and policymakers more broadly in future research and undergird policy development towards a climate just and human rights-informed response to conflicts in the post-Soviet space.

The output will consist of a quantitative dataset detailing the actors identified in this research and their key characteristics (see appendix) and this report summarizing and analyzing qualitative data obtained through surveys and key informant interviews conducted with selected actors in addition to trends from the dataset.

Overall, the findings aim to inform more integrated, multi-sectoral approaches to conflict prevention and resolution in regions where security, environment, and governance intersect.

3. Dataset Collection

This study adopts a primarily qualitative research design, complemented by a limited but targeted use of quantitative methods. The data collection methods include desk review, quantitative self-administered online surveys and key informant interviews (KIIs).

Desk Review: The desk review serves as the foundational phase of the data collection process. It will be conducted manually and build upon the research team's first-hand knowledge of key actors in this space, augmented by publicly available digital sources such as actor's websites and social media profiles, project reports, journalistic articles, research papers, audiovisual materials, and other forms of digital media. These sources will be used to identify and contextualize the activities of actors involved in conflict prevention and redress.

Online Survey: To complement the qualitative data and to ensure the inclusion of actors with limited or no digital presence, a self-administered online survey was deployed. The poll was developed using Google Forms and sent out in English, Russian and Armenian between March and May 2025. (See annex) Distribution relied on a snowball sampling method, being sent out to actors identified through desk review along with partners and other actors identified by respondents in their survey responses. The surveys were sent via email to identified actors, with two follow up emails at weekly intervals with the second accompanied by a phone call to encourage participation of non-responding actors, as well as an in-person to offices in Yerevan and Bishkek when appropriate.

The form gathered structured data on: actor identification (name, region); operational timeline, types and descriptions of activities, donors and partners, theory of change and policy priorities; and level of climate integration. The collection process yielded 13 responses from actors active on mitigation and redress of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict and 30 on the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border conflict.

The survey included both closed- and open-ended questions to balance structure with the opportunity for nuanced responses. Open-ended responses were translated into English and categorized for integration into the final database. To avoid compromising respondents given the sensitivity of the context, two parallel datasets were made - one with the full extent of actors' responses, and one compiling publicly available data and responses whose publication was explicitly consented to by survey respondents. Data removed from the public-facing dataset will be included in the data analysis section of this report, with potentially identifying information

anonymized in accordance with privacy wishes of actors who participated in this research.

3.1 Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)

Following the initial desk review, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were conducted with representatives from the various actor types identified during the preliminary phase. A purposive sampling strategy will guide the selection of informants to ensure that at least one representative from each identified actor category in each region is included.

The purpose of the interviews was to assess the role of organizations and actors in addressing the intersection of conflict, climate change, and human rights. This augments the compiled data about actors and their activities with the first-hand experience of their implementation and perceptions of operating in the respective conflict prevention and redress systems.

This method is particularly critical given the limited availability of online data, especially for less formally documented initiatives. It also aims to identify the dynamics and challenges of project implementation which rarely feature in project reports, and provide a venue for interviewees to speak freely on more sensitive elements of their work which are unsafe to discuss in public fora. Expert informants can therefore bridge important information gaps and guide the research toward previously un- or under-documented data and sources.

The guide is structured into sections that explore key information about the actor, their work, the challenges they face, the actor network and its dynamics, legal frameworks, and their views on the climate-related dimensions of the respective conflict.

The semi-structured interviews, conducted in English, Russian and Armenian are guided by questions whose purpose is to:

- Understand how local and international actors operate in conflict zones, focusing on the challenges they face.
- Examine the impacts of recent political developments surrounding both conflicts.

- Understand funding streams and their impacts on project design.
- Outline most acute humanitarian needs and their impacts on vulnerable groups including women, children and displaced persons.
- Investigate the role of climate change in exacerbating conflict and humanitarian needs.
- Assess actors' relationships with government entities and local communities in which they operate.
- Assess the effectiveness of partnerships and project designs in addressing both conflict and climate-related issues, exposing gaps and redundancies.
- Evaluate the legal and policy frameworks within which these organizations operate, including the applicability of binding and non-binding international legal instruments on humanitarian protection, the rights of displaced persons, natural resource-related rights, and environmental protection, to advance conflict mitigation, peacebuilding, and environmental justice.

Given the relatively broad range of questions and the understanding that not all interviewees will be positioned to answer all questions, it was important to determine selection criteria which would represent actors from different categories. As such we set a target of at least eight KIIs for each conflict conducted with international actors and those from Armenia, Nagorno Karabakh and Azerbaijan or Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan respectively representing no more than 60% of the sample for each conflict. Additionally actors were coded based on whether their primary area of operation consisted of the following categories: capacity building, peace and human rights advocacy, journalistic investigation or academic research, climate and ecology, diplomacy and mediation, humanitarian aid, children's or women's rights; with each category represented by at least one interviewee per conflict, with a preference towards actors with a more prominent role in the respective conflict mitigation and redress systems.

Table 1: KII statistics

	NK	KTBC
Nationality	Armenian - 9 Artsakh-Armenian - 2 Azerbaijani - 1 International - 2	Krygyzstani - 5 Tajikistani - 0 International - 3
Gender	F - 11, M -3	F - 5, M - 3
Speaking on behalf of	Institution - 11, Individual - 3	Institution - 6, Individual - 2
Child/youth organization	3	1
Investigative reporting or academic research	1	1
Humanitarian aid	5	1
Climate related initiatives including environment, ecology and climate resilience	2	2
Diplomacy and peace building	3	2

Interviews were subsequently transcribed and translated into English when necessary and subsequently anonymized, with files labeled so that they would be identifiable only by the research team. Given the sensitivities surrounding the conflicts and risks associated with speaking out, the full interview recordings and unedited transcripts were securely stored in an offline site at the Center for European Studies at Yerevan State University. Anonymized transcripts, were thematically analyzed and coded by key themes to identify common and/or conflicting answers across the respondent pool. Furthermore, illustrative quotes and pertinent examples were highlighted for use in this report. Any quotes or specific data cited in this report were first put to the original interviewees who were given the opportunity to confirm their consent to its use along with whether and how to attribute it so as to preclude potentially compromising our sources.[28]

In designing the methodology, the team identified several limitations including time and resource constraints, potential language barriers for Tajik, Azeri and monolingual Kyrgyz actors to participate in the study as well as potential blind spots

to relevant data in languages not spoken by the research team during desk review.

Furthermore, despite efforts to account for and mitigate it, unregistered community-based organizations without an online presence are likely underrepresented in our dataset, as their identification relies on ad hoc knowledge of their work by the research team and research participants. The sensitivities of the conflict and fear of government repression additionally are likely to foster non-respondency bias, which is unevenly distributed across the geographies examined, with Armenian and Kyrgyz actors generally more able to answer our inquests and speak more freely than

Azeri and Tajik actors respectively. Finally, this imbalance was likely inadvertently exacerbated by the familiarity of the research team with Kyrgyz and Armenian actor networks. While the actor networks in Armenia and Kyrgyzstan are undoubtedly wider than those in Azerbaijan and Tajikistan in proportion to available civic space, the proportion in our dataset may be exaggerated.

The Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict is highly sensitive due to its entanglement with ethnic identity, historical grievances, security narratives, and political instrumentalization. Border demarcation deals with both Uzbekistan and Tajikistan have happened under increased pressure on civil society and media, which has resulted in self-censorship. The border agreement with Uzbekistan preceded the one with Tajikistan, and has served as a demonstration for many civil society members what could be the repressions if anyone raises their voice on the issue. The tragic cases of 24KG news outlet[29], Marat Kazakbayev[30], and Kempir-Abad cases[31] have served as warning signs for many and have greatly undermined free speech and had negative effects on this study including high non-response. The unwillingness of the respondents to be included in the public version of both the dataset and report is a clear example of how the depth and the fullness of this study was undermined. In addition to this,The Law on Foreign Representatives in Kyrgyzstan, enacted in

[29] Committee to Protect Journalists, "Kyrgyzstan Authorities Raid News Outlets 24.kg and Temirov Live, Arrest Journalists," CPJ, January 15, 2024, https://cpj.org/2024/01/kyrgyzstan-authorities-raid-news-outlets-24-kg-and-temirov-live-arrest-journalists.
Human Rights Watch, "Kyrgyzstan: Immediately Cease Harassment of Independent Media," HRW, January 16, 2024, https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/01/16/kyrgyzstan-immediately-cease-harassment-independent-media.
[30] Eurasianet, "Kyrgyzstan: Political Analyst's Death Deepens Mistrust in Security Services," Eurasianet, June 16, 2022, https://eurasianet.org/kyrgyzstan-political-analysts-death-deepens-mistrust-in-security-services.
[31] Eurasianet, "The Kempir-Abad Saga: Ground Zero of Kyrgyzstan's Latest Authoritarian Turn," Eurasianet, November 2, 2022, https://eurasianet.org/the-kempir-abad-saga-ground-zero-of-kyrgyzstans-latest-authoritarian-turn.
Freedom Now, "Kyrgyzstan: Ensure Fair and Transparent Trial in the Kempir-Abad Case," Freedom Now, October 31, 2022, https://www.freedom-now.org/kyrgyzstan-ensure-fair-and-transparent-trial-in-the-kempir-abad-case/.

April 2024 has contributed to the whole atmosphere of fear and self-censorship[32].

Similar processes have been happening to the Tajikistan civil society, which has experienced even more intensified pressure and is considered to be closed[33].

In 2022-2023 over 700 NGOs were closed, and many human rights defenders were imprisoned. The contacts with foreign researchers as our team are risky for any Tajikistani actor, and the team has considered if even contact attempts for the key informant interviews or online poll were unethical. This resulted in disproportionate over coverage of international and Kyrgyzstan-based actors in comparison to Tajikistani actors. The team has stopped contact attempts to Tajikistani respondents after several warning signs and messages from the potential respondents. This was exacerbated by the absence of local Tajik researchers inside the team, but it would constitute even a bigger threat for the researcher's safety and security to work on this topic, while being physically located in Tajikistan. These limitations have led to a low number of actors in the public dataset and to the over coverage of international and Kyrgyzstan-based actors.

Similar restrictions are prevalent in Azerbaijan where clampdowns on civil society are compounded by severe limitations on access to Nagorno Karabakh, requiring permits and with movements closely monitored by the Azerbaijani government. The ethno-nationalist nature of the conflict creates another barrier to participation for Azerbaijani respondents given the deep distrust between the two sides of this project's association with Yerevan State University.

On the Armenian side, civil society is much stronger and able to operate openly

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[32] International Center for Not-for-Profit Law, "Analysis of the Kyrgyz Republic Law on Foreign Representatives," April 2024, https://www.icnl.org/post/analysis/analysis-of-the-kyrgyz-republic-law-on-foreign-representatives.

[33] Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, "Tajikistan: UN Expert Criticises Dissolution of 700 NGOs," OHCHR, March 4, 2024, https://www.ohchr.org/en/press-releases/2024/03/tajikistan-un-expert-criticises-dissolution-700-ngos.

Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI 2024 Country Report — Tajikistan, https://bti-project.org/en/reports/country-report/TJK

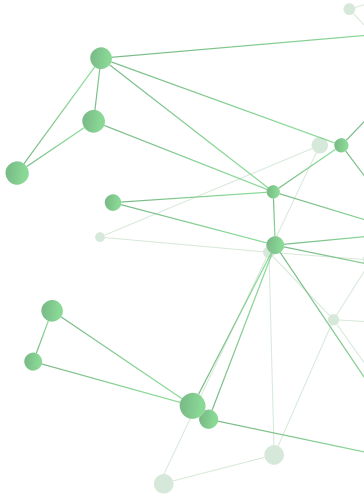
Human Rights Watch, "Tajikistan," in World Report 2024, https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2024/country-chapters/tajikistan.

Le Monde, "Tajikistan Prohibits Black Clothes After Hijab Ban," Le Monde, August 9, 2024, https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2024/08/09/tajikistan-prohibits-black-clothes-after-hijab-ban_6711837_4.html.

Reuters, "Tajikistan Decriminalises Liking Social Media Posts Deemed Extremist," Reuters, May 14, 2025, https://www.reuters.com/world/asia-pacific/tajikistan-decriminalises-liking-social-media-posts-deemed-extremist-2025-05-14/.

with few restrictions. As a result, respondents based in Armenia showed a much greater willingness to participate. However, the lack of access to Nagorno-Karabakh and the widespread perception of the expulsion of Armenians as a fait accompli created significant obstacles. A cursory reading of the project description led many prospective respondents to conclude that the survey was irrelevant to their work—often asserting that they "do not work on Nagorno-Karabakh" or that "there is no space for conflict prevention." Consequently, the majority of participants completed the survey only after receiving direct follow-up and personal clarification regarding the research objectives.

As a result of these dynamics, the KTBC actors were willing to respond to the anonymized survey but reticent to speak on record, with 30 survey responses collected but only eight interviews, whereas in the NK case only 13 actors responded to the survey but 14 participated in KIIs. Additionally, while all types of actors were considered and approached as part of this research, participants from both settings were ultimately composed entirely of civil society actors or journalists and academics as no government or IGO actors responded to any queries. To address this limitation, the research team considered recent research and studies related to the conflicts and the humanitarian response thereto as situational analysis to inform and guide key international and national stakeholders in their future plannings.



4. Main Findings

4.1. Nagorno Karabakh Conflict

4.1.1. Peace and human rights advocacy

The current situation surrounding the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict is shaped by deep-rooted political dynamics and societal pressures. Both governments treat the conflict as existential, which makes them largely resistant to outside advice or mediation efforts. This entrenched mindset limits the influence of international peace initiatives.

According to the interviews inside each country, political movements play a role in shaping conflict-related strategies. Post-war protests in Baku and refugee

demonstrations in Armenia have pressured their respective governments. Armenian refugee protests have been seeking to influence upcoming 2025 elections by demanding greater political attention and support. Azerbaijani villagers in 2023 protested the expansion of a toxic gold mine blamed for widespread illness and environmental damage in their community. However, civic participation in formal peace processes remains constrained. In Armenia, a deep rift has emerged between protest leaders, who see the government's recognition of Azerbaijan's control over Nagorno Karabakh as treasonous, and government officials who see protesters' demands for justice and restitution as jeopardizing Armenia's already weak negotiation position in peace talks to end the Nagorno Karabakh conflict in the aftermath of the 2023 war.

In Azerbaijan, the victory in the 2020 war and emergency measures implemented in response to the COVID-19 pandemic gave the president political leverage to increase control over the media and civil society. This has expanded into arrests of NGO workers, including those involved in non-political, social-service-related work and climate justice advocacy.

Quote from the interview N1

"… there are huge barriers in that nobody really wants to listen to us on either side. I mean, people listen, but the effect that the outside world can have is pretty minimal. And the barriers are that, for these two states, the stakes of this conflict are pretty existential."

-Journalist and international expert on human rights advocacy

While closed door meetings take place between Armenian and Azerbaijani political leaders, some organizations have made parallel efforts to bridge the gaps between Armenian and Azerbaijani society which have been defined by a profound sense of grievance and distrust on both sides. Imagine Center for Conflict Transformation[34], one of the organizations which participated in this study, continues to play a critical role in fostering Armenian-Azerbaijani dialogue by quietly hosting meetings in Georgia, where cooperation between participants is reported to be smooth and constructive, but limited in scope. However, as a result of political developments in Georgia, particularly a recent foreign agent law targeting NGOs,[35] Berlin, Germany has become the new epicenter of civil society efforts which aim to bring Armenians and Azerbaijanis together, incurring increased costs and visa requirements on prospective participants. In parallel, the Women's Peacebuilders Network,

[34] Imagine Dialogue. 2024. https://www.imaginedialogue.com/.

[35] Human Rights Watch. Foreign Agent Laws in the Authoritarian Playbook. September 19, 2024https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/09/19/foreign-agent-laws-authoritarian-playbook.

founded during a program by Oxygen NGO in Armenia[36] has enhanced its scope of peacebuilding by engaging local actors from the regions. Though not yet formally registered, the network includes women from across Armenia, including border regions and displaced communities. It focuses on raising awareness and building women's capacity in peacebuilding, with long-term goals of increasing women's participation in decision-making related to peace processes. Since its inception in late 2023, the network has conducted training and regional forums in Syunik, Gegharkunik, and Tavush, targeting both local and displaced women.

Meanwhile, after the ethnic cleansing and displacement of the population in NK, critical human rights issues such as the rights of displaced Armenians to return remain unaddressed in public discourse. Considering the huge need for advocacy of rights of the displaced population, Artsakh Union was established in Armenia, mostly from the people, professionals, CSO leaders and former representatives of the Artsakh government.[37] This union plays an important role and is engaged in political and legal advocacy for Artsakh Armenians on the national and international level. The Union has prepared cases, documented human rights violations and breaches of international law and submitted reports to international fora. However, its resources remain quite limited. Furthermore, its representatives encounter widespread indifference from the international community, which largely views Azerbaijan's takeover of Nagorno-Karabakh as a fait accompli. They also face subtle resistance from European and Armenian officials. For European leaders, dependence on Azerbaijani hydrocarbons discourages confrontation, while ongoing peace negotiations similarly disincentivize the Armenian government from pursuing accountability for crimes committed in the region.

Quote from the interview N4

"And we are trying to rebuild our community and civil society organizations to have a strong voice for our rights. And also, we are now just together with some partner organizations, trying to help the development programs for our people, I mean, income generation, housing, etc., in order to have better solutions, both by the government and by international donor organizations."

-Individual expert in peacebuilding and human rights advocacy

Overall, despite these obstacles, there is at least one notable effort: a strategic plan has been formulated with the explicit aim of promoting peace in the South

[36] OxYGen Foundation. 2022. https://oxygen.org.am/en/.

[37] "Why Nagorno-Karabakh? The history (both ancient and modern)," Meduza, October 1, 2020. https://meduza.io/en/feature/2020/10/01/why-nagorno-karabakh.

Caucasus. Yet its success may be constrained by the broader political climate and government behavior on both sides. These peace building interventions are both local and regional. Though there is no public discussion about the rights of displaced Armenians to return, about restitution for lost property or accountability for abuses committed during the course of the conflict in the political discourse, self-organized unions and communities work toward protection of their rights in the aftermath of their displacement, and continue to voice their right of return as refugees. Though the lack of political will or openness on this issue challenges these activities, their advocacy work has to be considered as a key component of long-term peace and stability in the region.

4.1.2. Diplomacy and mediation, cross border cooperation

Official negotiations over the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict have periodically taken place between Armenia and Azerbaijan since 1997. Prior to that, during the 1990s war, there were some direct contacts between Nagorno-Karabakh representatives and Azerbaijani authorities, but such engagement ceased thereafter. Following the 2020 war and the forced displacement of the entire Nagorno-Karabakh population, cooperation among think tanks, civil society actors, and regional stakeholders further declined. Existing collaborations are mostly short-term or ad hoc, including those involving neighboring countries such as Georgia, and rarely develop into institutionalized partnerships capable of engaging actors with real political influence, particularly on the Azerbaijani side.

According to several key informants, regional collaboration has long been constrained, allowing only limited dialogue while leaving sensitive but pressing issues such as underlying causes of the conflict, collective trauma, and deeply held grievances largely off limits. As a result, cooperation has often been shaped more by donor priorities and funding criteria than by sustained efforts toward meaningful, long-term change. These limitations have also restricted cross-border cooperation in specialized fields such as child protection, women's rights, and other social sectors. Interviewed representatives consistently emphasized the need for more regionally grounded projects that prioritize professional, field-based collaboration as a means of addressing concrete societal needs and rebuilding trust.

Quote from the interview N11

"Once I had a chance to participate in a regional project with Georgia. It seems that these initiatives, especially with the support of the EU, used to be more. Now there are almost no opportunities for cooperation and sharing regional perspectives. As a grassroot organization, I seek to learn from other organizations. We have a common culture in Caucasus and we can help each other to better understand our needs and learn from each other."

-Representative of children's rights NGO

At the formal diplomatic and political level, negotiations since the 2023 war have been confined to two main tracks: drafting a peace treaty and addressing border delimitation, with the Armenian government formally recognizing Nagorno Karabakh as an integral part of Azerbaijan. This recognition, in a departure from Armenia's long-held position, was rooted in the fear of further escalation and military intervention by Azerbaijan, which has already conducted several operations on the territory of Armenia. Broader and equally pressing issues such as water management and environmental cooperation are notably absent from these discussions.

Quote from the interview N2

"There are only two tracks of negotiations. One of them is over. It was about the peace agreement. The other one is about the border."

-Independent journalist

Additionally, the rights of displaced persons remain inadequately addressed under current legal frameworks[38] and mediation, further limiting their visibility and representation in peace processes. These gaps in both substance and structure restrict the scope of mediation efforts and hinder the development of more inclusive and durable regional solutions.

4.1.3. Climate and ecology, barriers

Climate change is not widely recognized as a significant contributing factor to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict by either CSOs or the broader public; instead, escalations and developments in the conflict are informed by changes in power dynamics

[38] Harutyun G. Harutyunyan. Integration of Displaced Armenians from Nagorno-Karabakh: Chances and Challenges (September 2023 – March 2025). Konrad Adenauer Stiftung. March 10, 2025. https://www.kas.de/documents/269781/269830/The+Integration+of+Displaced+Armenians+from+Nagorno+Karabach.pdf.

both politically and militarily in favor of Azerbaijan rather than by any meaningful increase in competition for natural resources. Most actors acknowledge cross-cutting environmental challenges. These include rising temperatures, droughts, resource competition, wartime pollution, unexploded ordnance, and volatile weather that damages crops. Nevertheless, the conflict remains framed almost exclusively through an ethnonationalist lens. Because both sides view the struggle as existential and fear renewed hostilities, climate concerns are treated as secondary and routinely deprioritized.

Where climate and conflict intersect, such as when the displacement of refugees from Nagorno Karabakh into local communities in Armenia increases strain on already vulnerable food production networks, the issue is seen as a local one with practical local solutions such as constructing greenhouses, improving access to local produce markets or providing refugees with economic support to invest in livestock, and rarely placed in the context of climate change or climate justice. Those are still seen as a 'western' concept and the purview of those who do not have to worry about war or poverty, or dismissed as either jargon or the latest tool of imperialist control. Actors who explicitly link the Nagorno Karabakh conflict to climate change, generally did so to fit a preconceived project aimed at supporting displaced persons from Nagorno Karabakh into the frameworks outlined by western donors in order to meet funding requirements.

Despite these challenges, some localized environmental projects are underway. Hydroponic greenhouses in schools link environmental education with refugee employment. Composting and eco-initiatives are implemented in both displaced and host communities, with a focus on engaging young people to promote long-term behavioral change. These efforts are aligned with Armenia's National Adaptation Plan, but progress is constrained by security concerns, weak enforcement, economic instability, and the lack of meaningful cross-border cooperation.

Quote from the interview N3
"I think in Armenia, the key barrier is that there are so many pressing issues, for example, security related issues, or economic issues that people just do not feel that it's a priority for them to think about these environmental things."
-Representative of humanitarian aid NGO

Water access remains a major ecological issue and a potential contributing factor to Azerbaijan's decision to reclaim Nagorno Karabakh, as several rivers originating in its highlands flow east towards the Azeri plains. The Sarsang reservoir, once under Armenian control, became a contested point, with water releases to Azerbaijan only

occurring through Russian peacekeeper mediation. However, even in territories Azerbaijan controlled before the 2020 and 2023 conflicts, much of that water was distributed through inefficient earthen irrigation canals which reportedly lose half the water to seepage before reaching farmland and have never been improved. Since Azerbaijan's takeover, control of water and natural resources in Nagorno Karabakh is largely monopolized by agro-companies with ties to the Baku government. Meanwhile, access to Nagorno Karabakh is highly limited and often requires an onerous permitting process limited to Azeris whose families were displaced from the area in the first Nagorno Karabakh war. Some small-scale agricultural initiatives have found success, namely in beekeeping and chicken farming, but individual farmers risk detention for tapping into privately-owned irrigation channels or voicing discontent.

While many Azeris displaced from Nagorno Karabakh in the 1990s express a desire to return, the younger generations without the firsthand experience feel little connection the the land. Moreover, there are few available services to support would-be returnees and the cost of rebuilding is unattainable for many who have been confined to lower economic classes by the structural inequalities in Azerbaijani society since their original displacement.

Ecological activism faces severe suppression in Azerbaijan. During the Lachin blockade, a widely publicized "ecological protest"[39] was staged under the pretext of halting mining operations and chemical contamination of local land and groundwater. However, organizers mobilized students by offering exam exemptions in exchange for participation. This manufactured turnout heightened criticism that the demonstration was an exercise in performative environmentalism.

This has also minimized the real conversation on climate challenge and genuine concerns about the harmful impacts of strip mining, but using climate discourse just for the political goals of the Government of Azerbaijan. Notably a 2023 protest in Soydu village against the toxic tailings linked to mining in Azeri-contolled territory was violently dispersed. Climate discourse has been politically manipulated by Azerbaijan to justify blockades and deflect attention from rights violations. Interviewed experts noted that environmental concerns are often sidelined in local communities due to more immediate socioeconomic needs and the financial incentives of resource exploitation.

