

Strategy for Developing the Civil Society for 2012-2015 and the Action Plan for Implementing the Strategy in Moldova

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THE PARLIAMENT

LAW NO. 205

of 28 Sept 2012

For Approving the Strategy for Developing the Civil Society for 2012-2015 and the Action Plan for Implementing the Strategy

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The Parliament adopts this ordinary law.

Art. 1. - To approve the Strategy for Developing the Civil Society for 2012-2015 and the Action Plan for Implementing the Strategy, presented in the attachments.

Art. 2. - (1) The Government, in cooperation with the nongovernmental organizations, within 4 months:

- shall establish the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society, to be composed of representatives of the executive and of the civil society, for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of the Strategy and Action Plan;

- shall present to the Parliament the draft legal acts stipulated in the Strategy.

(2) The structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society shall present to the Parliament every year, by 31 March, a report on the execution of the provisions of the Action Plan and, respectively, on the implementation of the Strategy.

Art. 3. - The working group for drafting the Strategy for Developing the Civil Society for 2012-2015 and the Action Plan for implementing the Strategy, established by Disposition of the Speaker of the Parliament DD/C-1 no.10 of 9 Feb 2012, together with the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society, established by the Government, shall monitor the implementation of the Strategy and the Action Plan.

Art. 4. - The Committee for Legal Affairs, Appointments and Immunities shall exercise an oversight over the enforcement of this law.

SPEAKER OF THE PARLIAMENT

Marian LUPU

Annex 1. Strategy for the Development of the Civil Society for 2012-2015

1.1. Introduction

The development of the civil society has key importance for the fundamental, democratic and pluralist values of any country as well as for encouraging the social involvement of citizens and development processes. The development of the associative sector reasserts the constitutional rights of the citizens, including the right to free association, freedom of assembly and freedom of speech. Through their activities, citizens contribute to a more comprehensive development, to improving their living standards and quality of life.

Such a contribution from the associative sector to promoting and building a democratic society implies the need for intense cooperation with the Moldovan Government. Mutual actions can significantly contribute to progress in various social spheres to respond adequately to the existing problems. The civil society organizations (SCOs), as an integral part of the social system, are a form of expression of citizen initiatives, thus facilitating active participation in the administration of public affairs. Supporting the civil society is a way of stimulation of social cohesion and creation of sustainable social capital. Also, SCOs have a high economic potential through their role of employers, thus contributing to reducing unemployment. Therefore, it is in the interest of the Republic of Moldova to support the development of the associative sector, to adopt policies and a framework that are favorable for the activity of the associative sector – a fundamental actor in promoting democracy and democratic values, a critical partner in identifying and redressing problems in various social spheres.

The Strategy for the Development of the Civil Society for 2012-2015 (hereinafter the Strategy) reflects the commitment of the Republic of Moldova to strengthen systematically the conditions for developing fast and progressively the civil society. Being built on the principles of mutual trust, partnership, transparency, maintaining the principle of independence of the civil society from the state authorities, the Strategy continues the efforts started within the previous strategy for the development of the civil society (for 2009-2001). The document was developed in partnership with the National NGO Council of Moldova, with the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) as part of the Moldova Civil Society Strengthening Program (MCSSP), implemented by FHI 360.

The **purpose** of the Strategy is to create a favorable framework for developing an active civil society, capable to contribute progressively to the democratic development of Moldova, to stimulate its social cohesion, and to develop its social capital. Since there is no generally accepted definition of the term “civil society”, in the sense of this Strategy as basis is taken the definition of the United Nations Organizations: “a not-for-profit, voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good. Task-oriented and made up of people with common interests, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to governments, monitor policy and program implementation, and encourage participation of civil society stakeholders at the community level”¹.

¹ <http://www.ngo.bham.ac.uk/Definingfurther.htm>

The document aims to implement **three general objectives**: (I) Strengthen the framework of participation of the civil society in developing and monitoring the implementation of public policies; (II) Promote and strengthen the financial sustainability of the civil society; (III) Develop the active civic and volunteering spirit. The implementation of the Strategy aims to achieve the following **results**: (i) Building of an efficient system of CSO participation in decision-making; (II) Establishing of adequate mechanisms to ensure the financial viability of CSOs; (III) Registering of significant increase in citizen participation in volunteering and country development processes.

2. Context and determining factors of the Strategy

The Strategy continues the efforts started during the previous civil society development strategy (for 2009-2011), approved by Parliament Decision no. 267-XVI of 11 December 2008. Although the action plan of that strategy had not been approved, some civil society development actions have been implemented. Amendments to the law on civic associations in the part related to the public benefit status have been developed and adopted. A work group to amend the noncommercial legislation has been established under the Ministry of Justice. The Moldovan Parliament has passed the law on volunteering, thus starting building a favorable framework for carrying out volunteering activities. The law on social services that recognizes civic associations as provider of social services has been passed. A grants program for youth CSOs has been launched and the related legal framework has been developed. Also, methodological instructions on the specifics of accounting in noncommercial organizations have been developed.

The determining factors of the Strategy reside in the relatively low number of CSOs reported to 1000 population, the small share of active CSOs, the low level of CSO participation in decision making, the reduced financial viability of CSOs, the low civic spirit and the lack of a volunteering infrastructure. A more detailed description of these factors is presented in the actions of this chapter.

2.1. Civil Society in the Republic of Moldova: General Data

At present in Moldova there are registered over 8,200 CSOs. Most of the organizations registered (approx. 65%) are located in the municipality of Chişinău, although this administrative territorial unit represents only about 25% of the country's population. According to the estimations, in the Transnistrian region of Moldova there are registered over 1000 CSOs that to a certain extent contribute both to representing the interests of the citizens in the region and to establishing contacts between the two banks of the Nistru River. Moldova has approximately 1.9 CSOs to 1,000 inhabitants, which represents some progress as compared to Ukraine (1.2) and Russia (1.6). However, this number is excessively low as compared to other countries in the region, including Romania (2.9), Macedonia (5.6), Hungary (6.6), Croatia (9.6)².

² Cifrele sunt aproximative și au fost calculate în baza *2010 NGO Sustainability Index*, disponibil online la http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2010/complete_document.pdf

According to the estimations, only about 25% of the total number of CSOs are sufficiently active and develop various projects and initiatives³. One of the reasons for the low number of active NGOs is the lack of funding sources inside the country through public and private funding and the lack of mechanisms for generating income from service provision. A clear policy for supporting and developing the associative sector has been missing in Moldova as well.

At present, Moldovan SCOs work in varied areas and are involved in diverse areas. Analyzing the situation in quantitative terms, we find that nearly half of the organizations work either in the social area or in the educational one. Each tenth nongovernmental organization works in human rights area and other 7.4% – in the youth sector. Environmental concerns represent the area of activity for 6.5% organizations and 4.3% are interested in economic development. Mass media is a concern for 3.4% organizations. A spectacular development has been registered by community development organizations⁴.

Generally, Moldovan SCOs work for all categories of citizens. However, they carry out activities mostly focused on satisfying the needs of children and the youth (60.3%). The elderly (old people, pensioners, veterans) and professional groups benefit from the support of 17.8% and 17.0%, respectively, of SCOs. 4.6% of SCOs work in the service of women and each tenth organization has said that the state institutions are beneficiaries. Also, one out of ten organizations works for the needy and 7.8% work for the benefit of other SCOs. The associations pay less attention to the categories of disfavored persons. Thus, only 4.6% of the organizations work for the persons with disabilities, 3% – for various types of minorities and 2.7% – for the victims of different forms of abuse. At the same time, 7.8% of organizations work for the all the citizens⁵.

The legal framework of non-for-profit SCOs in Moldova recognizes three distinct forms of organization: civic associations, foundations and private institutions. The main legislation includes the Law on Civic Associations, the Law on Foundations (1999) and the Civil Code (2002). The overwhelming majority of the Moldovan SCOs are registered as civic associations. The Law on Civic Associations was amended in 2007 and in 2010, respectively, to bring it in accordance with the Civil Code and to establish more permissive rules for the civic associations in getting the public benefit status. In total, 670 organizations had the public benefit status in various periods and only approximately 40% of these organizations permanently claim the public benefit status. The number of organizations in the municipality of Chişinău having the public benefit status oscillates around 170-190 organizations. In 2010-2011, the number of organizations outside Chişinău having the public benefit certificate grew to 120-130.

³ Contact (2011). Study: Transparency and Financial Sustainability of Moldovan Nongovernmental Organizations, p. 6

⁴ UNDP (2007). Study on the Development of Nongovernmental Organizations in Moldova, pp. 7-13

⁵ ibid

2.2. Participation of the Civil Society in Decision-Making

One of the major current problems is the alienation of citizens from the governing process. In this context as in many others the civil society represents an important element of the democratic process. This gives to the citizens an alternative way in addition to that of the political parties and of lobbies for channeling various opinions and for ensuring diverse interests in the decision-making process.

