



REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

**ALTERNATIVE REPORT TO THE
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE**

Report drafted for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights evaluation in Moldova which is drafted by the youth lead coalition consisting of National Youth Council of Moldova and European Youth Forum



THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED BY THE COALITION OF YOUTH NGOs



The National Youth Council of Moldova (CNTM)

The National Youth Council of Moldova is the associative structure of 36 youth organizations, which promotes the rights of young people and represents the interests of youth organizations in the process of developing, implementing, and evaluating youth policies. CNTM is a member organization of the Coalition on Anti-Discrimination and Inclusion, Coalition for Free and Fair Elections, member of the European Youth Forum (YFJ), a member of the Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum (EaP CSF), International Youth Health Organization, Eastern European Youth Cooperation (EEYC) and the Alcohol Youth Policy Network (APYN).

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The European Youth Forum (YFJ)

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1. Republic of Moldova is a country with European Union integration aspirations which continues its efforts to ensure the fulfilment and protection of fundamental human rights to all its citizens. It has an institutional structure to ensure implementation of human rights standards including Governmental bodies, Ombudsman institutions and Nondiscrimination Council. However, Moldova still fails to ensure that young people (according to the legislature a young person in Moldova is an individual from 14 to 35 years old) would be able to fully enjoy fundamental rights which belong to them, including the rights to meaningful participation. Therefore, this report will focus on the main areas which need to be improved regarding youth participation in the Republic of Moldova.
2. National statistics show that the population with habitual residence in the Republic of Moldova on 1 January 2022 comprised 2,603,800 people, of which 670,900 or 25.8% are young people aged 14 - 34 years.
3. This year, on the 29th of march, the Government approved the National Strategy for the Development of the Youth Sector, for the period of 2023-2030, at the initiative of the Ministry of Education and Research. Among the objectives of the strategy there are the development of volunteering policies, creation of support mechanisms for volunteers, training of youth workers, as well as the mobilization of youth. The Strategy also includes investments in the creation and support of youth structures in higher education institutions.
4. This report is drafted for the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights evaluation in Moldova which is drafted by the youth lead coalition consisting of 2 youth organizations, conducted by the National Youth Council of Moldova and European youth Forum.
5. The report has the goal to present youth perspectives in promoting and advocating for youth rights in Moldova and level of youth participation in the decision-making process and the barriers met by youth in dialogue with decision makers.
6. This report has 7 main topics relating to youth rights and their meaningful participation, namely:
 - I. Youth participation in the decision-making process
 - II. Structured dialogue between public authorities and youth organizations and perspectives for implementation of co-management structures on youth in Moldova
 - III. The right to vote and to be elected
 - IV. Inclusiveness of participation processes
 - V. Financing the Youth-Related Activity on the Local Level
 - VI. Aiding the NGOs in Difficulty

I. YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

7. In the light of the normative acts and policies targeting youth participation that come to ensure the participation of young people, efforts have been made towards creating an environment where adolescent participation is fully and effectively implemented. Even though the subject of youth participation has been promoted and debated, youth participation principles are not meaningfully and consistently approached in the Republic of Moldova¹.
8. Despite the widespread recognition that youth participation is a fundamental human right, there are still some strong challenges and barriers for accepting participation in Moldova, largely because of the lack of connection and partnerships between state institutions with the capacity to monitor and coordinate the development of local and national youth policies.
9. Thus, problems in the youth sector in Moldova may be exacerbated by the non-functioning of the Governmental Commission for Youth Policies, and the lack of co-management commissions at district level. At the same time, a barrier to ensuring sustainable partnerships in the youth sector is the fact that young people and youth organizations are not members of the ‘colleges’ established under ministries or other state institutions connected to youth.²
10. Additionally, to these institutional gaps, young people’s suggestions are not always implemented by decision-makers, for various reasons such as a lack of financial resources in the local budgets; young people are considered that they do not have the skills or the experience to participate; young people and their initiatives are treated skeptically by decision makers, disinterest, and ignorance.³
11. Another problem is generated by imitation of youth participation in the decision-making processes by the authorities, hence the process of youth participation at the local level often takes the form of tokenism.
12. When it comes to e-participation, according to the Law on Transparency in the Decision-Making Process and the Law on Normative Acts, public authorities have to consult citizens, associations and concerned parties about drafts of legislative and administrative acts, and announcements regarding the organization of a public sitting shall be placed on the official website of the public authority according to the law and promoted through an open governmental portal (www.particip.gov.md) in order to increase participation in the decision making process. However, at local level, many public authorities used to announce

