

REPORT

**United Nations Of Youth Foundation (The Netherlands)
Crimean Research Centre of Humanities (Ukraine)**

**Youth Leaders of Crimea Conference/Training Seminar
“Seeking ways of conflict prevention, peace-building and
reconciliation”**

Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine, 5 - 12 October 1997

*Follow up of the Pilot Project of the Youth Campaign of the Council of Europe
“All Different - All Equal” against racism, xenophobia, antisemitism and intolerance*

**The United Nations of Youth Foundation and
the Crimean Research Centre of Humanities
wish to express their gratitude to:**

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the members of the Recommendation Committee:

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Mrs. Natalia P. Pimenova Shtepa, Deputy Ukrainian Supreme Parliament of the Crimea;
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Mr. Graham Dyson, Centre for Conflict Management, Oslo, Norway, Trainer and Course
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Mrs. Roswitha Jarman, Friends House, London, UK, co-trainer;
Dr. Inna Tereshenko, Mediation Group, Odessa, Ukraine, co-trainer;
Mr. Chris Hunter, Center for Peace-building and Community Development, Moscow, Russia,
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Mrs. Maria Kooijman, UNOY Foundation Secretary, organizer;
Mrs. Natalya Ishenko, CRCH Simferopol University, organizer;
Mrs. Marina Lukinova, interpreter;
Ms. Natalya Korol, interpreter;
Ms. Natalya Fedchuk, interpreter;
Mr. Dimitri Vasilyev, UNOY Foundation, coordinator of the reporting group;
Mr. Anton Samylkin, CRCH Simferopol University, staff member;
Dr. Alexandr Ishenko, staff member;
Mr. Sergey Sardanovski CRCH Simferopol University, observer.

Finally, to all mentioned and not mentioned, in particular to the staff of Livadia Palace, Livadia
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Higher School for their outstanding concert, and above all to the Crimean youth leaders who
participated in the training seminar we say

THANK YOU!!!

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The report and surveys were made by the reporting team which included the following participants of the conference:

Tatyana Melnikova

Nina Kolybashkina

Alexsador Kurinnoi

Anton Samylkin

Dimitri Vasilyev - coordinator of the reporting team

Introduction by Maria Kooijman

Translated from Russian into English by Dimitri Vasilyev

Edited by Maria Kooijman and Dimitri Vasilyev

CONFERENCE AND TRAINING PROGRAMME

5 October (Sunday)

Arrival day. Informal opening. Introduction of the trainers, staff and participants. Sharing expectations for the outcome of the seminar.

6 October (Monday)

Public opening with guest speakers, statesmen and prominent scholars.

Training sessions

6 October (Monday) On identity, Democracy, Culture of Peace, Culture of Violence.

7 October (Tuesday) Responses to conflict: why, when, how, who? Negotiation, and negotiation skills.

8 October (Wednesday) Communication and active listening skills.

9 October (Thursday) Facilitation and Mediation. Organization of meetings.
Intervention in conflicts and disputes.

10 October (Friday) Reconciliation, peace-building and peace-keeping.

Sustainable peaceful development. Local possibilities. Plans and projects.

11 October (Saturday) Final discussion and presentation of the projects.

Evaluation and summery of the seminar results.

Special events

6 October (Monday)

10.00 Excursion in the Livadia Palace.

8 October (Wednesday)

17.00 Concert by guitarist Dr.Sergei Rabotyagov and the Chamber choir of the Chaikovsky Musical High School, conducted by Mrs.Yelena Prokopetz.

9 October (Thursday)

10.00 Excursion to the Vorontsov and Yusupov Palaces.

11 October (Saturday)

20.00 Farewell party.

12 October (Sunday) Departure day.

Daily schedule

Meal (daily)

8.00 breakfast

9.00-13.00 morning training session

13.00 lunch

14.30-18.00 afternoon training session

19.00 supper

Introduction

The United Nations Of Youth (UNOY) Foundation and the Crimean Research Center of Humanities (CRCH) are pleased to introduce to you this report, presenting a day by day account of the work of the Youth Leaders of Crimea Conference/Training Seminar "Seeking ways of conflict prevention, peace-building and non-violent conflict resolution". The meeting was held from 5-12 October, 1997 in the famous Livadia Palace on the beautiful shores of the Black Sea of Crimea; a famous holiday resort of the last Russian Tsar and the very same place were in 1945, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill met in order to decide the future of Europe.

After the sudden disintegration of the former Soviet Union and the collapse of its economic structures, the emerging independent states were unprepared for the challenges of transforming themselves into new democratic societies. Many observers - Western, Ukrainian and Russian alike, argue that the delicate situation of the different nationalities, inter-ethnic relations and mutual exclusive economic and political interests on the Crimean peninsula could easily explode into violent conflicts if not properly handled.

In this transitional phase, non-governmental organizations and grassroots initiatives - prohibited during the soviet period, - have a major role to play to facilitate the transition and assist in the creation of a sustainable civil society. Several NGO's are now coming forth in the region, however they lack knowledge, information, infra structure, experience and finances and are urgently in need of various forms of support. Youth, being more open, flexible, less conditioned by the past and empowered by their new freedoms, are more capable to respond to today's challenges and uncertainties. Therefore, youth (NGO's) are to be considered an important target group, who may contribute to a more just, multi-ethnic peace culture.

It was thus in the historic Livadia that 38 Crimean youth leaders came together with 14 trainers, facilitators, staff members and translators from England, Netherlands, Norway/S-Africa and the Ukraine in an effort to build bridges of peace and mutual understanding and develop methods and projects aimed at the building of a non-violent society.

The conference was convened by the United Nations Of Youth Foundations (UNOY Foundation) in the Netherlands in partnership with the Crimean Research Center of Humanities (CRCH) in Ukraine and was financed by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was the third youth event, organized by the UNOY Foundation on the territory of the Ex-USSR.

The gathering was a local follow up training seminar/conference of the UNOY Foundation: "Peace-building in Caucasia II", a pilot project of the Council of Europe as part of the European youth campaign "All Different - All Equal" May, '96. Furthermore, the conference was a Crimean youth contribution in the context of the Year of the Minorities.

The UNOY Foundation was responsible for the program, selection of trainers, fundraising and monitoring the process of preparation, implementation and making the report. The CRCH organized the logistics.

The participants ages ranged from 18-28 years, representing 21 youth organizations: youth NGO's, ethnic and religious groups or representatives of various youth wings of political parties. The selection of participants was done by the organizing committee of the CRCH. The CRCH organizing committee had informed all youth groups, NGO's and political parties on the Crimea about the upcoming event. Candidates submitted essays, presented recommendations and were interviewed. On the basis of these results and considering age, representativeness and gender balance, participants were selected. In this way, it could be secured that participants were prepared for the training seminar.