The low participation of the civil society in decision-making is based on a number of reasons, including legislative gaps on ensuring decision-making transparency, deficient institutional practices at the CPA (central public administration) and LPA (local public administration) levels, low capacity of CSOs to participate in decision-making, deficiencies of the educational system in regard to democratic citizenship, social-economic development level and, as a consequence, the lack of a vigorous middle class that would be interested in public participation, perception programs through which the public participation of NGOs was regarded as political involvement, the lack of donor programs that would more actively stimulate the participation of the civil society.

Although there is a legislative framework dedicated to transparency in decision-making, some of the provisions are diffuse. The law on transparency in decision-making⁶ does not expressly provide for the publication of draft decision together with the announcement about the initiation of their development, on the websites of the CPA authorities, which creates confusions in enforcement. The deadline of maximum 15 work days for presenting recommendations to the draft decisions gives to CPA authorities the possibility to set short terms in an unjustified manner and thus to limit the participation of the parties interested in the decision-making process. Similarly, the Regulation on the Procedures for Ensuring Transparency in Decision Making⁷ (hereinafter - *Regulation*) permits discretionary informing of the civil society by the CPA authorities about the draft decisions initiated, avoiding of mandatory informing about the beginning of drafting of all draft decisions initiated. The Regulation does not provide for including in the file of the recommendations received from the civil society, which may lead to reducing the citizen's trust in this process. The Regulation contains diffuse provisions about the access to the file and to the synthesis of the recommendations, which leads to their selective posting on the websites of CPA authorities⁸.

Although significant progress has been registered in enforcing the legislation on transparency in decision making⁹, not all authorities have complied with the legal provisions. According to the independent report, a part of websites of CPA authorities did not have special columns created, dedicated to transparency in decision-making. Also, only some CPA authorities have posted on their websites the internal rules on the procedures of informing, consulting and participation in decision drafting and adoption. In many cases, the websites of CPA authorities do post information about the name and

⁶ Law no. 239-XVI of 13 November.2008

⁷ Approved by Government Decision no. 96 of 16 February 2010 on Implementation of Law no.239-XVI of 13 November 2008 on Transparency in Decision-Making.

⁸ ADEPT (2011). Final report on monitoring observance of transparent decision-making. July – December 2011, accessible online at <http://www.e-democracy.md/files/final-report-transparency-2011.pdf>

⁹ Report on Monitoring and Assessing Central Public Administration Reform in Moldova, 2010, accessible online at <http://cancelaria.gov.md/lib.php?l=ro&idc=333&>

contact data of the person responsible for consulting the public regarding the decision-making process. Not all draft decisions are made public, many of them being posted without indicating the data and deadline for submitting comments. Most CPA authorities do not post on their websites a synthesis of the recommendations received and of the decisions made in relation to the contributions of the stakeholders. It remains a frequent practice to adopt in an urgent regime the draft decisions during government sessions without prior information and consulting of the stakeholders¹⁰. At local level there is a website where only the decisions passed are posted (www.actelocale.md), but not the draft decisions, which would facilitate the participation of CSOs and their constituencies in decision-making.

Another reason for the reduced capacities of CSOs is the lack of support at national level for the associations that monitor the implementation of public policies and actively contribute to identifying actions for optimizing them. Although in western countries there are numerous positive practices of support from the budgetary resources of the NGOs that carry out activities and programs monitoring the quality of governance (“watchdog”), such practices have not yet been implemented in Moldova. Enforcing such mechanisms would additionally contribute to enhancing CSO participation in decision-making and in monitoring policy implementation.

The development of the cooperation with the civil society is a complex activity and implies an inter-sector and inter-institutional approach. At present in Moldova a structure for coordinating the cooperation with the civil society is missing. Such structures exist and are successful in a number of European countries, including in France, Great Britain, Hungary, Macedonia, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Croatia¹¹. Although certain concrete steps have been made to ensure a permanent dialog between the public authorities and the civil society, the institutionalization of this cooperation still remains problematic. The National Participation Council (NPA) was created by Government Decision no. 11 of 19 January 2010 of the Moldovan Government. According to the document, it is to be assisted by the Division for Policies, Strategic Planning and External Assistance of the State Chancery. This structure has a comprehensive list of duties but reduced capacities to ensure the dialog and permanent communication with the civil society.

On the other hand, there are many other NGO networks dealing with policies for developing the sector they represent – the National NGO Council of Moldova, the Alliance of NGOs Active in Social Protection of the Child and Family, the Alliance of the Organizations for the Persons with Disabilities, the Network of NGOs active in the HIV/AIDS, STIs and drug use area, the Anticorruption Alliance, the Women’s Organizations Forum, the Political Club of Women 50/50. Some of the networks have significant experience of cooperation with the line ministries – for example, the Coalition for Promoting the Volunteering Law and Activities and the National Youth Council of Moldova have initiated long-term policies in partnership with the Ministry of Youth and Sports and with the Ministry of Education.

¹⁰ *ibid*

¹¹ ECNL, ICNL (2011). European Practices on Implementation of Policy Documents and Liaison Offices that Support Civil Society Development

2.3. Financial Viability of CSOs

In Moldova, limited progress has been registered in the implementation of financial and fiscal mechanisms in favor of CSOs. Ensuring the financial viability is an essential aspect of the development of the associative sector in Moldova and the progress made in the past period are insufficient to guarantee its sustainability.¹² During the implementation of the previous civil society development strategy (for 2009-2011) only limited progress was made in regard to the fiscal policies for strengthening the civil society; however, practically a favorable framework to ensure the financial sustainability of CSOs, including via direct and indirect public funding, private charity and own income generation is missing.¹³

Moldovan SCOs are excessively dependant on outside sources of funding. According to the studies in this area, 80-95% of the budgets of nongovernmental organizations come from the resources of external donors¹⁴. According to the estimations, the vast majority of the financial resources of NGOs are formed from grants (92%), while paid services provided account for 6% of the budgets of nongovernmental organizations and “other sources”, such as membership fees or individual donations account for only about 2%¹⁵.

The situation in Moldova in this regard is alarming also from regional perspective. If comparing with the situation in the countries in the region, Moldova is the country with the highest dependence on outside funding sources. Thus, according to some studies on the financial sustainability of NGOs in a number of European countries, including Romania, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, the vast majority of financial resources of NGOs, approximately 43%, are formed from own income generation modalities, including from membership fees, economic activities, paid services, investment generated income. In the said countries, the support from the public sector is also positioned as a significant source of income and accounts for about 35%. This category is followed by sources resulted from private philanthropy (22%), including from tax benefits for private businesses, individual tax benefits, volunteers contribution.¹⁶

Internal self-funding sources are insufficiently developed and the value of the existing ones is low. The international experience proves that more mechanisms and tools are necessary to stimulate the financial sustainability of the civil society. The experience of the countries in the region and of advanced democracies proves that it is necessary to institute a favorable climate for enforcing the three sets of mechanisms to ensure the financial viability of CSOs: (I) direct and indirect public funding – tax benefits/exemptions, grants, budgetary subsidies, grants for certain public benefit purposes, contracts for providing social services; (II) private philanthropy – tax benefits for donors, including by deducting donations, directing a percentage of the taxpayers income taz, and (III) income generation – instituting a favorable environment for carrying out economic activities, tax benefiting social entrepreneurial activities, etc.

¹² Resolutions of NGO Forum of 15-16 December 2008, <http://consiliulong.md/ro/forum/show/2>

¹³ Resolutions of NGO Forum of December 2010...

¹⁴ USAID (2011). 2010 NGO Sustainability Index, p. 141

¹⁵ Contact (2011). Study: Transparency and financial sustainability of Moldovan nongovernmental organizations, p.

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¹⁶ ICNL (2005). Laws and Other Mechanisms for Promoting NGO Financial Stability, p. 2

At present, two ministries have positive practices of direct public funding of CSOs. The Ministry of Environment has an Ecological Fund that is meant to collect resources and sustain measures for environmental protection and reconstruction of ecosystems, including by granting financial support to ecological nongovernmental organizations under a special grant program for environment protection projects¹⁷. Similarly, the Ministry of Youth and Sports has successfully started programs to support youth programs and projects implemented by youth CSOs¹⁸.

Of the mechanisms promoting private philanthropy, only donation deduction is partly functioning at present. Previous studies showed that the budgetary impact of the percentage philanthropy mechanisms is insignificant. The positive effects of the application of the policies said are multiple, including the accessibility and increased interest from the civil society¹⁹.