¹ Republic of Moldova contribution to the EU YOUTH WIKI, CHAPTER 5: PARTICIPATION <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/58896112/Moldova-YouthWiki-Chapter-5.pdf/b362021c-839a-b1c9-dc11-814d958b8ae3>

² National Youth Council of Moldova on the Situation of Young People in Moldova and Their Interaction with Sustainable Development Goals <https://cntm.md/resurse-de-specialitate/report-on-the-situation-of-young-people-in-moldova-and-their-interaction-with-sustainabl>

³ Survey on the participation of adolescents and young people and their vision on the National Strategy “Moldova 2030”, available at <https://moldova.ureport.in/poll/991/?fbclid=IwAR1Z-cq9uz3E9IDwbWiIT-Jy--BbSAbBbXvLFyWY25BneYKv10ePld66B6c>

the initiation of a decision- making process, but without presenting a draft decision under the examination or publishing it on www.particip.gov.md, which is a barrier for efficient participation of youth, CSOs and their constituents in the decision-making process.

13. At the same time a lot of disparities have been identified in various domains through a range of thematic studies, among which the domain of participation in the process of making decisions is a vulnerable one. This kind of conclusion was identified by the Youth Index.⁴

Recommendations:

- a) Government has to review the internal regulations of the ministries of the Republic of Moldova and other state institutions connected to youth and ensure that young people and youth organizations will be represented in the board of these institutions;
- b) Promoting and ensuring the participation of young people in decision-making processes at all levels, with young people suggesting initiatives and making decisions with adults, guaranteeing the use of the potential and resources of both groups on an equal footing;
- c) Developing training on youth meaningful participation programs for civil servants and dignitaries with leadership positions working with young people;
- d) Instructing the level II representatives of the LPA on the procedures regarding the youth implication in the decision-making processes and their impact from a civic perspective;
- e) Increase youth participation in the decision-making process, taking into account their needs and proposals for improving accessibility to the participatory activities;
- f) Conducting the information campaigns regarding the involvement of the youth in the decision-making processes, and their civic participation by the Level II LPAs. The Youth NGOs which possess the necessary experience might assist with methodological support for the authorities regarding the efficient conduct of these campaigns;
- g) The mandatory inclusion of the representatives from the regional Youth NGOs in the dialogue with the Parliament and the Government.

II. STRUCTURED DIALOGUE BETWEEN PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSPECTIVES FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF CO-MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES ON YOUTH IN MOLDOVA

14. In the decision-making process, youth cannot express their views on issues of real relevance to their lives because as usually decision makers do not accept the recommendations of young people, invoking various reasons.

⁴ https://www.expert-grup.org/media/k2/attachments/Indicele_de_Tineret.pdf

15. Despite efforts to stimulate youth participation, less than 20% of young people in Moldova participate in activities to influence the decision-making process.⁵ We mean both participation in meetings where decisions were made, including for the community, work sessions of youth entities, as well as street demonstrations/rallies, etc.
16. Structured dialogue is a mechanism through which is assured involving young people in decision- making from the initial stage, to assure the effectiveness of the local or national youth policies and to teach active and effective participation of young people and the civil society.
17. During the period of 2019-2023, the National Youth Council of Moldova promoted on the local and national level the institutionalization of the local Commissions on co-management for youth as an essential part of the national policy on youth, however it must be mentioned that the efforts have not yielded a successful outcome. In this context, we noticed a lack of political will on the central level, as well as the local level to institutionalize the efficient tools for the participation of the youth in the decision-making processes, and to assure a steady cooperation between all the competent authorities regarding the assurance of the significant participation of the youth. The institutionalization of the co-management commissions is vital in ensuring a fair balance of power between the youth structures and the local authorities in the decision-making processes.

