PHARE 2004
STANDARD SUMMARY PROJECT FICHE

1. Basic Information

1.1 CRIS Number: Phare 2004/016-772.01.02
1.2 Title: Civil Society
1.3 Sector: Civil Society
1.4 Location: Romania

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective

- To further strengthen the role of Romanian NGOs in addressing the need to accelerate the social, economical and political reforms in view of EU accession, and advancing the implementation of the acquis communautaire

2.2 Project purpose:

- To continue enhancing credibility and improving the institutional and operational capacity of the NGOs in relation with all stakeholders, from local communities to large public, from constituencies to decision makers;
- To further strengthen the advocacy role of NGOs in supporting Democracy, Rule of Law, protecting basic Human Rights, incl. Minorities Rights and Children’s Rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related Independence of Media, Independence of Justice and fight against corruption;
- To further encourage NGOs to play an increasing part in the adoption and implementation of the acquis communautaire in policy areas where they have an important implementation and advocacy role, such as labour and social dialogue, consumer protection, environment, socio-economic development, equal opportunities between women and men etc..

2.3 Accession Partnership and NPAA priority

The development of a functioning Civil Society is intrinsically linked with the further consolidation of a democratic and pluralistic society in Romania. By their virtues and key roles, the NGO’s have the capacity to represent the interests and needs of citizens and to contribute to increasing the participation of communities.

2.4 Contribution to National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (NDP) identifies as guiding framework the development of the Civil Society and promotion of an “information society”, increased transparency in
the process of designing strategy and programmes and involvement of social partners in this process. The programme is in line with the axis 3 of the NDP, to strengthen human resources potential and improving the quality of social services. Furthermore, it is answering the axis 5 in relation to the protection and improvement of the quality of the environment.

2.5 Cross Border Impact

N/A

3. Description

3.1 Background and Justification

**General**

NGOs represent an important set of institutions in Romania, which define the space between the market and the state. By their flexibility, capacity to coagulate community interest and concerns, and stimulate private initiative for public interest, they are reliable partners in the efforts of economic and social transition Romania undertook after the institutional upheaval in 1989.

According to most recent data, provided by the Ministry of Finance, a number of approximately 19,000 NGOs were active at the end of 2002, by the criteria that they submitted the balance sheets to decentralised services of the ministry. The data indicate NGOs are important employers, as they have provided a workplace on full time basis for 60,638 persons. For comparison, in banking, finance and insurance system a number of 66,000 persons were employed in 2001.

In the same time, the nonprofit sector is still characterised by a series of setbacks, which prevent them from assuming a more active role in setting the public agenda. NGOs are still struggling to answer the overwhelming humanitarian, social, environment needs of society without yet having a solid domestic support in place. A recent initiative to include in the Fiscal Code provisions for creating the possibility for individual contributors to direct 1% of their tax income to an NGO at their own choice, similar to initiatives in Hungary, Poland etc., create for the first time the premises of internal sustainability for the NGO sector. Still, there is no comprehensive or coherent government policy to work with civil society in partnership, particularly in the context given by the EU accession. Business sector still lacks interest to get involved in solving community problems and doing that with the help of NGOs, as the corporate responsibility is a concept operated only by the big companies. It is therefore important to continue strengthening the operational and institutional capacity of NGOs, to work more effectively and become more reliable and accountable not only in relation with their constituencies, but with business community and public authorities but the large public as well.

Several key functions define the specific intervention of NGOs in society. NGOs are community builders, as citizens themselves get involved in associations, where they
learn norms of cooperation and ways to addressing community problems form grassroots.

The role that NGOs have in giving voice to a variety of concerns and interests, in promoting human rights and democracy related initiatives, was one of the most visible role NGOs have played in Romania, namely the advocacy role. Thus one of the most known NGOs by the large public are those active in human rights and democracy areas. Recent events have brought up again on the agenda of EU integration concerns about freedom of expression and independence of media, access to information, independence of justice and fighting against corruption. Encouraging the NGOs to continue keep track on government policies and practices and learning to assume even more the “watchdog” related attributions will help maintaining the focus on strengthening the democracy in Romania. A particular attention is to be given to the justice field. Other issues of major interest are the rights of the child. Over the last years abuse of the adoption system has affected many children and families.