In principle, noncommercial organizations can carry out auxiliary economic commercial activities provided for by their statutes. This provision is not applied in practice for various reasons, including the fact that CSOs do not know practical methods of application but also due to the reluctance of the authorities. The noncommercial sector in Moldova is treated like the commercial organizations, national accounting standards and the relevant reporting requirements to CSOs, which would enhance the level awareness of the society about the activities of noncommercial organizations, are missing.

The development of the associative sector is closely related to the responsibility of nongovernmental organizations from the point of view of accounting, observance of tax obligations, financial reporting and ensuring the transparency of the activities carried out. Analyzing the current situation, we can find certain impediments in making nongovernmental organizations responsible: the lack of national accounting standards for NGOs, difficult financial reporting, similar to that of businesses; nongovernmental organizations that do not keep the accounts and do not report, according to the national legislation. The current accounting standards reflect the essence of the commercial sector and do not emphasize clear information about the results and efficiency of CSOs activities for their beneficiaries.²⁰

2.4. Civic Spirit and Volunteering

The first reason for the low civic spirit is the lack of a volunteering infrastructure. The second reason resides in the reduced access of children and the youth to non-formal education services of good quality as well as to opportunities of participating in the social life.

The attitude to volunteering is an important aspect because the Moldovan society does not perceive the importance of unpaid public interest activities. The reasons why the citizens do not get involved in volunteering are related on the one hand to certain material, value-related aspects, being related to the lack of information and, on the other hand, to the active non-involvement of line ministries in

¹⁷ Government Decision No. 988 of 21 September 1998

¹⁸ Government Decision No. 1213 of 27 December 2010

¹⁹ Resource Center for Human Rights (CReDO), Financial Strengthening of the Civil Society by Introducing the Mechanism for Directing a Part of the 4 Taxes to Public Benefit Noncommercial Organizations, 2010

²⁰ Human Rights Resource Center, CReDO (2010). Assessment of the impact of legal amendments about public benefit on civic organizations

implementing the provisions of the Law on Volunteering and failure to adjust the legal framework related to this law.

Another reason for the citizens not getting involved is the lack of basic structural elements of a volunteering infrastructure – such as volunteering centers, networks of host institutions and networks of business companies – to support all types of volunteering. This situation is due to a lack of vision and resources of the actors involved (public authorities, civil society and business) and to the fact that public authorities do not initiate real partnerships to develop the volunteering sector.

The lack of information and involvement in volunteering activities make the public authorities many times and the civil society not truly realize the importance of volunteering although volunteering is recognized as an important factor for compensating for the insufficient government actions or the lack of functionality of the services market that also compensates the budget deficit, reduces state costs, contributes to decentralizing and debureaucratizing the provision of services, produces visible positive effects on the economic and criminal environments²¹.

Another reason is the insufficient access of children and youth to quality education, including to non-formal education for democratic citizenship, social activism and participation in decision-making. Systematic education for active democratic citizenship that affects the level of information of persons, formation of public opinions and adoption of democratic values, involves the cooperation among education institutions, civil society and mass media. At present, there are obvious gaps in the educational curricula in Moldova in what concerns the promotion of values, attitudes, knowledge and necessary skills for the active participation of citizens in democratic processes at political and social levels.

In 2009, an evaluation of non-formal education (NFE) was made in Moldova to estimate its contribution in developing the civic activism of the youth and developing skills and competences for easy transition to teenaging. The findings of the evaluations of the NFE value are encouraging. Nonetheless, the study also reveals some problems and challenges. The youth from rural areas, minority ethnic groups and the youth with disabilities are too often excluded from participating in NFE activities because they do not have information, access to the infrastructure, such as transport or contacts with the entities that conduct such activities or provide such services. A robust certification system is missing, which would make NFE become an efficient tool for many youth without compromising its flexibility and adaptability. The excessive dependence on external funding may undermine the sustainability of programs. An evaluation of the NFE activities creates difficulties because such activities are diverse and diffuse—there are various variations and various terms, activities and results that makes the evaluation process difficult.

²¹ TDV (2012). Study: Infrastructure of corporate volunteering in Moldova: potential and road to follow, p. 7-9, available online at <http://tdvmoldova.wordpress.com/biblioteca-virtuala/>

3. Principles of Cooperation between Authorities and Civil Society in the Context of the Strategy

The representatives of CSOs and public authorities share the same values and guide themselves by the following principles in the process of cooperation:

Civic Activism and Involvement

Civic activism in this context means the participation from own initiative of citizens in the public life and in solving problems within the local community, which represents an essential component of a democratic society. The public authorities support the civic activity by creating a favorable legal framework, by informing the public opinion about their activities, by involving the CSOs in planning and implementing the decisions.

Trust

An open and democratic society is based on an honest interaction between the actors from all sectors – public, private and non-for-profit. Although the NGOs and the public authorities have to play different roles, the common objective of improving people’s lives can satisfactorily be reached only if it is based on trust, which implies transparency, respect and mutual trust.

Partnership

The partnerships between the CSOs and the public authorities enable active involvement and establishment of responsibilities so that the problems in the society are solved as efficiently as possible. The transparent operation of public institutions creates and cultivates a higher trust in the citizens and reconfirms the legitimacy of the institutions. The public authorities understand the importance of CSO involvement in solving the problems of the local communities, contributing to developing the existing cooperation mechanisms.

Responsibility, Transparency and Accountability

Acting in the public interest, both the CSOs and the public authorities show openness, responsibility and accountability for the activities carried out and the funds used.

Political Independence of Civic Initiatives

The CSOs promote the principle of non-partisanship, which means non-alignment to any party ideology or policy, maintaining a responsible civic attitude, supporting diversity of political and ideological options, being free and independent in establishing their goals, in decision making, and in carrying out activities.

Sustainable and Balanced Development

In their activities and within the cooperation, CSOs and the public authorities start from the principle of sustainable and balanced development.

Equality and Opportunities

Public authorities aim at observing equal opportunities for all citizens in view of exercising the fundamental human rights. By their way of being, the CSOs verbalize the needs and interests of various social groups, especially of those disfavored and marginalized: the poor population, women, Roma population, persons with disabilities and other social groups. The social cohesion, as a priority of this Strategy, can be reached if the principles of equality and nondiscrimination are observed.

4. General and Specific Objectives of the Strategy

The Strategy has been developed to create a common framework for all efforts of developing the civil society in Moldova through realistic and concrete actions.

Goal

The Strategy aims at creating a favorable framework for developing an active civil society, capable to contribute progressively to the development of the democratic system of Moldova, to stimulate its social cohesion and to develop its social capital.

General Objectives

1. Strengthen the framework of participation of the civil society in developing and monitoring the implementation of public policies;
2. Promote and strengthen the financial sustainability of the civil society;
3. Develop the active civic spirit and volunteering.

Expected results	Progress indicators
An efficient system of CSO participation in decision-making has been set up	Share of draft decisions consulted with CSOs
Adequate mechanisms for ensuring the financial viability of CSOs have been instituted	Share of NGO revenues from grants, economic activities, private charity, other sources.
A significant increase in citizen participation in volunteering and country development processes has been registered	Number of persons involved in volunteering activities

General Objective 1. Strengthen the framework of participation of the civil society in developing and monitoring the implementation of public policies

The implementation of this objective will be possible through the implementation of three specific objectives.

The first specific objective aims at developing institutional mechanisms for cooperation between the state institutions and the civil society in developing, monitoring and evaluating public policies. Following the good practices from western countries, the authorities will establish at the Government level the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society. The cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society will be strengthened.

The second specific objective aims at strengthening the capacity of participation of public authorities and CSOs in developing and monitoring the implementation of public policies. Common training activities and programs to stimulate the participation of CSOs in decision making will be organized.

The third specific objective aims to improve the legal framework in transparency in decision-making. Also, the existing mechanisms will be improved and new measures will be adopted to guarantee the transparency of the work of both the legislative and executive branches at all levels. The related policies will be corroborated with the desideratum of participation in the political processes in the country. New strengthened mechanisms for the participation of CSOs in decision-making will be created.

Specific Objectives:

1.1. Develop institutional mechanisms for the cooperation between the public authorities and the civil society

The implementation of this specific objective is imperative to improve the conditions of participation of CSOs in decision making. The creation of the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society will strengthen the relation between the Government and the CSOs. Also, changing the concept of cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society will strengthen the cooperation between the legislative authority and the CSO.

Activities

- 1.1.1. Develop the legal framework and institute at the Government level the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society
- 1.1.2. Strengthen the mechanism of cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society.

Expected results	Progress indicators
The unit responsible for the cooperation with the civil society is established and efficiently ensures the cooperation with the CSOs	Number of events organized; number of CSOs involved in the work initiated by the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society
The concept of cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society is changed and ensures adequate interaction between the legislative forum and the civil society.	Number of events organized by the Parliament in transparency in decision-making and in the cooperation with the CSOs; number of CSOs involved.