[39] Maghakyan, Simon. 2023. "Azerbaijan Weaponized Environmentalism for Ethnic Cleansing." Time. February 22, 2023. https://time.com/6257467/armenia-azerbaijan-nagorno-karabakh-lachin-environment-icj/.

The Armenian Climate Justice Initiative in Armenia is a grassroot movement that gained visibility during Greta Thunberg's 2023 visit to Armenia, in protest of COP29 being held in Azerbaijan, bringing international attention to the regional environmental dimensions of the conflict. Through this platform, the activists organized actions and conferences to spotlight human rights violations, environmental damage in Nagorno-Karabakh, and the misuse of environmental rhetoric by Azerbaijan, such as using so-called "eco-activists" to justify the Lachin Corridor blockade. The initiative continues to seek international partnerships to raise awareness about the environmental consequences of war and promote regional cooperation.

Additional barriers to the integration of climate issues into actors' programming are the limited understanding, a lack of information and knowledge on climate change and climate impact. Most interviewed experts agreed that the level of knowledge on climate, lack of cooperation at various levels, including cooperation on this specific objective hinder the opportunity for better understanding and targeting climate challenges; therefore, missing any opportunity for consolidation of regional climate related challenges. At the same time the possession of natural resources created disbalance for the escalation of war in 2023 and further interventions.

Quote from the interview N1

"That's not about climate change per se, but it's about fossil fuels. But I mean, so that has a fairly direct impact. The fact that Azerbaijan has oil and gas and Armenia doesn't have had a big impact on the way that the conflict has developed, but that's not climate change related."

-Journalist and international expert on human rights advocacy

Overall climate discourse is not prioritized, much disseminated and acknowledged as conflict emerging cause, however it has always been an important cornerstone of the escalation and most respondents expressed that it has very direct correlation and impact to the conflict escalation after 2020 and 2023. Environmental sectors are still emerging and face significant challenges particularly political sensitivity, limited resources, and low prioritization by the public and authorities.

4.1.4. Academic research and journalistic investigation

Academic research and media reporting have struggled after the cuts to USAID funding, as well as limitations and restrictive measures by the Government of Azerbaijan. For example, Eurasianet, once supported by USAID, laid off all of its correspondents following the withdrawal of donor support.

Independent Azerbaijani journalists face significant threats, making balanced reporting difficult. Since November 2023, independent reporters have been unable to enter Azerbaijan due to an ongoing crackdown on the press. These restrictions severely limit on-the-ground investigation and reduce access to verified information about developments inside the country.

All these factors have weakened research infrastructure and journalistic sourcing. Long-standing contact networks within Azerbaijan have deteriorated, making remote information gathering increasingly difficult. Overall, these limitations affect not only media but also cross-border research and academic collaboration.

Quote from the interview N1

"Crisis Group doesn't get any American funding. RFE, RL has been affected (by USAID cuts)."

-Journalist and international expert on human rights advocacy

Nonetheless, still there are initiatives that maintain academic scope and regional cooperation. Cross-border environmental reporting efforts, including work on the 2022 water scarcity and a 2023 environmental agreement, were conducted in collaboration with Armenian colleagues through platforms like Caucasus Edition. These joint efforts offer rare opportunities for regional academic engagement and data opportunities for regional academic engagement and data exchange despite the challenging research environment.

4.1.5. Capacity building work

Capacity building initiatives started after 2020, including enhancing psycho-social workforce in NK, as well as in Armenia, to equip frontline specialists in the humanitarian crisis and recovery, supporting displaced populations in integration, including socio-economic integration after 2023.

In Armenia refugee community councils have been formed to promote self-advocacy and initiate community-based projects. Various training programs are in place, including confidence-building, business development, and vocational reskilling, with a particular focus on displaced women. These self-organization efforts were aimed to apply the strengths of the displaced population and promote their autonomy in workforce participation.

Quote from the interview N3
"Giving them this self-agency in order to be able to speak up on behalf of their communities, refugee communities, and also to activate them to initiate community development projects in their specific host communities."
-Representative of humanitarian aid NGO

Despite these efforts, these services do not always cover fundamental needs. Many displaced people are still hesitant to engage in training unless their fundamental needs, such as housing and financial support, are first addressed. Even when employment initiatives are available, enrollment tends to be low due to skill mismatches or more urgent survival needs.

Some NGOs have introduced home gardening training to strengthen food self-reliance. There are also notable efforts in the field of psychosocial support and education. All respondents have worked with international humanitarian organizations and UN bodies and have implemented MHPSS work. For example, trainers from Médecins du Monde have equipped Women Support Center staff with crisis-response skills. In the aftermath of the 2020 war, training modules were developed for 100 teachers in Artsakh to help them support children coping with post-traumatic stress. These efforts aim to ensure that caregivers, including parents and educators, are better prepared to address the psychological impact of conflict on children.

As the network of civil society organizations in Armenia is relatively small, established organizations organically took up the coordination of support in the aftermath of the 2023 expulsion, helping channel the outpouring of support from ordinary Armenians towards areas of acute need and helping collect and distribute their donations. The high degree of familiarity among NGO workers enabled nimbler response to the immediate displacement, characterized by informal and ad hoc communication and the referral of cases depending on individual actor's needs assessments and knowledge of available services and contact network.

While this approach proved quite effective in addressing short-term needs in the

immediate aftermath of the expulsion, the lack of central coordination has resulted in inefficiencies and unmet needs in respect of medium or long-term realms. The lack of central coordination has hindered a comprehensive needs assessment and a lack of formal referral system in cases of more complex needs. Likewise, information about available services was optained on an ad hoc basis through word of mouth, social media, public bulletins and outreach in coordination with schools and government agencies. As a result, some refugees, generally those more vulnerable without the means to access services or information about them, do not receive aid they are eligible for, while other more savvy individuals receive duplicate services. The imbalance is also geographical, with rural regions often lacking the capacity to provide necessary support, as many organizations who provided humanitarian aid in the immediate aftermath of displacement lacked a plan or the resources to manage the transition from short to long-term needs.

Quote from the interview N1

"We suggested our duplication platform, which we just use in order for all stakeholders to input what kind of work they do and who are their beneficiaries. So whenever some other new organization wants to do another project, they just enter this platform, they check whether there is similar project or not, they check whether these beneficiaries are already benefiting from these specific projects or not. And then they try to address new needs, geographic areas, or pick up new beneficiaries. So we just suggested that we provide this platform for free from our organization to coordinate the work with refugees more effectively. But we didn't get positive feedback, or not feedback, but actually, most of the organizations were reluctant to share their information, like who the beneficiaries are, but without specific identifiers, of course, so they were reluctant. And at the moment, in Armenia, we do not have any effective coordination mechanism for the work with refugees. And that's why many projects might be duplicating one another."

-Journalist and international expert on human rights advocacy

4.1.6. Humanitarian aid and coordination, vulnerable groups

Armenia has faced a serious humanitarian crisis since hosting more than 120,000 displaced persons from Nagorno Karabakh. Due to the Armenian Government's efforts on coordination and assistance, the crisis response had several phases, including distribution of food, clothing and first hygiene kits, followed by shelters and

lastly support in adaptation and integration. Though these efforts were crucial, the acute challenge that displaced people still face is housing in Armenia. According to interviewed informants this is due to several factors: the financial support provided for renting or purchasing homes is insufficient, many who initially stayed with relatives can no longer continue to do so, and while housing may be more accessible in rural areas, the lack of job opportunities there makes long-term resettlement difficult.

The other challenge is the sustainable income. Although government-issued housing certificates are meant to support resettlement in border areas, the strategy is generally unpopular among displaced populations, with most refugees choosing to settle in Yerevan (43%)[40], due to greater access to services and perceived safety from the continuing threat posed by Azerbaijan in border areas. This has strained the capacity of the humanitarian response network in Yerevan and led to discontent among some locals who blame the refugees for further pushing up property prices in the city, with average prices per square metre from April 2023 to March 2024 in the city center rose from $2,102 to $2,295 [41]. Likewise, some perceive the continued support refugees receive as overly generous and coming at the expense of local communities.

Additionally, cuts to USAID have affected the availability of resources to be used for both housing and other programs. Most displaced people live in rented housing, with relatives, or in hotels. Some families remain unregistered, which prevents them from accessing healthcare, education, and humanitarian services. Gaps in personal documentation such as passports and IDs further complicate access to medical services and employment. Some families did not register within the main databases established by the Government to identify the displaced families due to various reasons, which further limited their access to aid coverage. The reasons for staying unregistered included fears that losing Artsakh-issued documentation would jeopardize the right to return or reclaim property, psychological or ideological opposition to the Armenian government's stance, disagreement with being designated as refugees rather than granted Armenian citizenship, and differing preferences among displaced individuals regarding their legal status.

Quote from the interview N4

"The acute challenge is housing in Armenia, if we are talking about just short term

[40]USA for UNHCR. "What to Know about the Refugee Crisis in Armenia." USA for UNHCR, October 16, 2023. https://www.unrefugees.org/news/what-to-know-about-the-refugee-crisis-in-armenia/.

[41] "Real Estate in Armenia: Step-By-Step Guide to Buying (Updated 2022)." Armenian-Lawyer. https://armenian-lawyer.com/real-estate/.

challenges. And second is sustainable income."
-Individual expert in peacebuilding and human rights advocacy

Mental and physical trauma is widespread. Men often suffer from war-related injuries, while women and the elderly experience significant psychosocial distress. However, mental health support is often deprioritized by families focused on meeting basic survival needs. Those living in remote rental homes are frequently isolated from both local services and information. The isolation has taken a particular toll on the elderly, who are often separated from their wider communities as a result of displacement, while contending with drastic lifestyle changes and often being overlooked by organizations whose integration initiatives prioritize women and children.

Within humanitarian response there has been targeted attention to children's rights, their psychical and mental wellbeing, and specialized services were established with MHPSS care for children with trauma, behavioral issues, and developmental disabilities across Armenia. This was a very important milestone in addressing children's needs; however, not all children have access to these services. Lack of resources affects the sustainable operation of these services. Also, many children faced educational barriers stemming from dialect differences and sudden relocation to unfamiliar school environments. These challenges, coupled with learning loss incurred during the blockade have often resulted in delays in schooling and challenges to social integration. Children with special needs are more vulnerable due to lack of professional support capacity across the country.

Overall, the humanitarian crisis and response has targeted the first needs of the displaced population. However, people remain in survival mode long-term because the underlying issues remain unresolved. A long-lasting conflict, blockade and displacement have led to serious health and development challenges, including increasing number of vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities and those with mental health conditions. The destruction caused by conflict is deeply long-lasting, and requires more efforts for adaptation and recovery and for coordination. Moreover, the policies demands long period to recover from and do not fully cover trauma related adaptation and re-integration needs.

5. Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict

5.1. Human Rights-based approaches of the actors

Several international and local actors in the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict have integrated HRBA principles—particularly participation, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment, and legality, which were observed during desk research and overview of the missions' key documents and founding principles[42]. Human Right-based approaches are less observed by other actors demonstrating inconsistent application. Donors often mainstream human-right based approaches by supporting projects with built-in human rights safeguards.

5.2. Redress and Prevention Mechanisms

Scattered topics and priorities

Based on the dataset on the actors' activities, projects, and priorities it's evident that there are a few narrowly specialized institutions. According to the Description column of the dataset most institutions conduct divergent activities on the topics ranging from civic education, social cohesion, and media literacy to providing hard-

[42] UNDP Kyrgyzstan, Strengthening Community Resilience in Border Areas, 2023, https://www.undp.org/kyrgyzstan/publications/strengthening-community-resilience-border-areas.
OHCHR, Annual Report on Central Asia Engagement, 2022, https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/reports/annual-report-un-human-rights-central-asia-2022.
International Alert, Peacebuilding Approaches in Border Areas of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, 2022, https://www.international-alert.org/publications/peacebuilding-border-kyrgyz-tajik/.
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Legal Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations in Kyrgyzstan, 2021, https://www.nrc.no/resources/reports/legal-assistance-kyrgyzstan/.
Ombudsman of the Kyrgyz Republic, Annual Report on the Human Rights Situation in the Kyrgyz Republic 2021, https://ombudsman.kg/en/reports/annual-2021.
Human Rights Watch, Kyrgyzstan/Tajikistan: Civilian Harm from Border Clashes, May 26, 2022, https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/05/26/kyrgyzstan/tajikistan-civilian-harm-border-clashes.
UN Women Kyrgyzstan, Cross-Border Women's Dialogue for Peacebuilding, 2022, https://kyrgyzstan.unwomen.org/en/stories/news/2022/03/cross-border-dialogue.
Saferworld, Local Voices for Peace: Community Perspectives on Conflict in Border Regions, 2021, https://www.saferworld.org.uk/resources/publications/1362-local-voices-for-peace.
European Union Delegation to the Kyrgyz Republic, Conflict Prevention and Human Rights Programming Overview, 2023, https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kyrgyz-republic/eu-projects_en.
USAID Central Asia, Building Resilience and Community Cohesion in Border Communities, 2022, https://www.usaid.gov/kyrgyz-republic/news-information/newsroom.

core humanitarian aid. This is mostly relevant to the non-governmental organizations relying on major donor aid. In the light of the emerging finding, such organisations pinpoint funding scarcity as main obstacles in their work. This may signal an adaptation mechanism to this scarcity by trying to apply to different donor calls with predefined priorities.

However, some organizations such as the ICRC through their country partners have led the coordination of the humanitarian aid delivery and advocacy for international humanitarian law. The OSCE meanwhile, has had a leadership role in diplomatic mediation and cross-border collaboration. It had a highly focused approach and their efforts were widely recognized by the respondents.

"The OSCE plays a minor but key role facilitating dialogue between security and border services. Most other donors are blocked from meaningful engagement in security and demarcation."

- Legal expert familiar with security coordination

Hot topics vs local needs

One of the emerging themes from the key informant interviews is that there is disproportionate attention to certain topics and much less effort and attention to others. According to the research findings, climate-resilience projects are among those less fortunate despite wide recognition by all actor categories as one of the most prominent conflict drivers. Thus, almost all respondents of the online poll have mentioned climate-related topics as key conflict intensifiers among which most mentioned are water scarcity and land degradation.

"Authorities understand the water issue very well, but due to political sensitivity, it's not widely discussed publicly"

- Former NGO director with legal policy insight

"...Water scarcity is the main issue. The scarcer water gets, the more likelihood of conflict to happen. More degraded pastures influence people to explore pastures that are in the border/disputed areas which can exacerbate tensions between communities. Increases in drought and heat waves destroy crops/reduce yields (particularly apricot) not only impacts people's livelihoods but also reduces the interdependency and cooperation between border communities. When there are tensions in the value chain, it impacts the wider community engagement and positive interaction…"

-Climate-resilience specialized organization representative

According to a legal expert, who has participated extensively in border agreements processes, the division of headwaters, land-use disputes, and water access were primary causes of tension, demonstrating how the states prioritize climate issues.

When asked about the needs of the target communities in Batken and Sugd the respondents mention mostly infrastructure needs related to water management and education and local work places issues during the community meetings. The major actors which conduct activities with direct partnership with the government often mentioned how the government insists on providing infrastructure and equipment support instead of capacity building within the framework of their common projects. One such implementing partner spoke of difficulties in having to balance the expectations of the government and whose development needs with the programmatic priorities of the donor. Thus there are some hints to the gaps between the locally-defined needs and the donor priorities, to which the implementing partners as local and international NGOs need to abide to be able to fund their activities.

"...When you just sit and talk with local residents... they have completely different expectations…"
-Experienced national NGO leader

"Climate and governance are the weakest areas. Climate is hard to operationalize in peacebuilding, and governance is too politically sensitive to work on directly."
-Central Asia regional peacebuilding expert

"We could not carry out any more extensive advocacy programs... The main needs... are infrastructure needs... Such sustainable projects are not funded."
-Batken-based NGO leader

Donor priorities often exclude infrastructure and long-term resilience, despite these being top local needs (e.g., water systems, healthcare). When asked why they think it happens, the wrong understanding of the conflict drivers emerged as one of the main reasons. According to another development specialist, the negligence of local needs is most often observed in projects that have been designed to cover several countries and regions by non-local experts without prior conduct of community meetings and mapping research.

Climate-resilience and adaptation projects are rarely featured in the actor dataset as very few organizations have been specialized on the topic and provide sustainable

and long-term support to local communities facing the devastating climate challenges such as water scarcity by rehabilitating water canals, providing access to water and covering other infrastructure needs. This is also the case for climate-resilience capacity building as Agronom Ayimdar project during which 15 women have received specialized training for 15 months.

A representative of a large international peacebuilding NGO has shared that it's also linked to the lack of competence in the subject in addition to the topic not being one of the donor priorities. Another informant from an institution with a long record of working on climate-resilience has mentioned the scarcity of local technical experts specialized both in the subject and the context.

One notable trend is the lack of evidence of any climate-adaptation and resilience projects targeted at youth, which would feature long-term specialized training. Many projects that the team came across acknowledged the climate-related risks and featured keywords related to climate in their titles, but by observing more closely their project activities featured no grounded long-term training on the subject. Projects targeted at youth mainly focus on language skills, debating, critical thinking, personal development, self-understanding, mental health, media literacy, civic engagement, and leadership. Another negative aspect is that the duration of those mentioned projects are extremely short to build a lasting impact.

The "Climatic Nooruz" event is a part of series of events under the "Green Climate/ Youth Resilience to Climate Change" project funded by the European Union and implemented by the Norwegian Environmental Protection Agency in partnership with the environmental movement 'BIOM' and Public Organization "Glip" is one of the great illustrations of this phenomena. Although brief educational initiatives such as quizzes effectively highlight environmental issues, they do not equip youth with the practical training and resources necessary to foster community-level climate resilience.

According to a young activist a great number of such superficial short-term events have led to a creation of "project tourists" - people, who participate in all different types of such events for the sake of interesting pastime and food catering. As these people have mastered the art of application writing, the activist observed little variety in the attendants of the different events and project activities. She believes that this happened due to donor overindulgence (e.g., 3 meals/day), which led to an "entitled participant" culture, which wouldn't participate in the events without coffee breaks or other immediate material benefits.

“They didn’t study/participate without a coffee break... They were project tourists... who come, spend time and leave. They don’t give any feedback.”
-young activist

When it comes to aid provided to children, it’s mostly manifested in advocacy for Safe Schools declaration, psychological support to children and training for teachers about post-trauma healing. The migration dynamics in the Batken region due to the conflict and unemployment have resulted in many children living without their parents, which exacerbated the effect of conflict escalations on their psychological well-being. There is no evidence of long-term therapy programs executed by actors for such children, and most of the psychological support efforts were done as part of the immediate humanitarian response and didn’t last long enough. For sustainable peace, it’s of utmost importance to have long-term rehabilitation programs targeting the children on both sides of the border.

While the scarcity of climate-resilience related to infrastructure and capacity building projects seems to be caused by different donor priorities and lack of competence, projects related to social cohesion and women empowerment have received much more support and are featured in almost every organizations’ project descriptions in the public dataset of this study.

A gender specialist has shared that gender has become “a fashionable topic”, and there have been numerous capacity building projects which have mostly provided business training to women as well as grants and loans to restore or open women-led businesses along the border. Thus, The Stimulus Public Foundation reported that, for example, last year it implemented a project to rebuild the businesses of women entrepreneurs living in border villages, whose stores, pastry shops, and canteens had been destroyed during the military conflict.

While addressing women's issues within the climate-conflict nexus is undeniably essential, the expert critiques the current discourse for excessive coverage, the prevalence of superficial coverage and flawed gender mainstreaming strategies. The change theory of these projects is mostly built on the idea that these businesses would serve as a bridge between the two communities, which appears highly unlikely taking into account that the border has been closed for the past several years, and there has been the lack of cross-border element in such projects. From another point of view these projects provided employment and education opportunities, thus assumed to reduce the socio-economic tensions close to the border and conflict grievances.

Projects, featuring different donor-funded institutions as "peace clubs", "business development bodies", "information centers", "water users associations", "public consultative bodies", etc., and focusing primarily on social cohesion, appear to be another prominent area of attention. The respondents had conflicting views on the social cohesion projects. While some were enthusiastic about them, the others have shared concerns about the sustainability of these institutions.

According to academic respondents attempts at building cohesion have largely failed due to essentialist solutions (e.g., unifying under a shared religion) or superficial efforts (e.g., interethnic football matches). Additionally, those solutions have often exacerbated tensions rather than resolving them. In both countries, ethnic relations continue to be a highly sensitive and taboo topic. Rather than confronting the underlying reality of governmental ethnic policies, social cohesion initiatives opt to build superficial institutions, creating an illusion of integration rather than fostering genuine societal unity. As per Ferguson "the 'development' apparatus... takes inherently political and structural problems and treats them as technical problems to be solved by the application of neutral, apolitical development expertise."[43]

In addition to this, many social cohesion projects targeting Batken are considered to aim at facilitating peace between Tajik and Kyrgyz community, even though border closures prevent any meaningful cross-border interactions. The lack of a cross-border element of these types of projects raises concerns about their efficacy in peace building in the conflict.

5.3. Lack of cross-border collaboration and the role of civil society after potential opening

Cross border collaboration between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan has been sensitive and risky due to the ongoing conflict. The dataset suggests that the reason is the closure of borders by both sides. Before that there has been collaboration between civil society organizations, often mediated, initiated or supported by international organizations. Such collaborations have featured joint activities during which different target groups from both communities would continually met and interacted.

In 2019-2020, the project "Cross-border cooperation for sustainable Peace and

[43] James Ferguson, The Anti-Politics Machine: "Development," Depoliticization, and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1994), 256.

Harmony between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan" was implemented with the support of UNICEF, in pilot villages from the Tajik and Kyrgyz sides in order to mitigate the risks of repeated incidents of clashes in border areas. The regions of implementations were Zhany Zher, Kulundu, Leilek district, Samarqandek, Ak Tatyr, Ak Sai, Kara–Baka Batken region. The project has allowed the implementation of 20 youth initiatives aimed at strengthening good neighbourly relations with the Tajik side. The total number of people involved in the initiative was 600 people. Of the 20 initiatives, 8 were implemented jointly with the Tajik side. The project, through events such as a volunteer labor camp and a media camp, helped the young participants to interact.

Unfortunately, we couldn't find evidence that this bilateral contact has happened in the past years, which indicates how opportunities to build bridges between the two communities have diminished. Considering the opening of the borders, it would be of utmost importance to reintegrate the communities, and conduct peacebuilding among both communities in the upcoming years to ensure that the peace will be sustainable.

As a result of regional civil society events, which have happened in either Tashkent, Almaty or Astana, representatives of the two countries were still able to maintain contact even in a limited capacity. The importance of the regional events in terms of networking for cross-border collaboration has been underscored by most of the respondents.

The lack of civil society may undermine long-term peace. Recent Kyrgyz-Tajik border openings are seen as positive but fragile. To many respondents local access remains highly restricted—especially for NGOs and they are concerned that diplomatic gains are not mirrored by community-level openness or civil society participation. Even though the resolution was reached on the high level, there's a wide consensus among informants that more work on the ground with the communities needs to be done. The organizations which have worked on both sides of the border through the conflict and have not ceased their operations will have a better stance because of the remaining trust of the communities.

5.4. Challenges

Work in high-risk environments
As mentioned previously, actors in the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict operate

in a high-risk environment. The collected data has facilitated to obtain a more detailed and thorough understanding of how their work sensitivities manifest in their everyday activities and what coping strategies they use.

Tajikistan's civic space

According to a representative of an international non-governmental organization, there was a gradual deterioration, which worsened after 2021. Specific tensions arose over projects involving gender, youth, political engagement, and community empowerment, perceived as subversive by Tajik authorities. Gorno-Badakhshan conflict (2021–2022) significantly escalated distrust toward INGOs, affecting all civil society actors. The crackdown of civil society organizations has affected around 700 NGOs across the country, which have faced charges, court hearings, fines, and eventual closure.

Kyrgyzstan's civic space

In Kyrgyzstan, there has been pressure on free speech and civil society in general long before the adoption of the law on foreign representatives. But according to our respondents it had tremendously tragic consequences for the civil society organizations in the country, which has long been regarded as the most vibrant in the region. The following themes emerged from the interview discussions with experts on the actor system:

1. many civil society organizations have either terminated their activities or changed their legal status and their activities.

"Every year we update our dataset with women organisations and we have noticed how many of them have closed or changed their activities".
-national NGO leader

2. They were stigmatized and labelled as "foreign agents" and experienced severe hardships in attempting to build trust with their target audiences and have harder time building trust with their target audiences due the labeling as "foreign agents".

3.they experience surveillance and lack of access to governmental facilities as schools to conduct their activities.

4. regional collaboration has suffered because of the status, as actors from other countries are hesitant to cooperate with "foreign agents".

5. common places for networking and collective action such as Smart Zharan or Civic Platform have suffered.