The training seminar provided an opportunity for Crimean youth leaders to come together, to get to know each other better and learn basic skills in non-violent conflict resolution, peace and civil society building. Attention was paid also to NGO management and project development.

The friendship building aspect of the conference proved a great success. The participants realized that their common humanity as a factor is more important than the different values, ideas and methods each represented. Quite a number of them were musically talented. In the intervals, they played on the piano and other participants sang to their music. Besides all the learning and team work that was going on, the music and singing added an extra dimension to the joyful sense of togetherness. The wonderful weather, the breathtaking beauty of the autumn season, the superb view over the Black Sea, the magnificence of Livadia Palace and the hospitality of its staff, the quality of trainers and participants, all this contributed to an outstanding and unforgettable experience.

The seminar was designed to give participants as much ownership over the process as possible, following an experiential method of learning and team work which was very well appreciated by the participants. Every session provided some basic information on a particular aspect of conflict management and peace-building, followed by active team work and skill training in small groups. In stead of following just a manual, participants had to discover the answers themselves to many questions by their work in the small groups. Every one was surprised with the high quality of their own results.

The last day of the conference was reserved for the presentation of projects. Participants worked in small groups on different projects. The conference investigated into the needs for information and training. 97% of the participants expressed the urgent need for an information center. Such center(s) should provide information on human rights and legal protection, inter-ethnic relations, ecology, youth organizations, youth exchanges, and provide training opportunities etc. Two mutually complementary projects were presented for meeting the needs for information.

The participants expressed the strong determination to continue their friendship- and peace-building efforts after the conference. It was decided that a follow-up training seminar will be organized by the CRCH on December 20-21, 1997. Trainer Dr. Inna Tereshinko from Odessa (Mediation Group) and observer Mr. Sergey Sardanovski, psychologist (CRCH), agreed to lead the two days seminar. It has been reported to us that the participants already met in November to discuss their needs to be addressed during the forthcoming meeting.

The trainers and facilitators who were very much appreciated by the participants formed a strong, mutually complementary team. They met every day over breakfast, lunch and dinner as their hotel arrangements were made in Livadia Hotel at some little distance from the Pogranichnik hotel where the participants were accommodated.

The reporting team, selected from among the participants, did an impressive job. This team was also responsible for the initiative and carrying out of two questionnaires during and at the end of the conference.

Judged by the opinion of participants and trainers, we can say that the conference was a success. The results of the questionnaire, spread at the end of the conference, showed that 90 % of the participants were satisfied with the results, and qualified the seminar programme as excellent.

Trainers likewise were pleased with the quality of participants, their enthusiasm and commitment and their effort to listen to and respect the others' view point. As one of the trainers commented "I really think that this meeting will contribute to making a difference to the future of Crimea".

Maria Kooijman, UNOY Foundation
Purmerend, Netherlands, December, 1997

October 5, 1997

Sunday, Day 1

Opening of the conference-seminar

Today, the weather changed for the better. After many foggy, cold and rainy days the sun appeared, emerging as it were from the deep dark Black Sea which could be witnessed from the balconies of our hotel "Pogranichnik". It became warm as in the summer. The forecast was very promising for all the week. In fact, it was just the time when the breathtaking beauty of the Crimean Indian summer was at its peak. The late summer sun enriched the beauty of the Crimean mountains, as the leaves of the trees turned more intensely, day by day, into autumn colors. Some participants used the provided opportunities to take a dip into the Black Sea as its water was still rather warm and calm.

It seemed as if the Nature of Yalta was hospitably inviting the Youth leaders of Crimea to gather in an intense friendship- and confidence-building process. Most of them arrived in Yalta by an arranged bus from Simferopol, others by public transportation from other places. The trainers had arrived from far off places: England, Netherlands, Norway, Ukraine and Russia on the previous day to prepare for the seminar/conference.

After our arrival in the 'Pogranichnik' hotel - at walking distance from the Livadia Palace, we had some time before dinner to walk around, enjoy the beauty of surrounding, its clean air and making the first contacts among each other. Very exciting!!! Although several of us knew each other, to meet here was so different. Before, we never really shared. Now, we met to really listen to one another, to understand each other. We became aware of our common future and responsibilities.

After dinner, all participants of the 'Youth Leaders of Crimea' conference were gathered together in the hall of hotel 'Pogranichnik' for the opening meeting. First the organizers Mrs. Natalya Ischenko and Mrs. Maria Kooijman and the trainers, Mr. Graham Dyson, Mrs. Roswitha Jarman, Mrs. Inna Tereschenko, and the translators Mrs. Marina Lukinova, Miss Natalia Korol and Miss Natalia Fedchuk were introduced. They greeted the participants and expressed their pleasure to partake in this seminar, looking forward to have an exciting week of working and learning together with interesting and lasting experiences. Then the participants were offered to introduce themselves through a partner, answering three basic questions. Each participant had a small conversation with the one sitting nearby, telling who he/she is, sharing their activities, concerns and expectations for the conference. There were very joyful presentations which gave good possibilities for everybody to get to know each other. In general, most of the people had expectations to make new contacts, to receive new knowledge in the field of conflict prevention, non-violent conflict resolution, negotiation and mediation, which will help them in their future activities.

October 6, 1997

Monday, Day 2.

The day started with an opportunity to participate in an excursion to the Livadia Palace, which now serves as a museum. Thanks to that, the participants had a chance to get a real understanding of the history of the Palace. We all felt extremely privileged and lucky to have our conference in such famous place where history was made and where in 1945, Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin met in order to decide the future of Europe.

This time, it were youth leaders from the different ethnic groups, NGO's and political parties of the Crimea who came together to think about their contribution to the destiny of the Crimea. Indeed, very empowering!

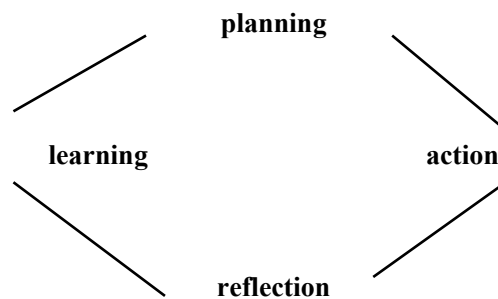
The official opening in the Hall of Livadia Palace begun at 11.00 A.M. together with another parallel international conference on "Civil Society and Human Rights" which was also organized by the Crimean Research Centre of Humanities in collaboration with the University of Humanities in Utrecht.

The opening speech by the Chairman of the Organizing Committee, General Director of the Crimean Research Centre of Humanities professor V.P.Kazarin followed by welcoming addresses of the Chairman Deputy of OSCE mission in Ukraine. Dr.F.Evers; the Minister of Family and Youth Affairs of the Crimean Autonomic Republic Mrs. O.Parienko; the bishop Yekenty on behalf of the Simferopol archbishop Lazary, and the Secretary of the UNOY Foundation, Mrs. Maria Kooijman.