1.2. Strengthen the capacity of state officials and of CSOs of cooperating in developing and monitoring the implementation of public policies

The participation of the civil society in decision making depends to a large extent on the capacities of the authorities of ensuring cooperation in this area. The organization of joint trainings of the representatives of public authorities and of CSOs in transparent decision-making will strengthen the relation between the state institutions and the civil society and will implicitly contribute to increasing the participation of CSOs in decision making.

Activities

- 1.2.1. Adequately train responsible persons in ensuring decision making transparency at all levels and of CSO representatives.
- 1.2.2. Organize events to stimulate the participation of CSOs, mass media and public authorities in decision making.

Expected results	Progress indicators
Representatives of public authorities of all levels and CSOs actively cooperate in developing and implementing public policies	Number of central public authorities that ensure the transparency of decision-making (according to independent monitoring reports)
Public authorities actively promote the participation of CSOs in decision-making	Number of events organized; number of CSO representatives involved in such events

1.3. Improve the existing mechanisms and adopt new measures to guarantee the transparency of the activity both of the legislative and executive branches of all levels, from the Parliament and Government to district and local councils and mayor's offices.

This objective is complementary to the previous initiatives, promoting the achievement of a set of measures that would ensure the participation of CSOs both at central and local levels. The elimination of legislative gaps on ensuring transparency in decision-making, the corroboration of related policies with the desideratum of transparent decision making are extremely important to ensure the plenary participation of CSOs in decision making. The updating and use of information about the stakeholders together with the use of innovational methods to promote participation represent additional catalytic factors for the participation of CSOs in decision making. In order to give an impetus to the active participation of local CSOs, it is necessary to create platforms for publishing draft decisions at local level. Also, efforts are necessary to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in decision making.

Activities

- Amend main and related legislation to eliminate the gaps in ensuring transparency in decision-making;
- 1.3.1. At national level, create innovative mechanisms for promoting the participation of CSOs in decision-making;
 - 1.3.2. At local level, create mechanisms that would enable accessibility of information on draft decisions, syntheses of the recommendations, and the participation of CSOs in decision-making;
 - 1.3.3. Promote the participation of persons with disabilities in decision making;

Expected results	Progress indicators
The amended regulatory framework ensures the plenary participation of the civil society in decision-making	Opinions of independent experts on the amending of the regulatory framework
At national level innovative mechanisms are	Number of NGOs that have used innovative

created for promoting the CSO participation in decision making	participation mechanisms
At local level mechanisms are instituted that enable access to information on draft decisions, synthesis of the recommendations and CSO participation in decision making., a.	Share of draft decisions consulted with CSOs at local level
The authorities have started examining how to ensure accessibility of information and promoting the participation of persons with disabilities	Opinions of independent experts on the recommendations made to enhance the participation of the persons with disabilities in decision making

General Objective 2. Promote and strengthen the financial sustainability of the civil society

This general objective will be achieved through the implementation of four specific objectives.

The first objective is related to encouraging the participation of citizens and of the private sector in supporting the civil society. Following the positive practices of a number of countries in the region, including of Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Lithuania, Poland, the central public authorities will institute a more favorable fiscal support framework for CSOs, through the percentage philanthropy and tax benefits for economic activities.

Through the second objective, the state institutions will strengthen the access and participation of the civil society in the implementation of state policies through social contracting. Under the law on social services, the corresponding regulations will be adopted and the capacities of the CPA and LPA will be strengthened, which will enable CSOs to have effective access to social contracts.

The third objective aims at creating mechanisms for having the CSOs supported by the state. Harmonizing the CSO funding policies and examining the additional institutional mechanisms for supporting CSOs will significantly contribute to enhancing the financial sustainability of NGOs.

The fourth objective refers to financial transparency and the responsibility of the civil society. The national accounting and financial reporting standards will be capitalized. The state institutions will examine the possibilities of conditional pardoning and reinstatement in legality of the CSOs that had deficient accounting systems. The CSOs will actively promote and enforce the Code of Ethics and Conduct of noncommercial organizations.

Specific objectives:

2.1. Encourage the participation of citizens and private sector in supporting the civil society

This specific objective represents the key element in the entire strategy for ensuring the financial sustainability of the civil society. The implementation of these activities serves as a true indicator of implementation of the policies for ensuring the financial sustainability of CSOs. By instituting percentage philanthropy, public authorities will create an additional and complementary

mechanism for generating CSO income. This tool will be accessible only for the CSOs having the public benefit status. The existing mechanism of generating donations by deduction from the taxable income of individuals and legal entities will be made more efficient. The authorities will ensure benefits for social enterprises working in the benefit of socially disfavored persons. Also, efforts will be made to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and skills on a voluntary basis or by recognizing the expenditures that were made to support CSO activities.

Activities

- 2.1.1. Ensure the right to directing a part of the income tax (2%) of individuals and legal entities to noncommercial organizations holders of the public benefit status.
- 2.1.2. Make more efficient the donation deduction mechanism and extend the mechanism onto individuals.
- 2.1.3. Eliminate the risks of holding economic activities provided that incomes are channeled according to the statutory provisions.
- 2.1.4. Capitalize social entrepreneurship and institute the corresponding tax benefits.

Expected results	Progress indicators
The policy of assigning a part of the income tax is used by the stakeholders	Number of individuals having used the mechanism of assigning a part of the income tax
The donation deduction policy is accessible and applicable	Number of individuals having used the donation deduction mechanism
The updated legal framework ensures a favorable environment for carrying out by the CSOs of economic activities focused on implementation of statutory activities	Number of CSOs having benefited from the elimination of restrictions
The legal framework stimulates the social entrepreneurship carried out by CSOs	Number of social companies created and managed by CSOs

2.2. Strengthen the access and participation of the civil society in the implementation of state policies through social contracting

This specific objective complements the previous specific objective, ensuring CSO access to social contracts. Under the law on social services the corresponding regulations will be adopted at the central and local level which will give effective access for CSOs to social contracts. Implementing good practices in this area and developing the capacities of the authorities that implement social contracting will ensure the effectiveness of this mechanism.

Activities

- 2.2.1. Develop the mechanism for direct contracting of CSOs in the social area according to the Law on Social Services;
- 2.2.2. Develop the capacity of the authorities that implement social contracting;
- 2.2.3. Promote good practices in social contracting.

Expected results	Progress indicators
Mechanism for the direct contracting of CSOs has been developed, according to the Law on Social Services	The opinions of the experts about the regulations passed on social contracting
The authorities are using the social contracting mechanism	Number of NGOs that have participated in social contracting initiatives
Good practices have been identified and disseminated	Number of practices identified and disseminated

2.3. Create mechanisms for having CSOs supported by the state

This specific objective represents the quintessence of the financial sustainability of the civil society. Strengthening the access to funds and public funding programs, evaluating the possibilities for establishing a national fund for supporting the civil society and for having a part of lottery revenues transferred to the Moldovan CSOs represent the basic elements for ensuring the sustainability of CSOs.

Activities

- 2.3.1. Ensure CSO access to public funds and public funding programs by extending and/or improving the existing mechanisms and identifying additional instruments.
- 2.3.2. Promote proposals for amending the medium-term budgetary-fiscal policy in view of establishing VAT payment (exemption) mechanisms for the public benefit CSOs in procuring goods and services;
- 2.3.3. Introduce additional institutional mechanisms for supporting the CSOs (specialized funds and/or the National Fund for Supporting the Civil Society).

Expected results	Progress indicators
The policies of the ministries funding the CSOs have been harmonized and the allocation of funds is transparent.	Number of NGOs that have benefited from assistance through public funds and public funding programs
The fiscal policy has been revised through the VAT incentives for the CSOs having the public benefit status.	Opinions of independent experts on the recommendations and/or amendments made
The feasibility of the institutional mechanisms for supporting the CSOs has been examined and proposals for amending the legislation have been made	Opinions of independent experts on the recommendations and/or amendments made

2.4. Promote the transparency and responsibility of the civil society

The promotion of transparency and responsibility of the civil society is necessary to enhance the legitimacy of the CSO in the society and strengthen the society's trust in using public funds and donations directed to organizations. The promotion of national accounting and financial reporting standards for CSOs is necessary because the results of CSO activities are different from those of the commercial sector. In the commercial sector, emphasis is on the profit and dividends paid to the shareholders. In the noncommercial sector the result of the activity is the public and social benefits created as well as the cost and efficiency of use of financial resources. Hence, it is necessary to have activity reports, reports on execution of budgets, income statements and cash flow statements. This fundamental difference can be solved only by creating a noncommercial accounting standard. Noncommercial accounting standards exist in many countries, for instance USA, Spain, Czech Republic, Great Britain. Introducing a grace period for NGOs is necessary in order to bring into the legal space those organizations that for various reasons did not comply with the reporting requirements. The promotion of the Code of Ethics promotes stimulation of the promotion of CSO self-organization standards. The Code of Ethics and Conduct was approved by the NGO Forum back in 2008 and revived by the resolution of the 2010 CSO Forum. The forum invited CSOs to declare their adherence to this Code and authorized CSOs to promote the active enforcement of the Code. The NGO Council was authorized to interpret to and to enforce the Code provisions.