6. organizations face higher financial and operational costs to ensure proper reporting according to the new laws.

The law has had different implications for civil society and created blurred red lines preventing them even from activities that might be considered safe. Kyrgyzstani NGOs workers would have direct repercussions on their lives including imprisonment, while international NGOs might suffer from being banned from operating in the country. This mostly led major NGOs to seek to conduct their activities under their partnership agreement with the government further restricting the topics and types of activities they cover.

The organizations that continue to operate have shared different adaptation and coping strategies besides opting for formal partnership with the government. One of these is "legally grounded, behind-the-scenes advocacy over public confrontation" favouring a low-profile strategic engagement. One of the examples of this strategy is conducting pre-publication advocacy to ensure the publication wouldn't harm the local staff of an international organization.

However, it's worth mentioning that the actors widely recognize and welcome the states' efforts in the conflict resolution and border demarcation.

5.5. Systemic barriers to effective redress. Funding Issues and Lack of Coordination

Funding issues

The actors in the dataset have had different funding sources including major donor funding, crowdsourcing, volunteer work, private funding, generating income as a business. Some have mainly relied on one source, while others have diversified their income streams. Some organizations have strict rules on the source of funding including the decision not to receive any state-source funding or specific mechanism to prevent conflict of interest, while their organizations were less fortunate to have such a selective approach.

Most organizations have shared that the main challenge in their work is insufficient funding. Few organizations, which have internal funds to sustain during shocks or organizations with private funding, have shared other obstacles as main challenges and reported cases when they were able to work based on their mission due to the programmatic nature of their work.

"We are privately funded. So we've not been impacted, we don't receive any money from the governments... we just use our general purpose funding to carry out the work."
-international human rights organization representative

The organizations which have succeeded in creating a stable crowdsourcing system are extremely rare, and this funding scheme is mostly overlooked in the actor system. Volunteer help was mostly used by youth organizations and grassroots informal groups as Batkenge Zhardam and are easier to mobilise during acute crises and escalations.

"Our youth is quick to mobilise during crises… We made a call and immediately created a psychological support group led by volunteer therapists…"
-youth activist

The immediate crisis responders are usually volunteers, and they need psychological support afterwards, because they lack specialized training. One of the immediate crisis responders has shared how the death of the other volunteer's partner during the last escalation has affected the whole group. These volunteer crisis responders are often overlooked and unrecognized by the state and other actors.

"I myself turned to the psychologist... we had a volunteer... he was shot... she found out that he was no longer there."
-local NGO representative

The most frequent type of mentioned funding was international donor funding, when a major international NGO receives funding for a large project often covering several countries and subcontracts local civil society organizations to conduct the on-ground work in partnership. Local civil society organizations were also able to receive direct funding from the donors, but those were limited in volume and were only available to national-wide NGOs with greater capacity in terms of research and application writing.

The smaller grassroots organizations working under the leadership of their

international peers have often reported the lack of transparency, freedom in project design and the burden of reporting to both the international NGO and the end donor.

"Our organization is 80% dependent on international assistance... There are always restrictions depending on the donor."
-local Batken NGO representative

"Donor agendas largely determine project themes. For example, the U.S. focuses on gender, Germany on environment".
-local NGO representative

When it comes to the source of the funding, a wide array of such sources was detected, i.e. funding coming from the UN member states through UN bodies, EU institutions, and different development aid agencies of traditional donor countries including the USA, UK, Germany, Switzerland, Korea, Japan, Turkey and many more.

The most worrying development of the recent months, which were mentioned by the respondents, are the USAID cuts accompanied with the US government cuts in other sectors of the development aid. The respondents have reported how the USAID cuts have had an immediate impact on their work, mostly pointing to several projects being canceled abruptly. The domino effect of the US government decisions on international aid have also had an impact on the funding priorities of other donors operating in Kyrgyzstan, and the respondents mentioned their concerns about specifically the UK and Swiss government also reducing their funding due to their country priorities. Numerous smaller organizations in Kyrgyzstan have received support from USAID-funded institutions worldwide, and this has also affected them.

Thus when it comes to the USAID cuts, several effects were observed:

- immediate cancellation of long term projects, which led to losing trust of the communities and state partners;
- domino effect on other intermediate sources of funding;
- local NGOs have been affected the most as they don't have access to funding alternatives;
- long-term strategic projects were affected the most, the projects that are remaining currently are mostly short-term;

- USAID funding cuts disrupted not only ongoing activities but also ambitious, cross-cutting strategic plans integrating gender, peace building, and climate;

- gender including women empowerment, gender-based violence and female political participation projects affected the most.

"Closure of financing by the US Embassy also influenced, because our main activity within the framework of the grants of the embassy was the expansion of economic opportunities for women..."
-local NGO representative

Taking into account all this, it's important for the donor community to coordinate and try to fill the gap left by the USAID and cover the crucial topics, which were traditionally carried out under the aegis of the USAID.

Both the "foreign representatives" law and the funding cuts had immediate and tragic repercussions on the most vulnerable grassroot civil society organizations, which lack resources to adapt to the quickly changing environment. These organizations should be prioritized and the traditional means of collaboration with them needs to be reworked.

5.6. Coordination issues

The second most mentioned challenge and obstacle were coordination issues both between the civil society and government and between different civil society organizations. This has led to inefficient delivery of humanitarian aid, overlap in projects, and the overlooking of other conflict zones. The issue has been mentioned by both international and local civil society organizations.

"Big flow of donor money to Batken, but not to other conflict-prone zones".
-national NGO leader

"There's a lot of overlap in projects but not enough coordination. We helped set up a Peacebuilding Hub in Kyrgyzstan to improve this, although it's still mostly INGOs."
-international NGO representative

According to CAAWE, Yntymak Week is a week-long event in Kyrgyzstan organized by Hub members on the occasion of the International Day of Peace, which is celebrated annually on September 21. Activities focus on four main areas: Social Cohesion and Solidarity; Effective Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Adaptation; Transparent and Effective Governance; and Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The theme chosen by the organizers of Yntymak Week 2024 is "Central Asian Cooperation as a Pathway to More Effective Peacebuilding".

Duplication of aid (e.g., multiple agencies giving the same wash kits) and poor needs assessments reflect top-down intervention from INGOs that don't consult grassroots actors.

"Some assistance was in excess, and some assistance was in short supply... We would very much like international organizations to work more honestly with grassroots organizations like ours."
-local Batken NGO leader

"All donors and civil society organizations work separately... you just need to count how many people worked, how much money was spent..."
-local NGO leader

We found evidence of coordination efforts as the mentioned Peacebuilding hub with great visibility, and less visible grassroots networks. These coordination efforts lack the participation of the government, and many respondents share their expectation of the local government to fill this gap of the coordinator.

In the actor system, there are also gaps that have emerged related to youth participation. One of the youth activists shared that youth participation is often symbolic; young people are invited for visibility, not voice.

"We go and understand that no one was going to give a word to us... We come, we are photographed... good visibility that there is youth, but no one [of us] talks."

The acute need to have a centralized coordination with the local government's leadership and active participation of all vulnerable groups is ever more important in the current funding crisis.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

6.1. Conclusions

Despite some efforts, regional cooperation and cross-border initiatives in the South Caucasus remain short-term, fragmented, and largely donor-driven. Since the 2020 and 2023 escalations in Nagorno-Karabakh, political sensitivities, security anxieties, and institutional resistance have deepened, further limiting trust-building and collaboration among actors in Armenia, Azerbaijan, and neighboring countries. Cross-border cooperation is especially constrained on the Azerbaijani side, where meaningful participation by civil society in regional dialogue is rare and often suppressed.

Climate change remains a marginal discourse in most conflict-related efforts. Ecological degradation, water stress, pollution from mining, and resource monopolization contribute to local instability but are under-recognized as conflict drivers. Environmental projects are largely localized, practical, or implemented to meet donor expectations, rather than as part of a coherent, conflict-sensitive climate strategy. While grassroots actors in Armenia have linked climate justice to broader issues of displacement and human rights, climate discourse remains politicized, instrumentalized, and deprioritized in the region, particularly in Azerbaijan.

Independent research, journalism, and advocacy in Azerbaijan are under increasing threat. Arrests, censorship, and institutional restrictions have severely undermined the capacity of local media and NGOs to report accurately or participate in regional dialogue. The resulting information vacuum weakens transparency, accountability, and public trust both domestically and across borders.

The forced displacement of over 120,000 ethnic Armenians from Nagorno-Karabakh in 2023 has created a deep and ongoing humanitarian crisis. Although Armenian civil society and state institutions mobilized rapidly, major gaps persist in housing, sustainable income, mental health, legal documentation, and social inclusion. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities, the elderly, and rural populations are disproportionately affected and underserved. Mental health and psychosocial support remain underfunded, sporadic, and mostly urban-centric, with services often failing to integrate trauma-sensitive and long-term recovery approaches. Strengthening coordination mechanisms among service providers is essential to reduce duplication, close gaps, and ensure sustainable, equitable support.

The rights of displaced persons,including the right to return, property restitution, and accountability for human rights violations are notably absent from formal peace negotiations. Instead, diplomatic efforts remain narrowly focused on border delimitation and treaty language. Nevertheless, grassroots organizations, such as the Artsakh Union and newly formed women's networks, continue to document violations, advocate for justice, and campaign for inclusion in peacebuilding processes, despite limited political support and international recognition.

Meanwhile in the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict, ongoing challenges and dynamics underscore the importance of a more coordinated, inclusive, and contextually sensitive approach by local NGOs, governments, and international donors. Civil society organizations, especially local NGOs and grassroots initiatives, have demonstrated resilience by adapting to funding shortages through broad project scopes and strategic flexibility. However, this reactive diversification often dilutes impact, and the inconsistency in applying Human Rights-Based Approaches (HRBA) weakens systemic change. While some organizations, like the ICRC and OSCE, stand out for their focused mandates and commitment to HRBAs, many others still approach peacebuilding as fragmented, donor-driven service delivery rather than transformative local empowerment.

Reinforcing post-conflict recovery and reconciliation requires more than political agreements; it necessitates on-the-ground community engagement, inclusive participation of vulnerable groups, and investment in infrastructure that addresses root causes of conflict—most notably water scarcity and degraded land. Despite recognition of these climate-related drivers, political sensitivity continues to suppress public discourse and practical interventions. As a result, superficial projects, often shaped more by donor agendas than community needs, fail to address deep-seated structural issues.

International donors play a pivotal role, yet their current approaches frequently miss the mark. Top-down funding models, thematic rigidity, and short-term cycles create mismatches between donor priorities and local realities. For instance, while climate resilience is widely acknowledged as a central conflict driver, it remains underfunded and poorly operationalized, especially in youth-targeted programs. Gender empowerment and social cohesion projects, though well-funded, often lack substance and sustainability, sometimes even generating unintended tensions or "project fatigue" among beneficiaries. Critical gaps left by recent cuts, particularly to USAID, require urgent donor coordination to prevent a collapse of long-term, multi-sector initiatives that address root causes and promote durable peace.

Finally, coordination deficits between and within actors remain one of the most significant barriers to effective conflict redress and prevention. The proliferation of uncoordinated efforts has led to duplication of services, neglected regions, and symbolic rather than meaningful inclusion of youth and marginalized groups. National and international civil society actors alike emphasize the need for centralized coordination platforms that include local government leadership, to streamline aid delivery and align programming with local priorities. Current informal hubs and regional gatherings have provided some continuity in dialogue, but without stronger institutional support, they risk reinforcing exclusivity and elite-driven agendas. True resilience and peace will only emerge when grassroots voices are treated not as decorative participants, but as central stakeholders in shaping and implementing the future of cross-border cooperation.

The cases of Nagorno-Karabakh and the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflicts reveal striking parallels in how unresolved historical grievances, weak regional coordination, and underdeveloped cross-border infrastructure continue to obstruct peace and recovery efforts. In both regions, conflict-affected populations, especially displaced persons face enduring challenges stemming from fragmented governance, fragile state-society relations, and limited channels for meaningful participation in peace processes. Political sensitivities and security concerns dominate state agendas, sidelining critical issues such as displacement, environmental degradation, and inclusive development. This narrow scope leaves humanitarian and civil society actors to fill the void, yet without structural backing or long-term support, their efforts remain constrained and reactive. In both settings, civil society has demonstrated resilience and innovation, mobilizing local knowledge, creating community-driven initiatives, and advocating for rights, but these efforts are often undermined by restrictive political environments and donor frameworks that fail to prioritize sustainable change.

In both the South Caucasus and Central Asia, climate-related challenges such as water stress, land degradation, and unequal access to natural resources have been acknowledged by local actors as central to conflict dynamics. Yet, climate change remains a marginal discourse in peacebuilding and development programming. Environmental issues are often treated as technical or secondary concerns, disconnected from the broader conflict landscape. In Armenia, climate justice activism has begun to emerge linking ecological harm to human rights and displacement but remains politically sensitive and poorly integrated into formal policy on Nagorno Karabakh and has yet to permeate into widespread public discourse. In the KTBC, the climate dimension is similarly underutilized despite widespread consensus on its role in escalating tensions. Here, the reluctance of

governments to facilitate cross-border environmental cooperation, combined with donors' preference for siloed, short-term initiatives limits progress. Unlocking the transformative potential of climate-sensitive peacebuilding will require more than awareness; it demands deliberate political and financial investment in inclusive, locally led, and environmentally informed programming.

A common threat running through both conflict zones is the increasing suppression of independent media, academic research, and rights-based advocacy. In Azerbaijan, the stifling of civil society has created an information vacuum, weakening both domestic accountability and regional dialogue. A similar pattern is unfolding in parts of Central Asia, where legal restrictions, surveillance, and bureaucratic hurdles erode the capacity of NGOs to operate transparently or advocate for systemic reform. As a result, peacebuilding efforts often lack reliable data, genuine inclusivity, and long-term coherence. In both contexts, formal negotiations tend to prioritize geopolitical optics and elite consensus over justice, accountability, or grassroots involvement. Displaced persons in both contexts are treated as humanitarian aid recipients rather than rights holders. Their claims to return, restitution, or redress are largely absent from political discourse, and the international community has yet to mount a coordinated response that centers their needs and perspectives.

Donor behavior is a crucial factor in shaping these dynamics. Across both regions, top-down funding models, thematic rigidity, and short implementation cycles disconnect projects from real community needs. Civil society actors working on the Nagorno Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflicts have highlighted how donor priorities often overshadow local agendas, leading to short-lived programs that fail to address structural drivers of conflict. For instance, while donors increasingly invest in gender empowerment and youth engagement, these efforts frequently lack substance or long-term viability, and can even foster disillusionment or competition among beneficiaries. Meanwhile, underfunded sectors like mental health, climate adaptation, and trauma-informed care, especially critical in post-displacement settings, remain neglected.

Lastly, both contexts reveal the urgent need for stronger coordination mechanisms that go beyond ad hoc networks and elite-driven platforms. In Armenia, the absence of centralized coordination in refugee support has led to service duplication and geographic inequity. In the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border region, the lack of harmonized cross-border and interagency collaboration undermines the continuity and scale of peacebuilding efforts. The creation of inclusive coordination platforms, grounded in local government leadership and informed by grassroots voices, is essential to streamlining aid delivery, maximizing impact, and building the trust

necessary for long-term peace. True resilience will only emerge when displaced people, youth, and marginalized communities are no longer treated as passive beneficiaries, but as central stakeholders shaping the future of their regions.

6.2. Recommendations

Nagorno-Karabakh conflict

Based on the conclusions above, several key interventions are recommended to address the complex and overlapping challenges.

R 1. Peace negotiations must be expanded beyond narrow border and treaty frameworks to include humanitarian concerns, environmental sustainability, and human rights protections. This requires actively involving civil society, displaced communities, and academic and professional actors in shaping dialogue and outcomes.

R 2. Donors and policy makers, academic funding must also include investment in cross-border academic partnerships and platforms for civil society organizations to jointly research and advocate on climate-conflict linkages, reintegration strategies, and community resilience strengthening regional cooperation.

R 3. In parallel, greater political and financial support must be directed toward independent journalism, research institutions, and human rights defenders who prioritize factual reporting, public accountability, and regional trust-building, especially in restrictive environments.

R 4. International and national human rights organizations must continue upholding the rights of displaced persons by formally recognizing their claims to return, property restitution, and justice for human rights abuses, and supporting legal documentation efforts at national and international levels.

R 5. Government institutions must strengthen the coordination mechanisms and enhance policies towards more inclusive service provision, including housing, livelihood opportunities, and trauma-informed mental health care, with a particular focus on underserved rural areas and vulnerable groups such as displaced women, children with special needs, and the elderly.

Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict

Governments should act as conveners and coordinators across civil society, international partners, and border communities to create an environment conducive to evidence-based, cross-border cooperation. Governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan must take proactive steps to enable civil society access to border areas, particularly in light of recent fragile openings that offer an opportunity for reintegration.

To operate effectively in restrictive environments without increasing operational risk, civil society actors should adopt low-profile, legally grounded advocacy. At the same time, they should concentrate expertise on less politicized conflict-prevention priorities, particularly climate resilience, water security, and youth engagement.

Finally, donors must recalibrate by conducting rigorous needs assessments, empowering local actors with flexible, long-term funding, and supporting projects that integrate human rights, infrastructure development, and livelihood creation. To reverse this trend, donors must recalibrate their strategies by engaging in sustained dialogue with local actors, offering flexible funding, and supporting multi-sectoral projects that combine human rights, infrastructure development, and environmental resilience.

Across both the Nagorno-Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border conflicts, international donors, governments, and implementing partners should prioritize the establishment of inclusive, rights-based coordination frameworks that link humanitarian response, peacebuilding, and climate resilience. This includes institutionalizing participation of displaced persons, youth, women, and marginalized communities as decision-makers rather than beneficiaries; integrating climate and environmental considerations into conflict analysis and peace programming; and supporting long-term, locally led initiatives over short-term, project-based interventions. Donors should harmonize funding cycles, reduce thematic silos, and invest in trauma-informed, gender-sensitive, and environmentally sustainable approaches that address root causes of conflict. Strengthening protections for independent media, researchers, and civil society actors is essential to ensure credible data, accountability, and informed public discourse, without which durable peace and regional cooperation remain unattainable.

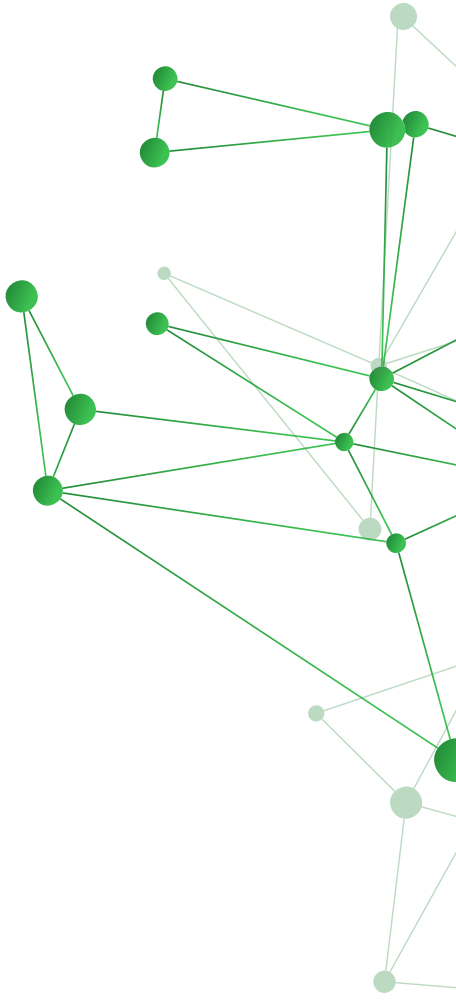
In both the South Caucasus and Central Asia, durable peace will not emerge from political agreements alone. Addressing displacement, environmental degradation, and social fragmentation requires coordinated, inclusive, and rights-based approaches that elevate local voices and confront structural drivers of conflict.

Without sustained political will and donor commitment to long-term, locally grounded solutions, peacebuilding efforts will remain fragmented, reactive, and insufficient to meet the scale of the challenges ahead.

Annexes

Annex I- Climate, Conflict and Civil Society: Mapping Actors in Prevention and Redress of the Nagorno Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflicts, Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Actors

Annex II- Climate, Conflict and Civil Society: Mapping Actors in Prevention and Redress of the Nagorno Karabakh, Nagorno Karabakh Conflict



Climate, Conflict and Civil Society:
Mapping Actors in Prevention and Redress of the Nagorno Karabakh and Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflicts

Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Actors

Authors: Almaz Duishobaev, Gayane Hovakimyan, Kai Wangle, Mariam Muradyan and Medi Edison (pseudonym)

Data collection concluded in **June 2025**, subsequent developments are not inlcuded.