Despite of the drowsiness after a substantial lunch, we gathered at the Music Hall in the Livadia Palace for the first training session, led by Mr. Graham Dyson from the Conflict Resolution Center in Norway. The theme of this first training was devoted to the definition of the term “conflict”.

Mr. Dyson presented conflict as an essential part of relationships between people. Many consider international conflicts as something very dangerous. However, all conflicts of such a global type derive from conflicts of individual interests. That is why it is so interesting to analyse a conflict on the micro-level, and then to turn to the macro-level.

Mr. Dyson suggested a cycle of learning scheme, which shows what is necessary to take into account in order to really gain from our experience. Usually we do a lot on the line of planning and actions. Not very often we go to the stage of reflection about what we’ve done. But, if we really go to the reflection stage, it will give more chances to learn lessons out of our actions.



Cycle of learning; experiential method

In order to secure that the ownership of the conference would be as much as possible in the hands of the youth, Mr. Dyson suggested to the participants to establish the ground rules of conduct for this seminar. The brain storm methods were used in order to work out such rules. Thus participants established the following seminar rules:

1. One person speaks at a time.
2. Not to interrupt the speaker.
3. Stop - rule .
4. To speak short.
5. To make an effort to really listen.
6. To not thrust one’s opinion.
7. To respect confidentiality.
8. The right to have ones own opinion.
9. To be respectful and friendly.
10. To speak out to trainers and participants instead of holding what concerns you, inside.
11. To be in time.
12. To be natural.
13. To be creative.
14. To finish with a positive note.
15. To use power carefully.

The analysis of the chosen rules showed the wish of participants to work with a spirit of mutual understanding, cooperation and respect for each other.

It was followed by our first experience of a team work. The participants were offered to create 4 teams and to imagine themselves as visitors from outer space looking with a fresh look on earth. Those visitors should find the following four places on earth: 1) a place were democracy is well established; 2) a place where a culture of peace is developed; 3) places where conflicts and violence prevail; 4) places where human rights are respected. At least 4 UFOs appeared in the Livadia Palace during that exciting time when

participants became visitors from other planets. They established the following criteria's to identify the different cultures:

1st team: Democracy concepts.

Democracy means the right to:

1. Vote and to be voted;
2. Freedom to move;
3. Safety and inviolability of private property;
4. Freedom of speech;
5. Inviolability of a person;
6. Equality of law.

2nd team: Culture of Peace

Following principles were presented:

1. High general level of culture; (schools, libraries, communication of people in their families, communication in public places, presence of places to have fun and opportunities to realize people's needs for personal development);
2. Tolerance to other ethnic groups (if people of different nations live, work and study together);
3. Social justice (respect to human rights and freedom, no major misunderstanding between classes within society);
4. Economic and political stability (social security, good law, good interface between political and economic management and all the people).

3rd team: Places where conflicts and violence prevailed:

Most of the conflicts happen because of a conflict of interests. They may be:

1. Territorial conflicts;
2. Economic conflicts;
3. Power conflicts;
4. Religious conflicts;
5. Ecological conflicts;
6. Conflicts involving social classes.

4th team: Respect for human rights.

The main rights which must be respected are the right to:

1. Live;
2. Self-realization;
3. Personal inviolability and freedom to move;
4. Equal protection by law;
5. To have information.

After the exercise and as a good magician, Graham Dyson transformed the UFO inhabitants back into the participants of the conference and offered them an opportunity to evaluate the suggested working methods for the seminar and of the day. Different opinions were expressed:

- It is necessary to pay more attention to local problems;
- To give more information and be more dynamic;
- Not much psychological information is given;
- Could be good to take a topic and to have a dispute about it;
- It is better not to use problems of Crimea for disputes and conversations during the seminar, in order to avoid misunderstanding and preconceptions;
- We liked to work in teams. It makes people closer to each other.

October 7, 1997

Tuesday, Day 3

From the very morning, the day promised to be interesting and full of learning. Some of the participants were full of energy after swimming during sunrise in the cold water of the Black Sea.

The main topics which we had to review during this day were the possible replies to conflict, mediation and negotiation skills.

“Conflict involves a personal attitude. Too often, leaders create destructive conflicts”,- Graham Dyson said. After a short and energetic introduction by Graham, Roswitha Jarman, with her warm and loving heart, took the floor. Roswitha challenged us to give possible definitions for conflict, using a brainstorming method. In result of this work, conflict was defined as involving:

1. Hostility;
2. Misunderstanding;
3. Discord;
4. Resistance;
5. Absence of balance;
6. Selfishness;
7. Normal condition;
8. Energy;
9. Explosion;
10. Offenses.

In order to review the question of conflict deeper, again 4 teams were created to follow up one of the given questions:

1. Causes of conflict;
2. Development stages of conflict;
3. Conflict's aggravation;
4. Conflict's extenuating.

Everybody was very excited to create new teams and to work out some results together:

1st team:

There are micro- and macro-causes of conflict.

Micro-causes:

- personal-psychological incompatibility;
- lack of tolerance;
- bad ambitions;
- inability to make compromises.

Macro-causes:

- economic;
- social;
- political;
- ethnic;
- religious.

2nd team:

Stages of conflict can have open and hidden causes:

Hidden conflicts appear due to:

- Incompatibility of interests;
- Psychological or emotional reasons.

During the stage of open conflict we may observe:

- suppression;
- resistance and fighting;
- compromise.

3rd team:

There are internal and external reasons to aggravate conflict.

External reasons:

- intervention of a third party;
- existing stereotypes;
- outgoing conflicts.

Internal reasons:

- personal ambitions;
- short-sightedness;
- no wish to reach a compromise;
- lack of communication and information;
- accumulation of offenses;
- outrage;
- trying to capitalize on differences;
- demagoguery;
- extremism.

4th team:

For conflict extenuating it may be helpful to apply the following:

- Reflection about the causes and conditions of conflict development;
- Practicing tolerance;
- An active search for consensus;
- An active search for common interests;
- To ask a third party for mediation.

After each team's presentation we had a short discussion.

Many conflicts end up in a deadlock if we do not know some methods and mechanisms to find a solution. Remembering how young people like fruits and all kinds of sweets, Graham presented the "Orange - scheme". This was a good example to see how conflicts may appear if concerned parties suffer from a lack of information about their real needs. It was good that we had only to imagine an orange (not to have a fight due to a real one) and to try to divide it between three parties. There were different suggestions from the participants how to solve this deal but not many of them thought what are their real interests in the orange. Perhaps, one of them needs only seeds, another one only the pulp and a third one only the juice. As mentioned, many global conflicts come from interpersonal conflicts. For better understanding of interpersonal conflicts it is necessary to review the basic human needs, which, if frustrated, could cause an interpersonal conflict. Mr. Dyson offered participants themselves to list those needs. Here are the items:

1. Recognition of one's individuality by her/himself and by others;
2. Freedom;
3. Food and clothes;
4. Housing;
5. Friendship;
6. Creativity;
7. Having fun.