The Regular Report refers to the challenge of implementing the reform in judicial system and points at some key aspects that need to be addressed in the supporting the process of achieving the independence of the judiciary and improving legal certainty. To be successful the reform needs to be accompanied by a major increase in resources to the new institutions as well as the necessary redeployment and retraining of judges. Progress is related to the activity of the National Institute of Magistracy and the Training Centre for Clerks that developed the training for entry level professionals, improved the curricula and included new legal subjects like ethics and justice for minors. Also there are three Regional Centres set up by the National Institute that are fully operational. However they encounter limitations related to continuous training, in-service training for judges and prosecutors, developing applied skills or professional ethics, specialized training on issues such as economic crime, money laundering and the fight against corruption. Special support is needed for the development of institutional and operation capacity of the professional associations of magistrates, such as the National Association of Magistrates.

3.2 Linked Activities

Phare support
Support to the Civil Society from the EU in Romania started in 1993 through a grant scheme. Two main periods can be distinguished:

1993-1999

- Phare Democracy (223 projects for 1.8 million €), which promoted democracy and the rule of law by training politicians and transferring the required know how to professional associations regarding democracy and the rule of law.
- Phare LIEN (162 projects for 1.3 million €), stimulating citizens’ initiatives and the capacity of NGO’s that were active in the social sector, supporting activities as reintegration of marginalized groups, professional re-conversion, medical protection, etc.
- Phare Partnership Programme (19 projects for 140.000 €), aimed at creating partnerships between NGO’s and the public and private sector which would lead to more sustainability in economic and social development.
- All offering grants through a call for proposals.
• RO-9406, Civil Society Development Programme (around 5 million €), operational in the period 1996-1999, offering grants to NGO’s through the CSDF, for institution building, training activities, developing and strengthening resource centres, etc.
• Phare EIDHR 1999 grants through proposals launched in 2000 (for 18 projects with a total value of 415,650 €).
• Phare EIDHR 2000 with a budget of 308,760 €, aimed to strengthen pluralist democracy, human rights, and the rule of law with a view to supporting the overall process of democratisation, civil society development, and the protection of human rights. The Democracy and Human Rights Fund supports local civil society initiatives and their contribution to democracy and protection of Human Rights

1999-2003
Mainly through ACCESS (which replaced Phare LIEN and Phare Partnership) and newly expanded Phare programmes.

• Apart from support through these programmes, support was also channelled through to the Civil Society through the Project for Regional Development (RO-0007.02) in particularly the component addressing the Human Resources Development, Programme Investments in Economic and Social Cohesion 2001 (RO-0108.03) and the project for Social Services Institution Building (RO-0108.02).
• Under the 1998 National Phare Programme, a Roma programme was implemented, having as wider objective to set up, through a Government strategy, the institutional, legal and policy basis for the improvement of the social and economic situation of Roma, including respect for their rights as defined in national and international law.
• The Civil Society programme RO 0004.02.01 has three components (total budget allocation 4.0 M€):
  - Citizens Advise Bureaus (CAB’s)
    Development of an active network of citizens advise services based on NGO’s geographically spread able to provide advisory services to citizens in order to cover the lack of information. A typical service provides information, advise, practical help and advocacy for difficult cases. CAB’s provide advise in areas such as: social security and health, employment, discrimination, consumer debts, taxes, housing, legislation and legal advice, utilities, victims of abuse or domestic violence, other issues according to local needs.
  - Capacity building for partnerships between local authorities and NGO’s
    This component focuses on improving the co-operation between local authorities and NGO’s in problem solving at local level through training and technical assistance and co-financing of local initiatives.
  - NGO sector development
    A grant programme is providing support for the creation and development of local resources (financial and human) in order to reinforce the sustainability of the NGO sector.
• The Phare RO 0008 has a total budget allocation of 4.31 M€.
The main objectives of the programme are:
  - To promote the implementation of the acquis communautaire in policy areas in which the third sector plays an important implementation and advocacy role, and to raise popular awareness and acceptance in these areas;
  - To encourage the inclusion and participation of individuals and groups who risk being economically, socially or politically marginalized in the transition process.

Additional support is provided for activities related to the adoption and implementation of the “Acquis” in the following areas:
Environmental protection;
Socio-economic development (such as promotion of workers' rights and social dialogue; promotion of consumer interests and strengthening of associations representing co-operatives, mutual and other organisations with a socio-economic role; promotion of advocacy in support of good social policy).

Activities in the social sector are also supported, which aim at contributing to the social reintegration and/or to promote sustainable health and social support for marginalized groups of the population (such as members of minority groups, disabled persons, elderly, homeless, street or abused children, illiterate, unemployed, victims of addiction, of AIDS, victims of cruelty etc.).

The EU-Phare Civil Society Fund (RO 0104.03) aims at improving the capacity and credibility of the NGO sector in order to better serve the community needs and interests. In particular, the Fund support projects in the field of democracy, human rights and the rule of law, adoption and implementation of the EU legislation in environmental protection and socio-economic development, as well as projects with a social impact.