	Public	Consent to publish	"√" in case of response to the survey	Actor Name (English)	Links	Type of the organisation	Geography	Years of activities in the region	Year of formation	Activity Status	Type of funding	Types of activities	Partners	Classification based on treaties, SDGs	Climate Integration Continuum	Description	Phone number	Email	Contact person	Child rights and youth rights related activities	Climate related activities
	Indicate Yes, if public	√	-	Only english if applicable	Website url with no additional text and spacing	IO, NGO, GOV, Group, Media, Think Tank, Academic Instition, Informal group, Individual	NK, KT			Active, Passive, N/A	International Aid - AI; Crowdsourcing - C; Governmental - G;	Capacity building - CB, Awareness Raising - ARa, Journalist Investigation - JI, Academic Research - ARe; Ecology - E; ;Peace propaganda PP, Diplomatic or Mediation - D; Humanitarian Aid - HA	Include as many partners as possible with similar formatting. I.e. same org should be written similarly across the dataset	1 - civil and political rights, 2 - economic, social and cultural rights, 3 - women's rights, 4 - children's rights, 5 - climate action, 6 - partnerships and capacity building for sustainable development, 7 - international humanitarian law	Climate Crisis Blind: Actors who operate as though climate change is not a factor. Climate Crisis Aware: Actors who acknowledge climate change but do not actively address its impact. Climate Crisis Responsive: Actors who explicitly incorporate activities and theories of change to combat climate-related conflict impacts. Climate Crisis Transformative: Actors who aim to fundamentally change the underlying environmental and natural resource factors to mitigate climate-induced violence.	Provide description of what exactly, when and how the actor worked for the NK or KTBC specifically.	Phone number with an international code with no other letters or signs	Email without anything else	Contact person	Name, surname, title, position	Right down specific activities the actor did on child rights or youth	Right down specific activities the actor did on climate with dates specifically on KTBC or NK
	Yes	√	√	Dialogue Trust Right	Dialogue, Trust, Right Facebook Page	Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	KT-Kyrgyzstan - Batken region	2024 (since 2020)		Active	IA	AR, HA, CB	FSDS, US Embassy, BOMCA	3, 5, 2,		Dialogue Trust Right reported that it is a local non-profit organization dedicated to promoting peacebuilding and the empowerment of women and youth. Dialogue Trust Right reported that its focus includes the promotion and protection of economic, social, and cultural rights; the promotion and protection of women's rights; addressing and adapting to climate change; advancing climate justice through grassroots initiatives. Dialogue Trust Right reported that in 2023–2024, implemented the "Women for Peace" project with support from the Women, Peace and Security Rapid Response Fund (WINS RFF) and Search for Common Ground (SFCG), which aimed to promote women's participation in post-conflict reconstruction and peacebuilding in the border communities of Batken oblast, Kyrgyzstan. The organization focused on the economic empowerment of women from border communities affected by the Kyrgyz-Tajik conflict—specifically Samarkandek, Ak-Tatyr, Ai-Sai, and Kara-Bak Aiyl Aimaks. Activities included training in women's leadership in peacebuilding, support for the development and launch of business projects, and other local peace initiatives. The project provided long-term psychological assistance to over 1,100 conflict-affected residents in Batken district. The organization also noted that climate change may further exacerbate tensions between the border communities of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.	996 772 539 367	dialogbatken@gmail.com aldasheva1@gmail.com	Nazgul Aldasheva-Executive Director	Dialogue, Trust, Right reported that as part of the "Women for Peace" project in 2023, it organized psychological assistance for those affected by the conflict; the organization provided qualified psychological counseling to 1,126 residents, including 396 children (177 girls and 217 boys) from the border communities of Batken oblast, which were impacted by the Kyrgyz-Tajik conflict. To deliver this assistance, four professional psychologists were engaged, visiting the target communities on a monthly basis for eight months. Local authorities played an active role in organizing reception sites, which facilitated the effective delivery of services. Dialogue, Trust, Right reported that the feedback from beneficiaries highlighted the timeliness and relevance of the psychological assistance provided, particularly in addressing post-traumatic conditions such as insomnia, anxiety, depression, and developmental challenges in children. Additionally, Dialogue, Trust, Right mentioned that it also provided humanitarian aid to children affected by the conflict. A total of 319 children (165 girls and 154 boys) received warm clothing, including winter jackets and sports suits.	Dialogue, Trust, Right reported that climate change is intensifying tensions between border communities in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, particularly due to shrinking water resources, droughts, and increased competition for pastures and irrigation. The organization emphasizes the need to integrate environmental concerns into peacebuilding efforts, highlighting the disproportionate impact on women and youth, who are seen as key agents for climate resilience and conflict prevention. Through its "Women for Peace" project in 2023, the organization provided psychological support to over 1,100 individuals affected by the conflict in Batken oblast, including children. In 2024, it implemented a peacebuilding and climate adaptation project targeting women in Kara-Bak and Tort-Gul. The project focused on leadership development, conflict resolution, and climate education. More than 25 women activists and teachers were trained as local coaches, reaching nearly 500 community members with training on sustainable practices like water and land management, waste reduction, and organic fertilizer use. Dialogue, Trust, Right reports that participants became actively involved in climate-smart practices and decision-making. The organization also promotes climate adaptation and green technologies through other women's empowerment projects, advocating for systemic policy changes that address the climate drivers of conflict.
?/□p	Yes	√	√	"Peace Initiatives" Public Association	Peace Initiatives facebook Page	NGO-Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	KT	Since 2017	2017	Active	IA	AR, CB	IRM., NDI, Salam Media	6,3,5		The Peace Initiatives is a progressive organization working in the areas of civic education and the development of young citizens and communities in Kyrgyzstan through youth policy implementation, attracting investment in education and citizen development, supporting local initiatives, promoting harmony and tolerance, and implementing social projects in cooperation with government agencies, local self-governments (LSGs), and public organizations. It also works to enhance the institutional, organizational, and financial sustainability of local development. Peace Initiatives stated that its main priorities are promoting and protecting women's rights, addressing and adapting to climate change, advancing climate justice, and strengthening partnerships and capacity for sustainable development through grassroots initiatives. Reported initiatives include the "Birge" Project (UNPBF/Saferworld, March 2023 – August 2024), "Dilgir Ayim" Project (Democratic Commission, U.S. Embassy, October 2023 – July 2024), "Young Debaters" Project (National Endowment for Democracy, August 2022 – July 2023), and about 15 youth peacebuilding projects in Batken oblast.	0774 500 550	peace.batken@gmail.com muratov.aibek.p@gmail.com	Aibek Muratov- Chairman of the Board of the public association	The Peace Initiatives Community Association has reported that it is currently implementing the #1Dem project. The main goal of the project is to improve youth (especially young women) participation in decision-making, program design, and implementation at local, provincial, and national levels by removing barriers to mental health and trauma and changing harmful gender norms that contribute to conflict and to increase youth capacity on violence, gender sensitivity, and conflict sensitivity, promoting a collaborative platform for leadership and activism.	Peace Initiatives links climate change to the Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border conflict, emphasizing how resource scarcity—particularly water for irrigation and pasture access—fuels tensions. The organization integrates climate-focused conflict prevention into its programming through environmental protection, sustainable resource management, and advocacy for policy change. One key project, "#Women Agronomists: Increasing the agricultural capacity of local women towards climate change adaptation," ran from April to August 2024 in Kara-Bulak and Bujum villages, Batken district. It aimed to enhance climate resilience by training 15 local women agronomists in sustainable agriculture. The initiative partnered with the Kara-Bulak village council, Women's Committee members, and local women farmers to strengthen practical knowledge in climate-sensitive farming and expand opportunities for women in agriculture. The project's objectives were to build women's capacity in climate-adaptive agriculture and create supportive conditions for their ongoing development as climate-resilient farmers in a conflict-affected region.
	Yes	√	√	Institute for Peace and Development	Institute for Peace and development Facebook Page	NGO Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	KT	2020	2019	Active	IA	AR, PP	DVV International, GIZ, CRISP, US Embassy, EU, German Federal Foreign Office, Search for Common Grounds	1,2, 3,4, 5, 6		The Institute for Peace and Development (IPD) is a non-profit, non-political organization promoting peace, social cohesion, civic education, dialogue, and rights protection—including civil, political, economic, social, cultural, women's, and children's rights—alongside climate change adaptation, climate justice, and sustainable development through advocacy and grassroots action. In partnership with Kyrgyzstan's Ministry of Culture, Information, Sports and Youth Policy, IPD has implemented over 250 Peace Clubs, 160 conflict resolution workshops, and 100 community meetings to foster civic identity under the Kyrgyz Zharany framework. The Peace Clubs—Kyrgyzstan's largest community-based network with 5,000+ members across all seven provinces—promote non-violence, inclusion, and inter-ethnic cooperation. IPD also leads projects such as Young Peacebuilders, Peace Clubs for Unity and Diversity (2023), Kyrgyz Zharany (2022–2023, with Search for Common Ground), Promoting Social Cohesion through Peace Clubs (2024, with DVV International and GIZ), and Embodiment of Traditions in Nature Conservation. It also collaborates with international networks including GNDR, CICA, and the UN Peacebuilding Fund.	0557 203 034	ipdcentrasia@gmail.com	Ulugbek Nurumbetov -Director and Founder	The Institute for Peace and Development (IPD) reported on projects focused on children's rights or the rights of other marginalized groups in relation conflict Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict. The project "Peace Clubs for Unity and Diversity" is realized in cooperation with the above-mentioned Ministry on the basis of a memorandum of cooperation between the parties. The Institute for Peace and Development (IPD) reported projects focused on children's rights and the rights of other marginalized groups in relation to the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict. One such project, "Peace Clubs: for Unity and Diversity," is implemented in cooperation with the Ministry mentioned above, based on a memorandum of cooperation between the parties. "Challenge Code" training for students at School #8 in Naryn. Company Against Violence "Kadam" Peace Club at the school in the village of Gaz in the Batken region Young leaders of @vysota_peace_club launched awareness campaign against bullying and extortion in schools. The "Kyzyl-Ai" Peace Club Peace Club named Unity An event dedicated to peace among youth through art in the Ak-Suu district. Fighting early marriage	The Institute for Peace and Development (IPD) claims that it explicitly includes interventions to address the climate impacts of conflict. IPD reported that it focuses on environmental protection and resource management and advocates for systemic policy changes to reduce the climate drivers of conflict. The Institute for Peace and Development (IPD) reported that it has implemented several projects dedicated to addressing climate change in connection with the border conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Additionally, IPD reported that it organized the Regional Conference "Youth for the Future: Regional Youth Conference on Climate Change in Central Asia", which was attended by more than 50 participants from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The event aimed to raise awareness about the multiple risks caused by climate change, including its impact on regional security. Additionally, the "Peace Clubs for Unity and Diversity" project, supported by the ZIVIK Funding Program (IfA, German Foreign Office), promotes peace, tolerance, and social cohesion among schoolchildren from diverse backgrounds. The project emphasizes youth-led community initiatives to build mutual understanding and resilience. Peace Clubs of Batken at TV Debate The "Tolokhon" Peace club operating at Osh Secondary School No. 37 The "Birge Arake" Peace Club planted over 1000 seedlings The Insan Peace Club Campaign The "Baxmal" Peace Club organized an intellectual game on the International Earth Day

	Yes	√	√	Stimul Public Founation	Stimul Public Foundation Facebook Page	NGO Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	KT	Since 2021	2006	Passive	IA	AR, HA, CB	US Embassy	3, 2, 4, 6,		The Stimulus Public Association reported that it is a non-profit, non-governmental organization, established in 2006, whose mission is to reduce rural poverty by providing access to information, economic and legal advice, and demonstrating best practices and new technologies. Public Association reported that its goals include the promotion and protection of economic, social, and cultural rights, the promotion and protection of women's and children's rights, and the strengthening of partnerships and capacity development for sustainable development through grassroots initiatives. The Activist works to address local issues in border communities by providing access to information, economic and legal advice. The organization claims that it actively engaged in the economic and social empowerment of residents in border villages.	996 771 8 78 34	stimul.pf@gmail.com	N/A	The Stimulus Public Foundation reported that, for example, last year it implemented a project to rebuild the businesses of women entrepreneurs living in border villages, whose stores, pastry shops, and canteens were destroyed during the military conflict. As part of the project, the foundation provided training, counseling, experience sharing, supported the development of business plans, and offered technical assistance through the procurement of essential business equipment.	The Stimulus Public Foundation claimed that issues such as lack of irrigation water, labor migration, and unemployment are consequences of climate change, and that these challenges contribute to and provoke conflicts between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.The Stimulus Public Foundation reported that while climate change is relevant to its activities, the organization does not actively address its impacts. However, it does explicitly include activities aimed at combating the climate impacts of conflict.
3	Yes	√	-	"Central Asian Alliance for Water and Ecology"	"Central Asian Alliance for Water and Ecology" Facebook Page	NGO	KT	2009-2025	1998	Active	IA	E, CB, AR	EU, UNDP, ACTED, IMPACT, UK in Kyrgyzstan, GIZ, USAID	5, 6		The Central Asian Alliance on Water and Environment (CAAWE) implements projects to improve food and water systems, irrigation, sanitation, greenhouses, energy-efficient stoves, solar batteries, and biogas digesters across Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. On October 3–4, 2024, CAAWE Director Ysmanova Jyldyz participated in the Dialogue of Women Leaders in Central Asia, organized by Jogorku Kenesh with support from UNRCCA, UN Women, and UNDP Kyrgyzstan. The forum focused on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) and the role of women in regional peacebuilding. Ms. Ysmanova led a session on innovative, gender-inclusive approaches to transboundary water resource management. On September 13, 2024, CAAWE also joined Yntymak Week in Osh, a peacebuilding forum on regional cooperation in Central Asia. Ms. Ysmanova presented on climate change and natural resource management, contributing to discussions on social cohesion, climate adaptation, governance, and gender equality.	996550084	caawosh@hotmail.com	Zhylgyz Ysmanova	Not found	The Central Asian Alliance on Water and Environment (CAAWE) reported a series of activities conducted in partnership with ACTED to strengthen local capacity in water and resource management in Kyrgyzstan. On March 25, 2024, CAAWE held an information meeting in Razzakov city on climate change adaptation, attended by the Leilek district deputy akim and stakeholders from five local governments. On May 13–14, CAAWE and ACTED met with officials from Katran, Kulundu, Beshkent, Leilek, and Ken-Talaa to assess local Water Users Associations (WUAs). On June 10–11 and again on August 27, two-day trainings were held for WUAs, Rural Public Drinking Water Users Associations, and district officials to build capacity in water accounting and monitoring. On June 27, Executive Director Jyldyz Ysmanova presented on women's participation in water management at a seminar in Fergana, Uzbekistan. On February 29, CAAWE met with Batken oblast's pasture committee to discuss pasture issues in five communities.
	Yes	√	-	Ecological Movement "BIOM"	Ecological Movement "BIOM" Wesbite	NGO	Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia	1993-2025	1993	Active	IA	E, CB, AR, PP	WWF, Act Central Asia, Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Global Ecology Fund, British Council, GERES, government, universities, Counterpart International, CAREC, UNV, UNIDO, Open Society Foundation, UN Women, IICA, KNCE, EU, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation	6, 5, 3	Climate crisis transformative	The Ecological Movement "BIOM", founded in 1993, is a Kyrgyz NGO working to address environmental challenges and promote sustainable development across Central Asia. BIOM emphasizes public participation in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and protecting ecosystems. Its flagship project, "Monitoring Justice – Strengthening Civil Society in Promoting Human Rights in Kyrgyzstan," is implemented with the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, Max Planck Foundation, and Alga Women's Association. It established legal aid centers in Jalal-Abad serving Osh and Batken, offering free support on environmental issues, gender-based violence, and data protection. From 2020 to 2023, BIOM implemented the regional project "Cross-border and Multilateral Dialogue', fostering tolerance and preventing radicalization across Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. It included media sub-grants, youth forums, 30 discussion clubs, teacher training, and creation of a "Local Agenda for Tolerance" in six communities. Over 380 youth participated in events, culminating in a Festival of Youth Initiatives.	996 312 311671 +996 707 980555 996 700 542 190	biom.kg@gmail.com annakir7@gmail.com vladk77@gmail.com	Anna Kirilenko- Executive Director	BIOM reported the quiz "Climatic Nooruz" was held in the city of Osh on March 23, 2023. BIOM claims that with the help of an interactive quiz it tried to convey to the participants not only information about climate change, but also about the close connection between man and nature through the traditions of our ancestors. Nine teams from Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken oblasts took part in the quiz "Climatic Nooruz"! The project "Green Climate/Youth Resilience to Climate Change" is funded by the European Union and implemented by the Norwegian Environmental Protection Agency in partnership with the environmental movement 'BIOM' and Public Organization "Glip".	BIOM reported that on July 2, 2022, the Climatic Toi quiz brought together the top 10 youth teams from Jalal-Abad, Osh, and Batken oblasts to compete on climate knowledge. The event was part of the "Zhashyl Climate – Youth Resilience to Climate Change" project, coordinated by the Norwegian Society for Nature Conservation, in partnership with BIOM, GLIP, and funded by the European Union.
	Yes	√	-	Human Rights Watch	The True Toll of the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict Research by Human Rights Watch	IO	World	1978-2025	1978	Active	Individual donations and grants from foundations, but not from governments	JI, ARe, PP	United Nations,The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), EU	1,2, 3, 5, 7	Climate crisis aware	Human Rights Watch (HRW), an international rights organization, documented violations of international humanitarian law during the September 2022 Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border clashes. In its May 2023 report, "When We Moved, They Shot", HRW described war crimes committed by both Kyrgyz and Tajik forces, including civilian deaths, and destruction of homes, schools, and medical facilities. Based on field investigations from both sides, the report urged both governments to investigate violations, ensure accountability, and provide aid, compensation, and psychological support to affected civilians. HRW also recommended clearer border demarcation and called on both countries to endorse the Safe Schools Declaration and the Political Declaration on Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas. It urged Kyrgyzstan to accede to the Rome Statute and Tajikistan to investigate looting allegedly committed by civilians under the watch of its forces. Full details are available in the HRW news release: The True Toll: Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border Conflict.	N/A	https://x.com/jbgallopin sultanalievas@gmail.com	Jean-Baptiste Gallopin, senior researcher in the Crisis and Conflict division of Human Rights Watch Syinat Sultanalieva, Researcher, Europe and Central Asia Division	Human Rights Watch reported that it submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child Review of Kyrgyzstan 94th Pre-session November 2022. In its submission HRW reported about its concerns regarding articles 2, 19, 24, and 28 of the Convention. HRW submission covered violence against girls, kidnapping women and girls/child for forced marriage, education access during the COVID-19 pandemic, obstacles to education for children with disabilities and preventing Attacks on Education.	Not found
3	Yes	√	-	Oxus Society for the Central Asian Affairs	THE OXUS SOCIETY FOR CENTRAL ASIAN AFFAIRS:THE TAJIKISTAN-KYRGYZSTAN BORDER CONFLICT: SOCIAL MEDIA DISCOURSES AND LIVED EXPERIENCES	Think tank	Central Asia	2020-2025	2020	Active	IA, G	AR	US government aid United States Institute of Peace	1.2	Climate crisis aware	The Oxus Society for Central Asian Affairs, reported that it is a Washington-based think tank, tracks military units in Central Asia. It reported that it features an map displaying Tajikistan's military forces and a report on Tajikistan's military capabilities. Oxus reported that it conducts academic research on Central Asia and engages with local scholars. One of its reports, Tajikistan Kyrgyzstan Border Conflict: Social Media Discourse and Lived Experience, analyzed the September 2022 border clashes through netnography and interviews with victims and witnesses. The organization reported that explored social media discourses and the role of ethnic slurs, nationalism, and hate speech in exacerbating the conflict. The report showed how online narratives on both sides dehumanized and blamed one another, while also revealing how ethnic and religious differences was used to divide the sow discourse and claim superiority. The study also examined the contrasting internet experiences of Kyrgyz and Tajik populations. Kyrgyz media users, with greater access to open media and internet platforms, actively appealed to international audiences, while Tajik users faced internet restrictions and censored.	N/A	info@oxussociety.org	Edward Lemon	Not found	Not found
	Yes	√	-	Uppsala Conflict Data Program	Uppsala Conflict Data Program Department of Peace and Conflict Research Website	Academic Institution	World	1993-2025	1993	Active	Not relevant	AR	University funding	6	Climate crisis aware	The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP), reported that it is a leading provider of global data on organized violence and civil war, has been tracking the Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border conflict (KTBC) since its inception. The UCDP has a 40-year history and its definitions of armed conflict are globally recognized as standards for conflict studies. UCDP reported that in April 2021, violence erupted along the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border, triggered by disputes over a riverine water control facility. The fighting was confined to the area around the facility, leading to fatalities on both sides. The intensity of the conflict sharply escalated in mid-September 2022. On September 14, a shootout erupted in the border valley, resulting in four days of fighting and approximately 150 fatalities. Despite a ceasefire agreement on September 16, the violence continued to escalate, reaching its deadliest day. Another ceasefire was reached on September 17, which brought an end to the hostilities.	46 18 471 76 53	ucdp@pcr.uu.se ashok.swain@pcr.uu.se	Ashok Swain -Head of department at Department of Peace and Conflict Research	Not found	Not found
0,54,4#	Yes	√	√	Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty Kyrgyz Service	Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty Kyrgyz Service	Journalism/Media	Kyrgyzstan-Kyrgyzstan - Batken Region, Kyrgyzstan - Other Regions	Since Kyrgyzstan's independence in 1991	1953	Active	JI			2,12,7		Azattyk Media reported that it aims to inform, engage, and connect people in Kyrgyzstan and Central Asia. Its main priorities include promoting and protecting civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, women's and children's rights, and upholding International Humanitarian Law. The organization focuses on influencing policy change through research and policy development. Azattyk representatives claimed that, in dialogue with Tajik experts, have frequently featured in Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) programming, which reports on both sides of the Fergyz-Tajik border and has conducted several joint projects that connect people from bordering Kyrgyz and Tajik villages and districts. RFE/RL's human rights activities are centered on informing, reporting, and engaging communities.	(+996) 550 988 755	azattyk@rferl.org djumataevav@gmail.com	Venera Djumataeva, RFE/RL Kyrgyz Service director	RFE/RL reported that it covered special reports during those conflicts and around, not something specific, or current.	Azattyk reported that Global warming is affecting Central Asia harder than many other parts of the world, drying out mountain rivers, lakes, glaciers. RFE/RL claimed that it produced several documentaries about increased migration of people in bordering areas of Batken region, the most affected region by immigration in Kyrgyzstan. Some villages look half-empty, because local people are losing their main income source - farming, raising apricot trees, rice and other agricultural products. Majority of those migrants used to go to Russia, but recently with the war in Ukraine, people are moving to Bishkek and around. Villagers from bordering areas of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan get into small or bigger conflict due to water shortage, land disputes, smuggling and cross-border trade challenges. Every minor issues with pasture, irrigation can escalate into deadly clashes with shootings and burning down of houses. While climate change is relevant to the RFE/RLs mission, its coverage is limited by remoteness of conflict areas, Here are the most recent three documentaries: Climate Nomads of Batken Region 56% of Kyrgyzstan's Villages Have No Access To Clean Water Kyrgyz Shepherds Search For Pastures In Much Farther Mountain Valleys Than Before
2	Yes	√	-	Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty Tajik Service	Radio Free Europe/ Radio Liberty Tajik Service	Media	Tajikistan	1995-2025	1953	Active	AI	JI, PP	USAGM	1,2,3,4		Radioi Ozodi reported that it has published a series of articles during military escalations in 2021 and 2022 and delivered the perspectives from Tajikistan. Moreover, Radioi Ozodi reported about the impact of the conflict's main themes such as victims of the conflict, impact on local business in the neighboring countries, and activities related to peace advocacy in the aftermath of the conflict.	(+992) 980 151 010	Tajikweb@rferl.org	Not found	Not found	The journalists of the Radioi Ozodi reported about the cause of the conflict. In the article the expert Toijbjon Makhamov held view that the main cause for the conflict is water resource unequal distribution among these two neighboring states. In addition, the Radioi Ozodi reported that the local hold view that the military should not be involved in water distribution and the local residents shall solve the issues by themselves. Radioi Ozodi reported about the joined management of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan Golovnoy water tapping, referring to chairman of the State Committee for National Security of Kyrgyzstan, who spoked on February 27, 2025 at a joint meeting of the relevant committees of the parliament. In addition, Radioi Ozodi claimed that controversies over the use of the "Golovnoy" water tapping and matters of its control have often been the cause of conflicts between representatives of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.
	Yes	√	-	UNDP Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP Kyrgyz Republic Strengthening climate resilience in Batken province	IGO	World	2020-2025	1993	Active	Governmental funding, this project specifically was funded by the Russian Federation, IA, G	E, PP, ARa, CB	UNESCO, Kyrgyz Government, local authorities, the Russian Federation, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, the EU	5, 6, 2, 4	Climate crisis responsive	Business and Investment Development Council in Batken UNDP reported that it has established the Business and Investment Development Council in Batken province to boost economic growth and attract investments. This council facilitates dialogue between local authorities, entrepreneurs, and investors, helping resolve business-related issues and promote regional development. More information here. Strengthening National Capacities for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding The UNDP Kyrgyz Republic reported that it is implementing a project titled "Strengthening National Capacities for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding" from January 2023 to December 2025. This project aims to enhance stability and social cohesion in Kyrgyzstan through the creation of peaceful infrastructure and improved cooperation between the state and civil society. The focus areas are Batken and Razzakov cities. Project details here.	996-312-611211	registry.kg@undp.org	Alexandra Solovieva Resident Representative in the Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP Kyrgyz Republic reported that it signed the memorandum on cooperation with Youth of Osh within the framework youth creative center in order to implement project in Batken in the field of capacity building, peacebuilding and social cohesion of the youth, UNDP Kyrgyz Republic claimed that it transfer office equipment to youth creative center created by Youth of Osh.	The UNDP Kyrgyz Republic reported implementing the "Climate Resilience Project in Batken Oblast", targeting vulnerable communities in Batken, Kadamjay, and Leilek districts. The project introduced climate-smart irrigation, drip systems at 60 sites, rehabilitated irrigation canals, and improved meteorological forecasting. With seven municipalities involved, the goal is to conserve 11,000 m^3 of water annually and enhance irrigation across 12,977 hectares. Training and awareness-raising aim to improve stakeholder understanding of climate adaptation. A 2023 study found that women are disproportionately affected by climate change in Batken but remain underrepresented in decision-making, especially in public service and environmental agencies. The study noted low motivation among pilot local self-governments and highlighted that women, children, and the elderly are the most vulnerable. UNDP also reported implementing mudflow protection measures and promoting climate-resilient water management during 2019–2020 across seven municipalities. Sources: UNDP Project Report, UNDP Project Summary

	Yes	√	-	ACLED	Everlasting or Ever-Changing? Violence Along the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan Border/	INGO	World	2022	2005	Active	zIA	ARe	The Oxus Society for Central Asian Affairs	2	Climate crisis aware	ACLED reported that on September 14, 2022, military action erupted on the boundaries of Batken Oblast of Kyrgyzstan and Sughd Oblast of Tajikistan. These developments have fueled a steady escalation of violent activities in the Batken region of Kyrgyzstan from the spring of 2021. ACLEED stated that in spite of a ceasefire agreement between the two states, battles proceeded in Batken and Osh provinces of Kyrgyzstan and Lakhsh district of Tajikistan on September 16. ACLED has informed that on April 28-29, 2021 occurred clashes between the armed forces of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, which have resulted in at least 40 dead and many wounded.ACLED claimed that it explored the ethnic and political roots of the conflict, including territorial disputes and resource competition, and emphasized the involvement of local communities and armed groups ACLED reported that it produced data visualizations and maps showing the geographic spread and intensity of violence, aiding stakeholders in identifying conflict hotspots. ACLED reported that the real-time conflict data has enhanced early warning systems, allowing humanitarian actors and policymakers to respond swiftly to escalations. ACLED reported that it has ensured open access to its conflict data, enabling NGOs, international bodies, and governments to make informed decisions and coordinate responses. ACLED Conflict Data and Maps	Not found	admin@acleddata.com; communications@acleddata.com; press@acleddata.com	Tania Corbett Head of External Affairs; Gina Dorso Communications Coordinator	Not found	Not found
	Yes	√	-	International Alert	International Alert Tajikistan Website	INGO	World	2020-2024	1986	Active	IA	AR, ARe, ARa, PP, E	ARGO (Kazakh NGO), EU, National Center for Mediation, Development Policy Institute, SIDA	2,6,5,	Climate crisis responsive	International Alert reported that it has been actively promoting peace and addressing conflict drivers in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan through several strategic initiatives: The organization focuses on: Preventing violent extremism, Promoting gender equality, Supporting responsible economic development for social cohesion, Managing climate change and natural resources Promoting good governance. Climate and Conflict Research: International Alert's offices reported in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, in partnership with Kazakh civil society organization ARGO, conducted research on the impact of climate change on conflict in transboundary river basins across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. The study explored tensions around water distribution and preventive strategies to avoid violent escalation. #Yntymaktuujlashoo (Life in Harmony) Project in Kyrgyzstan: The organization reported that in collaboration with the Institute for Development Policy and the National Mediation Center, International Alert created platforms to empower youth, civil society, and local government to prevent social conflicts. The initiative included mediation training in 25 locations, including Batken province, and was supported by the European Union. Project Video 1; Project Video 2	996 770 00-37-17	alert-ca@international-alert.org; Kyrgyzstan@international-alert.org; Admintjk@international-alert.org	Shakirat Toktosunova-Central Asia Director	International Alert reported that "Biz Birdeybiz" (We are together) youth festival took place in Birlik. The event was organized by the Public Association "Cross-border youth network", within the framework of the project "Yntymaktuu Zhashoo", (Leaving in Peace) funded by the European Union and implemented by International Alert in partnership with the National Mediation Center and the Institute for Development Policy. Within the framework of the project #Yntymaktuu2hashoo the NGO "Cross-border Youth Network" implements the initiative "Yntymaktuu zhashtar" in 13 villages of Birlik local governance to increase the capacity of youth in peacebuilding, tolerance, and to strengthen information exchange among youth and local government body.	International Alert reported implementing the project "Regional Constructive Dialogue on Climate Change in Central Asia" in partnership with the Association for the Development of Civil Society (ARGO) and the nationwide movement "Yuksalish," funded by SIDA. The project aimed to reduce tensions over natural resource management, increase awareness of climate change impacts, and foster cooperation on adaptation across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. During the first phase, experts analyzed key environmental challenges in border areas of the three countries and conducted a comprehensive field study on the environmental situation and its impact on local tensions. In the second phase, International Alert, ARGO, and Yuksalish organized local discussions, knowledge-sharing events, and capacity-building workshops. These initiatives brought together government officials, civil society, local communities, and academia to promote cooperative problem-solving and sustainable solutions.