In order to reflect practically about the above written, Graham has offered the "Crocodile river" exercise. Co-trainer Dr. Inna Tereshenko was to organize the exercise. At the beginning every participant received a paper with a story about a young pretty lady, who missed her boy friend so much that she decided to ask the ferry man to bring her onto the other bank of the river, full of crocodiles, in order to see her boy friend there. The ferry man told that he could bring her to the other bank of the river only after she would sleep with him. Of course, the young woman answered "no" and went to ask another ferry man to help her. The other ferry man feared the crocodiles and did not want to take a risk. The lady, having become desperate, followed the requirement of the first ferry man. After the ordeal she met her boy friend on the other side. When he found out about the woman's 'payment', he ended the relationship with her. Then, when the other 'friend' of the young lady discovered about her boy friend's behavior, he went to beat up the young man and the young woman laughed because of that. Every participant had to estimate the honesty of each

of the story personalities. It was a real headache to do that. Participants had to do the estimation in teams and to come to an agreement about the situation. It was not easy. But even more difficult was to get an agreement between two teams by voting, and between two others by negotiation of two representatives sent from each party. Two teams finally did not reach an agreement.

On such a note the second day of the seminar ended. This day was very exciting, which is evident from the feedback, given during the days evaluation:

- It was more interesting than yesterday;
- “The ice was broken”;
- It was big fun to work in the teams;
- We had found good compromises during this seminar day;
- I am happy, we came to some practical tasks;
- We had a chance to find out more about each other.

October 8, 1997

Wednesday, Day 4

The main topic of this day was communication and communication skills. Mrs. Roswitha Jarman was to take the lead for the morning session. Methods of preparations for meetings and negotiations were presented. In order to make the discussions more alive and after giving an example of litigation between two leading oil companies, Graham Dyson offered to think out during 2-3 minutes the key words which are necessary to know in order to be really prepared for negotiations.

The results of that brainstorming were the following:

- know your own objectives;
- possess the necessary information;
- not mind to negotiate;
- have options;
- carry out negotiations in a neutral place;
- have a clear agenda;
- set achievable objectives;
- decide on matters concerning process and tactic;
- forecast consequences of your tactic;
- define mutual benefits;
- improve your own communication skills;
- know hidden interests;
- know your own strong and weak points;
- know another parties’ strong and weak points;
- define the best alternatives for yourself and the other negotiating party.

Again Graham expressed his amazement that the participants of the seminar already knew a lot and many of his questions were answered by them. He promised that if we use those above rules, our negotiations will always be more successful. Also Graham told that it is very important in all kinds of negotiation to remember about the fact that reached agreements must be sustainable.

Later on, every participant received a task for the exercise on ‘Zulu and Rafray’. In accordance with the task either you were Zulu or Rafray, it was necessary to negotiate with the other party and to win in your business interests. Everybody had a negotiation partner and really hot negotiations went on. It was extremely interesting to observe how participants got their roles in such a truth way, that they were really diplomatically fighting for their interests. In fact, this game again gave everybody a chance to use the theoretical knowledge which they had received during the seminar.

After these intense negotiations Roswitha asked participants which communication skills were really useful for them during the negotiation exercise. Different answers followed:

- necessity to understand the mutual interests;
- to be equal;
- mutual respect.

Then Roswitha continued, providing different interpersonal communication and listening exercises. She asked participants to create two circles in which they could look to each other and one by one tell one another which new qualities one could realize in her/himself during communication. During the exercise, one should speak and the other listen to the story. It was a good lesson in learning to listen and to tell. Perhaps, during this exercise many of the participants got to know each other much better.

Mrs. Jarman emphasized the following important skills in order to reach an agreement:

- to create a relationship;
- practice active listening;
- be aware of the non-verbal communication messages;
- paraphrase what you understood;
- to know how to ask questions;
- summarize.

In continuation, Roswitha told that many conflicts appear due to a mixing up of emotions with facts. Remembering that, it could be possible to use the 'I - statements' like e.g.

When (...), I feel (...), because I (...) or:

I would like it when you (...) (instead of the impersonal or you pronoun. Avoid also blaming the other).

When Roswitha worked in a prison, many prisoners were telling her that the 'I - statement' method helped them to solve different kinds of conflicts. In order to understand this method better, participants tried to practice 'I - statement' exercises.

Graham Dyson closed the day's sessions by summarizing how to ask questions:

1. To put reason into a question;
2. To give an open-ended question;
3. To express your thanks for the answer;
4. To value attention while asking a question;
5. To strive to get more information;
6. To ask to clarify the answer when it is necessary;
7. To keep a frame of reality;
8. To be logic in your questioning;
9. To stimulate people to solve problems;
10. To ask carefully when there are several variants to the answers.

However, before closing, in order not to interrupt the good feedback tradition, everybody had a chance to express her/his feelings about this day of the seminar:

- I felt that this day was filled by good practical exercises;
- One of the trainers expressed his feeling, that Crimea and Ukraine have lots of chances to have a good future, because of such great Crimean and Ukrainian young people with good knowledge and skills;
- I felt that during the negotiation exercise I received great personal experience. This knowledge I will take with me from the seminar;
- The exercises are very interesting and useful in terms of knowledge and skill acquisition;
- It becomes more and more interesting every next day.

During the day the participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire, prepared by the reporting team. The results of this are given in the Annex 2.

October 9, 1997
Thursday, Day 5

Dobroye utro (good morning)! Graham tried to say in Russian at the beginning of this day. He had big fun to pronounce that in Russian.

People like to vote. Especially young people like to do that. Maybe, that was the reason why Graham offered to carry out some kind of small secret ballot with only one question: Do you (Crimean young people) want to be independent from Ukraine or not? 32 participants voted.

Results of it were as follows: 3 people voted for independence; 20 wished to remain within the Ukraine and 9 did not know.

Mediation' was the topic of this day.

Not so many participants were familiar with this word. For some of them this word sounded like 'meditation'. Graham offered the following definitions for this word:

'MEDIATION is a voluntary process in which the services of an acceptable and independent third party are used in a dispute to assist the parties to arrive at an agreed, sustainable solution'.

There are 10 mediation stages:

1. To show that it is in the interests of both parties to find solutions;
2. Agreement for mediation;
3. Preparation for mediation;
4. Meeting itself;
5. Presentation of parties;
6. Information gathering;
7. To develop options;
8. Find a way out from a deadlock;
9. Report;
10. Consequences of an agreement (sustainability criteria).