Activities

- 2.4.1. Adjust national accounting and financial reporting standards for CSOs.
- 2.4.2. Introduce a grace period for CSOs to comply with the accounting standards without being imposed fines or penalties for previous omissions;
- 2.4.3. Promote the Code of Ethics and Conduct of noncommercial organizations;
- 2.4.4. Build a framework favorable to the development of the civil society.

Expected results	Progress indicators
National accounting standards for CSOs have been developed, publicly consulted and adopted	Number/share of NGOs that use national accounting standards
The grace policy for CSOs has been adopted	Number of NGOs that have complied with the accounting standards after the adoption of the grace policy
The Code of Ethics has been enforced by the most important noncommercial organizations	Number of NGOs that have undersigned the Code of Ethics Number of NGOs enforcing the Code of Ethics
Legislation on non-for-profit organizations has been amended to ensure CSO transparency and responsibility	Opinions of independent experts on the amendments made

General Objective 3. Develop active civic spirit and volunteering

This objective will be implemented through three specific objectives.

The first specific objective is related to adjusting the legislative framework on volunteering as well as of the related legislation in accordance with the European and international standards. The second objective is complementary to these efforts by creating the volunteering infrastructure. The third specific objective resides in promoting civic education and non-formal education.

The benefits brought by volunteering refer to using human, material and financial resources involved in corporate volunteering that can fulfill the increasing demand for the essential social services.

Volunteering contributes to promoting democracy, nondiscrimination, and equal opportunities; putting in practice the European values of solidarity, tolerance and diversity; increasing civic responsibility, participation and interaction in the society; promoting the change and development by identifying and reacting to the needs of the community; developing a unitary society by integration, social inclusion, generation of trust and solidarity; developing social connections and social cohesion; developing the social capital; enhancing welfare in the community and society; reducing poverty.

Promoting the democratic citizenship and the principles of participation in the educational system and in mass media is essential for developing an active generation, capable to associate in view of promoting the public interest. The educational curriculum will be evaluated from the perspective of transparency in decision making, access to information, participation and teaching quality. The public authorities will promote the involvement of media in facilitating transparency in decision-making. At the same time, non-formal education significantly contributes to developing an active civic spirit. The benefits of non-formal education reside in developing fundamental abilities for participation and integration in social life, especially for disfavored and marginalized persons. Also, non-formal education, through the participatory methods used, contributes to promoting social cohesion, tolerance and to the development of social capital.

Specific objectives:

3.1. Adjust the main and related regulatory frameworks in compliance with the European recommendations, the Law on Volunteering and with the Regulation on Enforcing the Law on Volunteering

Amending the legislative and institutional frameworks to bring them in compliance with the international standards in the area of volunteering represents an essential precondition for strengthening the active civic spirit. This will lead to exercising the volunteers rights and to capitalizing the benefits that volunteering can bring. At the same time, it is necessary to have mechanisms for stimulating various forms of volunteering.

Activities

3.1.1. Adjust the main regulatory framework in accordance with the international and European standards on volunteering.

- 3.1.2. Create the necessary mechanisms for adjusting the related regulatory framework to bring it in compliance with the Law on Volunteering and with the Regulations on Enforcing the Law on Volunteering.

Expected results	Indicatori de progress
The main normative framework has been amended according to the international and European standards on volunteering	Experts opinions on the amendments adopted
The legal acts of line ministries ensure a favorable framework for carrying out different forms of volunteering	Number of normative acts of line ministries brought in compliance with the European recommendations, Law on Volunteering and with the Regulation for Enforcing the Law on Volunteering; Opinions of independent experts on the amendments approved

3.2. Promote volunteering through the main national structures of the volunteering infrastructure

This specific objective is indispensable for the effective realization of volunteering. Creating the main national structures of the volunteering infrastructure will make it possible to extend volunteering practices at regional and local levels. The holding of a national campaign to sensitize and promote the potential benefits of volunteering will significantly contribute to developing the spirit of volunteering at national level. The development and use of the main volunteering curriculum for students and volunteer coordinators will permit ensuring a sustainable framework for such activities.

Activities

- 3.2.1. Create the main structures of volunteering infrastructure and plan increasing their number.
 3.2.2. Promote education in the spirit of volunteering;
 3.2.3. Create a national volunteering database;
 3.2.4. Promote the potential benefits of volunteering.

Expected results	Progress indicators
The national structures of the volunteering infrastructure ensures the extension of volunteering practices at regional and local level	Number of national structures created; Number of initiatives on extending the volunteering infrastructure, developed and approved.
The basic volunteering curriculum have been developed, approved and are used in practice	Number of persons trained based on the curriculum
The authorities are actively promoting volunteering and the benefits of these activities	Number of events organized by the authorities in the area of volunteering; Number of policy papers approved; Number of persons sensitized/informed about the benefits of volunteering

3.3. Promote civic education

Central public authorities and CSOs will actively promote non-formal education. Instituting a system for certification of NFE will contribute to enhancing the efficiency of this tool. By supporting the CSO initiatives in this area and ensure the accessibility of information opportunities will be ensured for training and effectively integrating the socially disfavored groups in the society.

Activities

- 3.3.1. Evaluate the curriculum on Civic Education from the perspective of transparency in decision making, access to information, participation and teaching quality;
- 3.3.2. Institute a solid system of recognition of non-formal education;
- 3.3.3. Promote non-formal civic education, including among the persons with disabilities.

Expected results	Progress indicators
The educational curriculum has been adjusted from the perspective of education for democratic citizenship, transparency in decision making and access to information	Number of recommendations made and approved on adjusting the educational curriculum; Opinions of independent experts on the recommendations made and approved
The media are actively involved in promoting civic participation in decision making processes	Number of journalists trained Share of journalists trained who have produced media products on transparency in decision making
The system of certification of non-formal education has been established and is used at national level	Number of CSOs that have obtained certificates on non-formal education
The disfavored groups, including the persons with disabilities are involved in non-formal civic education disabilities	Number of persons with disabilities involved in non-formal education

5. Strategy Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation

During the implementation of the Strategy for the Development of the Civil Society of the Republic of Moldova for 2012-2015, there will be conducted a periodic monitoring of the actions implemented and the results obtained will be evaluated so that to make changes as necessary.

The implementation of the Strategy and especially of the Action Plan will be coordinated by the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society that will bring together representatives of the executive and of the civil society. The relevant ministries will submit reports to the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society, based on which the latter will present to the Parliament annually, by 31 March, a report on the execution of the provisions of the Action Plan and of the Strategy.

The monitoring of the implementation of the Strategy on the part of the civil society will be done by using several tools. The first tool will be represented by the current working group, established by a disposition of the Speaker of the Parliament, which was involved in developing the Strategy. It shall report on the implementation of the Strategy and of the Action Plan. The second tool implies hearings and discussions, within which conclusions and recommendations will be formulated that will be reviewed in the meeting of the specialized permanent parliament committee that, in its turn, after the necessary hearings of the working group and of the institutions responsible for implementing the Strategy and the Action Plan, will make a decision on the debates. Every year, debates will be organized in the parliamentary plenum to review the progress made in implementing the Strategy, this being the third element of monitoring of the Strategy.

The monitoring and evaluation will be completed with the final evaluation of the results obtained after the four years of implementation.

In order to ensure the implementation of the Strategy, CSOs will prepare independent annual reports and will submit them to the respective public authorities, and the Parliament and Government will ensure the CSOs access to the information related to the implementation of the provisions of the Strategy. At the same time, CSOs will assist the public authorities through all the means available in implementing and coordinating the actions of the Strategy.

6. Financial Implications

The implementation of the Strategy implies a number of costs and financial expenditures necessary to reach the objectives set.

An Action Plan has been developed to implement the Strategy, which also includes references to the necessary financial and staff resources.

The funding sources for the implementation of the Strategy shall be as follows:

- The national budget, within the limits of the means allocated/approved for the institutions involved;
- external technical and financial assistance projects and programs from the donors;
- sponsorships and other sources accepted under the law.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPA	–	Central Public Administration
LPA	–	Local Public Administration
NGO	–	Nongovernmental Organization
CSO	–	Civil Society Organizations.