The Phare 2003 programme (005-551.01.05) continues to strengthen the civil society in Romania, having as main objectives the increasing of capacity and credibility of the sector, supporting the NGO projects of relevance to the implementation of the acquis communautaire and to certain social needs, and strengthening the NGOs in the field of democracy, human Rights, rule of law and independence of justice.

Activities and Projects supported by other Donors

- **Mott Foundation**, a private US Foundation continues to provide grants for activities that strengthen the non-profit sector in Romania, including infrastructure development, promoting an enabling environment, heightened public understanding and support for the sector, and efforts to build sector’s capacity (leadership, research, networking, etc), encouraging resource development, including the growth of philanthropy and volunteerism.

- **Governance Reform and Sustainable Partnership Programme (GRASP)** is a five year programme funded by the USAID. The goal of GRASP is to foster effective and sustainable partnerships between local government and civil society organisations to improve the quality of life in local communities throughout Romania.

- **USAID Local government programmes** supported the setting up citizens information centres at local and county levels in the period 1995-2000. Efforts are made to re-launch and reinforce of the citizens information centres.

- **USAID** currently develops in Romania (2001 - 2006) the ChildNet Partnership Programme. The objective of the programme is to provide support for a Romanian-American partnership for the welfare of children in Romania. By 2006 the program aims to achieve sustainable reform within the Romanian child welfare system. **ChildNet Partnership Program** has two components: sub-grants and training/technical assistance.

- World Bank, small grants aiming to support institutional development, public services and law enforcement.

- DFID, for the period 2002-2003 within a budget of 170,000 £ for small grants aiming to support the community development and population at risk support.

- **REC (Regional Environment Centre)**, small grants up to a maximum budget of 100,000 € annually, focused on EU Integration, energy and biodiversity.
• Launched in 2000, The Environmental Partnership Programme managed by Romanian Environmental Partnership Foundation supports community based environmental projects developed by NGOs in 33 counties of Romania.
• Principea Margareta Foundation, small grants focused on child protection and youth.

3.3 Results

I. To continue enhancing credibility and improving the institutional and operational capacity of the NGOs in relation with all stakeholders, from local communities to large public, from constituencies to decision makers;
  ➢ Public information/education campaigns focused on the specific roles NGOs have in mobilising private initiatives for public interest and added value of their intervention against that of the public or for-profit sectors;
  ➢ Training, consultancy, technical assistance for NGO staff (including volunteers) and board members, reflecting their preoccupation for accountability, transparency, constituency building, strategic development, management and good governance etc. in their specific or more general areas of activity;
  ➢ Resource centers for NGOs developed and supported to provide services to answer identified needs of NGOs locally or regionally;
  ➢ Increased participation of the NGOs in networks/platforms built up on specific sectors or themes (i.e., Roma, environment, social, consumer protection, media).

II. To further strengthen the advocacy role of NGOs in supporting Democracy, Rule of Law, protecting basic Human Rights, incl. Minorities Rights, Children’s Rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related Independence of Media, Independence of Justice and fight against corruption;
  ➢ Increased intervention of NGOs in the field of democracy, rule of law, human rights including minorities rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related Independence of Media, Independence of Justice and fight against corruption.

III. To further encourage NGOs to play an increasing part in the adoption and implementation of the acquis communautaire in policy areas where they have an important implementation and advocacy role, such as labour and social dialogue, consumer protection, environment, socio-economic development, equal opportunities between women and men etc.
  ➢ Increased capacity to carry out projects of relevance to the implementation of the acquis communautaire

3.4 Activities

Component 1

Call for proposals (grants) for:

• Projects aiming at promoting the role of NGOs through public information/education campaigns and increasing their public understanding and credibility;
• Organisational development projects comprising a wide range of training and assistance services, transfer of expertise and experience (incl. international), and publicising of results;
• Projects for supporting NGO resource centres activities. Priority will be given to activities of network building on regional, national level, or sectoral levels;
• Projects supporting the development of the NGO networks/platforms for specific sectors (i.e., Roma, environment, social, consumer protection, media).

Component 2

Call for proposals (grants) for:
• Projects in the field of democracy, rule of law, human rights including minorities rights and children’s rights, access to information and transparency of institutions;
• Projects to promote the independence of media and freedom of expression;
• Initiatives addressed to issues related to the independence of justice and fight against corruption;
• Supporting the professional associations of magistrates at national and local levels through projects on two components: the specific activity related component, and the component related to the organisational development, participation in European judicial networks etc.