	Yes	√	√	Saferworld	Saferworld Kyrgyzstan annual review 2021-2022z	INGO-International NGO (non-governmental organization)	World -Kyrgyzstan – Batken Region, Kyrgyzstan - Other Regions	2010-2009 in Central Asia. The Saveworld had a previous project working on the Nagorno-Karabach conflict but it ended around 2016.	1989	Active	IA	mixed	FTI, IDEA CA, Inter Bilim	1, 6, 5	Climate crisis aware	Saferworld reported that it works extensively in Kyrgyzstan and previously in Tajikistan, focusing on peacebuilding, youth empowerment, and community security. Saferworld claim that in Kyrgyzstan, it support community peacebuilding, women's and youth rights, and operate Local Crime Prevention Centers for at-risk children. Recent initiatives include a UN Peacebuilding Fund (UNPBF)-funded project on the intersection of mental health and peacebuilding for vulnerable youth. One major initiative, Jash Araket ("Youth Action") (Dec 2018 - Apr 2020) ran across Batken, Chuy, Jalalabad, and Osh provinces, engaging youth with authorities on community security. Saferworld reported that driven by a vision of a just and peaceful world, Saferworld advocates for environments where conflict can be transformed, grievances addressed fairly, and power used responsibly to promote justice. Saferworld reported that its approach combines advocacy, policy research, and grassroots action, underpinned by three peace conditions: the capacity of communities to transform conflict, fair systems for redress, and equitable institutions. While human rights is a work focus area, they are gradually building work in that space. Saferworld claimed that also engages in climate advocacy, Regionally, Saferworld has led several border-focused projects. A 2014-2016 FCDO-funded project promoted community policing in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan border areas, with resources such as: Creating Safer Communities in Central Asia Democratisation and Conflict Prevention Saferworld has also worked in the Armenia–Azerbaijan border area, supporting local peace efforts: Community Voices in Armenia–Azerbaijan Border Areas Snapshot of Life Along the Border	not found	general@saferworld.org.uk; zmazarova@saferworld-global.org communications@saferworld.org.uk ijones@saferworld-global.org	Ilya Jones, Central Asia Regional Programme Manager	Saferworld reported that the project targeted young adults and women: they had youth camps, and something they called "whatsapp peacebuiding courses", 2) then from those participant initiave groups were formed who conducted participatory research and they contributed to the SDG 16+ progress report. The Saferworld claims that only some UNPBF projects that worked with youth, although participants should have been over 18 (although in some cases they were 16 or 17). These focused on youth participation in peacebuilding, mental health and other issue areas of Life Along the Border.	Saferworld reported that climate change is not so much related to the organization's work, but obviously impacts on general dynamics in the Fergana Valley region. There is a strain on natural resources due to climate change, where water resources are increasingly contested. However, political will can overcome these obstacles, as we have recently seen between the governments of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Saferworld reported that it has shaped its work in that their regional projects have a focus on climate elements, although not touching on political tensions - but for example how communities themselves can start to tackle some climatic issues and use peacebuilding approaches to address their challenges. Saferworld reported that climate change is relevant to the organization's work but it does not actively address its impacts. Saferworld reported that the projects has not been dedicated to climate change not much, although its current Fergana Valley project working with CSOs in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan has a climate element. For example, in late January the Saferworld held a training in Osh with the network that included a training on climate change and analysis of climate-related issues in communities. Action plans will be implemented by these organizations later in the project, which may include climate elements.
	Yes	√	-	OSCE	OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek	IGO	OSCE countries	1992-2025	1975	Active	Governmental aid	ARa, D, CB	GIZ, Red Crescent , NGO "Students of Kyrgyzstan for Green Economy"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6	Climate crisis aware	The OSCE's role in the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict was primarily diplomatic, focusing on statements urging de-escalation, supporting ceasefires, and offering mediation for border issues through political dialogue, conflict prevention, and confidence-building measures. OSCE reported that it had implemented the following activities in these two countries: OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek conducted Regional Border Cooperation Exercises: Organized annual drills like the "Line of Conduct of Border Guards", aimed at improving cooperation, security, and neighborly relations among border services. OSCE Programme Office in Dushanbe conducted a one-month training for Border Troops, "Sustaining Field Operational Capacities", to boost operational skills of Tajik border personnel. Community Engagement: Held awareness meetings in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region to involve local communities in addressing security concerns. OSCE Border Management Staff College (BMSC) – Dushanbe reported that it educates senior officers from 57 member states on border security and management; Focuses on enhancing cooperation and secure, open borders across the OSCE region. The organization reported that it hosted "Women's Participation: A Pillar for Peace and Stability" form – Batken, Kyrgyzstan (Oct 30, 2023): Part of Kyrgyzstan's National Action Plan for UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2022–2024), the event focused on identifying shared challenges and prioritizing actions for advancing the Women, Peace, and Security agenda.	996 312 61 24 45	Bishkek@osce.org chyngyz.zhanybekov@osce.org	Chyngyz Zhanybekov National Press and Public Information Officer Office of Head of Mission OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek	The OSCE Programme Office reported that the international conference "Youth for the Future: Regional Youth Conference on Climate Change in Central Asia" took place in Bishkek on October 24-27, 2022; more than 50 youth activists and experts from Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are taking part in the event. The Programme Office reported the aim of the event was to raise awareness among youth activists about the multiple risks caused by climate change. According to OSCE, the youth, representing more than 30% of the population of the countries in the Central Asian region, represent a driving force in the pursuit of a low-carbon and climate-resilient future.	OSCE Programme office reported that the youth of Kyrgyzstan planted 1000 seedlings of eastern red cedar and 555 seedlings of rosehip in Batken province and employees of the OSCE Programme Office actively took part in the national campaign "Zhashyl Murag"(Green Legacy). Head of the OSCE Programme Office in Bishkek says that contributing the development of Batken province is among OSCE's top priorities and they are proud to support its youth in the fight against global warming. The OSCE Program Office in Bishkek reported that the organization is committed to promoting environmental safety and security. Together with OSCE's partners, it believes that this event would be a catalyst to unite young people in the fight against the global problem of humanity - climate change.
	Yes	√	-	Shanghai Cooperation Organization	Shanghai Cooperation Organization Website	IGO	SCO countries	since the start	1996-1997	Active	Governmental	D	China Kazakhstan Kyrgyzstan Russia Tajikistan Uzbekistan India Pakistan Iran Belarus	not relevant	Climate crisis blind	The SCO has reported on facilitation dialogue and encouraged peaceful resolution during the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border tensions, serving as a diplomatic platform without direct mediation. Promotion of Peaceful Resolution: SCO reported that Secretary-General Zhang Ming expressed optimism that both nations would resolve disputes peacefully through political and diplomatic means, aligning with the SCO's regional stability goals. The SCO reported the signing of the Treaty on the State Border between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The organization highlighted this as a major contribution to security, peace, and stability in the region. The SCO reported the opening of the SCO Friendship and Cooperation Center in Tajikistan, commemorating the 20th anniversary of the Academy of State Administration under the Tajik President. This non-governmental center aims to study integration processes and support SCO objectives.	86-10-65329807	sco@sectsco.org	NURLAN YERMEKBAYEV Secretary-General	The Youth Council of SCO claims that it is the body that coordinates the activities of its member youth organizations, associations and movements within the framework of the activities of the SCO member states. The SCO Youth Council reports that its aim is cooperation, development, and exchange of experience among representatives of the younger generation of the SCO countries.	The SCO reported on forum "Year of Ecology 2024" was held in Qingdao (Shandong Province, PRC) on July 8, 2024. The forum was part of the SCO Member States' Forum on Green Development and represented a crucial step in implementing the solution taken by the Organization's leaders in New Delhi in 2023 to declare 2024 year the "SCO Year of Ecology". The SCO reported on the Global Mountain Dialogue for Sustainable Development Conference help in Bishkek on April 24-25, 2025. The SCO claimed the conference Global Mountain Dialogue for Sustainable Development: Towards the Summit" Bishkek+25, consecrated to the consultation of priorities for steady progression of mountain regions in the context of grand challenges, environment and biological diversity issues. Also, the organizations claimed that the groundwork were laid for the agenda of the Bishkek+25 summit to be held in the Kyrgyz Republic in 2027.
	Yes	√	-	Republic of Turkiye	not relevant	Government	Not relevant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental	D	countries of the region	not relevant	Climate crisis blind	Turkey has played a supportive role in fostering peace and providing humanitarian assistance during the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict. Support for Cease-Fire (May 2021): Turkish Foreign Minister Mevlüt Çavuşoğlu expressed Ankara's support for a cease-fire through separate phone calls with his Kyrgyz and Tajik counterparts. He emphasized Turkey's commitment to a peaceful settlement of the border dispute. Shuttle Diplomacy (January 2023): Turkish Foreign Minister Hakan Fidan visited both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, engaging in shuttle diplomacy. He announced that the nations would "hopefully resolve their border dispute in March," underlining the importance of regional security and stability. Humanitarian Aid – March 5, 2022: In Margun village (Leilek district, Batken region), the Turkish Religious Affairs Department and Diyanet Foundation, with support from the Turkish Embassy in Kyrgyzstan, distributed food products to 295 needy families across 9 villages (Arka-2, Dostuk, Kashtyk, Margun, Darkhan, Darkhaz, Turbek, Laily, Jany-Zher).	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	

	Yes	√	-	Uzbekistan	not relevant	Government	Not relevant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental	D	countries of the region	not relevant	Climate crisis blind	Uzbekistan has taken proactive steps to foster regional cooperation and address border disputes, directly and indirectly supporting stability in Central Asia, including the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan context. **Trilateral Meetings – January 2025:** The prime ministers of Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan met in the tri-border area (Batken, Fergana, and Sughd). This gathering highlighted Uzbekistan's leadership in promoting regional dialogue and cooperative conflict resolution. **Border Delimitation with Kyrgyzstan – November 2022:** Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan ratified a treaty demarcating 302.29 kilometers of their shared border, including contentious zones like the Kempir-Abad reservoir and the Sokh enclave. The treaty also introduced joint water resource management, aiming to prevent future conflicts over irrigation and access. **Promotion of Regional Stability:** Uzbekistan's success in resolving its border disputes serves as a positive model for the region. By achieving diplomatic agreements and fostering cross-border cooperation, Uzbekistan has helped influence peaceful approaches to other disputes, including between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
	Yes	√	-	People Republic of China	not relevant	Government	Not relevant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental	D	countries of the region	not relevant	Climate crisis blind	China has played a significant, though indirect, role in the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border situation—advocating for peaceful resolutions, managing territorial sensitivities, and protecting economic interests tied to regional stability. **Advocacy for Peaceful Resolution:** During the September 2022 border tensions, SCO Secretary-General Zhang Ming, reflecting China's position, expressed confidence that Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan would resolve disputes peacefully through political and diplomatic channels, reinforcing the importance of border stability. **Territorial Concerns – Pamir Range Dispute:** China's historical claims over parts of the Pamir Range in Tajikistan have raised concerns related to sovereignty, water security, and cultural heritage. These claims require delicate diplomatic negotiations to avoid escalating tensions and to protect Tajikistan's territorial integrity. **Economic Interests – Belt and Road Initiative (BRI):** Both Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan are critical to China's BRI infrastructure corridor, designed to enhance regional connectivity. Border instability threatens the viability of these strategic investments, making conflict resolution essential to China's economic and geopolitical goals.	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
	Yes	√	-	Russian Federation	not relevant	Government	Not relevant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental	D	countries of the region	not relevant	Climate crisis blind	Russia also called for peace, but CSTO forces haven't intervened with the organization paying only limited attention to Central Asia; though it has supported UNDP projects covering Batken with donor aid through UN schemes.	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant	not relevant
	Yes	√	-	European Union	Delegation of the European Union to the Kyrgyz Republic Webpage	IGO	Not relevant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental	D, HA	countries of the region, ICMPD, Insan Leilek, Dialogue Trust Right, Enactus Kyrgyzstan, State Border Guard of the Republic of Latvia.	1,2, 3, 6, 5	Climate crisis blind	The European Union reported it has provided humanitarian aid to both sides of the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict through the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). It claimed supports local NGOs and initiatives such as Insan Leilek, Dialogue Trust Right, Monitoring for Justice, and Enactus Kyrgyzstan, focusing on development, peace, climate, justice, human rights, and regional dialogue. A key EU-funded initiative, the Border Management Assistance Programme in Central Asia (BOMCA), launched its 10th phase in April 2021—the largest in the region. This phase aims to enhance security, stability, economic progress, and integrated border management, while fostering cross-border cooperation and improving living conditions for people in border areas (BOMCA background).	0312 261 000	delegation-kyrgyzstan@eeas.europa.eu	not found	The European Union in Kyrgyzstan reported that it had implemented project from July 2018 – June 2021 "Strengthening civil society organisations' and youth's participation in local socio-economic development." The objective of the project is to support stable and inclusive development of local rural areas of Leilek and Batken districts through enhancing the engagement of local community organizations in local growth.	On April 20, 2023, the European Union in Kyrgyzstan reported on the six cities' adoption of the Mayors' Agreement on Climate and Energy under an EU-funded project. EU claimed that on the mayors of Batken, Jalal-Abad, Karakol, Naryn, Talas and Toktosk are tasked to take action on climate change and energy; the aim of the initiative is reducing greenhouse gas emissions during production. The European Union in Kyrgyzstan reported on the climate quiz dedicated to Nooruz, together with the BIOM on March 27, 2023 participants from Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts discussed problems of climate change and close connection between humans and nature through traditions; the event take place in the frame of the Green Climate/Youth Resilience to Climate Change project. .
	Yes	√	-	UNRCCA	United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia Website	IGO	Not relevant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental	D	countries of the region	5,6	Climate crisis blind	The United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) reported that it rwas established in 2007, in a UN political mission focused on preventing conflict and promoting regional stability in Central Asia. Its mandate includes facilitating dialogue among Central Asian states, addressing transboundary threats such as water scarcity and terrorism, and strengthening regional cooperation. In the context of the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict, UNRCCA has played a mediating role—most notably following the 2021 clashes over the Golovnoi water distribution facility and the Tajik enclave of Vorukh, where it facilitated dialogue between the two nations to support peaceful resolution efforts. UNRCCA has also convened Deputy Foreign Ministers' Meetings in Ashgabat (2020, 2022), Dushanbe (2021), Bishkek (2023), and Tashkent (2024), which served as platforms to discuss regional challenges and cooperative solutions.	99312-481612/13/14	unrcca-dpa@un.org rahmanova@un.org	Bahargul Rahmanova (Ms) Public Information Assistant	In September 2020, the UNRCCA reported on its activities with the young people from Central Asia and Afghanistan within the scope of the youth initiative "Academy of Preventive Diplomacy." Through four online sessions, Academy attendees increased their awareness and expertise in the fields of the following topics: Informational Security in Cyberspace, utilization of social media and the internet to combat terrorism, humans' rights in the concept of peace and safety, universality of human rights, efficient communicative skills, public speaking and presenting skills.	In accordance with the UNRCCA's "Strategy of the UNRCCA to promote collaboration between Central Asian states in water, energy, ecological and environmental areas for 2022-2025," the organization reported that it held a training session on climate vulnerabilities in Central Asia and a meeting of national experts from Central Asian states on April 18–19, 2023, in Almaty, Kazakhstan. The UN Department of Political Affairs and Peacebuilding (DPPA), the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), representatives of Central Asian countries' specialized ministries and bodies, and international experts attended the event.
	Yes	√	-	The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	International Committee of the Red Cross Webpage	INGO	Not relevant	1990s	1950	Active	Governmental	HA	countries of the region	7, 2, 3,4	climate crisis blind	The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been actively addressing humanitarian needs resulting from the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflicts, focusing on civilian protection, adherence to international humanitarian law (IHL), and the delivery of essential services. In September 2022, during a surge in border violence, the ICRC urged all parties to respect IHL, highlighting the need to safeguard civilians and infrastructure (ICRC statement). The ICRC has provided humanitarian aid to victims in both countries, including visits to detainees, restoration of family links, mental health support, and cooperation with local Red Crescent societies to improve emergency response. In terms of emergency preparedness, it has supported health facilities and reinforced local forensic capacities to help prevent disappearances during future clashes. These efforts underscore the ICRC's vital role in mitigating the humanitarian impact of the ongoing border tensions.	41 22 734 60 01	webmaster@icrc.org	not relevant	not found	not found
	Yes	√	-	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Central Asia Webpage	IGO	Not relevant	1990s	1950	Active	Governmental aid	HA		7, 2, 3, 4	Climate crisis blind	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has played a key role in responding to the humanitarian impact of the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflicts, focusing on emergency relief, support for displaced individuals, and regional preparedness. In September 2022, UNHCR reported that it delivered 12 tons of core relief items to the National Red Crescent Society of Kyrgyzstan, which were distributed to vulnerable populations affected by the clashes (UNHCR relief report). Additionally, organization reported that the Government of Japan allocated US$1 million to support UNHCR and the World Food Programme in assisting thousands of people impacted by the conflict in Batken and Osh (funding report).	7 (727) 258 45 98	kazal@unhcr.org lipcanu@unhcr.org	Mr. Dumitru Lipcanu- UNHCR Representative for Central Asia a.i.	not found	not found
	Yes	√	-	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)	The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Webpag	IGO	Not rel evant	1990s	no relevant	Active	Governmental aid	HA	IOM, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, UNICEF, WFP	2, 7		The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) conducted needs assessments and compiled the Kyrgyzstan Emergency Response Plan 2022, stating that 276,928 people were directly affected by the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border violence, with 146,228 in need of humanitarian assistance. Key identified needs included: food, household items, seasonal clothing, sanitation supplies (including f eminine hygiene products), shelter, washing facilities, basic health care, medical supplies, protection services, and psychological and legal support, including help with lost legal documents during displacement. In response, $1 million was allocated from the Central Emergency Response Fund rapid response window, allowing UN agencies and partners to assist 37,637 people, including 9,858 women, 8,041 men, 19,738 children, and 1,375 persons with disabilities, primarily through shelter, non-food items, WASH, and nutrition support (CERF report).	77272582643	ochany@un.org	Mr. Marcel Vaessen-Head of the Regional Office for the Caucasus and Central Asia	not found	not found
	Yes	√	√	Aga Khan Foundation	Aga Khan Foundation Webpage	INGO- Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	Kyrgyzstan - Batken Region, Kyrgyzstan - Other Regions	1990s - 2015	no relevant	Active	Philantropic aid	CB, ARa		6, 2, 5	Climate crisis aware	The Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) works to improve the lives of youth and women in Kyrgyzstan through inclusive, community-driven development. It focuses on climate change adaptation, social cohesion, and rights-based approaches, especially in the conflict-affected Batken region. From 2016–2018, MSDSP and the University of Central Asia implemented a USIP-funded project to mitigate conflict along the Kyrgyz-Tajik border. Between 2018–2020, an EU- and AKF-supported project boosted civil society and youth engagement in Leilek and Batken. MSDSP led the Batken-Sughd Cross-Border Development Projects (2019–2021, 2022–2023) to improve infrastructure and natural resource sharing. It also implements the regional Local Impact initiative (2019–2025), backed by USAID and AKF, focusing on economic growth and civic engagement. Education for Stability (2023–2026) and the Initiative for Stabilization Efforts (2024–2026) promote resilience in Kyrgyz-Tajik-Uzbek border zones. MSDSP's work combines grassroots action, conflict prevention, and long-term development partnerships.	not found	akdn.kyrgyzstan@akdn.org; akf.dushanbe@akdn.org AKFComms@akdn.org sarah.bouchard@akdn.org	Almaz Yktybaev, Senior PR and Communications Specialist(KG) Sarah Bouchard - Head of Partnerships - sarah.bouchard@akdn.org	N/A	The Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) reported that water scarcity is the main driver of tension in border areas, as competition over shrinking resources like irrigation water and degraded pastures pushes communities into disputed zones, escalating conflict. Droughts and heatwaves have damaged crops—especially apricots—undermining livelihoods and reducing cross-border cooperation. Anticipating these risks, MSDSP prioritized water infrastructure and sustainable pasture management in its projects. It works with communities to build resilience, strengthen local problem-solving, and promote sustainable, climate-smart farming through private sector partnerships. Even during border closures, MSDSP continued parallel work in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan (via AKF) to sustain community ties and joint resource management. The organization explicitly integrates climate-conflict mitigation in projects like Reducing Conflict over Water and Pastures (2015–2016, CSSF), Ensuring Social Justice Through Access to Drinking Water (2016–2017, Coca Cola Foundation), Improving Stability in Natural Resource Use (2016–2020, CSSF/USIP), and Climate Resilient Agricultural Value Chains (2022, GIZ).