The qualities of a mediator. He should be independent, objective; impartial, not interested in the results and a skillful helper to reach a sustainable agreement.

A strong card of the mediator is that he always can say: 'I leave the mediation table'.

Every meeting could have positive and negative aspects. There are tips to have a positive outcome of a meeting:

1. Your objectives should be clear before the meeting.
2. It is necessary to have good preliminary information.
 - who will participate in a meeting, when and where?
 - points on the agenda.
 - agreements on ground rules to carry out the meeting.
1. A good leader is to be a good mediator and facilitator.
2. To link the present meeting with the previous one.
3. To make the minutes (what is decided, who is responsible, terms, etc.).
4. Fix the date and terms for the next meeting.

Having fun during this theoretical part, the participants had even more of that while implementing the just received knowledge by practice. Three teams were created. As a result of the discussions within a team, one of them had to describe the main features of a good meeting, the other described the features of a bad meeting and a third had to describe the qualities of a good mediator and facilitator.

Here are results of this exciting team work:

1st team. Features of a good meeting:

1. Satisfying feeling after the meeting;
2. Friendly atmosphere;
3. Maximum listening;
4. A wish to continue the contacts;
5. Positive results;
6. New experience received;
7. Good meeting place;
8. Equal opportunities for both parties;
9. The meeting proves very productive.

2nd team. Features of a bad meeting:

1. Lack of information;
2. No equality;
3. No safety;
4. Negative interventions of a third party;
5. Emotional suppression;
6. Lack of competence.

3rd team. Mediator's qualities.

1. Professional performance;
2. Competent;
3. Good knowledge of both parties;
4. Authority;
5. Good sense of humor;
6. Politeness.

After this great job was done, Inna Tereschenko suggested to create three new teams. Two of those teams became the disputing parties and a third one become a mediator's group.

Everybody received tasks for the exercise. After a while the three teams were divided in many small groups with two disputing parties and a mediator. Again the participants were so dedicated to the interests of their roles in this exercise, having a dispute with his/her neighbor that one could feel a real tension, entering the room. Many interesting solutions were found. And again, everybody could apply his theoretical knowledge, which she/he just had received during the seminar.

It was a very interesting and useful seminar day, however, the participants were excited to finish in time for everyone was waiting for the party, planned for this evening in Livadia hotel.

Here are some feedback expressions for that day:

- Today it was even more interesting. Because theoretical and practical examples, were worked out; ... were taken from real life.
- I've seen very good my mistakes and the mistakes of others.
- I think that now the mediation could help me to solve problems of others.
- I am glad that we can openly speak about ethnic problems.

October 10, 1997

Friday, Day 6

In the morning, we went on a sight seeing, cultural tour. It was a warm sunny day. The participants had a chance to enjoy a variety of views of the Black Sea, and the beauty of the Crimean nature in autumn colors. We visited two palaces of the Russian princes Yusupov and Vorontsov. It was a marvelous change, which gave new forces to continue the work of the conference.

After a great lunch, everyone again gathered in the Music Hall of Livadia Palace for the training afternoon sessions.

At the beginning, Chris Hunter, a facilitator from the Center of Peace-building and Community Development in Moscow and Grozny, asked the participants about their impressions of the documentary movie called 'Motherland', which was watched the previous day during the evening party. The movie (filmed in 1992 by the CRCH) was penetrated by love for the beauty of the Crimea and its people with different ethnic, religious, linguistic and historic backgrounds, living on the peninsula. Some of the participants were impressed by feelings of love for the Motherland, some saw in the film a kind of propaganda to go back to the soviet period or thought that it may stimulate in people nationalistic feelings. Positive propaganda to kindle in people a love for their motherland and promoting respect for its diversity of nature, customs and peoples was considered a good thing.

The same was asked about what to think about the visits to the palaces? Should we be proud and enjoy our visits to them or should we stress the other side of the beauty and recall the harsh conditions of the working labor classes? In general, the participants enjoyed the beauty of the palaces matching the beauty of the nature. After the debate, the subject turned to reviewing some questions of mediation which were not yet touched upon during the previous day. Several teams were created to finish the unfinished business.

After the coffee break, one of the teams showed their vision of the main principles of democracy:

- equal rights to be represented in power bodies;
- reporting and transparency;
- sharing responsibility;
- power structure in a form of people's representation.

Then the trainers asked to think about factors which work on improvement or destabilization of the Crimean situation. Below items are the results of the work of two teams:

1. Factors, which help to improve the situation in Crimea:

- tolerance;
- power of people (involvement);
- integration;
- respect for the historical and cultural traditions;
- cultural diversity;
- development of NGO movements;
- cooperation on the state level.

2. Factors, which destabilize the situation in Crimea:

- interethnic hostility;
- economic crisis;
- mass media providing wrong information;
- criminality;
- demographic crisis;
- differentiation of society (into rich and poor);
- extremism;
- Human Rights violation;
- ecology problems;
- corruption.

Graham Dyson emphasized that only cooperation, mutual respect and tolerance between leaders will allow them to make a good contribution in the development of the Crimean civil society building process.

The themes of this day were 'Plans and Projects'.

Nina Kolubashkina presented her homework. She prepared a structure for a project preparation. Nina emphasized that it is very important to have a good structure; to present your project attractive and clear for possible sponsors and successful implementation.

It is important to:

1. give your project a name and present the idea of the project;
2. provide an introduction and give background information to the project (tell why this theme is actual, unique and useful; tell about your organization, if it has experiences to run such projects, etc.);

3. Provide clearly described objectives;
4. Action plan (sponsors usually like it when you appoint a responsible contact person(s));
5. Clear budget description (to describe in detail how you will use the money);
6. Summary (to tell about consequences of your project implementation).

Chris Hunter explained the importance that the seminar should not only be theoretical but lead to positive actions and NGO development: real and doable actions which can be implemented. Various draft projects were presented at the last day of the conference. Some of them are given in the attachments.

Mr. Dyson presented a classic project structure how to write projects. Indicate clearly your:

1. Objectives and tasks.
2. Motivation.
3. Target group.
4. Expected results and benefits of the project.
5. Time plan.
6. Resources (human, technical, administrative).
7. Organization (project coordinator, logistic, facilitation).
8. Budget.
9. Funding.
10. Reporting.
11. Project control.
12. Follow up.

At the end of this seminar day, everybody was so engaged in the writing of their projects, that we forgot to close the day with an evaluation. The general mood was expressing positive reactions on the spent day, an increased enthusiasm and satisfaction on the mounting spirit of friendship and togetherness and slightly sad that the conference was drawing to an end.