Component 3

Call for proposals (grants) for:
• Projects for further promoting and implementing the “Acquis” in the field of labour and social dialogue, consumer protection, environment and socio/economic development, equal opportunities between women and men and any areas identified where NGOs can raise popular awareness and acceptance.

3.5 Lessons learned

The RO-0004.02.01 Civil Society programme design is well structured with an innovative approach in terms of combining the Components. The programme is relevant to the growing needs of civil society.

The capacity of beneficiaries has been overestimated in what regards the Citizen Advice Bureaus and Partner Components. Although no co-financing was requested through the FM, to ensure beneficiary commitment, a minimum co-financing (M€ 1.07) was imposed through the Guidelines for Applicants. In general performance of day-to-day programme management by CSDF has illustrated commitment and flexibility, e.g. corrective actions to expedite processes by using additional support for preparation of financial reports, coaching of beneficiaries, and also by extending the contract implementation period. The immediate objectives have been achieved. However, the immediate effects for all three Components were diluted as a result of financial and cash-flow problems NGOs were confronted with. Sustainability is a sensitive issue for the NGO sector, which mostly rely on external sources of financing. The experience accumulated by CSDF in managing the grant schemes under Phare 2000 is a valuable tool in ensuring support and sustainability of further NGO initiatives.
The follow up of 2000 civil society programme, Civil Society 2001, reflects both the 2000 Civil Society programme and ACCESS 2000. It is more ambitious in terms of objectives and activities, the latter diversified over more niche sectors. The preparatory activities were good with a PF based on previous experience and lessons learnt. Efficiency should be improved under this programme compared with 2000, given that the previous problems are rectified. To date, CSDF’s proven robust management, combined with good stakeholder co-operation and collaboration is now resulting in good information transfer. This is well illustrated by the number of applications received 56 and the very high contracting rate (96%). The quality of applications was good and the offers for services much more diverse than previously under Phare 2000.

The design of ACCESS 2000 programme is sound, its objectives addressing the needs of the social sector and especially the necessity to accelerate the adoption of the *acquis*. The programme reflects the experience from 1995-1999 multi-country programmes. The absorption capacity of beneficiaries has been correctly assessed. However, the 12 months duration allocated for project implementation appeared too ambitious, especially for the macro-projects. Co-financing was in place and exceeds the FM requirements. Overall, the assistance and consultation offered to beneficiaries by CSDF was reported to be good. Conversely, the communication between all stakeholders was poor, with the chain of responsibilities clarified belatedly in the later stages of programme implementation. Despite various problems during the first implementation phase, most programmes achieved the immediate objectives. However, the delays in disbursing the advance payment created unnecessary frustrations, diluting the capacity of NGOs to operate effectively and to focus fully on the project’s main objectives. The lessons learnt in this case should be considered for 2001 programme. Despite this unfavourable climate, most projects have had positive effects with effective mobilisation of volunteers and increased public involvement in projects in priority areas within the civic society field. Thus the programme despite its problems has raised public awareness.

The sustainability of the NGO sector is highly dependent on the ability to strengthen their operational and managerial capacity and on developing a much more cohesive, collaborative ‘partnership’ approach to the long term development of what is a complex set of issues and problems at national, regional and local level. However, taking into account the immaturity of Romanian civil society, it is clear that further continuous support from Phare and the donor community is still needed to fully develop the civil society sector in Romania. Development and professionalism of the NGO sector is also very necessary in advance of SF, to ensure that they can participate as future development partners.

4 Institutional Framework

The Civil Society Development Foundation (CSDF), established to manage the 1994 Civil Society Development Programme, has shown the capability of launching the programme, organising the selection in a fair and professional way and organising the contracting properly. CSDF has proven its qualification and capacity to manage and supervise all components of this project.
5 Detailed Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1 / Phase 1</th>
<th>E U Support</th>
<th>Institution Building</th>
<th>Total Phare (=I+IB)</th>
<th>National Cof.*</th>
<th>IFI *</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Component 1 (NGO sector)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 2 (democracy)</td>
<td>1,637,500</td>
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<td>1,637,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 3 (acquis)</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technical assistance</td>
<td>362,500</td>
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<td>362,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>5,000,000</td>
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* In cases of co-financing only.

Note. There is no national co-financing, but local co-financing only which will be provided by the applicants and/or their partners. The co-financing limits will be established in the guidelines for applicants based on experience from previous programmes.

6 Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency

The CFCU will be the Implementing Agency, and will be responsible for overseeing the procedures applied, as well as for contracting, payments and financial reporting (Programme Authorising Officer).