	Yes	√	-	Kyrgyzstan National Red Crescent Society	The National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic activity reports	National NGO	Kyrgyzstan	1990s	1990s	Active	IA	HA	International donors, ICRC , UNICEF	7	Climate crisis blind	The National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic has played a vital role in responding to the humanitarian crisis caused by the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict, particularly in Batken province. From the onset of the violence, staff and volunteers from across the country were mobilized to provide essential aid to affected and evacuated populations. Their efforts focused on delivering humanitarian assistance to temporary accommodation facilities across all districts of Batken, ensuring rapid support to those displaced by the conflict (activity report, 2022).	996(312)300-319	info@redcrescent.kg	not found	National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic reported about camp In July and August 2021, where children from families affected by the events on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border had a vacation there; the camp took place in the mountainous area of Kayindy in Batken district.	National Red Crescent Society of the Kyrgyz Republic in 2022 reported that in 6 villages of Batken province (Murza-Patcha, Razzakov 1/2 and Razzakov 5/6, Chimgen locality.Kara-Tash and Katar-Oruk) it performed works on cleaning of mudflow channels and changing of mudflow channel.
	Yes	√	√	Public association "Youth of Osh"	Youth of Osh Facebook Page	Local NGO - (Non-Governmental Organization)	Kyrgyzstan - Batken region, Kyrgyzstan - Other regions	Public association "Youth of Osh" has been involved in peace-building issues since 2008.	2008	Active	IA	ARa, CB	International donors	6	Climate crisis blind	Youth of Osh reported that it envisions a future where "educated and happy youth live in Central Asia." It reported that its mission is to expand opportunities for young people to acquire knowledge and skills that improve their quality of life. The organization prioritizes strengthening partnerships and capacity development for sustainable development. Its primary methods of influence include advocacy, awareness-raising, research, and policy development.	996558072270	osh.youth@gmail.com a.satinbaeva@youthofosh.kg	Akmaral Satinbaeva, Executive Director, +996553455211, a.satinbaeva@youthofosh.kg	The Youth of Osh reported that it has been implementing peacebuilding initiatives aimed at empowering youth and communities, especially in the Batken region. Since 2014, the organization has delivered projects like "Promoting Ethnic Equality and Civic Participation of Youth (PEACE)," "Youth Business Clubs," "DREAM," and "Cross-border Cooperation to Achieve Sustainable Peace and Development." From 2019 to 2020, with UNICEF support, it carried out the project "Cross-border Cooperation for Sustainable Peace and Harmony between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan" in villages like Zhany Zher, Kulundu, Samarqandek, and Ak Sai. The initiative supported 20 youth-led projects, eight of which were implemented jointly with Tajik peers, engaging 600 participants in volunteer camps and dialogue to foster good neighborly relations. Between 2020–2022, Youth of Osh and DVV International implemented "Development of Peaceful Villages," facilitating national and regional dialogues to prevent violent extremism. In 2024, they launched the TRUST project to build CSO capacity and promote peaceful coexistence in the Ferghana Valley.	Youth of Osh reported that climate change and the lack of drinking and irrigation water significantly affect the dynamics of conflicts. The Youth of Osh claims that it is actively considering ways to promote effective measures and tools in the field of agriculture, taking into account climate change. The organization reported that climate change is relevant to the organization's activities, but the Youth of Osh is not actively addressing its consequences.
	Yes	√	-	The CAMP Alatoo Public Foundation	The CAMP Alatoo Public Foundation, Website contact page.	NGO	KT	2004-2025	2004	Active	AI	E, ARe, ARa	UN FAO, GIZ, GEF Trust Fund	6,5		CAMP Alatoo reported that it was , founded in 2004 as the successor to the Central Asia Mountain Partnership Program (CAMP), is a community foundation focused on natural resource management and conservation. It works through multi-stakeholder platforms to develop innovative, efficient, yet accessible technologies aimed at raising awareness among rural communities and engaging them directly in the sustainable management of natural resources (about page).	996 312 909 703	secretary@camp.kg murat@camp.kg	Zhumashev Murat Melisovich-Director	not found	The CAMP Alatoo reports that it currently is implementing project named "Integrated community-based management of high value mountain ecosystems in southern Kyrgyzstan for multiple ecological benefits." The CAMP Alatoo claims that the project objectives are to conserve biodiversity of high value mountain environments and related ecosystem services, and to provide local people with sustainable livelihoods in the Pamir-Alai landscape. The CAMP Alatoo reported on "Active Women's Civil Society Organizations for Peace" project (2023-2024) in Batken and Leilek districts. The organization reported it had the following results from the project: agricultural advisory services to beneficiaries to improve their capacity and technical skills in climate resilient agro-production, demonstration plots, Field Days, Harvest Day, farmer exchange visits, trainings, and modules. The CAMP Alatoo reported on "Climate Risk Management in Central Asia" (2023-2024). The CAMP Alatoo reported it conducted KAP study (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) in Kadamjai district with focus on two transboundary. The objective of the KAP study was to establish a communications, training and awareness-raising campaign strategy.
	Yes	√	-	WFP	World Food Progamme Webpage	IO		2008-2025	1961	Active	AI	HA, CB	FAO, UNICEF, IOM	4, 2, 3,		In its 2022 report, the World Food Programme (WFP) highlighted its emergency response during the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict, stating that it provided significant assistance to conflict-affected populations. In the last quarter of 2022, WFP received an allocation of USD 500,000 from its Immediate Response Account to deliver rapid support to those impacted in the Batken region.	996 312 66 00 33 (4-6)	wfp.bishkek@wfp.org	Mr. Kojiro Nakai-WFP Representative and Country Director	WFP had reported that it has launched a logistics center in Batken that is connecting smallholder farmers with schools through a public-private partnership. WFP had claimed in 2023, the agricultural cooperative managed by the center won a government bid to delivery locally grown fruits and vegetables to 55 schools and eight kindergartens in the district (Activity report, 2023).	WFP implemented projects to food security and climate change in Batken region too; WFP reported that Batken region is one of the vulnerable provinces to climate change and natural disaster as flood is common in the region along with other southern provinces. (FOOD SECURITY SITUATION IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC, February 2021) WFP had reported that within the Country Strategic Plan 2023-2027, WFP and government of the Kyrgyzstan agreed to activate communities, grassroot initiatives, actions of local authorities as well as national strategy and disaster risk management systems in view of gender aspects and climate change adaptation. (WFP CSP Strategic Outcome 3)
	Yes	√	-	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)	Médecins Sans Frontières Webpage	IO	KT	1996-2022	1971	Passive	AI	HA	WHO, Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic	7		Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) responded to the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border conflict by deploying a mobile healthcare unit to Batken, where they found many displaced individuals in shock. MSF provided primary healthcare and trauma-focused psychological support, delivering 363 medical consultations and 103 one-on-one counselling sessions by May 7 (MSF Batken report). Following the 2021 and 2022 border clashes, MSF operated in Razzakov, Batken province from August 2022 to December 2023, addressing the ongoing medical and mental health needs of residents. The project concluded in December 2023 after achieving its objectives (MSF Kyrgyzstan report).	0312 660 033; 0554 170 930	msfch-kyrgyzstan-com@geneva.msf.org		not found	not found
	Yes	√	-	Aigine Cultural Research Center	Aigine Cultural Research Center Webpage	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2023-2024		Active	AI	CD, ARe	US Embassy, Pawanka Foundation	2		The Aigine Cultural and Research Center is a non-profit, NGO founded by Dr. Gulnara Aitpayeva, along with Aida Alymbayeva and Mukaram Toktogulova. Its core mission is the study and protection of Kyrgyzstan's natural and cultural heritage. Aigine focuses on fostering spiritual, educational, and scientific activities that preserve and integrate traditional knowledge into modern life and decision-making processes across all societal levels. The organization also aims to bridge opposites—such as spirituality and science, nature and culture, and tradition and innovation—to create harmony between diverse worldviews.	N/A	office.aigine@gmail.com gulnara@aigine.kg	Aitbaeva Gulnara	Aigine - Cultural and Research Center reported on November 2, 2024 in Kadamjai district of Batken province the project "Great Mountains" was summed up. Children from three schools in Kyzyl-Bulak, Ohna and Uchkun settlements were involved in the project. A month earlier, the organization conducted trainings for students from these schools, and introduced the conditions of the competition, as well as explained the research methods. Schoolchildren gathered information on the themes: Petroglyphs, Medical herbs, Legends, Accomplished women, Native Kyrgyzstan, Events of 1916. They presented theatrical productions, video presentations and animations.	The Aiguine Cultural and Research Center reported that it has begun a study on climate change and the growing experience of apricot and rice in Batken. The objective of the small-scale study is to determine and review the perspectives of apricot and rice farmers on climate change. The findings of the research will be reviewed with farmers and then examined in the framework of a wider climate change model.
	Yes	√	-	Interbilim International	Interbilim International Center(Interbilim Osh) Webpage	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	1994-2025	1994	Active	IA	CB, ARa	USAID, OSCE, Swiss Government, Kyrgyz Association in Canada	1, 2,4,		Interbilim International Center reported that it has implemented the project "Protection and Promotion of Housing and Property Rights of Internally Displaced Persons in the Border Areas of Kyrgyzstan". The organization reported the project was implemented from August 2021 to February 2022 with the financial support of the Government of Switzerland. Beneficiaries of the project were: Affected families as a result of the border conflict in April 2021. The Osh branch of Interbilim reported that it worked with the following tasks: Assisting in the restoration of housing ownership documents and legal support in applying to state authorities, Monitoring of the right to adequate housing during the reconstruction of the affected regions, Advocating for the rights of citizens to fair compensation, and Measures taken by the authorities as part of the reconstruction activities.	996 (322) 22-29-52	interbilim.osh@gmail.com	Gulgaaky Mamasalieva	Public organization Interbilim-Osh reported that it provided winter clothes to vulnerable families of Batken oblast, clothes provided to 32 children, who suffered from an armed conflict in September 2022.	not found
	Yes	√	√	Insan Leilek	Insan Leilek Facebook Page	NGO Local NGO (nongovernmental organization)	Kyrgyzstan	since 2001 -2025	2001	Active	IA	CB, E, ARa, HA	GIZ, EU, ICMPD, BOMCA	1, 2, 6,		Insan Leilek reported that its mission is to promote the social and economic development of local communities and improve quality of life in Batken oblast through institutional development and civic initiatives. The organization envisions a peaceful and developed Batken and has set goals focused on protecting civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, while strengthening partnerships and building capacity for sustainable development. It reports using advocacy, awareness raising, research, policy development, and bottom-up initiatives as key tools. One flagship initiative, "Batken Women in Search of Peace and Security," supported by the U.S. Embassy in Kyrgyzstan, trained over 100 women in peacebuilding and mediation and facilitated friendship visits to Tajik enclaves in sensitive areas. Insan Leilek conducts surveys and focus groups in border communities to assess conflict-related needs and tailor projects accordingly. Insan Leilek informed that it works closely with the UNDP office in the Kyrgyz Republic within the framework of the UNDP-UNESCO project "Strengthening National Capacity for Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding: Constructive Civil Society Engagement in Confidence Building and Social Cohesion" through public dialogues to develop social cohesion measures, including climate change adaptation measures in Batken province.	998773003779	insan.leilek.bk@gmail.com	Rahat Sheraly	Insan Leilek reported that implements a huge project on school meal together with the WFP.	Insan Leilek reported that Batken province is the most vulnerable area against the background of climate change. They claim that they already feel it: more frequent mudflows, floods, shorter winter period, hot summers, tangible shortage of both irrigation and drinking water. Undoubtedly, this has affected the level of conflicts in the border areas: they have become more frequent and more aggressive and bloodier. The organization claimed that the most important cause of conflicts is still water. Due to the increasing frequency and intensity of conflicts, it has shifted from conflict prevention and mediation to post-conflict assistance: humanitarian aid, psychological assistance, assistance in the migration process etc. Insan Leilek reported that climate change is relevant to the work of the organization, but it does not actively address its impacts and it explicitly include activities to address the climate impacts of conflict.
	Yes	√	-	Babushka Adoption Foundation	Babushka Adoption Foundation Facebook Page	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2004-2025	1999	Active	IA	HA	GIZ, Age Net, German Embassy, Embassy of Switzerland	2, 5		The Adoption Foundation reported that 70 of its beneficiaries live in rural communities impacted by the armed conflict, and its Batken office has worked tirelessly to provide humanitarian assistance and evacuate people. The Adoption Foundation reported that the director of the Batken office attended and brought humanitarian aid to one of the beneficiaries of the project, who had been evacuated from native village of Kulundu. She has found shelter in the home that she shared with 16 other people in the village of Ai-Kol in the mountainous area of Leilek district; and the director delivered the humanitarian aid to help them. (Annual report, 2022)	996 312 48 64 91 996 312 48 64 90 996 555 48 64 90	info@babushkaadoption.org	Elena Yun-Director	not found	not found
	Yes	√	-	Internews	N/A	Media	Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan	2022-2026	1982	Active	IA	CB, ARa	Salam Media, USAID	1, 2		Internews Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan reported that they have been implementing APRICOT (Accountable Practices for Reporting Information on Conflicts to Offset Tensions) project since September 2022. Internews reports that the purpose of the project is to build capacity to cooperate for journalists, NGO workers, mass media overcoming ethnic disparateness along the border of the two adjacent countries. The project aims to support cohesion among within these local publics through cooperation of cross border media to brighten reportage of border controversy. The Internews claims that the project contributes on information environment by precluding spread of dissemination of false information, hatred, and rumors.	996501986880	kg-info@internews.org TJ-Info@internews.org ynasimova@internews.org	Yasmina Nasimova	not found	not found
	Yes	√	-	GRC	German Red Cross Webpage	foreign NGO	World	2022	not relevant	Active	Mixed	HA	Red Cross Societies Kyrgyzstan	7	Climate crisis blind	Emergency Assistance and Housing Reconstruction: In the aftermath of the conflict, the GRC, in collaboration with the Kyrgyz Red Crescent, provided essential emergency aid to affected communities. They assisted in rebuilding homes, particularly in areas like Min-Oruk, where over 600 houses were destroyed or damaged out of a population of 1,000.	49 30 854040	drkonline@drk.de			

	Yes	√	√	Blagodat	Blagodat Facebook page	NGO - Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	Kyrgyzstan	2019-2025	N/A	Active	IA	HA	IOM	4		Public Foundation Blagodat reported that the goal of the organization: Protecting the rights and promoting the interests of children and youth. The subsequent goals are promotion and protection of children's rights. The organization claimed that the main mean of influence are advocacy and awareness-raising. They claimed that they implemented project named "Community Stabilization through Reintegration of Returned Migrants in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan during and after COVID-19", 2020-2021.	03222 55657	blagodatosh@rambler.ru ; rahat67@mail.ru	Rahat Shakirova	The Public Foundation Blagodat reported that under the project "Community Stabilization through Reintegration of Returned Migrants in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan during and after COVID-19", IOM-Kyrgyzstan continued organizing activities among host communities in six pilot sites in Osh, Batken and Jalal-Abad oblasts. Activities include fairs to mark the Nooruz holiday, sports events, tree planting, and clean-up days. These activities covered 267 men and 287 women in March. In addition, IOM-Kyrgyzstan provided comprehensive reintegration support to 75 returned migrants.	The Blagodat Public Foundation reported that climate change is relevant to organization's activities, but it is not actively addressing its impacts.
	Yes	√	-	KAFLU. Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users	KAFLU Webpage KAFLU Facebook Page	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2022-2024	2010	Active	IA	ARa, E	GIZ,Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund (CEPF)	6, 5, 2		Association of Forest and Land Users of Kyrgyzstan claims that it is a voluntary non-profit organization established in 2010 on the initiative of legal entities, public associations for the implementation of common goals, objectives and interests of their activities. KAFLU reports that it aims to promote the interests of its members as well as the sustainable management of ecosystems and natural resources.	0312 551 406	kyrgyzaflu@gmail.com	Aitkul Burkhanov	not found	The Kyrgyz Association of Forest and Land Users (KAFLU) reported that it organized an ecological congress titled "A Moment for Nature" in Razzakov city as part of the project "Reduction of Anthropogenic Impact on the Territory of the State Natural Park 'Sarkent' by Creating an Additional Source of Income for the Local Population and Regulating the Management of Cattle Grazing." KAFLU stated that the event gathered 60 participants who discussed climate-related topics including environmental conditions, the role of trees and forests in mitigating climate change, pasture preservation, drip irrigation, wool processing, and ecotourism route development. In another project, "Conservation of Wild Apricots and Almonds in the Isfayram-Shakhimardan Region of Kyrgyzstan," KAFLU reported conducting field research from August 9 to 22, 2022, n Kadamjay, Batken. The study involved inventorying plant sites, soil surveys, and collecting traditional agricultural knowledge. Data from meteorological stations in Shakhimardan, Sarykandy, and Batken was also analyzed to assess climate trends.
	Yes	√	-	Agency Initiative Development	Agency Initiative Development Webpage	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2023-2024	2011	Active	IA	ARa, E, CB	WFP, FAO, Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Kyrgyz Republic, Ministry of Labor, Social Security and Migration of the Kyrgyz Republic	5, 6,2,3		Public Foundation "Agency for Development Initiatives" (ADI) - reported that it is a non-profit, non-political organization in the Kyrgyzstan with experience in food security, nutrition, agroecology and agrobiodiversity. The ADI - reports that its mission is to contribute to the achievement of social harmony, prosperity and the creation of an economically developed society in Kyrgyzstan through the support of local development initiatives.	0772 55 80 07 0770 97 07 84	adi.bishkek@mail.ru	Kanykey Abdyganieva	not found	Agency Development Initiative reported that it has been implementing project named "Cash for Work" in Razzakov, Batken, Suluktu, Kyzyl-Kya cities of the Batken province. The organizers report that the households receive food/cash assistance for engaging in the projects designed to rehabilitate public facilities such as repairing bridges, irrigation canals, dams, reservoirs, water pipelines, water catchment area, veterinary water and wastewater treatment facility, roads that are vital routes to markets and essential facilities such as hospitals and schools. These project claims that contribute to the socio-economic development of the districts through agricultural production, community stability enhancement and economic empowerment of vulnerable groups. (Ministry of Labor and Social Development report, Kyrgyzstan)
	Yes	√	-	National Union of Water Users Associations of the Kyrgyz Republic	National Union of Water Users Associations of the Kyrgyz Republic Webpage	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2020	2006	Active	IA	ARa, E	UNDP, Russia	5		The National Union of Water Users Associations of the Kyrgyz Republic reports that it is a non-profit organization formed on the basis of voluntary participation, self-governance, legitimacy, openness, and transparency, acting in the public interest to coordinate and promote the activities and development of its members. The National Union of Water Users Associations reports that it includes farmers (as members of local WUAs) engaged in agriculture, food and nutrition-related activities, including storage, processing and marketing.	996 778214421	wua.union.kg@mail.ru ekozhoev@nuwua.kg	Erkinbek Kozhoev -Chairman of the National Union of WUAs of the Kyrgyz Republic	not found	The National Water Users Association (WUA) Union reported that it implemented the project "Strengthening Climate Resilience in Batken Province through the Introduction of Climate-Smart Irrigation and Mudflow Protection Measures." Within this framework, the organization conducted a needs assessment of local beneficiaries and developed a multi-module curriculum covering agrometeorological forecasting, climate emergencies, irrigation infrastructure protection, and climate-smart irrigation practices. 98 beneficiaries were trained, including 27 women. The Union also provided consulting services for the UNDP-supported "Research to Identify Nature-Based Solutions and Green Infrastructure Projects in Batken Province" (2020–2021). As part of this initiative, the Union assessed and mapped potential sites for drip irrigation systems in pilot districts. Additionally, in 2022–2023, the Union contributed to the "Development of a Water Conservation Program for Food Security under Drought Conditions in Batken Province." These efforts focused on enhancing local capacity to manage climate impacts on agriculture and water use, while promoting gender inclusion and environmental sustainability.
	Yes	√	√	Public Fund "League of Children's Rights Defenders"	League of Children's Rights Defenders Facebook Page	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2020-2024	2008	Active	IA	ARa, HA	UNDP, USAID	2		The Public Foundation "League of Children's Rights Defenders" reported that it was established in 2008 and conducts all its activity in all regions of Kyrgyzstan.	0772 398 474	crdl2008@gmail.com	Nazgul Turdumekova	The League of Children's Rights Defenders reported that During the Kyrgyz Tajik conflict it provided humanitarian aid and psychological support to the evacuated children of Batken region. Moreover, the foundation implemented a lot of activities aimed improving the socio-economic conditions of women and children during emergency situation in border districts.	N/A
	Yes	√	√	Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (CAIAG)	Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences Webpage	Academic Institution	Kyrgyzstan - Other regions	Since the end of 1980	2002	Active	IA	ARe	GIZ	6, 5		The Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (CAIAG) reported that its perspectiveis is scientific research with an emphasis on the applied side. CAIAG reported that its top priorities of the organization is limiting and adapting to climate change, promoting climate justice, strengthening partnerships and developing capacity for sustainable development. The organization's primary means of influencing policy change are research and policy development. The Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (CAIAG) reported that it conducts participation in trainings and seminars human rights education, research or advocacy related to conflict and environmental governance	996 556 19 67 09; +996 500 19 67 09; +996 775 19 67 09	r.usubalievi@caiag.kg	Usubaliev Ryskul Abdyzhakyporich	N/A	The Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (CAIAG) reported that inter of climate activities they work on water resources. Central-Asian Institute for Applied Geosciences (CAIAG) claimed that it directly includes measures to combat the climate consequences of conflicts.
	Yes	√	-	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC)	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) Website	NGO	Central Asia	2001-2025	2001	Active	Not found	D, E, CB	EU, World Bank, UK, Swiss Government, Central Asian states	5, 6		The Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC) reported that it is an independent, non-political, non-profit international organization with a mission to contribute to the Central Asian governments, regional and international partners in addressing environmental protection and sustainable development issues in the Central Asian region and Afghanistan. The Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia (CAREC) claimed that by promoting dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in the environmental protection process, the organization currently is a leading regional knowledge hub in the field of environment and sustainable development.	996 312 884519	kyrgyzstan@carececo.org ; info@carececo.org; tajikistan@carececo.org	Director of the office in Kyrgyzstan Kuban Matraimov	not found	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) reported that it has implemented project named "Central Asian Dialogue on stimulating intersectoral financing based on the water-energy-food nexus" (June 2020- June 2023). CARED reported the aim of the project was institutionalization of water-energy-food nexus consideration (WEF Nexus approach) in national and regional governance structures and investment decision-making process to achieve water, energy and food security in Central Asia. The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) reported that it has implemented program the CAWEP -Central Asia Water and Energy Program and it aimed at creating conditions for improving water and energy security at the regional level and in the beneficiary countries under a changing climate. The Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC) claims that the program contributes to development of regionally based data-driven approaches, analytics, institutional capacity, investment and offering a venue for high-level policy and technical dialogue on water, energy and climate cooperation in the region.
	Yes	√	√	Public Association "New Rhythm"	New Rhythm Facebook Page	NGO-Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	Kyrgyzstan	From the armed border conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in 2021		Active	IA	ARa, CB, HA, E	US Embassy	2		Raising. The organization implemented the project "Peace and Security for Women", which aimed to increase women's involvement in decision-making on conflict prevention and resolution, particularly in border areas. The project offered psychosocial support, conducted research on barriers to women's participation, and created a guide for civil society and government on involving women in peacebuilding. An online campaign highlighted women's rights during conflict, responding to the 2021 Kyrgyz-Tajik border violence. New Rhythm also engages with international mechanisms, drawing on UN Security Council Resolution 1325. It contributes to consultations and analysis on climate change–related conflicts, promotes environmental governance, and advocates for rights-based approaches to climate justice in border areas.	996555095458	newrhythm.2014@gmail.com	Inobathon Sultanova - Executive Director	at improving legal literacy, peacebuilding and human rights skills. The New Rhythm reported that in its research, it studies the impact of armed conflict and climate change on women's and youth rights, identifying systemic problems and proposing recommendations for government and community structures. As part of its advocacy work, it promotes the participation of women and youth in conflict resolution and sustainable natural resource management processes, and facilitate the development and implementation of initiatives aimed at environmental justice and the prevention of environmentally-driven conflict .	noted that the climate crisis also disproportionately affects women, who bear increased burdens in providing water, food, and care for dependents in already resource-scarce settings. Droughts, glacial melt, and shifting rainfall patterns are worsening agricultural productivity, which in turn increases women's household workload and economic vulnerability. In response, New Rhythm integrates a gender- and climate-sensitive lens into its peacebuilding programs. It focuses on sustainable natural resource management, women's rights, and promoting their meaningful involvement in local decision-making. The organization works to ensure women's needs are reflected in climate adaptation efforts, conducts research, trains border communities in water governance, and strengthens women's leadership in both sustainability and peace processes across conflict-prone regions.
	Yes	√	-	ADRA Kyrgyzstan	ADRA Kyrgyzstan	NGO	Kyrgyzstan	2021-2022		Active	IA	CB, HA	DVVInternational, Age Net International	2, 7		ADRA Kyrgyzstan reported that people with those with hearing impairments and person with a speech impediment found themselves in a zone of armed conflict. There was shooting, destruction, running away, hiding. These people are blind and deaf. ADRA claimed that they did not understand what was happening, completely helpless. ADRA Kyrgyzstan reported that Leilek and Batken groups of the deaf and blind received hygiene kits and money.	996 (312) 38-02-60 996 (312) 38-02-70	info@adra.kg	Igor Litvinov	not found	not found
	Yes	√	√	Public Foundation "Our Voice"	Our Voice Facebook Page	NGO-Local NGO (Non-Governmental Organization)	Kyrgyzstan	Public Foundation "Our Voice" has been engaged in conflict prevention and resolution on the border of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan since 2012. Since then, it has been implementing initiatives aimed at building trust between communities, developing dialog and cooperation, and involving local leaders, women and youth in peacebuilding processes.	N/A	Active	IA	ARa, PP, CB		6, 2		Public Foundation "Our Voice" envisions a just, sustainable society where youth, women, and girls are actively engaged and empowered. The organization focuses on promoting human rights, peacebuilding, violence prevention, and environmental sustainability, while fostering community participation at all governance levels. Its main methods include research, policy development, bottom-up initiatives, and sustained dialogue between communities and authorities. The foundation has implemented multiple projects to prevent and resolve conflicts, especially in Kyrgyzstan–Tajikistan border areas. Key initiatives include youth empowerment through six youth centers (2015-2016), peace camps promoting intercultural understanding (2016-2019), economic empowerment programs like BOOTCAMP-2021 for border youth, and large-scale youth-government dialogues such as Non-Conference PROKyimyl (2022). They also developed a Model Charter for local communities and supported inclusive legislative processes on local governance. Current projects focus on civil society dialogue and strengthening local government accountability with donor support from UNICEF, UK Peacebuilding Fund, UNDP, Tearfund, and others.	0779 545 753 996 779 545 753	ourvoice011021@gmail.com	Ainura Osmonova	The "Our Voice" reported that it has implemented a number of projects dedicated to the rights of children and vulnerable groups in the context of the border conflict between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The project "Youth - the basis for a stable and prosperous society" (2015-2016, UNICEF and the UK Peacebuilding Fund) - was aimed at involving at-risk adolescents and youth in peacebuilding processes through the creation and support of youth centers, including in border areas. International Peacebuilding Camp (2016-2019, crowdfunding) - brought together youth from the border regions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan to build intercultural understanding, trust and conflict prevention. BOOTCAMP-2021 (Tearfund UK) - provided economic opportunities for youth in Leilek district, helping to reduce social tensions. Additionally, during the armed clashes, the "Our Voice's" has reported that its team was involved in coordinating and monitoring humanitarian aid, and the director of the fund was part of the Batkenge Jardam headquarters.	Our Voice's reported that in its experience, climate change exacerbates competition for scarce resources - water, pasture, land - which increases tensions between the border communities of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The organization claims that this has required it to integrate environmental and climate aspects into peacebuilding initiatives, and to work more closely with local authorities on sustainable resource management. The "Our Voice" reported that it explicitly includes interventions to address the climate impacts of conflict.