Annex no.2 ACTION PLAN for Implementing the Strategy for the Development of the Civil Society for 2012-2015

General Objective 1:	Strengthen the participation framework of the civil society in developing and implementing public policies
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Specific Objective 1.1.: Develop institutional mechanisms for cooperation between the public authorities and the civil society								
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No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 1.1.1: Develop the legal framework and institute at the Government level the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society	Action 1.1.1.1: Develop the feasibility study on instituting the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society	2012		2500	State Chancery	NGO	The study includes a cost-benefit analysis as a result of implementation of the Strategy
		Action 1.1.1.2: Develop changes to the legal framework to institute the structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society	2013			Ministry of Justice, State Chancery	National Participation Council, National NGO Council	Number of changes formulated and adopted; a functional cooperation structure
		Action 1.1.1.3: Develop events for promoting the cooperation between the government and the civil society	2013-2015		200000	State Chancery / structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society	National NGO Council	Number of events held, number of NGO representatives who participated
	Activity 1.1.2: Strengthen the mechanism of cooperation between the Moldovan	Action 1.1.2.1: Conduct the study on the efficiency of cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society	2012		25000	Parliament	National NGO Council	The study includes information about the number of legal acts consulted with the civil society; number of events held by the Parliament

Parliament and the civil society								with the participation of the civil society
	Action 1.1.2.2: Develop and adopt amendments to the Concept of Cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society	2013			Parliament	National NGO Council	Number of amendments drafted; number of amendments passed	
	Action 1.1.2.3: Hold activities of cooperation between the Parliament and the civil society	2012-2015			Parliament	National NGO Council	Number of events held, number of NGO representatives who participated	

Specific Objective 1.2.: Strengthen the capacity of state officials and CSOs for cooperation in developing and monitoring the implementation of public policies

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 1.2.1: Adequate training of the persons responsible for ensuring transparency in decision making at all levels and of CSOs	Action 1.2.1.1: Develop training curricula in the participation and transparency in decision-making, at the Academy of Public Administration	2013		40000	Academy of Public Administration	NGO	Number of academic hours / subjects dedicated to transparency in decision making
		Action 1.2.1.2: Hold common trainings of the representatives of central and local public authorities and the civil society	2014-2015		100000	Academy of Public Administration	NGO	Number of trainings, number of participants, information disaggregated on the basis of gender, rural/urban, age
	Activity 1.2.2: Organize events for stimulating the participation of	Action 1.2.2.1: Organize events for awarding prizes to CSOs, media, authorities that promote	2013-2015		400000	National NGO Council	NGO	Number of events, number of prize awardees, information disaggregated by gender, rural/urban,

	CSO, mass media, public authorities in decision-making processes	participation / participate, or progressively ensure transparency in decision-making.						age
		Action 1.2.2.2: Organize events to stimulate active participation of citizens in decision-making.	2013-2015		200000	Central and local public authorities	National NGO Council, National Participation Council	Number of events, number of prize awardees, information disaggregated by gender, rural/urban, age

Specific Objective 1.3.: Improve the existing mechanisms and adopt new measures to guarantee the transparency of activity of both the legislative and executive branches at all levels, from the Parliament and Government to district, local councils and mayor's office

Nr.	Activity	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 1.3.1: Change the basic and related legislation to eliminate the gaps in regard to ensuring transparency in decision making	Action 1.3.3.1: Conduct a study on the gaps in transparency in decision making and issue the corresponding recommendations	2012		25000	State Chancery	NGO	Study conducted; number of recommendations formulated; opinions of independent experts
		Action 1.3.1.2: Change the normative framework on ensuring transparency in decision making	2013			Ministry of Justice	NGO	Number of amendments issued; number of amendments passed
	Activity 1.3.2: Create, at the national level, innovative mechanisms for promoting the participation of CSOs in decision	Action 1.3.2.1: Use the mechanisms prescribed in the Action Plan for an Open Government 2012-2013, in view of promoting transparency in decision making	2012-2013			E-Governance Center State Chancery	National Participation Council	Number of mechanisms used; number of users

making	Action 1.3.2.2: Create the mechanisms for notifying NGOs about draft decisions	2012			State Chancery	National Participation Council	Number of NGOs that used the mechanism
	Action 1.3.2.3: Change the Methodological Instruction for calculating the indicators for preparing the report of the public authority on ensuring transparency in decision making, in order to ensure a more in-depth disaggregation of the information (outlining the number of recommendations received from each NGO, rural/urban, etc.)	2013			State Chancery	National Participation Council	Information about the participation of the disaggregated NGO based on rural/urban, etc
	Action 1.3.2.4: Use innovative methods for promoting the participation, including via web 2 technologies	2012-2015			E-Governance Center State Chancery	NGO	Number of innovative methods used
	Action 1.3.2.5: Update the database of stakeholders, including at local level and ensure the accessibility of such information	2012-2015			Central and Local Public Authorities	National Participation Council, NGO	Accessibility of databases, opinions of experts / NGOs on the quality of databases
Activity 1.3.3: Create, at local level, mechanisms that would allow	Action 1.3.3.1: Create a platform for publishing draft decisions at local level	2013			Local public authorities	NGO	Share of territorial-administrative units of 1 and 2 levels that have published draft decisions on the platforms created

	accessibility of information about draft decisions, syntheses of recommendations CSO participation in decision making	Action 1.3.3.2: Institute mechanisms for collecting and compiling information on ensuring transparency in decision making at local level	2013			Local public authorities,		Number of local public authorities that have prepared reports on transparency in decision making
		Action 1.3.3.3: Develop and approve methodological instructions for implementing the legislation on transparency in decision making	2013			State Chancery Ministry of Justice		Number of local public authorities that use methodological instructions
	Activity 1.3.4: Promote the participation of persons with disabilities in decision making	Action 1.3.4.1: Organize working meetings, round tables, seminars, conferences with the participation of civic associations and persons with disabilities in view of identifying solutions for increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in decision-making	2012-2015		100000	Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO	Number of working meetings, round tables, seminars, conferences organized; number of recommendations made; number of recommendations accepted/approved
		Action 1.3.4.2: Involve civil associations that represent the interests of persons with disabilities in decision-making	2013-2015		50000	Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family , State Chancery		Number of civic associations that participated in decision-making

General Objective 2: Promote and Strengthen the Financial Sustainability of the Civil Society

Specific Objective 2.1.: Encourage Participation of Citizens and Private Sector in Supporting the Civil Society

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe for execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	Other sources (lei)			

2.1.1 Ensure the right to directing a part of the income tax (2%) of individuals and legal entities to public benefit noncommercial organizations	Action 2.1.1.1: Develop a policy study on the specific mechanisms for implementing the directing of a part of the tax	2012-2013		20 000 lei	Ministry of Finance, Human Rights Resource Center CReDO, Independent Analytical Center "Expert-Grup"	NGO Council	Study developed; public policy proposal and implementation options presented
	Action 2.1.1.2: Develop regulatory amendments in view of implementing policies recommended and the informative note	2013			Ministry of Finance, CReDO	NGO Council	Draft act for legislative and normative amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government
	Action 2.1.1.3: Examine and pass regulatory amendments	2013			Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act for legislative and normative amendments has been reviewed and endorsed in standing committees and passed by the plenary of the Moldovan Parliament, and enforced as from 1 January 2014
	Action 2.1.1.4: Hold national information campaigns about the enforcement of the law on tax directing and trainings for beneficiaries and implementation of the law	2014-2015		200000 lei	Main State Tax Inspectorate, National NGO Council	National NGO Council	Number of advertisements developed and posted; number of information materials developed and distributed; www.2%.md developed and having all relevant information; number of regional seminars with representatives of tax inspectorates held
	Action 2.1.1.5: Develop annual studies of ex-post policies for implementation of policies and discuss their	2014		40 000 lei	Ministry of Finance, CReDO, Expert-Grup	NGO Council	Study developed and presented for discussions; amendments and improvements made

		results						
2.1.2 Make efficient the mechanism for deducting donations and extending the mechanism for individuals	Action 2.1.2.1: Develop regulatory amendments in view of implementing the policies recommended and develop the informative note	2012			Ministry of Finance,	NGO Council	Draft act for legislative and normative amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government	
	Action 2.1.2.2: Examine and pass the regulatory amendments	2013			Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments has been examined and endorsed by the standing committees, passed by the plenary of the Parliament, and enforced as from 1 January 2014	
	Action 2.1.2.3: Develop annual ex-post policy studies for implementing the policy and discuss their results	2015		40000 lei	Ministry of Finance	NGO Council	Studies developed and presented for discussions, changes and improvements made	
2.1.3 Eliminate restrictions for conducting economic activities, provided the legislation in force is observed	Action 2.1.3.1: Develop regulatory amendments in view of implementing the recommended policies and the informative note	2012			Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government	
	Action 2.1.3.2: Examine and pass the legislative and normative amendments	2013			Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments has been examined and endorsed by the standing committees, passed by the plenary of the Parliament, and	

								enforced as from 1 January 2014
		Action 2.1.3.3: Develop annual ex-post policy studies for implementing the policy and discuss their results	2015		40000 lei	Ministry of Finance	NGO Council	Studies developed and presented for discussions, changes and improvements made
2.1.4 Capitalize social entrepreneurship and institute the corresponding benefits		Action 2.1.4.1: Develop a policy study on the specific mechanisms for facilitating social entrepreneurship	2012		25000 lei	Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO Council	Public policy proposal and implementing options presented
		Action 2.1.4.2: Develop regulatory amendments in view of implementing recommended policies and the informative note	2012			Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and passed by the Government
		Action 2.1.4.3: Examine and pass regulatory amendments	2013			Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments has been examined and endorsed by the standing committees, passed by the plenary of the Parliament, and enforced as from 1 Jan 2014
		Action 2.1.4.4: Develop	2014		40000 lei	Ministry of	NGO	Studies developed and

		annual ex-post policy studies for implementing the policy and discuss their results				Finance,	Council	presented for discussions, changes and improvements made
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Specific Objective 2.2.: Strengthen access and participation by the civil society in implementing state policies through social contracting