Contact details of CFCU:

Title: Programme Authorising Officer  
PAO name: Mrs. Jeana Buzduga  
Address: Magheru Avenue, no.6-8, 5th floor, Bucharest  
Telephone: 040-021-2119979  
Fax: 040-021-2106456

The European Commission through its Delegation in Romania will have to officially endorse the implementation documentation (strategy, criteria for selection, guidelines for applicants, etc.). In addition, the Delegation will participate as observer in all tender/selection/evaluation processes, will approve the evaluation reports and supervise and monitor closely the operation of CSDF and the project implementation process.
6.2 **Implementing Authority**

The Ministry of Public Finance will be the Implementing Authority, Direction Management Authority for Community Support Framework, responsible for the approval of call for proposals, guidelines for applicants, evaluation reports, and with the overall monitoring of the implementation process (Senior Programme Officer and Deputy Senior Programme Officer).

Contact details of Ministry of Public Finance:

- **Title:** Senior Programme Officer
- **SPO name:** Mr. Răzvan Cotovelea
- **Address:** 17, Apolodor St. Northern Side, Sector 5, Bucharest
- **Tel.:** 00-40-21-3011529
- **Fax:** 00-40-21-3011624

6.3 **Twinning**

N/A

6.4 **Non-standard aspects**

Taking into consideration that through a Phare programme CSDF was set-up with the specific role to administrate and managed funds addressed to the Civil Society, based on the experience accumulated over the last 7 years, a direct agreement will be required.

6.5 **Contracts**

One (1) Direct Agreement to support the project management will be signed by the CFCU with the CSDF in Romania.

Project management will include the elaboration of the criteria for calls for proposals, organisation of evaluation/selection of projects, monitoring the implementation of the projects. The project management costs will not exceed 7,25% of the total project budget.

Following the conclusion of this direct agreement the main activities of the project will be implemented through a number of financing agreements between the CFCU and the beneficiaries selected through a competitive selection process managed by the CFCU. The CFCU will be supported by CSDF for the preparation and evaluation of calls for project proposals.

The Ministry of Public Finance, the CFCU and the EC Delegation will participate as observers in all tender/selection/evaluation processes and will supervise the activities of CSDF.
CSDF will not be an eligible beneficiary of the project, other than through payments under the direct agreement contract specified above.

7 Implementation Schedule

Signature of Direct Agreement is expected in February 2005

7.1 Start of Contract/Call for Proposals

April 2005

7.2 Start of Project Activities

December 2005

7.3 Project Completion

October 2007

8. Equal Opportunity

All 4 components are designed in the idea of equal opportunities and encourage equal participation and representation.

9. Environment

N/A

10. Rates of return

N/A

11. Investment criteria

N/A

12. Conditionality and sequencing

The EU financing will be conditional upon the adequate implementation of Phare RO 0104.03 and RO 005-551.01.05 – Strengthening the Civil Society in Romania.
Annexes to project Fiche

1. Logical framework matrix in standard format (compulsory)
2. Detailed implementation chart (compulsory)
3. Contracting and disbursement schedule by quarter for full duration of programme (including disbursement period) (compulsory)
4. Reference list of studies, evaluations or other forms of preparatory work
5. Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
6. Reference lists of relevant strategic plans and studies
### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| To further strengthen the role of Romanian NGOs in addressing the need to accelerate the social, economical and political reforms in view of EU accession, and advancing the implementation of the acquis communautaire | • Ratings and evaluations of the democracy indicators and aspects concerning human rights, rule of law, independence of justice, and perception on corruption brought to the same levels in 2003 or improved;  
• Increased number of direct beneficiaries and communities targeted comparing to previous years;  
• No. of good practices that will be promoted at the NGO sector level;  
• No. of models of social intervention promoted at the level of communities; | • Statistics  
• Evaluation reports  
• Monitoring reports  
• Impact assessment reports  
• Studies by International Institutions such as UNDP  
• Government of Romania and the European Commission through Progress Reports and Regular Reports (Commission’s opinion, AP, NPAA, EU Parliament reports).  
• Press and media coverage in the areas in |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Project purpose</th>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</table>
| To continue enhancing credibility and improving the institutional and operational capacity of the NGOs in relation with all stakeholders, from local communities to large public, from constituencies to decision makers | • Improved quality of applications for funding by 20%;
• Improved understanding of the rules of applying for funds;
• No. of 20 projects carried out successfully;
• Ratings of trust / credibility of NGOs improved.
• A total no. of about 20 projects carried out successfully in the fields of:
  - democracy, rule of law, human rights incl. Minorities rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related Independence of Media, Independence of Justice and fight against corruption
• No of initiatives to promote good governance and participatory practices. | • Evaluation reports of the Call for Proposals (incl. Projects on the reserve lists)
• Monitoring Reports of the projects implemented under the programme
• Ad hoc reports
• Interim and final reports of previous programmes
• Qualitative and quantitative social investigation
• Public opinion pools
• Monitoring Reports of the projects implemented under the programme
• Official data from local and central authorities
• Report of International Institutions (World Bank, UNDP etc.) | • Political and economically stability
• Support from relevant institutions
• Cooperation and coordination between actors involved in the implementation of the programme
• Availability of local resources for co-financing
• Relevant capacity of selected NGOs
• Efficient implementation of anti-corruption measures |
• To further encourage NGOs to play an increasing part in the adoption and implementation of the acquis communautaire in policy areas where they have an important implementation and advocacy role, such as labour and social dialogue, consumer protection, environment, socio-economic development, equal opportunities between men and women etc..