October 11, 1997 Saturday, Day 7

This morning, the training session again begun with the beautiful piano music performed by Dimitri Kuznetsov. It gathered all to stand around the piano, singing loudly, even remembering the old soviet songs. It created a happy friendly atmosphere. Still, everybody felt the fluids of a light sadness in the air, because it was the very last day of the conference. Within 24 hours, the bus would arrive to drive us back to our homes. The moment to say 'Do svidaniya' (good bye) to each other, leaving the beautiful Southern coast of Crimea would soon arrive.

Roswitha Jarman invited everybody to come and stand in a circle for a moment of a personal evaluation and sharing each ones own feelings and emotions about what they learned, how they together spent the conference week, what was important to them, etc. while passing a small ball from hand to hand. In a special warm and friendly atmosphere, participants expressed the importance of this week for their personal life. Also, the reporting team asked the participants to fill in the second questionnaire. The results of it are given in the Annex 2.

During the last two days several teams made their 'home' tasks and worked out their vision on some topics of the conference which was presented during the last day of the seminar.

One of the teams presented suggestions how it is possible to exchange working experiences with different NGO's.

Alena Gorkaya, representative of one group said, that the strong points of an organization are it's clear objectives and ideas. It is necessary to have a good leader, competent and experienced staff for productive activities of an organization. Of course, the action plan of an organization should include proper meetings

and cooperation with other organizations. There are some methods of cooperation which are possible to use for good cooperation and experiences and mutual exchange/networking: seminars, conferences, cultural festivals, etc. It is always good to have an editorial and good communication with the mass media.

Yevgeny Smoli has presented how to conduct seminars.

As he told, at first it is necessary to define objectives and the theme of a seminar. Then it is necessary to create an organizing committee, which should be responsible for the preparation and implementation of a seminar, choosing guest speakers and topics for discussion, the summarizing and systematization of information. In order not to make the results of a seminar just a declaration, it is important to work out an implementation system for taken decisions.

Mrs. Maria Kooijman informed the participants about the upcoming Hague Appeal for Peace 1999; a world wide peace campaign starting from now onwards, culminating in a conference in May 1999 in The Hague, the Netherlands. The organizers of this event are 4 major NGO's in New York, The Hague and Geneva. The event coincides with the 100th anniversary of the first Hague International Conference in 1899 at the initiation of the Russian Tsar Nicolas II and Queen Wilhelmina from the Netherlands. The subtitle of the conference is "Abolishing War" and will address four specific challenges:

- to link and develop substantive initiatives on disarmament, including nuclear abolition;
- to strengthen and expand international humanitarian law and institutions;
- to advance the peaceful settlement of disputes, including conflict prevention and peace-building;
- to build a common, dynamic focus amongst all groups who seek enduring structures of peace, justice and well-being and to work for a Culture of Peace.

One of the groups was discussing the importance of participating in the Hague Appeal for Peace 1999 conference/campaign. Dimitri Vasilyev has presented the results of this group work. He emphasized that it is very important on the eve of 21st century, when a third World War could make an end to Mankind, that a world wide appeal and campaign for peace is launched by the civil community. The 20th century has seen more brutal killings as a result of war, famine and other man-made causes than any other time period before. Therefore, it will be good when we give active support to this campaign. It is extremely important that local NGOs of every country and region would create social opinion to put the train of mankind on the tracks of a new era for peace and non-violence. There was a period in history when people who appealed to abolish slavery were considered crazy. But the time came and civilized society has taken the right decision to put this into question. Why do we not set noble goals and work out to accomplish them. Besides the moral arguments it will be necessary to show also the non-profitability of war and armament; that only small groups of people profit from it. Governments of all countries should see new advantages and possibilities for social and economic development which is best secured in a country which invest in sustainable peace-building and international cooperation.

This conference agreed to adopt the HAP-99 and work out campaigns to promote its ideals.

Chris Hunter, who was responsible for the supervision of the working groups on projects, offered his assistance to the various groups to finalize their projects to be presented at the end of the day. The draft-projects of the participants are presented in the Annex 1, attached to the report.

After these presentations, the participants were very enthusiastic and had some time left to prepare for a fare-well concert, which also took place in the beautiful Music Hall of the historical Livadia Palace, the same hall where the conference took place. Can you imagine to walk around in such a famous Museum at 10 o'clock at night?

On that evening many participants had a chance to show their musical, reciting and dancing talents and skills. It became a great happening of friends, independent of what they represented as members of NGO's, ethnic groups or political parties. In the different corners of the Music Hall and on its moon lit balcony, small groups gathered to share the last moments together. After the party was over, many participants continued to dance in the canteen of Pogranichnik.

The next morning after breakfast, the participants gathered in the garden near by the canteen on a small square overlooking the Black Sea and Crimean mountains for a final closing ceremony during which the certificates were distributed. Maria Kooijman and Natalia Ischenko spoke the final words and distributed

the certificates to all participants who fully participated and attended the conference. This conference week made great and hopefully sustainable contacts between Crimean youth leaders. It gave them a hope for their own future and for the development, social, democratic, peace-building and healing processes of the peoples of on the beautiful peninsula called Crimea.

The participants went for the last time back to their rooms to collect their belongings. The bus arrived and after an emotional farewell, the staff and trainers waved them good bye.

Annex 1.

1) Project - 'Cultural dialogue'

Presented by Denis Shevchenko.

Objectives: Education of Crimean youth in the spirit of international and interethnic tolerance; exchange of skills and cultural traditions.

Seminar duration -4 days.

Seminar structure: -in the morning, discussions of the seminar's topics;
-in the afternoon, meetings with psychologist and sociologists;
-in the evening, concert programs of different ethnic groups, representatives who can show cultural traditions of each nation and ethnic group.

In the last evening there will be a big farewell concert of seminar participants with presentations, showing the national and cultural diversities. Also there will be presented traditional meals of different cultures or ethnic groups.

Financing: By various governmental organizations, private businesses and private bodies.

Implementation: Organizing Committee which includes representatives of different nations and organizations is to be formed.

2) Project - 'Vacation of Chechnya children in Crimea'

Presented by Tatyana Melnikova

Objective: To invite a group of children of Chechen to have a three weeks vacation on the beautiful Peninsula of Crimea in July-September 1998.

Reason: Chechen children have a right to be children. Chechnya is a destroyed country. Children suffer from it. A holiday on Crimea could give the children an opportunity to be really children who can play and be happy.

Partners: The project will be carried out with the Chechen NGO "Center for Peace-Building and Community Development" in Grozny.

Implementation: An Organizing Committee should be formed. It will have its first Organizing Committee meeting in Kiev.

Age group: About 50 children in the age under 15 years of age who suffered very much from the war.

Budget Estimated cost is \$25 000. This amount of money will be necessary for transport, accommodation and food, medical and psychological assistance to children, logistic expenses.

Financing Through various organizations and funding agencies, the government of Ukraine, Russia, Holland and Norway.

3) Project - Youth Union against crime

Presented by Dimitri Kuznetsov

Objectives: Education of legal ideals, prevention of the criminalisation of society.