Recommendations:

- a) Government and Ministry of Education and Research has to re-launch the activity of the Intergovernmental Commission on Youth Policy;
- b) Government and Ministry of Education and Research has to support creation of the local co- management commissions on youth participation in decision-making processes in order to coordinate sectoral interventions for young people, including youth from underrepresented groups at the local and regional level;
- c) Deployment of training courses for the public authorities' representatives regarding the co-management commissions' activity and engaging young people in decision-making processes;
- d) Elaboration of a national program of structured dialogue between Public Authorities and Youth Organizations, based on the CoE and EU models.

III. THE RIGHT TO VOTE AND TO BE ELECTED

18. In the last local elections held in 2019 in the Republic of Moldova, the turnout of young people was 32% lower, compared to the local elections in 2015, while the number of adult voters increased by 23%. At the same time, during the parliamentary elections of 24th

⁵ COVID 19 și Tinerii: Cum a influențat pandemia participarea tinerilor,
http://progen.md/files/9352_covid_19_impactul_participarea.pdf

February 2019, at the polling stations there were 326 422 voters aged 18-25 on the electoral roll, of which 123 486 participated in the voting process. According to the age criteria, it was determined that the following participated in the voting:

- a) young people aged 18 - 25 – 8.5% - per group of total people who participated in the voting;
 - b) 26 - 40 years – 25.69% percent of voters participated in the election.
19. The situation related to the Presidential elections also shown not so high results on youth participation in the elections⁶, around 50% of young people participated in the election.
20. When it comes to the Parliamentary Elections on the 11 th of July 2021, it must be mentioned that on the national level, from the total number of voters (2 783 075) registered in the electoral lists, only 1,477,574 voters (about 53.09%) of voters participated in the election. According to the age criteria, the following participated in the voting:
- a) Young people aged 18-25 years–8,4% per group of total people who participated in the voting, allow difference when compared to the 2019 elections, having an insignificant statistical descent of about 0,1% total. However, if we take into account the youth from this category participating in the election, according to the CEC Moldova, out of the total number of young voters included in the electoral lists (286 603), only 118 729 (41,43%) voters participated, out of which 49,4% men and 50,6% women.
 - b) People aged 26-40 years–27,43% percent of voters participated in the election. In this category of voters, we observe an increase in participation at the parliamentary election with a 1,74% total. When it comes to participation of this category in the election, from the total included in the electoral lists (914 163), about 405 296 (44,34%) of voters participated in the election, out of which 49,9% men and 50,5% women.
21. When it comes to young voters aged 18-35 participating in the elections at the national level, out of the total youth registered in the electoral lists (884 329) people, in the Parliamentary Election on the 11th of July 2021, participated 276 959 young people (31,3%), out of which 47,4% were men and 52,6% women. Despite youth participation in both the parliamentary and presidential elections, it is still troublesome that young voter turnout was much lower than older voting groups.
22. Considering that the youth are active in the virtual environment, the introduction of the electronic vote would assure greater participation, since the procedure is simple and accessible. Lastly, this innovation might solve the problem of the youth/students who do not manage to vote in the region/city where they established their home.
23. At the same time, in Moldova, we can see that political parties actively engage in their electoral campaigns young people under the age of 18, and this is an alarming situation, as they do not have the rights to vote, being in impossibility to elect the candidates for whom they are doing electoral campaigns. Voting from the age of 16 might solve the reduced participation of the youth in the decision-making process, forming the habit of participating from a younger age; this initiative also contributes to creating a diligent and informed

⁶ <https://www.facebook.com/CICDE/photos/a.529147850502455/3452699508147260>

generation. For this practice to have a substantial impact is it crucial to revise the educational system, which must focus on developing a participatory culture.

24. When it comes to the youth candidates, the position of youth in election did not substantially change after state facilities for youth engagement by political parties (5% from the Central Election Commission annual budget allocated for political parties in proportion to the number of young people elected in the parliamentary and general local elections). If we look at the proportion of young people in the party lists registered at the February elections of 2019 youth candidates are not so many. Meanwhile, the top 15 positions on the list are not proportionally represented by young people, and some political factions do not include young people in top positions at all⁷. Following the parliamentary election in February 2019, 16 young people represented the youth sector in the Parliament. Of the 16 elected young people, only two come from rural areas, and only three are women.⁸ In the 2021, in the parliamentary election we have the same level of youth representatives in Parliament. These figures show a very weak involvement of young people in governing bodies that has a direct impact on the quality and on the diversity of activities meant to ensure the development of the youth section.