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe for execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	Other sources (lei)			
	Activity 2.2.1. Institute the mechanism of direct contracting of public services and works by CSOs	Action 2.2.1.1: Conduct the study on the contracting opportunities of public services and works by CSOs	2013		25000	Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family Ministry of Finance	NGO	Study includes good practices in social contracting and recommendations for amending the regulatory framework
		Action 2.2.1.2: Draft necessary legislative amendments for the direct contracting of public services and works by CSOs	2013			Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice,	NGO	Number of amendments proposed, number of amendments approved/passed
		Action 2.2.1.3: Develop annual ex-post policy studies for implementing the policy and discuss their results	2014-2015		40000	Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO	Annual studies offer a comparative analysis of the quality, costs and beneficiary satisfaction
	Activity 2.2.2.: Develop capacities of the authorities that implement social contracting	Action 2.2.2.1: Train the authorities that implement the social contracting	2014-2015			Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO	Number of trainings conducted; number of persons trained

	Activity 2.2.3.: promote good practices in social contracting	Action 2.2.3.1: Organize events (workshops, round tables, conferences) on the social contracting of CSOs	2014-2015		20000	Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	NGO	Number of events, number of participants, information disaggregated by gender, rural/urban, type of institution
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Specific Objective 2.3.: Create mechanisms for having CSOs supported by the state

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 2.3.1. Ensure access of CSOs to public funding programs and funds by extending and/or improving existing mechanisms and identifying additional tools	Action 2.3.1.1: Develop a policy study on CSO funding mechanisms and programs	2012			Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Environment	NGO Council	Study developed and discussed with the beneficiaries and decision making factors
		Action 2.3.1.2: Develop regulatory amendments in view of implementing the option of recommended policies and develop the informative note	2013			Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Protection, Family and the Child, Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Environment	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government
		Action 2.3.1.3: Review and pass regulatory amendments	2013			Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments has been reviewed and endorsed in standing committees, passed by the plenary of the Parliament, and enforced

Activity 2.3.2. Promote proposals for amending the mid-term budgetary-fiscal policy in view of instituting VAT payment (refund) mechanisms for public benefit CSOs	Action 2.3.2.1: Develop a policy study on VAT payment (refund) mechanisms for CSOs	2013		25000	Ministry of Finance	NGO Council	Study developed and discussed with decision making factors
	Action 2.3.2.2: Develop regulatory amendments in view of implementing recommended policies and develop the informative note	2013			Ministry of Finance,	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government
	Action 2.3.2.3: Review and adopt regulatory amendments	2014			Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act on regulatory amendments has been reviewed and endorsed in parliamentary committees, passed by the plenary of the Parliament and enforced
Activity 2.3.3. Introduce additional institutional mechanisms for supporting CSOs (specialized funds and/or National Fund for supporting the civil society)	Action 2.3.3.1: Conduct a study on the feasibility of introducing additional institutional mechanisms for supporting the CSOs	2013		25000	Ministry of Finance	NGO Council	Study developed and consulted with relevant actors, consider instituting specialized funds or a National Fund and the opportunity of transferring a part of lottery revenues to Moldovan CSOs through such funds
	Action 2.3.3.2: Depending on the findings, amend the regulatory framework in view of instituting additional mechanisms for supporting the CSOs	2013			Ministry of Finance Ministry of Justice the Parliament	National NGO Council	Number of amendments developed; number of amendments passed

Specific Objective 2.4: Promote transparency and accountability of the civil society

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe for execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	Other sources (lei)			
	Activity 2.4.1: Adjust national accounting and financial reporting standards for the CSO activities	Action 2.4.1.1: Develop a policy study on the requirements to non-commercial accounting standards based on the good practices of European countries	2012		25000 lei	Ministry of Finance, CReDO, Accountants Association ACAP	NGO Council	Study developed and discussed with the beneficiaries and decision-making factors
		Action 2.4.1.2: Develop the non-commercial accounting standards and corresponding amendments to the Tax Code	2013		25000 lei	Ministry of Finance,	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government
		Action 2.4.1.3: Examine and adopt regulatory amendments	2014			Ministry of Finance, Parliament Committee for Finance, Budget and Economy	NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments has been examined and endorsed by the standing committees, passed by the Parliament and enforced; the accounting standard for noncommercial organizations has been adopted by the Ministry of Finance
		Action 2.4.1.4: Hold national information campaign about the implementation of the non-commercial accounting standard	2014		100 000 lei	National NGO Council	National NGO Council	Number of advertisements developed and posted; number of information materials for the potential law beneficiaries developed and distributed; number of regional

								information seminars with the representatives of tax inspectorates conducted, including 10 seminars for noncommercial organizations
Activity 2.4.2: Introduce a grace period for CSOs to comply with the accounting standards without being imposed fines and penalties for previous omissions	Action 2.4.2.1: Develop a policy study on the need and enforcement of a grace period	2012		10 000 lei	Ministry of Finance	National NGO Council	Study developed and discussed with the beneficiaries and decision-making factors	
	Action 2.4.2.2: Develop regulatory amendments	2012			Ministry of Finance	National NGO Council	Draft act for regulatory amendments endorsed by relevant authorities and approved by the Government	
Activity 2.4.3: Promote the Code of Ethics and Conduct of noncommercial organizations	Action 2.4.3.1: Establish the Ethics Council within the National NGO Council	2012			National NGO Council	NGO	Rules of the Council of Ethics developed, www.consiliulNGO.md , updated and containing info about the Code of Ethics	
	Action 2.4.3.2: Hold national information campaigns about the Code of Ethics and Conduct of Noncommercial Organizations	2012-13			National NGO Council	NGO	Number of advertisements developed and posted for information, number of information materials developed and distributed, 5 regional information seminars with representatives of tax inspectorates conducted, 10 seminars for noncommercial organizations	
	Action 2.4.3.3: Council of Ethics to examine cases and complaints	2013			National NGO Council	NGO	Number of cases examined	

	Activity 2.4.4: Create a framework favorable for the development of the civil society in Moldova	Action 2.4.4.1: Conduct a study on the situation of the civil society in Moldova	2015		40000 lei	Structure responsible for the cooperation with the civil society	National NGO Council	The study examines in detail aspects related to CSOs participation in decision-making, the financial sustainability of CSOs, involvement of CSOs in education and volunteering
		Action 2.4.4.2. Develop tools for collecting and synthesizing the information on the civil society	2013-2014			National Bureau of Statistics	National NGO Council	Number of recommendations made; number of recommendation approved; opinion of independent experts
		Action 2.4.4.3. Amend the legislation in view of ensuring CSO transparency and responsibility	2012-2015			Ministry of Justice, central public authorities	NGO	Number of regulatory acts developed and adopted

General Objective 3: Develop an active civic and volunteer spirit

Specific Objective 3.1.: Bring main and related regulatory frameworks in compliance with the European recommendations, with the Law on Volunteering and with the Regulation on Enforcing the Law on Volunteering

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 3.1.1.: Bring main regulatory framework in compliance with the international and European standards on volunteering	Action 3.1.1.1: Adjust the Law on Volunteering and the Regulation on enforcing the Law on Volunteering (including from the perspective of international volunteering and storing data on volunteering)	2015			Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of recommendations made; opinion of independent experts
		Action 3.1.1.2: Develop the Regulation on the	2012			Ministry of Youth and	Secretariat of the	Regulation approved includes provisions about

		operation of the Certification and Control Commission on meeting the minimal quality standards by the host institution				Sports	Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	the commission's secretariat; sample application form for obtaining the status of host institution; form for evaluating the fulfillment of minimal quality standards
		Action 3.1.1.3: Develop a nomenclature that establishes the areas of adequate professional training for each public benefit area in view of granting educational credits and length of service.	2013			Ministry of Education Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Experts opinion on the nomenclature adopted Number of beneficiaries
Activity 3.1.2. Build necessary mechanisms for bringing related normative framework in compliance with the Law on Volunteering, Regulation on Enforcing the Law on volunteering and European recommendations		Action 3.1.2.1: Amend related normative framework to include the mechanism for recognizing the period for providing volunteering as experience and length of service	2013			Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of recommendations made; number of recommendations passed/approved
		Action 3.1.2.2: Prepare full list of public benefit areas and related public benefit activities	2012			Ministry of Justice, Public Benefit Certification Commission	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Prepared list includes public benefit areas and examples of public benefit activities
		Action 3.1.2.3: Adjust related regulatory framework to include mechanisms enabling foreign citizens to do volunteering (including facilitate entry visas to	2013			Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Migration and Asylum Bureau of the Ministry of Interior	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and	Opinion of independent experts on the amendments made Number of foreign citizens that have benefited from the possibility to do