Activities: Sensitizing youth to be aware of their choices and avoid illegal lifestyles. Developing possible structures to prevent and fight criminal structures. Providing constructive opportunities for youth to spend their free time.

Human resources. Volunteers, the police.

4 Project - 'Youth for socialism and democracy'

Proposal for a conference project, presented by Yevgeni Smoli.

Objectives: Self-realization of working and studying youth; more active participation of youth in social-democratic processes.

Task: To work out projects in accordance with themes taken for the conference. Prevention of local conflicts by solving social-economic problems of youth.

Formation of an organizing committee:

Organizing committee includes representatives of organizations participating in the conference. Organizing committee is responsible for logistics, staff recruitment, setting of working groups and speeches in following questions.

Subjects:

1. Youth on the way of socialistic development.
2. Youth and problems of state development.
3. A program of social rehabilitation for youth.
4. Financing activities of youth organizations.
5. Youth cooperation with public organizations.
6. Analysis of present democratic processes in the field of youth policy.
7. Analyzing the conditions for a sustainable process of democratization in society.

It is important that all participants could have an opportunity to have speeches in terms of the above.

At the end of the conference it will be necessary to evaluate the conference and systematize the results worked out on the various topics.

The conference will work out projects and plans for their realization.

Conference duration: 2 - 3 days.

Financing: This conference could be financed by 'Vidrodzennya' fund, financial structures of the Ukrainian Socialistic Party, Socialistic Youth Congress, and other organizations and private bodies.

Participants: Participants from socialist-democratic organizations.

Contact: Republican Committee of the Youth Socialistic Congress.
Ukraine, Crimea, Simferopol, Krymskaya str. 4a, apt. 14
tel. 25 - 42 - 44

Annex 2.

SURVEY #1
(on the third day of the conference)

1) What have you already received from the seminar :

- 9 team-work experience;
- 13 knowledge about the peace;
- 12 learned new about myself ;
- 3 it made me think about my own way;
- 3 other:
 - a desire to continue learning and be diplomatic;
 - I understood how it is important to me to communicate with people;
 - night parties;
 - skills on conflict prevention and compromising;
 - I learned how to question, to think about the real causes;
 - It is interesting to get to know many new people; some of them are very specific;
 - a desire to act, to change something in the life;
 - new methods, new contacts, new friends;

2) The maximum of adrenaline you felt in your blood during:

- 9 welcome party;
- 7 discussions;
- 2 team-work presentations;
- 1 feedback;
- 12 crocodile river exercise;
- 1 energizers;
- 5 discos;
- 3 coffee-break;
- 4 other:

3) Are you ready now to answer questions seriously?

- 29 always ready!
- 1 I wont!
- 2 Seriously?

4) Your opinion on informational supply in the NGO' sector?

- 8 informational vacuum;
- 21 lack of specific information;
- 4 good enough;
- 1 it's not needed;
- 1 other opinion;
 - mass-media has to be more objective;
 - the public sector receives only the information that power bodies think what sufficient to know for the public.

5) If you were the organizer of a seminar similar to this one, what would you change/add/remove?

- It could be good to have more difficult, extreme situations during the training;
- It could be good to have more organized free time activities;
- I would offer more of regional problems, role-games and give out literature with theory for individual work not to spend time on it during classes;
- It could be good to have more teamwork exercises to discover theory by practice;
- Some questions are not thought out; we have too much of time for coffee breaks;

- To have less intensive schedule, more communication with the participants, excursions, out-doors classes;
- Video-training , meetings with political and social leaders, more psychology;
- I would advise more political, sociological and psychological skills to use in real life;
- To have more lectures, practical exercises, presentations, new interesting literature;
- I would pay more attention to the participants selection (there are some people, who are not really interested);
- To have more exercises like crocodile river. I would have arranged a role-game about a historical event like a meeting of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill;
- It'll be a good idea to organize political debates.

SURVEY #2

(Last day of the seminar)

30 participants responded.

1) With the training program of the seminar:

satisfied **90 %**
 not satisfied **3 %**
 can not answer **7 %**

2) Top five strong points of the seminar (equally important):

- Practical knowledge received. Role-games, team-work, communication.
- Trainers helped to see some problems and ideas from a new or different point of view.
- Cooperation with representatives of opponent organizations.
- The atmosphere of consolidation, friendship. Warm attitude.
- Good working atmosphere.

3) Didn't like about the seminar:

- Not serious attitude of some participants.
- Information was too vague.
- Too many disputes, that were not needed
- Beginning was boring
- Some organizational moments (see below)

4) There is an opinion that the seminar could have been better if:

- The printed materials were given out
- Political discussions were held
- Participants were chosen more carefully

5) On a five points scale the study program is estimated as exelent.

6) If the knowledge received during the seminar could be used in practice:

- definitely yes **97 %**
- not sure yet **3 %**

7) Percentage of the participants who want to study further the issues raised during the seminar:

- planning to **90 %**
- not sure yet **10 %**

8) Percentages of the classes skipped:

total average **15 %**

9) Emotional remarks regarding the seminar:

- It was such a pleasure to meet new interesting people!
- Great, exciting! Joy! Satisfaction!

10) Work plan for the future:

- To organize a lecture on conflictology in the university where I study.
- To cooperate with the Youth NGOs, present at the seminar.
- To share the information received with the members of my NGO.

11) The opinion of the participants, if it is necessary to establish an Information Center in Crimea:

- needed **97%**
- not needed **3%**

12) What kind of information such an Information Center should supply:

- Information about the activities of the local and international youth organizations, international conferences, exchange programs, contacts.
- Employment and training opportunities for youth, information about legal protection and human rights.
- Inter-ethnic relations, ethnicity, cultural differences and tolerance.
- Ecology, ethnology, youth organizations and activities.

13) Additional Comments:

- I would like to take part in a similar seminar again!
- I wish such seminars will be more frequent, resulting in practical steps.
- Thank you for warm welcome!
- Hope to see you again elsewhere!
- Salvation of the century without wars!

Project title: **Crimean Information Centre**

Introduction

The Crimean peninsula, inhabited by many different cultures (Ukrainian, Russian, Byelorussian, Crimean Tatar, Karait, Krymchak, Armenian, Pole, Greek, German, Bulgarian and others), became the most potentially explosive region of the Ukraine. The situation is further aggravated by nationalistic groups. The development of situation in Crimea has led to the destruction of former information connections. A lot of communities and organisations of different orientations are deprived of necessary contacts with similar societies not only in the Western countries but in Crimea as well. It is evident that information has become a subject of political manipulation in Crimea and Ukraine. The heritage of the Soviet past is alive nowadays: informational speculation, facts falsification and other means are used in the process of information field forming in Crimea. As a result - lack of understanding and tension aggravation in inter-ethnic relations.