Recommendations:

- a) Encourage continuous youth participation and civic education in schools and universities;
- b) Pass a law to amend the Electoral Code by introducing the right to vote from 16 years;
- c) Conduct disaggregated data on youth participation in elections (both in the context of the right to elect or to be elected);
- d) Introduce alternative methods for voting, ex. e-Voting;
- e) Facilitate access to funds for youth-led national youth council and youth organizations to support their projects and mobilization initiatives at national and local level.

IV. INCLUSIVENESS OF PARTICIPATION PROCESSES⁹

25. Regularly, youth with fewer opportunities such as youth with disabilities, Roma, etc, are not involved in the youth activities and programs for several reasons, such as stereotypes, lack of resources to adapt events to the individual needs of youth with hearing, visual or mental disabilities and the lack of accessible infrastructure for those with limited mobility.

⁷ <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/58896112/Moldova-YouthWiki-Chapter-5.pdf/b362021c-839a-b1c9-dc11-814d958b8ae3>

⁸ Young people in the 10th legislature of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, available at http://cntm.md/ro/news/tinerii-%C3%AEn-cea-de-x-legislatur%C4%83-parlamentului-republicii-moldova?fbclid=IwAR38zBp3A8SVry_e9NiXiq7_LgqD8ryYUBEnWTNDX5T2V0kMefBV8YCvc7w

⁹ Unequal Moldova: Analysis of the most relevant inequalities in The Republic of Moldova. <https://cntm.md/resurse-de-specialitate/unequal-moldova-analysis-of-the-most-relevant-inequalities-in-the-republic-of-moldova/>

- At the same time, youth with disabilities are often excluded from participation in decision-making because the public participatory processes are not fully inclusive, and the information provided in the process of consultation is not presented in an accessible format for young people with disabilities.
26. According to the Special Report on the Ethnical Minorities Issues from 2016, a key issue is the underrepresentation of the ethnical minorities in the state institutions on the local, as well as the central levels, where organizations and institutions are poorly adapted for ensuring the necessary special conditions, such as accessible descriptive materials adapted to the Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Gagauz, and Romani-speaking youth.)
 27. Due to the lack of access platforms according to the necessary standards there is a very low implication of youth with locomotor disabilities in the state institutions and the Local Youth Councils. There is also a lack of information adapted to the Braille System and/or optical correction devices and visual aid necessary for the incorporation of peoples with visual disabilities.
 28. Therefore, youth organizations and related institutions must make their information accessible in accordance with WCAG and ISO standards on accessibility, which will ensure that youth with disabilities can access and understand the information provided. Moreover, since the internet tends to be less text-centric, it is crucial to ensure that youth with hearing impairment do not become excluded from full participation in online activities. Thus, it is vital to provide the text version of podcasts and the transcription of video files into text, etc. Moreover, it is necessary to adapt the infrastructure for young people with disabilities which will allow them to be directly involved in the decision-making processes and not let the participatory e- platforms serve as a way of replacing the work on providing physical infrastructure (accessibility of buildings, roads, and public transport, among others).
 29. If we refer to systemic social and structural barriers, some students and young people saw a link between their non-involvement and the family of origin (disorganized, with migrant leader.) part of the lack of encouragement from parents, on the other hand, in the sense of social stereotypes and their marginalization. The latter finding can also determine a behavior of self-exclusion, due to the lack of a sense of empowerment, belonging to a strong group and the support of a social network. Some of the students and young people who do not participate explain their non-involvement through the deficiencies of the institutional mechanism.
 30. A controversial issue in the field of participation in general is the issue of representativeness of all social categories (age, sex, race / ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, disabilities, place of residence, socio- economic status, etc.). Students and young people, like adults, are not a homogeneous group, with similar needs and interests. They are as diverse as adults and have variable access to decision-making processes, with some risks of further exclusion until adulthood, when they gain autonomy and independence.
 31. Students and young people most often excluded from the decision-making processes are those with special educational needs, those with low academic success and those who are disinterested. Also, students and young people who face certain family barriers (e.g. socio-