		Moldova and stay permits during the volunteering work)					Activities	volunteering based on the amendments
		Action 3.1.2.4: Adjust related normative framework regarding the participation of students in European and international volunteering as well as regarding the application of measures to stimulate volunteering among students.	2013			Ministry of Education	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Internal rules of the Ministry of Education include provisions related to the participation of students in volunteering at European and international level as well as to the application of measures to stimulate volunteering among students Number of students who have benefited from such norms
		Action 3.1.2.5: Develop mechanisms and adjust the related normative framework on exemption from income tax and reimbursement of volunteers' expenditures on volunteering activities	2012			Ministry of Finance Main State Tax Inspectorate	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinion of independent experts on the amendments passed There are regulatory provisions and a standardized form in place on reimbursing volunteers expenditures Number of host institutions and volunteers who have benefited from such amendments
		Action 3.1.2.6: Develop statistic mechanisms and forms of reporting for host institutions for volunteering activities	2014			National Bureau of Statistics	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering	Opinion of host institutions on the forms approved; Number of host institutions who have reported using the approved statistic

							g Law and Activities	forms
		Action 3.1.2.7: Develop mechanisms and adjust related regulatory framework on employment in view of using employed and volunteer labor force and involving the unemployed in volunteering	2013-2014			Ministry of Labor, Social Protection and Family, National Employment Agency	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinions of independent experts; a mechanism in place for counseling and assistance to persons who can't find a job in view of involving them in volunteering; a mechanism in place for involving in volunteering the unemployed, including the persons in technical unemployment

Specific Objective 3.2.: Promote volunteering through the main national structures of volunteering infrastructure

Nr.	Activities	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 3.2.1. Create main structures of the volunteering infrastructure and planning to increase their	Action 3.2.1.1: Create a national advisory work group and a network of local advisory work groups in volunteering	2013			Central Public Authorities	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and	Opinions of independent experts Diversity of the work groups established

	number						Activities	
		Action 3.2.1.2: Support the creation of an independent National Volunteering Center, including a National School of Volunteer Coordinators	2012-2013		100000	Central Public Authorities	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinion of independent experts Number of beneficiaries
		Action 3.2.1.3: Develop 3 regional volunteering centers and plan increasing their number	2014-2015		300000	Central Public Authorities	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of regional centers established; Number of beneficiaries
	Activity 3.2.2. Promote education in the spirit of education	Action 3.2.2.1: Develop a basic curriculum on volunteering to train volunteer coordinators and students from higher education institutions	2012			Ministry of Education	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinion of independent experts on the quality of the curriculum
		Action 3.2.2.2: Establish the manner of certifying the training of volunteer coordinators at the National School Of Volunteer Coordinators	2013-2014			Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of certified volunteer coordinators
	Activity 3.2.3. Create a national volunteering database	Action 3.2.3.1: Adapt the website <i>www.cnv.md</i> as a national volunteering database and connect to it the websites of	2012-2013		200000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	The website contains information about the volunteer offers and demands; Number of visitors

		institutions / organizations having the status of host institutions for volunteering activities.					g Law and Activities	Number of beneficiaries
		Action 3.2.3.2: Create a module for interconnecting the database from the website <i>www.cnv.md</i> to the national database on employment of the National Employment Agency (ANOFM)	2013-2014			Ministry of Youth and Sports National Employment Agency (ANOFM)	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities, E-Governance Center	Website interconnected to the national database on employment Number of visitors Number of beneficiaries
	Activity 3.2.4. Promote the potential benefits of volunteering	Action 3.2.4.1: Organize the National Volunteering Week, a Volunteers Festival and the National Volunteering Conference	2012-2015		500000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of events organized Number of participants
		Action 3.2.4.2: Hold media campaigns for involving volunteering in various areas	2013-2015		300000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of events organized Number of participants Opinion of the participants
		Action 3.2.4.3: Develop and promote the <i>Volunteer's Code of Ethics</i> to include ethical standards and principles of involvement.	2013-2014		20000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and	Opinion of independent experts on the Code of Ethics; Number of entities that have subscribed to the Code of Ethics

						Activities	
	Action 3.2.4.4: Develop and promote a <i>Code of Good Practices for Consultancy and Ideas in Volunteering</i> .	2013-2014			Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinion of independent experts on the Code of Good Practices; Number of entities that have used the Code of Good Practices
	Action 3.2.4.5: Conduct a study on combating and reducing poverty through volunteering	2014		25000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinion of independent experts on the study
	Action 3.2.4.5: Conduct a study on the contribution of volunteering in combating and reducing poverty	2014		25000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Opinion of independent experts on the study conducted
	Action 3.2.4.6: Develop studies for promoting public policies in volunteering (for each type of volunteering)	2012-2014		125000	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of studies by each type of volunteering: youth volunteering; international volunteering; sports volunteering; religious volunteering; volunteering for seniors 50+; group volunteering (family, school etc.), spontaneous (such as "Hai Moldova!") volunteering.

		Action 3.2.4.7: Provide volunteer cards and registries for host institutions	2012-2015			Ministry of Youth and Sports	Secretariat of the Coalition for Promoting Volunteering Law and Activities	Number of volunteer cards printed; number of volunteer registries printed; number of registries to track volunteer contracts and nominal certificates printed; number of registries to track volunteer cards printed
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Specific Objective 3.3. Promote civic education

No	Activities	Actions	Timeframe of execution	Sources of funding		Responsible	Partners	Progress indicators
				budget (lei)	other sources (lei)			
	Activity 3.3.1: Evaluate the curriculum "Civic Education" from the perspective of transparency in decision-making, access to information, participation and teaching quality.	Action 3.3.1.1: Develop a study on bringing the curriculum in compliance with the principles of democratic participation	2015			Ministry of Education	NGO	Opinions of independent experts on the study
		Action 3.3.1.2: Depending on the findings of Action 3.3.1.1, make changes to the school curriculum	2015			Ministry of Education	NGO	Number of changes proposed; number of changes accepted
		Action 3.3.1.3: Train teachers in democratic citizenship, public participation, transparency in decision-making	2012-2015 (every year)		200000	Ministry of Education	NGO	Number of trainings held; Number of persons trained; Pre- and post-testing results
	Activity 3.3.2: Promote the involvement of the media in	Action 3.3.2.1: Training of journalists in transparency in decision-making	2013		100000	Academy of Public Administration	NGO	Number of trainings held; Number of journalists trained

facilitating transparency in decision-making								
	Action 3.3.2.2: Conduct a study on the timeliness of publication in the media of announcements on initiation of consultations on draft decisions.	2013		25000	State Chancery	NGO	Opinion of independent experts, number of positive practices covered	
	Action 3.3.2.3: Hold actions to promote the publication in the media of information about transparency in decision-making	2013-2015			Central and local public administration authorities	NGO	Number of actions/events held; Number of announcements about transparency in decision-making posted via mass media	
Activity 3.3.3. Institute a sound system of certification of non-formal education	Action 3.3.3.1: Conduct study on international and regional practices of certifying non-formal education	2012		25000	Central Public Authorities	National Youth Council of Moldova	Study conducted includes information about the number of good practices reviewed; Opinion of experts about the recommendations of the study	
	Action 3.3.3.2: Change legislation to institute the national system for certifying non-formal education	2013			Central Public Authorities	National Youth Council of Moldova	Number of recommendations made Number of recommendations approved and adopted	

	Activity 3.3.4. Promote non-formal civic education, including among persons with disabilities	Action 3.3.4.1: Hold public information and awareness-raising events on the national mechanism for certifying non-formal education	2013-2015		100000	Central Public Authorities	National Youth Council of Moldova	Number of events organized
		Action 3.3.4.2: Ensure access to information about the opportunities of non-formal education, with special attention to the persons with disabilities.	2013-2015			Central and Local Public Authorities	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Number of persons with disabilities having benefited from the opportunities of non-formal education; Opinions of the persons with disabilities on the accessibility of information related to non-formal education; Number of NGOs involved.