	Yes	√	-	Yntymak Week	Yntymak Week Website	Group	Kyrgyzstan	2022-2024	2022	Active	IA	ARa, PP	Acted, International Alert, PeaceNexus, Saferworld, Search for Common Ground, the UN Resident Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan and UN Women came together to do the unofficial community network named Peacebuilding Hub. The Hub functions as an informal platform for country's leading peacebuilding, development, insights, advanced and promising practices and lessons learned; share common ground; coordinate actions; develop a vibrant and expanding peacebuilding network in the state.	1,2,3,6		Yntymak Week reported that Kyrgyzstan is home to a lively assemblage of organizations heading peacebuilding endeavors in Central Asia and ACTED, International Alert, PeaceNexus, Saferworld, Search for Common Ground, the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator in Kyrgyzstan and UN Women came together to do the unofficial community network named Peacebuilding Hub. The Hub functions as an informal platform for country's leading peacebuilding, development, insights, advanced and promising practices and lessons learned; share common ground; coordinate actions; develop a vibrant and expanding peacebuilding network in the state.	996 312 913045 103	yntymakweek@yntymakweek.org yntymakweek@gmail.com spapieva@sfcg.org.	Samara Papieva Kyrgyzstan- SFCG Country Director	Yntymak Week reported that it collected together different groups of enterprising people who are involved in peacebuilding in different spheres in different formats and youth are among them. Yntymak Week reported that they have special sessions with youth on topics such as: youth as peacebuilders vs youth as a target group of peacebuilding, youth: nothing about us without us and community building efforts: youth experiences in neighborhood level educational initiatives. During the event young people shared successes and lessons learned from peacebuilding initiatives and the importance of youth participation in peacebuilding processes in their communities.	Yntymak Week reported that they had special sessions on natural resources management, climate change, effective natural resources MNG and climate change adaptation in Osh and Bishkek. (Yntymak Week Calendar)
	Yes	√	-	UNICEF	UNICEF in Kyrgyzstan Webpage	IO	Kyrgyzstan	1994-2025	1946	Active	AI	CB, HA, PP	RCS, USAID, the Kyrgyz Internet Society	7, 5, 2,4,		On March 15, 2023 UNICEF Kyrgyzstan reported that UNICEF was assisting the Government of Kyrgyzstan to develop a long-term plan to rebuild the lives of the affected population in the border areas of Batken region. UNICEF Kyrgyzstan reported that as part of the emergency response in Kyrgyzstan, UNICEF provided the National Red Crescent Society with 1,000 household hygiene kits to meet the needs of 5,000 people in Batken oblast, including 2,000 children.	0312 611 224	bishkek@unicef.org mzhaparova@unicef.org	Mavliuda Djaparova Communication Officer	UNICEF Kyrgyzstan reported that together with its partner the Kyrgyz Internet Society provided internet connection to children of this village because Zardaly is the most isolated village in Batken region that has cut connection with other part of the world due to being located in high mountains with complicated access. UNICEF Kyrgyzstan claims that this initiative gives children access to information, choice and opportunity. UNICEF Kyrgyzstan reported that together Foundation International Tolerance it had implemented initiative called "Child and Youth-Friendly Kyrgyzstan". It claimed that the endeavor to develop a legal, social and educational area providing convenient living and all-round development of young people, with children and youth engaged in the development of programs and decision-making processes affecting on them.	UNICEF Kyrgyzstan reported that southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan are vulnerable to climate change and it causes to water right disputes in the bordering regions and conflict bet between Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan displaced 50000 people in 2021. Natural disaster by environmental degradation is common in the country and the factors effects on children's health, nourishment, opportunities, schooling and protection. (UNICEF Report on the Situation of Children in Kyrgyzstan, 2021)
	Yes	√	√	Public Foundation Smile	Public Foundation Smile Facebook Page	Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	Kyrgyzstan - Other regions	since 2014	N/A	Active	AI	CB	Soros Foundation	3, 2, 4,		The Smile Public Foundation is a sustainable, professional organization dedicated to supporting vulnerable groups including victims of human trafficking, vulnerable migrants, women, orphans, persons with disabilities, and those affected by emergencies. Its mission focuses on reintegration, rehabilitation, and providing social and legal assistance. The foundation prioritizes the promotion and protection of economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as women's and children's rights. Its main approach to influencing policy is through grassroots initiatives. Regarding conflict prevention, especially in the Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan border area, "Smile" implements monitoring activities such as focus groups and research commissioned by partners, conducts trainings, seminars, round tables, and organizes humanitarian assistance including food, seasonal clothing, and support for small businesses affected by border conflicts in Batken. However, the organization does not provide training on conflict or environmental management directly.	996773010015	ulybkakg@gmail.com	Elmira Umarova, Chairperson of the Foundation	N/A	The Smile Public Foundation claims that people have difficulty changing habits that are not only environmentally unjustifiable, but also not economically beneficial. The Smile Public Foundation reported that climate change is relevant to the Smile Public Foundation's activities, but it is not actively addressing its impacts
	Yes	√	√	Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan	Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan Website	Local NGO (non-governmental organization)	Kyrgyzstan - Batken oblast, Kyrgyzstan - Other regions	Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan has strengthened its work on human rights issues in the border conflict since 2021, especially after the escalation of the situation in Batken province. The organization is engaged in monitoring human rights violations, supporting affected local communities, human rights advocacy, and promoting peacebuilding initiatives at the civil society level. Thus, Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan is actively involved in the process of documenting the consequences of the conflict, supporting victims and promoting a human rights-based approach to conflict resolution in southern Kyrgyzstan.		Active		CB, Ara		2,1,3, 4,7,6,5		Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan aims to build a just, democratic, and inclusive society by protecting human rights, upholding the rule of law, and promoting citizen participation in decision-making. The organization envisions a Kyrgyzstan where individual rights and freedoms are fully respected, and civil society actively supports peace, justice, and sustainable development. Its main focus areas include promoting civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, advancing women's and children's rights, addressing climate change and climate justice, and strengthening partnerships for sustainable development while respecting International Humanitarian Law. Since 2021, Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan has been actively involved in monitoring human rights violations in the Batken border area following the escalation of conflict with Tajikistan. It has cooperated with international organizations to call for conflict de-escalation, civilian protection, and humanitarian assistance. The organization also advocates for dialogue platforms that include local communities in peaceful conflict resolution. Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan engages with UN, OSCE, and EU human rights mechanisms to address the risks of climate-related conflicts and stresses the importance of including vulnerable local populations in climate adaptation and decision-making processes. It regularly appeals to international bodies regarding environmental and conflict crises and reports related incidents to OSCE. Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan and partners have appealed to the international community – the UN, OSCE, and EU, Sep 2022. Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan at the UN Global Forum, March 2023 Bir Duino at OSCE, April 2025	996 (312) 66 57 21	m.karypov@gmail.com	Murat Karypov, Executive Director	Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan reported that there was no project, but Bir Duino assisted local communities in border areas.	Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan recognizes that climate change significantly influences conflict dynamics, particularly in the border regions between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Natural disasters such as droughts and floods, along with altered access to water resources, increase tensions in rural, agriculture-dependent communities. The scarcity of essential resources like water and pasture, worsened by climate change, intensifies competition and conflict among local populations, making peaceful negotiations and sustainable cooperation more challenging. As a result, Bir Duino has incorporated environmental factors into its peacebuilding and advocacy efforts, especially in human rights education and community engagement projects. The organization works to raise awareness of climate resilience, human rights, and conflict resolution through training workshops and community outreach. While Bir Duino has not implemented specific climate-focused projects, it provides direct support to local border communities, assisting them in managing climate-related challenges. It also advocates for systemic policy reforms to address the environmental drivers of conflict and promotes sustainable resource management. By integrating climate considerations into its human rights work, Bir Duino Kyrgyzstan aims to strengthen community resilience and contribute to long-term peace and stability in vulnerable border areas. Bir Duino, National Report 2019
	Yes	√	-	Bellingcat	Bellingcat Website	Media	KT	2021-2022		Active	C, AI	JI	NED, EU, Investigative Journalism for Europe, Global Witness	5,2,1,		Bellingcat reported that their international group published a map of the consequences of the clashes on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border last September of 2022. They relied on satellite images and videos from social networks. Bellingcat reported that they found that 400 houses were damaged on the satellite images.	N/A	contact@bellingcat.com	Aigamysh Aidarbekova - Bellingcat researcher from Kyrgyzstan	not found	Bellingcat argues that a deeper inspection of the satellite photographs indicates one more possible reason for the worsening conditions in the area - climate change, one that has drastically escalated the cost of water and fertile soil. According to data analyzed by Bellingcat, in the years leading up to the clashes, precipitation has decreased, soil temperature has dropped, and the health of the plants has deteriorated. At the same time, Bellingcat argues that there is no direct link between the agriculture and crisis took place in the bordering region but this correlation demands detailed investigation and research.
	Yes	√	-	OSCE Academy	OSCE Academy Website	Academic Institution	KT	2002-2025	2002	Active	AI	CB, ARe	CRISP, The Institute for Peace and Development, the OSCE, EU	1,2,4,3		The OSCE Academy reported that it had conducted Certificate Training: Peace and Conflict in partnership with CRISP and the Institute for Peace Development from 2021-2024; participants came from all five Central Asian countries, Mongolia and Afghanistan. The OSCE Academy reported that trainers of the training offered participants a comprehensive introduction to concepts, tools and methods in the field of conflict transformation and focused on building competencies for working in the field of conflict transformation or in conflict-sensitive environments. Annual report 2021	996 (312) 54-32-00	info@osce-academy.net	Dr. Dunay, Pal-Director	The OSCE Academy reported that, with the assistance of the Global Campus for Human Rights in Venice and Right Livelihood, it conducted a summer school on the Issyk- Kul lake on "The Rights of Women, Girls and Children in Central Asia". The summer school touched upon the UN treaty-based system, gender rights and migration, and the rights of women and children in region. The OSCE Academy reported that it had organized a book launch in 2023, with the participation of scholars, students, fellows and reporters. In March, Cholpon Orozobekova, a previous OSCE Academy academic, had organized the launch of her book entitled: "Foreign Fighters and International Peace: Joining the Global Jihad and Coming Home." The academy claims that the Author's publication is devoted to the real-life stories and challenges of the lives of individuals, in particular woman and children. Annual report 2023 The OSCE Academy reported that it had published AGRUMIG Policy Brief Series No. 8 "Mainstreaming the needs of migrant children and sending communities into the rural schools development agenda in Kyrgyzstan" where they investigated education challenges of the migrants' children in the communities. The OSCE Academy reported that it had published Special Collection #1: "Migration in Kyrgyzstan." The Special Collection claims that in the first paper, Elnura Kazakbayeva discusses the absence of healthcare insurance and its repercussions for children who come to Russia with migrant parents.	The OSCE Academy reported that it held alumni Training: OSCE-DCAF Summer School: Human Security and Climate Change in 2024. Academy graduates from Central Asia, Mongolia and Afghanistan have been taught about the fundamentals of good security management, including a particular attention to the security impacts related to climate changing in the region as a driver of regional instability. (OSCE Annual Report, 2024) The OSCE Academy reported that on 11 April 2023, the OSCE Academy in Bishkek had hosted a roundtable on "Climate Policy in Central Asia and Research Potential". The participants in the event included representatives of the government, non-profit NGOs, international organizations, and universities. The round table focused on the review of current initiatives, challenges faced and the areas that needed continued focus or improvement. In additional, the meeting focused on promoting the collaboration and exchange of experience between participants, based on the experiences from EU. (OSCE Annual Report, 2023) The OSCE Academy reported that it held a training on climate change and conflict in Central Asia 2021-2022. Young people from all Central Asian countries and Afghanistan participated in the training. The trainers from the OSCE Academy familiarized the attendees with the implications of climate change on the CA region by analyzing the climate politics of the region's governments and state-of-the-art studies. (OSCE Annual Report, 2021)
	Yes	√	-	ACTED	ACTED Kyrgyzstan Webpage	NGO	KT	1999-2025	1993	Active	AI	CB, PP, HA	EU, PATRIP, USAID, International Alert	6,5		ACTED reported that the rapid response has provided target-oriented assistance in Batken province after the Kyrgyz-Tajik border conflict of 2022 and 531 heavily affected households received unconditional multi-purpose cash assistance, which helped a total of 2,546 people. ACTED Factsheet, 2023 ACTED reported that it has been implementing project "Enhancing Disaster Preparedness in disaster affected areas in Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan" (April 2024-November 2025). The organization claims that the project addresses disaster preparedness in these two countries by addressing systemic issues at local, national and regional levels through the introduction of risk assessments, better data management and improved emergency response capacity. The beneficiaries of the project are the communities impacted by the border conflict of 2022.	(+996) 770 70 10 20	darragh.fingleton@acted.org	Darragh Fingleton, Country Director Acted Kyrgyzstan	not found	ACTED reported that it has been implementing project "STREAM" (August 2022-May2026). STREAM is committed to contributing to science-based and effective natural resource management (NRM) in the Ferghana Valley. The STREAM initiative enhances the capabilities of both national and local actors and facilitates dialogues to advance sustainability in the process of climate change.
	Yes	√	-	IOM	IOM Kyrgyzstan Webpage	IO	KT	1993-2025	1951	Active	AI	HA, CB, ARe, E	Blagodat, Smile.kg, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration	2, 5		IOM Kyrgyzstan reported On January 18, the International Organization for Migration within the UN Emergency Response Coordination Group, jointly with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and NGOs "Smile" and "Blagodat" provided humanitarian assistance to 24 affected households from Batken temporarily residing in Bishkek.	+996 312 988011/12/13	iomkyrgyzstan@iom.int	Bermet Moldobaeva, Head of IOM Office	not found	IOM Kyrgyzstan reported that it has been implementing project in partnership with Unison Group "Facilitating the Involvement of Internal Migrants in the Green Renovation Process in Kyrgyzstan" and the first training took place in Batken. The main topics of the training were: Energy efficiency and climate change, Modern approaches to building renovation, Alternative energy sources and Energy efficient homes and equipment. IOM Kyrgyzstan reported that it conducted research named "Human Mobility in Mountain Areas in a Changing Climate." IOM claimed that 1.991 households were interviewed in the first wave of the survey in Kyrgyzstan and these households have been surveyed in the regions - Jalal-Abad, Osh and Batken provinces. The research recommended that there should be ambitious program to addressing the effects of both climate change and the environment on the movement of people should be implemented in mountain communities.

	Yes	√	-	Search for Common Ground in Kyrgyzstan	Search for Common Ground in Kyrgyzstan Website	NGO	KT	2011-2025	1982	Active	AI	CB, PP, ARe	USIP	2,6		Search for Common Ground reported on the realization of the project "Dialogues between Government and Community Leaders to Reduce Tensions in Central Asia: Phase III", conducted during the period from May 2022 to June 2024. The goal of the project was to enhance collaboration at inter- and intra-state levels to achieve impactful and innovative solutions to security challenges in Central Asia.	996 312 62 27 77	info@sfcg.kg	Samara Papieva Kyrgyzstan Country Director	Search for Common Ground in Kyrgyzstan reported that it realized the project "Youth-led Civic Campaign for Cohesive Communities in Kyrgyzstan" from April 2021 to December 2021. The project aimed to establish a foundation for improving youth involvement by advancing a new supporting identity for youth in the country. The projects reached 126 young women and men peace-builders between 16 and 28. The project empowered youth to facilitate constructive dialogue and input into political debates at the national level and increased capacity in community outreach and local media campaigns.	not found
	Yes	√	-	Peace Nexus Foundation	Peace Nexus Foundation	NGO	KT	2013-2025	2009	Active	AI	PP, CB	The Academy of State Management under the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, FTI, Institute of Youth Development, Office of the President of Kyrgyz Republic, Department for Monitoring Humanitarian Development and Civil Society Institutions	2, 5,6,		The Peace Nexus Foundation reported that since 2018 it has been collaborating with the Office of the President of the Kyrgyzstan to promote the inclusive development of the Kyrgyz Zharany Civic Identity Concept. This concept establishes the strategic vision for 2021-2026 and focuses on enhancing the cohesion and diversity of the people of Kyrgyzstan through a common and an inclusive civic identity. (Annual Report, 2020)	996 556 290372 996 312 586899	ca_office@peacenexus.org	Chinara Esengul- Central Asia Programme Manager	not found	PeaceNexus reported that since 2021 it has been collaborating with the International Business Council (IBC) to operationalize public policy measures in the field of environmental protection. Ecological challenges are becoming a growing cause of concerns both nationally and regionally. PeaceNexus reported that IBC analysis has identified environmental disputes between enterprises and locals in the mining, tourism and livestock sectors, examined current law enforcement and collected success stories. Annual Report, 2022
	Yes	√	√	Civic Platform	Civic Platform Website	NGO	KT	2023	N/A	Active	AI	CB, ARa	UN Women	1, 2		Public Foundation "Civic Platform" is a non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to strengthening civil society in Kyrgyzstan. Its mission focuses on developing the potential of civil society institutions to achieve political, economic, and social well-being for citizens. The organization aims to foster civic initiatives, promote democratic principles, and enhance the legal culture among the population. Civic Platform works to improve public participation in legislative processes, advocating for citizen rights and interests. It also promotes the development of parliamentarism at both national and local levels. The organization engages in reforms designed to improve the efficiency and transparency of state institutions, including the electoral and judicial systems and public service delivery. In addition, it supports civil society organizations in building constructive interactions with the state, reinforcing their role in democratic governance. Civic Platform positions itself as a key actor in advancing democratic reforms and strengthening the rule of law in Kyrgyzstan through active civic engagement, institutional development, and advocacy work.	996 (312) 91-10-10 996 777 91 10 16	civic@plaforma.kg	Ainura Usupbekova -Director	"Civic Platform" reported On November 28-29 with the support of UN Women held a workshop for members of the Interagency Group for the development of the Plan for UNSCR 1325 for 2025-2027.	The Foundation reported it have been able to elevate discussions on improving practices between government agencies and representatives of different women's groups. The Foundation reported that it explicitly include activities to address the climate impacts of conflict. The Foundation reported that women in migration who face particular challenges and problems related to displacement. The Foundation claimed that women from border regions, whose lives and well-being depend on the specificities of their geographical location - all these issues have been addressed in its project.

Climate, Conflict and Civil Society:
Mapping Actors in Prevention and Redress of the Nagorno Karabakh

Nagorno Karabakh Conflict

Authors: Almaz Duishobaev, Gayane Hovakimyan, Kai Wangle, Mariam Muradyan and Medi Edison (pseudonym)

Data collection concluded in **June 2025**, subsequent developments are not inlcuded.

	Actor Name (English)	Website	Type of the organisation	Geography	Year of formation	Activity Status	Type of funding	Types of activities	Partners	Classification based on treaties, SDGs	Climate Integration Continuum	Description	Phone number	Email	Contact person	Child rights and youth rights related activities	Climate related activities
Coding	Only english if applicable	Website url with no additional text and spacing	IO, NGO, GOV, Group, Media, initiative/expert group, expert	NK (Nagorno-Karabakh), KT (Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), RA (Republic of Armenia)		Active, Passive,	International Aid - Ai; Crowdsourcing - C; Governmental - G;	Capacity building - CB, Awareness Raising - AwR, Journalist Investigation - JI, Academic Research - AcR; Ecology - E, Humanitairan Aid - H, Diplomatic or Mediation - D, Environment/ Ecology - E.	Include as many partners as possible with similar formatting, I.e. same org should be written similarly across the dataset	1 - civil and political rights, 2 - economic, social and culturial rights, 3 - women's rights, 4 - children's rights, 5 - climate action, 6 - partnerships and capacity building for sustainable development, 7 - international humanitarian law	Climate Crisis Blind: Actors who operate as though climate change is not a factor. Climate Crisis Aware: Actors who acknowledge climate change but do not actively address its impact. Climate Crisis Responsive: Actors who explicitly incorporate activities and theories of change to combat climate-related conflict impacts. Climate Crisis Transformative: Actors who aim to fundamentally change the underlying environmental and natural resource factors to mitigate climate-induced violence.	Provide description of what exactly, when and how the actor worked for the NK or KTBC specifically. We're not interested in the general activities.	Phone number with an international code with no other letters or signs	Email without anything else	Name, surname, title, position	Write down specific activities the actor did on child rights or youth	Write down specific activities the actor did on climate with dates specifically on KTBC or NK
	Fund for Armenian Relief	Fund for Armenian Relief Website	NGO	NK	1988	Active	IA	CB, AR	UNHCR, UNICEF, PIN and 110+ partners	2,4		Humanitarian aid economic and social assitance, education and trauma support, collaborative efforts and government coordination for diplsaced persons.	+374 60 52-66-60	far@farusa.org, info@far.am	Margarit Piliposyan, Executive Director, Operations, Armenia Office		
	Mission Armenia	Mission Armenia Website	NGO	RA	1988	Active	IA	CB, AwR	UNHCR, ECHO, UMCOR Armenia, Save the Children International	4		Realizing Basic Rights of Refugees and Asylum-seekers in Safe and Favorable Protection Environments.	+374 10 444-792	lilit.harutyunyan@ngo.mission.am	Lilit Harutyunyan- External Relations Specialist, Margarit Hovhannisyan-Cooedinator of Social-healthcare services for refugees	Ensuring access to basic services for the protection of displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh in the Republic of Armenia	
	Action Against Hunger	Action Against Hunger Website	NGO			Active	IA, G	CB		1,2,6		Providing essential services, cash assistance and psychosocial support to people displaced from NK.		aahsouthcaucasus@gmail.com			

	Echo	European External Action Website ECHO Factsheet	IGO		2018	Active	G, C	E	UNDP, UNICEF, Save the Children, Danish Red Cross (implemented through Armenian and Georgian Red Cross societies), Oxfam and Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund (ASB)						n/a		
	GIZ	GIZ Website	IO, Regranter		1990	Active	G, C	CB, E		3,5,6	Aware	National intergration stategy for Armenia - does not explicitly mention NK, but the goal is social participation of vulnerable displaced persons.	+995 32 2201809	giz-armenia@giz.de	Ms. Friederike Rochowanski, Programme Director of Economic and social participation of vulnerable displaced and local population in the South Caucasus (EPIC)		Sustainable energy for Climate Resilient Municipal Development in Armenia
	Berd Women's Resource Center Foundation (BWRCF)	Berd Women's Resource Center Foundation (BWRCF) Facebook page	NGO	RA	2011	Active	C	CB	UNHCR, Women's Fund Armenia	1,2,3		Artsakh Handmade Project, showcasing and selling traditional handicrafts to support displaced women from Nagorno Karabakh.		bwrcfound@gmail.com	Anahit Badalyan		
	Women's Fund Armenia	https://womenfundarmenia.org/	NGO, Regranter	RA	2018	Active	IA	CB, AcR	The Equality Fund, filia die frauenstiftung, Madre, Kvinna till Kvinna Foundation, Global Fund for Community Foundations, Solidarity Fund/ MamaCash, Women Win	2,3,5,6	Responsive	Humanitarian Support for Displaced Women and Their Families from Artsakh/Nagorno-Karabakh (October 2023 to May 2024): reporting on humanitarian developments including the Cost of War report; Call to Action following displacement from Nagorno Karabakh, assessing needs and coordinating support.	+374 98 244933	info@womenfundarmenia.org Contact@womenfundarmenia.org	Dr. Gohar Shahnazaryan		Strengthening Climate and Gender Justice Movements in Armenia - providing grants for research and projects on climate justice.
	Armenian Climate Justice Initiative	Armenian Climate Justice Initiative Facebook page	Environmental Conservation Organization	RA, NK			IA	AwR, CB, E		5,7	Transformative	Fight against the environmental and human rights violations caused by Azerbaijan's war in Artsakh and Armenia.	+374 93 804139		Shushanik Harutyunyan		Side Event of Cop 29: Impact of Azerbaijan's Aggression on Human Rights and Environmental Protection
	Mental Health Awareness Initiative	Mental Health Awareness Initiative Website	inititiative/expert group	RA, NK	2021			AwR	Center for the Living Arts, Yellow Tulip Project	3,4		Psychological support for forcibly displaced persons	+374 77 515 775	initiative@mha.am	Artak Begoyan - co-founder and project lead		
	Centre for Community Mobilization and Support (CCMS)	Centre for Community Mobilization and Support (CCMS) Facebook Page, European Youth Portal, Accredited organizations, CCMS	NGO	RA, NK	2009	Active	IA	AwR, CB	NESEHNUTI, Civil Youth Center NGO	2,5,6	Responsive		+374 94 935053	ccms.ngo@gmail.com	N/A		The organization has successfully halted harmful mining projects and led major environmental campaigns, such as stopping a tailing dam in Metz Ayrum. CCMS also conducts research on toxic pollution in mining regions to support informed advocacy. Despite facing legal and media attacks from mining interests, CCMS continues to empower communities and plans to launch a school of activism to strengthen local leadership and civic resilience.
	Civil Youth Center (CYC)	Civil Youth Center (CYC) Website	NGO	RA	2018	Active	IA	AwR, CB, AcR	CCMS NGO, USAID, Norwegian Ministry of Foreigh Affairs, UNDP	1,2,4		Empowering Local Democracy: The project aims to enhance the civic engagement of 1,200 forcibly displaced Armenians from Nagorno-Karabakh by increasing their understanding of civil participation mechanisms in local self-governance. Through targeted education and outreach, the initiative seeks to empower these individuals with the knowledge and tools necessary to actively engage in local decision-making processes within their new communities.	+374 43943902	ijevancenter@gmail.com	N/A		N/A
	Urban Imagination	Urban Imagination Facebook Page	Sociological Research Laboratory / Educational Research Center	RA		Active	IA	CB, AcR, E	European Endowment for Democracy (EED)	2,6	Aware	The "Small Regional Cities in Times of Crisis" project brings together researchers focused on strengthening crisis response capacities in Armenian urban environments. The project addresses intersecting challenges, including socioeconomic hardship, post-conflict recovery, displacement, and the impacts of climate change.	+ 374 93 804139	urban.imagination.yerevan@gmail.com	N/A		The "Small Regional Cities in Times of Crisis" project brings together researchers focused on strengthening crisis response capacities in Armenian urban environments. The project addresses intersecting challenges, including socioeconomic hardship, post-conflict recovery, displacement, and the impacts of climate change.