- economic status, limited opportunities, absence of parents) are less likely to participate in school and local/national decision-making.
32. Representation practices are predominantly elite based (“Priority is given to “good” students) and even school boards, not just local / national ones, are often composed of exceptional, talented young people with available time and social capital to invest in, to reach such positions. Moreover, even alternative, or innovative forms of participation are less accessible to those from disadvantaged backgrounds. For example, access to the Internet and social media is becoming problematic for students from low-income families. At the same time, dominant forms of communication and expression, such as through the Internet, exclude young people with disabilities (physical, sensory, cognitive, or learning).
 33. From a gender perspective, increasing the participation of boys/young people remains a challenge; they are less involved in decision-making, especially at the level of educational institutions.
 34. All these lead to the outcome that the level of accessibility for the participation for different groups is reduced and for the remedial of the situation it is required the intervention with certain actions to mitigate the stated issues:

Recommendations:

- a) Ensure proper accessibility for all the public institutions towards the existing national and international standards (informational and infrastructural), including for transport infrastructure, including using universal design approach in participatory processes;
- b) Ensure that all the information provided by state institutions related to participation processes has been adapted to the needs of people with disabilities by providing reading/audio alternative versions of the material and also with accessible informational support for the ethnical minorities;
- c) Development of a program and logistic and methodologic support for the involvement of the youth with limited opportunities, people with disabilities and ethnical minorities in the decision-making processes through the NGOs and the Local Youth Councils (equipping the spaces with access platforms, visual aid gadgets, and ensuring them with the necessary space in case they lack it) and provide funds for youth organization for these needs;
- d) Development of manuals and technical guides for specialists working with young people with reduced opportunities in the field of participation and continuous training of them on the participation of vulnerable young people;
- e) Involve children, adolescents and young people in promoting effective participation by encouraging young people to set up organizations to participate in a variety of ways, including through the media;
- f) Applying mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the participation process, as well as empowering young people in monitoring developments and changes made because of their involvement in decision- making processes.

V. FINANCING THE YOUTH ACTIVITIES AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

35. Financing the youth activities at the local level takes a considerable role in enabling the endeavors of the youth and the development of the youth area at the local level. This ensures a supportive environment for the development of the key-skills in the youth activity, such as leadership and community participation. Financing the youth activities at the local level is crucial. However, we have encountered shortcomings. At the local level, in regions¹⁰ could be observed the low budgets for the youth sector, a phenomenon which is generated due to the fact that at the local level in Moldova can be observed miscommunication among youth sector and public administration, or if this communication exists, then we have the incapacity to advocate for the interest of the youth sector at the local level due the stereotypes. In 2021, out of the 35 District Councils (level II LPAs), only one district did not spend anything on young people, the amount spent on each young person per country being 30 lei. Compared to 2020, the LPAs presented expenses approximately 1.5 times higher per young person, and at the same time we notice that fewer and fewer District Councils report 0 lei spent. This fact shows us that investments in the youth sector are becoming a priority at the local level.¹¹
36. The participation in the decision-making process is an essential component in the activities of the youth. The primary mechanism of participation is the Youth NGO and the Local Youth Council, these undertaking the task of ensuring the constructive dialogue between the youth and the authorities. In contrast with the imperative need of the lucrative Local Youth Councils, the Level II LPAs ensured resources for their consolidation only at 6,25%.
37. It is vital to mention the fact that financing the youth activity in the Republic of Moldova is uneven and poorly ensured at the local and central level. The Level II LPAs, although possessing the methodologic resource, do not ensure the application of the above-mentioned mechanisms.