• At least 20 projects aiming to further adopt and implement the acquis in the field of labour and social dialogue, consumer protection, environment and socio-economic, equal opportunities between men and women as well as other fields identified.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objective indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Public information/education campaigns focused on the specific roles NGOs have in mobilising private initiatives for public interest and added value of their intervention against that of the public or for-profit sectors.</td>
<td>• At least 5 campaigns to promote the role of NGOs nationally; • Increased awareness of population on issues of public interest; • Increased awareness at national level of the role of NGOs.</td>
<td>• Evaluation reports of the Call for Proposals • Monitoring Reports of the projects implemented under the programme • Ad hoc reports • Interim and final reports of previous programmes • Qualitative and quantitative social investigation • Monitoring Reports of the projects implemented under the programme • Official data from local</td>
<td>• Effective involvement of NGOs in project implementation • Sufficient management capacity • Support from other relevant institutions • Capacity to improve the capacity to manage various future funds • Increased sustainability of the projects • Good capacity of NGOs to run campaigns of awareness and education at national level • Effective cooperation</td>
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<td>Training, consultancy, technical assistance for NGO staff (including volunteers) and board members, reflecting their preoccupation for accountability, transparency, constituency building, strategic development, management and good governance etc. developed in their</td>
<td>• At least 5 projects, aimed to transfer expertise and know-how to NGOs and providing training and consultancy, implemented successfully; • Increased awareness of the NGOs on the value of</td>
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Resource centers for NGOs developed and supported to provide services to answer identified needs of NGOs locally or regionally.

- Increased participation of the NGOs in networks/platforms built up on specific sectors or themes (i.e., Roma, environment, social, consumer protection, media).

- Increased intervention of NGOs in the field of democracy, rule of law, human rights including minorities rights, access to information, freedom of expression and related Independence of Media, Independence of Justice and fight against corruption.

- No. of NGOs benefiting from services;
- No. of requests from NGOs / no. of solved requests;
- No. of initiatives to promote the role of NGOs active locally;
- Quality of services provided by the resource centers, including the networking activities.

- No. of debates and consultations initiated by the NGOs;
- No. of events involving decision-makers.

- Quality of projects developed and concrete activities and initiatives by the NGOs in the field of democracy, rule of law, human rights, minorities, independence of justice and media and fighting against corruption in comparison to previous and related programmes;