Policy and target group

The authors of the project consider the establishment of the Crimean Information Centre (CIC) as an important measure to stabilize such a situation. Accordingly, the CIC will have no intention to achieve any political promotion through its activity. Any possibility to be stuck to a certain political directive is excluded. Its leading principle will be the recognition of the right of all Crimean ethnic groups to preserve and develop their language and culture, and the right of all religious groups to profess freely their doctrines. The CIC will propagandize ethnic, political and religious tolerance. Its activity will be aimed at inter-ethnic and social understanding and contacts. Although unavoidably the CIC will operate in a tight co-operation with the Crimean officials, collaboration with the non-governmental, grass-roots organizations (NGOs) and institutions of all kinds will occupy a main place in its activity.

Objectives and forms of activity

CIC sees its primary aim as to prevent the growing tension in the society. It will direct its activity at the providing the grass-roots organizations with efficient and truthful information and at the establishing of positive dialogues and co-operation between them. Accordingly, there are some objectives that can already be clearly defined.

- a) Accumulation of the broad information on NGOs from the world community, Crimea and the countries of the CIS and on their activity will be the primary objective.
- b) Setting up an effective system of distribution of such information among the target group will be another important objective of the CIC.
- c) Calling for positive dialogue and being a contact mediator, the Centre will search for ways to prevent or to resolve conflicts in the peninsular by means of peace diplomacy. This objective can be fulfilled through organizing various meetings, discussions and conferences on local and international levels.
- d) Finally, there will be an educational objective. In order to transfer the experience and knowledge of the various non-governmental and research institutions world-wide to Crimea, the CIC will organize seminars and training courses for the representatives of local grass-roots organizations. It will invite experts, guestspeakers and observers from abroad and from the local missions of OSCE and UN.

Organization carrying out the project: Crimean Resarch Centre of Humanities

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Participants List of the conference-training seminar
 Young leaders of Crimea: seeking ways of conflict prevention, peace-building, and
 reconciliation
Yalta, Crimea, Ukraine
 5 - 12 October 1997

| # | Name | nationality | organization |
|----|------------------------|---------------|---|
| 1 | Dmitriy Tatevosyan | Jew | Jewish Youth Centre |
| 2 | Yelizaveta Shandalova | Jew | Jewish Youth Centre |
| 3 | Vyacheslav Sulaberidze | Georgian | Socialist Congress of Youth |
| 4 | Yevgeniy Smoliy | Ukrainian | Socialist Congress of Youth |
| 5 | Ivan Kruglov | Russian | Socialist Congress of Youth |
| 6 | Aishe Nuftullayeva | Crimean Tatar | League of Press |
| 7 | Natal'ya Moskalenko | Russian | Union of Children and Teenage Organizations of Crimea "Tavria" |
| 8 | Aleksey Makarov | Russian | Union of Youth Organizations |
| 9 | Galina Khodyreva | Russian | P. Khindarsky Crimean Society of Bulgarians |
| 10 | Inna Noskova | Bulgarian | P. Khindarsky Crimean Society of Bulgarians |
| 11 | Anna Shcherbakova | Ukrainian | Republican Tavrian Youth League |
| 12 | Ol'ga Kucherenko | Russian | Republican Tavrian Youth League |
| 13 | Sergey Shul'ga | Byelorussian | Republican Tavrian Youth League |
| 14 | Anna Tolkachyova | Russian | Republican Tavrian Youth League |
| 15 | Pavel Gukasyan | Armenian | Union of Armenian Youth |
| 16 | Al'bert Arutyunyan | Armenian | Union of Armenian Youth |
| 17 | Mikael Bagdoyan | Armenian | Crimean League of KVN |
| 18 | Kolybashkina Nina | Russian | UNO Mission in Crimea |
| 19 | Dmitriy Kumysh | Russian | Environmental Union "Geya" |
| 20 | Yelena Nikolayeva | Russian | Marine Youth League of Ukraine |
| 21 | Sergey Sviderskiy | Russian | Union of searching organizations "Dolg" |
| 22 | Yelizaveta Vins | German | Youth section of German Society "Wiedergeburt" |
| 23 | Yelena Gor'kaya | German | Youth section of German Society "Wiedergeburt" |
| 24 | Lenura Kurtmollayeva | Crimean Tatar | Crimean Tatar Youth Centre |
| 25 | Aider Yag'yayev | Crimean Tatar | Crimean Tatar Youth Centre |
| 26 | Yevgeniy Leshan | Russian | Communist Union of Youth |
| 27 | Dmitriy Kuznetsov | Russian | Communist Union of Youth |
| 28 | Andrey Ivanets | Ukrainian | Union of Ukrainian Students |
| 29 | Tat'yana Mel'nikova | Ukrainian | Union of Crimean Inter-Clubs |
| 30 | Aleksandr Kurinnoy | Ukrainian | Union of Crimean Inter-Clubs |
| 31 | Timur Bekmambetov | Crimean Tatar | Union of Crimean Inter-Clubs |
| 32 | Dmitriy Timofeyev | Russian | Liberal Youth Union of Crimea |
| 33 | Denis Shevchenko | Ukrainian | Liberal Youth Union of Crimea |
| 34 | Gennadiy Gnusov | Russian | Liberal Youth Union of Crimea |
| 35 | Galina Panova | Pole | Crimean Polish Society |
| 36 | Yevgeniy Khan | Russian | Crimean Society for Russian Culture |
| 37 | Tamila Kurtseitova | Crimean Tatar | Crimean Research Centre of Humanities |

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 Young leaders of Crimea: Seeking ways of conflict prevention,
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| 6 | Natal'ya Moskalenko | Russian | Union of Children and Teenage Organizations of Crimea "Tavria" | Simferopol |
| 7 | Aleksey Makarov | Russian | Union of Youth Organizations | Sevastopol |
| 8 | Vladimir Vil'chak | Ukrainian | Union of Youth Organizations | Sevastopol |
| 9 | Dmitriy Drozdov | Russian | Association of Crimean Karaims "Kyrymkarailar" | Simferopol |
| 10 | Galina Khodyreva | Russian | P. Khindarsky Crimean Society of Bulgarians | Simferopol |
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| 34 | Dmitriy Timofeyev | Russian | Liberal Youth Union of Crimea | Simferopol |
| 35 | Denis Shevchenko | Ukrainian | Liberal Youth Union of Crimea | Simferopol |
| 36 | Gennadiy Gnusov | Russian | Liberal Youth Union of Crimea | Simferopol |
| 38 | Galina Panova | Pole | Crimean Polish Society | Simferopol |
| 39 | Yevgeniy Khan | Russian | Crimean Society for Russian Culture | Simferopol |
| 40 | Tamila Kurtseitova | Crimean Tatar | Crimean Research Centre of Humanities | Simferopol |