Recommendations:

- a) Ensure proper financing for the development of the youth sector at the local level through the local budgets, regarding the insurance of the activity of the youth centers, ensuring the civic participation of the youth through the development and strengthening the youth representative structures, ensuring the quality services for the youth and the methodological and financial support of the activities and the initiatives of the youth on both the local and regional levels;

¹⁰ Administrative regional unity in Moldova

¹¹ National Youth Council of Moldova reports on "Evaluation of local youth budgets" <https://cntm.md/resurse-de-specialitate/ro-publication-evaluarea-cheltuielilor-destinate-sectorului-de-tineret-apl-urilor-de-nivelul-ii/> and <https://cntm.md/rapoarte/evaluarea-cheltuielilor-destinate-sectorului-de-tineret-a-apl-urilor-de-nivelul-ii/>

- b) Ensuring the sustainability of state policies that affect the SDGs and youth by allocating sufficient financial resources for their implementation at local, district and national level, and diversifying sources of finance;
- c) Developing and ensuring the access of the youth structures to the local grant programs for the youth initiatives with the potential of locating SDGs and stimulating the youth organizations, local youth councils, and the initiative groups to participate at the program competitions and/or youth projects;
- d) Filling in the frames inside the Level I and Level II LPAs with the position of expert in youth field;
- e) Ensuring the necessary infrastructure for providing the services for the youth by creating, facilitating, and financing the Youth Centers everywhere in the Republic of Moldova.

VI. AIDING THE NGOS IN DIFFICULTY

- 38. One of the key components in ensuring the achievement of the aspirations and passions of the youth in the current environment is represented by the existence of the lucrative youth organizations.
- 39. According to the most recent mapping of the Civil Society Organizations conducted by the EU Delegation in Moldova, approximately 24% of CSOs are working with youth, and 12% of active CSOs are involved in advocacy and policy work.¹²
- 40. The grant programs for the youth organizations represents the most budgeted program in the youth sector. In 2022, the allotted sum for this program consisted of 550 thousand MDL. Even so, the annual grant program for the youth sector has a beneficiary number of 30 organizations¹³, out of which not all of them are for youth but organize activities for the youth.
- 41. As a result, we can deduce that the youth organizations are feeble because they do not have a constant financing (core budget) of the administrative expenses from the benefactor's side. A similar conclusion can be found in the Roadmap of the EU regarding the implication with the civil society in the Republic of Moldova 2018-2020, where it is mentioned that a few small organizations from the region, as well as in Chişinău, have a very limited to financing and capacity building programs. They rarely have access to grants, and if they do, the projects may be unsustainable. Simultaneously, such a conclusion forms after the institutional evaluation of the youth organizations done by the NYCM during the last years, which shows that the public youth associations face several organizational and financial problems.¹⁴ According to the 'Sustainability Index of the CSOs for Moldova' the general

¹² https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/moldova/european-union-roadmap-engagement-civil-society-republic-moldova-period-2021_en

¹³ <https://mecc.gov.md/ro/content/programul-de-granturi-pentru-organizatiile-de-tineret>

¹⁴ <https://cntm.md/resurse-de-specialitate/studiu-defezabilitate-privind-dezvoltarea-programului-national-cu-privire-la-sustinerea-organizatiilor-de-tineret-aflata-indificultate/>

sustainability of CSOs hasn't essentially changed in 2021¹⁵, and for 2021 the indicator registered 3.7 points.

Recommendations:

- a) Start implementation of the sub-granting programs regulated by newly adopted National Youth Strategy 2030;
- b) Providing political and financial support for involving the youth organizations in the participation and representation mechanisms of the youth at all the stages of the decision-making process (development, implementation, monitoring, and feedback), as well as simultaneously respecting their autonomy and independence;
- c) Creating of a sub-program regarding the support of the youth organizations in difficulty in the youth grant program of the Ministry of Education and Research (MER) based on the previous financials from the grant program "Tineret" ("Youth");
- d) Bolstering the financial aid for the regional Youth NGOs by growing the budget of the Grant Program for the Youth Organizations done by the MER;
- e) Financial Aid for the youth organizations which attempt to be more inclusive and to enable the exclusion of every type socio-economic barrier for the youth participation in their activities;
- f) Organizing a yearly assistance program for the development of the organizational capacities of the Youth Organizations in the Republic of Moldova;
- g) Training at the national level for a periodic evaluation of the youth organizations regarding their sustainability with promoting the measures of improving their activity, and with specifying the services they are offering;
- h) Modifying the legislation to introduce a provision regarding the creation of the sectorial lines for direct financing of the CSO Programs.

¹⁵ <https://management.md/indexul-sustenabilitatii-osc-urilor-din-republica-moldova-pentru-anul-2021/>