- Report of International Institutions (World Bank, UNDP etc.)
- Participation of NGO’s to promoting the standards of good practices
- Efficiency of resource centres
- Continuous commitment to protection of human rights, including minority rights
- Effectiveness of the law package against corruption and support from local authorities in fighting against corruption
- NGOs increased capacity to provide more specialised, integrated social services
- The timeliness and efficiency of the government measures in social assistance and family field
<p>| Promotion and participation to the implementation of the acquis communautaire of the NGOs in the fields of environmental protection, social dialogue, workers’ rights, consumer protection as well as socio-economic development or other fields or areas identified; | • Promotion and participation to the implementation of the acquis communautaire of the NGOs in the fields of environmental protection, social dialogue, workers’ rights, consumer protection as well as socio-economic development or other fields or areas identified; |
| • NGOs such as cooperatives, joint professional organisations and associations, labour unions, employers associations, associations of workers in the field of agriculture and rural areas encouraged to develop projects for promoting the interests of their members, including network development. | • NGOs such as cooperatives, joint professional organisations and associations, labour unions, employers associations, associations of workers in the field of agriculture and rural areas encouraged to develop projects for promoting the interests of their members, including network development. |
| • Involvement of local or national authorities in fighting against corruption; | • Involvement of local or national authorities in fighting against corruption; |
| • Increased awareness of population on the need of fighting corruption; | • Increased awareness of population on the need of fighting corruption; |
| • Increased operational and institutional capacity of the national and local associations of magistrates. | • Increased operational and institutional capacity of the national and local associations of magistrates. |
| • Quality of projects to support the adoption and implementation of the acquis communautaire; | • Quality of projects to support the adoption and implementation of the acquis communautaire; |
| • Increased contribution to the awareness on environment issues, including concrete initiatives in the field; | • Increased contribution to the awareness on environment issues, including concrete initiatives in the field; |
| • Awareness on the role that NGOs should play in the social dialogue commissions at local level and in the Economic and Social Council. | • Awareness on the role that NGOs should play in the social dialogue commissions at local level and in the Economic and Social Council. |
| • No. of projects initiated by cooperatives, professional organisations, labour unions and employers associations, associations from the rural area increased from previous programme; | • No. of projects initiated by cooperatives, professional organisations, labour unions and employers associations, associations from the rural area increased from previous programme; |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Call for proposals (grants) for:</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Projects aiming at promoting the role of NGOs through public</td>
<td>• Establishing the division of budget of Components</td>
<td>• Support from relevant institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>information/education campaigns and increasing their public understanding</td>
<td>• Preparing and launching of the Call for Proposals</td>
<td>• Efficient programme management (implementation, monitoring and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and credibility.</td>
<td>• Informative sessions</td>
<td>assessment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Organisational development projects comprising a wide range of</td>
<td>• Publicity activities</td>
<td>• Effective coordination between the Implementing Agency, Implementing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>training and assistance services, transfer of expertise and experience</td>
<td>• Additional information provided before deadline</td>
<td>Authority, Contracting Organizations, Implementing Body and the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(incl. international), and publicising of results;</td>
<td>• Receiving the applications</td>
<td>beneficiaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Projects for establishing new NGO resource centres in areas where</td>
<td>• Evaluating the projects</td>
<td>• Timelines and co-financing resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>such initiatives do not exist;</td>
<td>• Selection of projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Projects for supporting NGO resource centres activities. Priority will</td>
<td>• Contracting the projects selected</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be given to activities of network building on regional, national level,</td>
<td>• Monitoring the implementation of financed projects</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or sectoral levels.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Projects supporting the development of the NGO networks/platforms for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>specific sectors (i.e., Roma, environment, social, consumer protection,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>media).</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Component 2

**Call for proposals (grants) for:**
- Projects in the field of democracy, rule of law, human rights including minorities rights, access to information and transparency of institutions;
- Projects to promote the independence of media and freedom of expression;
- Initiatives addressed to issues related to the independence of justice and fight against corruption;
- Supporting the professional associations of magistrates at national and local levels through projects on two components: the specific activity related component, and the component related to the organisational development, participation in European judicial networks etc.

### Component 3

**Call for proposals (grants) for:**
- Projects for further promoting and implementing the “Acquis” in the field of labour and social dialogue, consumer protection, environment and socio/economic development, equal opportunities between women and men and any areas identified
where NGOs can raise popular awareness and acceptance.

- Evaluating the projects
- Selection of projects
- Contracting the projects selected
- Monitoring the implementation of financed projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adequate implementation of Phare RO 005-551.01.05 – Strengthening the Civil Society in Romania. The satisfactory results of the 2003 programme.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2

Detailed implementation chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar months</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JASOND</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Component 3</td>
<td>DDDDCCCI</td>
<td>DDDDCCCI</td>
<td>DDDDCCCI</td>
<td>DDDDCCCI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D = Design  
C = Contracting  
I = Implementation  
F = Finalisation
## Cumulative contracting and disbursement schedule

**Title**

CUMULATIVE CONTRACTING AND DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE (5.0 MEURO)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31/12</td>
<td>31/03</td>
<td>30/06</td>
<td>30/09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CONTRACTED</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>0.375</td>
<td>0.375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DISBURSEMENT</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NB:**
1. All contracting should normally be completed within 6-12 months and must be completed within 24 months of signature of the FM.
2. All disbursements must be completed within 36 months of signature of the FM.
ANNEX 4