	Restart Gavar Youth	Restart Gavar Youth Facebook Page	NGO	RA		Active	IA, Gov	CB, AwR, AcR,	Local Government, CCMS					restartgavar@gmail.com	Narek Arevshatyan		
	Citizen's Voice	Citizen's Voice Website, Facebook Page	Media Platform	RA, NK		Active	IA	CB, AwR, II		1,2,3,4			+374 494935053	cvmedia.am@gmail.com	Oleg Dulgaryan		Reporting on climate and environmental developments in Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh.
	OxYgen Foundation	OxYgen Foundation Website	NGO	RA	1994	Active: 2015-present	IA	CB, AwR, AcR, H	UKAid, EU for Armenia, USAID, Austrian Development Agency (ADA), UNDF, UNFPA, National Democratic Institute (NDI), Government of Sweden, Institute for War&Reporting	1,2,3,4		Emergency humanitarian assistance to forcibly displaced persons from Nagorno-Karabakh in Tavush, Armavir and Aragatsotn regions of Armenia	+374 11 308808	info@oxygenfund.am	Margarita Hakobyan	Creating Women and Girls Safe Spaces for Forcibly Displaced Women in Armenia	
	Green Armenia	Green Armenia Website	Environmental Educational NGO	RA	2019	Active	IA	CB, AwR, E	Global Greengrants Fund, Urgent Action Fund, Czech organization Nesehnuti, Coalition for Human Rights in Development				+374 99 858-981	info@green-armenia.org	Tehmine Yenoqyan		The project operates in the communities of Kapan and Meghri in Syunik Province, Alaverdi and Shnogh in Lori Province, and Jermuk in Vayots Dzor Province, addressing climate and environmental challenges. It also includes a study on water availability, focusing on issues related to drinking and irrigation water in border communities of the Syunik and Gegharkunik regions.
	Environment and Health (ENV&Health)	Environment and Health Website, Facebook Page	NGO	RA	2011	Active	IA, G	CB, AwR, E	Gov., CoE, EU Environment, ImpactHUB, YSU, CzechAID, KASA	2,5,6	Transformative	Green Bridges of Unity: Integration of Artsakh Youth in a Local Community life .The objective of the program is to address the social isolation of vulnerable youth forcibly displaced from Artsakh and resettled in different communities in Armenia by promoting their employment and civic participation in the environmental sector. The project targets young people aged 16–35 who have been displaced from Artsakh to various regions of Armenia. It aims to support their integration into new communities and foster meaningful interaction with local youth.		contact@envhealth.am	Liana Margaryan	Green Bridges of Unity: Integration of Artsakh Youth in a Local Community life.The objective of the program is to address the social isolation of vulnerable youth forcibly displaced from Artsakh and resettled in different communities in Armenia by promoting their employment and civic participation in the environmental sector. The project targets young people aged 16–35 who have been displaced from Artsakh to various regions of Armenia. It aims to support their integration into new communities and foster meaningful interaction with local youth.	Green Bridges of Unity: Integration of Artsakh Youth in a Local Community life .The objective of the program is to address the social isolation of vulnerable youth forcibly displaced from Artsakh and resettled in different communities in Armenia by promoting their employment and civic participation in the environmental sector. The project targets young people aged 16–35 who have been displaced from Artsakh to various regions of Armenia. It aims to support their integration into new communities and foster meaningful interaction with local youth.
	Martuni Women's Community Council	Martuni Women's Community Council Website	NGO	RA	2000	Active	IA, G			1,2,3				kananc7@gmail.com	Anahit Gevorgyan		
	Armenian Ecological Front	Armenian Ecological Front Website	NGO	RA, NK	2013	Active	IA	AwR		1,2,5	Transformative	Issued Ecocide Alert in Nagorno–Kharabakh region amidst war between Armenia & Azerbaijan.	+374 99 530 588, +374 93 816714	armecofront@gmail.com	Levon Galstyan		The Armenian Environmental Front (AEF) aims to protect Armenia's environment and promote social justice through sustainable development. It was formed in response to environmental degradation caused by foreign exploitation and local oligarchs. AEF monitors government and economic activities affecting nature, advocates for responsible resource use, and seeks fair distribution of environmental benefits. It also works to build a network for coordinated, transparent, and lawful environmental action.
	Environmental Law Resource Centre YSU	Environmental Law Resource Centre YSU Website	Gov	RA	2008	Active	G	AcR		1,2,5		Assessment of the environmental legislation of Armenia, identifying gaps and shortcomings, and communicating these to the competent authorities.	+374 60 710237	elrc@ysu.am	Mariam Sukhudyan		
	Platform for Sustaniable Mangement of Pastures and Grasslands	Platform for Sustaniable Mangement of Pastures and Grasslands Website	NGO	RA	2018	Active	IA, G	E	GIZ, Armenian Minstry of Economy	5,6	Responsive		+374 10 51-75-28	info@arot.am	Mkrtich Ayvazyan		Livestock Development in Armenia: North-South 2 Project - implementing inclusive market systems development principles to promote sustainable development of the livestock sector in Syunik, Shirak and Gegharkunik, including a focus on integrating displaced persons from Nagorno Karabakh into local economies.

	UMCOR Armenia	UMCOR Armenia Website	NGO	RA	1994	Active	IA, G	CB				Provision of social support to vulnerable persons displaced from Nagorno Karabakh.		umcor@umcor.am	Gohar Grigoryan		
	Save The Children Internationa	Save The Children International Website	INGO	Global			IA, C		Mission Armenia	4,7		Humanitarian response to the urgent needs of vulnerable children displaced from Nagorno Karabakh and their families.	+374 10 201014	Randa.Ghazy@savethechildren.org, Anna.Rauhanen@savethechildren.org	Randa Ghazy, Anna Rauhanen		
	Regional Studies Center	Regional Studies Center Website	Think tank	Caucasus	2012		IA, G	CB	German Marshall Fund's (GMF) Black Sea Trust (BST)	6,7		The RSC project "Bridging the Divide: Armenia-Azerbaijan Engagement" aims to broaden connections and promote cooperation among civil society stakeholders from both sides of the conflict.		director@regional-studies.org	Richard Giragosian, Director		
	UN Resident Coordinator Office for Azerbaijan	The UN Resident Coordinator Office, UN Azerbaijan Webpage	IGO	Azerbaijan including NK			G	CB		6		Mission to Nagrono Karabakh after expulsion of ethnic Armenians from the region. Fact finding and documentation.		vladanka.andreeva@un.org	Vladanka Andreeva, UN Resident Coordinator for Azerbaijan		
	Luiza Vardanyan	https://www.facebook.com/lose.vardanian	Expert	RA		Active	IA	AwR, CB					+374 60 533 355				
	SOS Children's Villages Armenian Charity Foundation	SOS Children's Villages Armenian Charity Foundation Website	NGO	RA	1988	Active	IA, G	AwR, CB		2,4,6	Aware	Crisis Response to Armenia (01.12.2020 – 15.12.2021): Provided targeted assistance to 4,267 individuals, including 2,220 children and 2,047 adults displaced by the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. Support to Vulnerable Displaced Families (01.04.2021 – 30.11.2021): Assisted 1,445 people—690 children and 755 adults—in Yerevan, Kotayk, and Lori regions through essential support services. Economic Empowerment of Youth Affected by the Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict (01.05.2021 – 30.06.2022): Enhanced economic opportunities for 100 conflict-affected youth through education, vocational training, and skills development. Emergency Response Project in Gegharkunik (01.11.2022 – 31.12.2022): Delivered basic needs support to 211 families and 497 children displaced from nearby border villages. Emergency Response Project in Tavush (01.11.2023 – 31.12.2023): Provided psychosocial support, clothing, and partial home furnishings to 103 families and 612 children affected by conflict-related displacement.		soscvarmenia@sos-kd.am	Spartak Sargsyan	The Foundation has implemented emergency response projects since 2020 to support families with minor children displaced from Nagorno-Karabakh across various regions of Armenia and to promote economic empowerment among displaced youth.	
	Child Development Foundation	Child Development Foundation Website	NGO	RA	2002	Active	IA, G	CB, AwR					+374 95 004186	info@cdf.am	Lusine Simonyan, Director	Provision of comprehensive psychological services, special needs education, speech and occupational therapies, and social work.	
	Artsakh Culture Center Charitable Organization	Artsakh Culture Center Charitable Organization Facebook Page	Charitable NGO	NK, RA		Active	IA, G	CB, AwR		2	Blind	Since the forced displacement of 2023, the Artsakh Cultural Center has been focused on preserving the clutural heritage of Nagorno Karabakh.	+374 98 819290	artsakh-culturalcentre@mail.ru	Apres Margaryan, Director		
	"Haverzh" Social-Charitable NGO	"Haverzh" Social-Charitable NGO Facebook Page	NGO	RA, NK	2021	Dormant since 2023	IA	CB, AwR				Providing psychosocial support to families affected by the 44-day war, offering guidance on the ethical coverage of conflict, and delivering psychological training to media representatives on best practices for engaging with trauma victims.	+374 96 156956	n/a	Karine Muradyan, Director		

	Eurasia Partnership Foundation-Armenia	Eurasia Partnership Foundation-Armenia Website	NGO	RA		Active	IA, G	CB, AwR		2,6,7		Fostering bilateral relationships between Armenia and Azerbaijan and promoting unbiased media reporting on the Nagorno Karabakh conflict.	+374 10 251575	info-epf@epfound.am	Gevorg Ter-Gabrielyan		
	Armenian Association of Social Workers	Armenian Association of Social Workers Website,Facebook Page	NGO	RA	2014	Active	IA, G	AwR	People in Need Armenia, ACTED, Mission Armenia	1,2,6		Relief and Recovery for People Affected by Conflict Project - consisting of psychosocial and protection services and community activation and mobilization. Vocational training for persons displaced from Nagorno Karabakh.	+374 93 248993	info@aasw.org manane.petrosyan@aasw.org	Manane Petrosyan		
	Tun-Tegh Charitable NGO	Tun-Tegh Charitable NGO Facebook Page	NGO	NK, RA	2013	Active	IA	CB				Self-support groups and seminars, psychological first aid for displaced women and children from Arsakh, crisis intervention for adolescents from border villages, supevision and training.	+374 97 174792	tunteghngo@gmail.com	Ruzan Hovhannisyan	Psychosocial support to displaced women and children from Nagorno Karabakh.	
	VIVA. Doctors and Volunteers for Armenia	VIVA. Doctors and Volunteers for Armenia Website, Facebook Page	NGO	NK, RA	2016	Active	IA, G	CB, AR		3,4,6		Providing basic aid and equipment to health clinics dealing with influx of displaced persons from Nagorno Karabakh in the aftermath of the 2023 expulsion, mobile ambulance services.	+374 95 615565	info@viva.foundation, viva_ charity@mail.ru	Tatiana Hovhannisyan		
	Teach for Armenia	Teach for Armenia Website	NGO	RA, NK		Active	IA, G	CB, AwR					+374 60 505515	info@teachforarmenia.org	Larisa Hovhannisyan		
	"TEGH" Foundation for psychological and cultural connection	"TEGH" Foundation for psychological and cultural connection Facebook Page	NGO	RA		Active		H					+374 93 119375	teghconnect@gmail.com Victoria, Presedent	Nare Grigoryan		
	Psychosocial Recovery Center	Psychosocial Recovery Center Website, Facebook Page	NGO	RA		Active	IA, G	H, CB				Mental Health Days - free psychiatric and psychological counseling in Syunik and Gegharkunik	+374 99 544477	mail@cpsr.info	Tigran Hovhannisyan		
	"We are Our Mountains" Development Agency	We are Our Mountains" Development Agency Website	NGO	RA, NK		Active	IA	CB, AwR		1,2,6		Vocational training for craftsmen from Nagorno Karabakh, perserving Artsakh's cultural herriatage, educational programs for displaced youth. Before displacement vadious programs aimed at educational and economic development of Nagorno Karabakh.	+374 60 700 800, +374 12 700 800, +374 93 497 996	info@ourmountains.am	Grigori Martirosyan	Rehabilitation Program for Children and Their Parents Displaced from Nagorno Karabakh	
	Bridge of Hope	Bridge of Hope Website	NGO	RA	1996	Active	IA, R	CB, AwR		4			+374 10 560143	info@bridgeofhope.am	Susanna Tadevosyan	Promoting inclusion of children with disablities, including integration support for those displaced from Nagorno Karabakh.	

	Artak Beglaryan	LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/in/artakbeglaryan/?originalSubdomain=am	Expert	NK, RA		Active		AwR, AcR					+374 55 266663	Artakbeglaryan@gmail.com			
	Gegham Stepanyan	X: https://x.com/gegham_artsakh?lang=bn	Expert	NK, RA		Active		AwR, AcR					+374 97 266882	geghamstepanian@gmail.com			
	Center for Truth and Justice	Center for Truth and Justice Website , Facebook Page	NGO	NK, RA, USA	2020	Active	IA	AwR, AcR		1,2,7		Collecting testimonies from witnesses of political developments related to the Nagrono Karabakh conflict, namely the 44-day war, blockade and forced displacement. Documenting war crimes, destruction of cultural herritage sites in reconquered territories and cataloguing breaches of international law; advocating for Armenian POWs held by Azerbaijan.	(310) 601-3131	info@cfjustice.org	Arshak Gasparyan		
	Tatoyan Foundation: Center for Law and Justice	Tatoyan Foundation: Center for Law and Justice Website	NGO	RA		Active	IA	AcR, AwR		1,2,7		Strengthening relations between Armenians from Armenia, Nagorno Karabakh and the Diaspora. Documenting political developments of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict and monitoring incidents in the border areas. Documenting breaches of international law during the 2023 forced displacement.	+374 10 544040	info@tatoyanfoundation.org	Arman Tatoyan		
	Halidzor Community Center	Halidzor Community Center Website	NGO	RA		Active	IA	CB, AwR	We Are Our Mountains	2,3,4,6		Community Empowerment Project fostering financial independence among women displaced from Nagorno Karabakh.	060 700 800 (331)	contact.us@dcc.am	Armine Hovhannisyan	Wings Project: Psychosocial support for children affected by displacement.	
	ANAMA (Azerbaijan National Agency for Mine Action)	ANAMA Website	Gov	NK/AZ		Active	G	E		6,7		Demining Liberated Areas, Accreditation for Demining NGOs	+99412 497-38-51	novbetchi@anama.gov.az	Vugar Suleimanov		
	APOPO in Azerbaijan	APOPO in Azerbaijan Webpage	NGO	NK/AZ		Active	IA	E		6,7		Demining Liberated Areas		itamar.levy@apopo.org	Itamar Levy		
	International Crisis Group	International Crisis Group, Armenian-Azerbaijani Conflict Webpage	NGO	AM/AZ		Active	IA	AcR,JI,				Reporting on the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, Documenting Humanitarian needs resulting from the conflict.	+32 (0) 2 536 00 71, +995-591-943-640	joshua.kucera@gmail.com	Comfort Ero		
	Estonian Refugee Council Armenia	Estonian Refugee Council Armenia Facebook Page	NGO	NK, AM	Active in Armenia since 2023	Active	IA	AwR, CB, H	EU, CoE	1,2,3,4,6	Aware	ERC Armenia is addressing the challenges faced by displaced people in Armenia through various initiatives, including the creation of refugee community councils and self-help groups, promoting economic recovery through green technologies, establishing greenhouses, providing environmental education for schoolchildren, and employing refugees within its projects.	+374 94 948833	erc.am@pagulasabi.ee, mijerita.khachatryan@pagulasabi.ee, sona.nersesyan@pagulasabi.ee	Tatevik Khudinyan		

	HETQ	HETQ Website	NGO	AM, NK		Active	IA	JI, AcR		1,2,7	Responsive	Reporting on political developments related to the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, and investigating breaches of international law and the destruction of cultural heritage.	+374 10 563363	info@hetq.am	Kristina Barseghyan		Monitoring Azerbaijani activity in Nagorno Karabakh and territorial encroachments and deforestation in Syunik province.
	Caucasus Institute	Caucasus Institute Website, Facebook Page	NGO	AM, NK	2002	Active	IA	AcR, D		1,2,7		Monitoring political developments of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, providing historical analysis and policy recomendations. Resports on social developments resulting from the 2023 forced displacement.	+374 10 540631	contact@c-i.am	Aleksandr Iskandaryan		
	IOM Armenia	IOM Armenia Webpage	INGO	AM, NK		Active	IA	CB, AwR		1,2,3,4,6,7		Coordinating crisis response after the 2023 forced displacement including shelter and NFI support, health and psycho-social support, intergration support and protection of vulnerable individuals. Periodic needs assessments and updates on humanitarian situation.	374 10 585 692, 374 10 525 692	IOMArmenia@iom.int	Ilona Ter-Minasyan		
	UNFPA Armenia	UNFPA Armenia Website	INGO	AM, NK		Active	IA	CB, AwR		1,2,3,4,6,7		Monitoring humanitarian needs resulting from the Nagorno Karabakh Conflict and supporting displaced persons, with a focus on women and girls including support for pregnant women and prevention of gender-based violence.	+374 10 543417		Lusine Sargsyan		
	UNHCR Armenia	UNHCR Armenia Website	INGO	AM, NK		Active	IA	CB, AwR		1,2,3,4,6,7		Coordinating refugee response after the 44-day war and the 2023 displacement. Registration of refugees and cash assistance.	+374 10 545 936	armye@unhcr.org	Monica Sandri		
	UNICEF Armenia	UNICEF Armenia Website	INGO	AM, NK		Active	IA	CB, AwR		1,2,3,4,6,7		Support for children affected by Nagorno Karabakh conflict, including provision of cash assistance, mobile clinics, clothing vouchers, integration support and explosive ordinance awareness programs	+374 10 585 692, +374 10 525 692	zsargsyan@unicef.org	Silvia Mestroni	Support for children affected by the Nagorno Karabakh conflict, including provision of cash assistance, mobile clinics, clothing vouchers, integration support and explosive ordnance awareness programs.	
	Varuzhan Geghamyan	Website: https://podcasts.gmong.org/guest/varuzhan-geghamyan/, https://people.am/en/member/varuzhan-geghamyan, FB: https://www.facebook.com/varujanis , https://www.facebook.com/varuzhandraganyan, TG: https://t.me/varuzhandraganyan		AM, NK		Active		AcR, E										
	Children of Armenia Fund	Children of Armenia Fund Website	NGO	AM, NK	2003	Active	IA	CB, AwR	European Union for Armenia, USAID, World Bank, UNDP, UNICEF	1,2,4		Documenting protection needs arising from the Nagorno Karabakh conflict; housing support for displaced persons; economic development and provision of medical services in rural areas.	374 10 502076	coaf@coaf.org	Liana Ghaltaghchyan		
	Green Agenda for Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, Stockholm Environment Institute	Green Agenda for Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, Stockholm Environment Institute Website	NGO	AM		Active	IA, G	CB, AwR, D	Stockholm Environment Institute	2,6,7	Transformative	Analyzing the impact of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict and subsequent displacement on Armenia's Green Transition Plan.		info@green-agenda.org	Karine Taslakyan		Analyzing the impact of Nagorno Karabakh conflict and subsequent displacement on Armenia's Green Transition Plan.

	KASA Swiss Humanitarian Foundation	KASA Website	NGO	AM	1997	Active	IA, G	CB, AwR,		2,3,4		Material Support to refugee families following 2023 displacement and subsequent integration support.	374 10 584032 374 10 541844	kasaarm@kasa.am, monika.sargsyan@kasa.am, marine.tunyan@kasa.am	Marine Tunyan, Project Manager		
	People in Need Armenia	People in Need Armenia Website	NGO	AM, NK	2016	Active	IA	CB, AwR		2,3,4,6	Responsive	Providing healthcare and social services to displaced persons from Nagorno Karabakh, promoting economic empowerment.	374 60 519159	info.armenia@peopleinneed.net	Kristopher Schmitz		Supporting environmental programming rooted in market-driven solutions to climate change.
	Democracy Today	Democracy Today Website	Human Rights Watchdog	AM	1994	Active		AwR, JI		1,2,7		Documenting and analyzing war crimes evidence from the NK conflict.		info@democracytoday.am	Gulnara Shahinian		
	Imagine Foundation for Conflict Transformation	Imagine Foundation for Conflict Transformation Website	NGO	AM, AZ, Int	2007	Active	IA	AwR, JI	University of San Diego	1,7		The Imagine Center seeks to transform negative attitudes in conflict-affected societies by fostering more cooperative and mutually beneficial perspectives on conflict and one another. It promotes joint learning, analysis, and idea generation that reflect the needs, concerns, and aspirations of all sides, contributing to inclusive and effective peace processes. Central to its mission is the creation and support of cross-conflict networks of professionals committed to sustainable peacebuilding. Over the past 15 years, the Imagine Center has catalyzed meaningful dialogue, cultivated trust, and built lasting networks by engaging key constituencies in conflict zones. Through its work, the Center helps lay the groundwork for long-term reconciliation, supporting the emergence of collaborative approaches to peace that are locally grounded and broadly inclusive.		info@imaginedialogue.com	Philip Gamaghelyan		
	Bright Garden Voices	Bright Garden Voices Instagram, Youtube	NGO	AM, AZ		Active		CW, AwE		1, 2, 6		Platform for constructive dialogue between Armenians and Azerbaijanis.		brightgardenvoices@gmail.com	Arnold Alahverdian, co-founder Aydan Gasimova		
	Artsakh Union	Artsakh Union Website	NGO	AM,NK		Active	IA, C	AwR, CB, AcR		1,2,7	Aware	The organization is dedicated to advocating for and representing the interests, rights, and dignity of the people of Artsakh on both Armenian and international platforms. It works to raise legal and political awareness of their collective rights, promote institutional accountability for crimes committed against them, and seek reparations for material and non-material damages. The organization also engages in continuous information efforts targeting decision-makers and broader audiences, aiming to highlight the humanitarian, legal, and cultural issues facing the people of Artsakh. It supports the preservation of spiritual, cultural, and material heritage under Azerbaijani occupation and advocates for the maintenance of Artsakh's state institutions and right to self-determination. The organization contributes to the collective identity, resilience, and well-being of the people of Artsakh and supports other actors pursuing similar goals. Ultimately, it strives to secure the safe, dignified, and just return of the people of Artsakh to their homeland, in accordance with international law and their inalienable right to determine their own future.		info@artsakhunion.org	Artsakh Union		
	Caucasus Edition	Caucasus Edition Website	Journal	AM, AZ, Int	2009	Active	Grants, G	AcR, JI	Imagine Center for Conflict Transformation	1,2,7,8	Responsive	Journal offering platform to scholars from the Caucasus to write about issues impacting the region, including political, humanitarian and environmental issues relating to Nagorno Karabakh.			Philip Gamaghelyan		Perspectives on Peace in the South Caucasus through the Lens of Environmental Activism: Re-Introducing Water to the Armenia-Azerbaijan Agenda: Prospects for Transboundary Water Cooperation in the Post-2020 Peace Processes
	Conflict and Environment Observatory	Conflict and Environment Observatory Website	NGO	Int	2018	Active		AcR, JI, AwR, E	Mary Chakryan, Armenian focal point	5,7	Responsive	Raising awareness and promoting understanding of the environmental and humanitarian consequences of conflicts and military activities.		contact@ceobs.org	Mary Chakryan, Armenian focal points		Report: Investigating the environmental dimensions of the 2020 Nagorno-Karabakh conflict

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