Reference list of studies, evaluations or other forms of preparatory work

1. Interim Evaluation No. R/RO/SOC/03043
2. PPF reports
ANNEX 5
Reference list of relevant laws and regulations

1. OG 26/2000 – privind asociațiile și fundațiile
3. L32/1994 – privind sponsorizarea (modificata și completata)
4. L 195/2001 – Legea voluntariatului
5. L571/2003 – Codul Fiscal
6. OG 59/2003 – privind unele categorii de bunuri scutite de la plata datoriilor vamale
8. OMF 141/2004 – privind recuperarea TVA
9. Ordin nr. 1829 din 22 decembrie 2003 privind aprobarea Reglementărilor contabile pentru persoanele juridice fără scop patrimonial
10. OMTCT nr. 808 din 10 noiembrie 2003 privind procedura de acordare a avizelor necesare pentru înființarea și funcționarea asociațiilor/fundațiilor/federațiilor și filialelor acestora și de aprobare a Criteriilor specifice de acordare a statutului de utilitate publică
11. OANS nr. 149 din 7 noiembrie 2003 privind aprobarea Criteriilor și condițiilor de finanțare a structurilor sportive de drept privat, altele decât federațiile sportive naționale, programelor sportive de utilitate publică și contractului-cadru de finanțare a acestora
12. OANIMMC nr. 258 din 11 noiembrie 2003 privind aprobarea criteriilor specifice de acordare a statutului de utilitate publică asociațiilor, fundațiilor și federațiilor care desfășoară activități din sfera de competență a Agenției Naționale pentru Întreprinderi Mici și Mijlocii și Cooperate, a listei documentelor solicitate acestora în vederea recunoașterii că fiind de utilitate publică și a formularului raportului de activitate pe ultimii 3 ani al acestora
13. OANPCA nr. 139 din 23 septembrie 2003 privind aprobarea Criteriilor specifice Autorității Naționale pentru Protecția Copilului și Adopție persoanelor juridice de drept privat fără scop patrimonial
14. OMCTI nr. 298 din 24 septembrie 2003 privind procedura de acordare a avizelor necesare pentru înființarea și funcționarea asociațiilor și fundațiilor
16. OANPH nr. 302 din 18 iulie 2003 privind aprobarea Criteriilor specifice Autorității Naționale pentru Persoanele cu Handicap de acordare a statutului de utilitate publică persoanelor juridice de drept privat fără scop patrimonial
18. OMMSS nr. 115 din 9 aprilie 2003 privind organizarea compartimentului pentru relația cu asociațiile și fundațiile și aprobarea Criteriilor specifice Ministerului Muncii și Solidarității Sociale de acordare a statutului de utilitate publică asociațiilor, fundațiilor și federațiilor
19. OMMSS nr. 98 din 1 aprilie 2003 privind eliberarea avizului în vederea acordării personalității juridice
20. OMEC nr. 3.571 din 18 martie 2003 privind punerea în aplicare a dispozițiilor Ordonanței Guvernului nr. 26/2000 cu privire la asociatii si fundatii, modificata si completata prin Ordonanta Guvernului nr. 37/2003
21. OMFP nr. 330 din 14 martie 2003 pentru aprobarea modelului extrasului situatiilor financiare anuale care se publica de asociatiile si fundatiile recunoscute, potrivit legii, ca fiind de utilitate publica
22. OSGG nr. 186 din 17 mai 2002 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei de finantare si selectare a proiectelor din cadrul programelor de interes national in domeniul protectiei copilului
23. ORDIN nr. 18 din 13 februarie 2002 pentru modificarea si completarea anexei la Ordinul secretarului de stat al Secretariatului de Stat pentru Persoanele cu Handicap nr. 313/2001 privind stabilirea Criteriilor pe baza carora se efectueaza selectia proiectelor in domeniul protectiei speciale a persoanelor cu handicap
24. ORDIN nr. 313 din 10 august 2001 privind stabilirea Criteriilor pe baza carora se efectueaza selectia proiectelor in domeniul protectiei speciale a persoanelor cu handicap
25. ORDIN nr. 256 din 10 octombrie 2000 pentru aprobarea criteriilor de evaluare si selectare a asociatiilor pentru protectia consumatorilor care infiinteaza si in care functioneaza centre de consultanta si informare a consumatorilor, precum si a modelului conventiei incheiate
26. CRITERII DE SELECTARE din 23 ianuarie 2003 a organizatiilor neguvernamentale sau a altor persoane juridice care pot participa la realizarea, in comun cu ministerele si institutiile publice, a unor activitati sau programe in domeniul sanatatii publice si protectiei familiei, precum si modul de finantare a acestora
27. NORME METODOLOGICE din 16 ianuarie 2003 privind stabilirea criteriilor de acordare a unor subventii asociatiilor si fundatiilor romane cu personalitate juridica, precum si altor organizatii neguvernamentale fara scop lucrativ, care initiaza si organizeaza programe si proiecte culturale
ANNEX 6

Reference lists of relevant strategic plans and studies

1. PPF multi-annual programming document