



# RDCT BULLETIN

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## FOREWORD

Dear friends, we are offering You the 19<sup>th</sup> edition of the RDCT Bulletin.

We remind you that your suggestions and comments regarding the presented materials, as well as to the bulletin in general, are welcome.

With respect,  
RDCT Team

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# RESOURCE AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER FOR TRANSNISTRIA

## A Statement of the Steering Committee of the World Movement for Democracy, January 2008

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Democracy does not come by itself and it cannot be imported from abroad, let alone be implanted by military means. It has to grow from within countries by gradually institutionalizing and constructing political processes and spreading the universal values that are intrinsic to democracy. Values such as respect for diversity and pluralism, tolerance, justice, freedom, human rights, and non-violence are universal core values that are embedded in the rich cultural diversity around the globe. As the former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan stated on October 30<sup>th</sup>, 2006: *"...democracy is a universal right that does not belong to any country or region, and that participatory governance, based on the will of the people, is the best path to freedom, growth and development."*

Transforming these values into the practice of democratic governance takes time, which is in short supply because of people's high expectations for democratic government to deliver. Yet, to quote Kofi Annan once more: *"No nation is born a democracy."* It requires effort and time to build while it requires permanent maintenance as well. To manage the process of democracy building and the expectations of people, governments need to ensure a 'social contract' with their people that provides those governments the legitimacy to govern.

The advancement of democracy is not only an essential goal in its own right, but it is also linked

- 1) to peace building, by practicing the resolution of conflicts non-violently;
- 2) to the consolidation of all human rights, through the application of the rule of law and social justice;
- 3) to economic growth and development, through government that invests in human capital because it is accountable to its people.

### **Lessons learned in advancing democracy**

The process of learning to practice democracy meets challenges of various kinds. The first challenge lies in the fact that democratization takes place in often still authoritarian environments that resist change, in countries with weak states that provide insufficient security to their citizens, in countries with incomplete processes of nation-building, and in countries with poorly developed or skewed economies. Furthermore, while there has been progress in the participation of

women in the political arena, they are still a minority in the power positions of even most democratic states. Transitions to democracy do not move forward across straight lines and are bound to encounter backlashes. Democracy activists, therefore, and the international organizations that support them, must prepare for the long haul and adopt comprehensive approaches.

The second challenge lies in the inadequate and inappropriate international approaches in supporting democratic development. The delivery of international support is not always compatible with the intrinsic values of democracy itself. Does the process through which international support is delivered have as its ultimate goal a democratic outcome? Are the instruments used and procedures followed democratic? When they are not, democracy support is likely to become problematic. The premise of "economic development first, democracy later" still holds for much of international assistance. It results, for example, in the promotion of liberal market reforms while reinforcing systems of autocracy in the process. That countries become economically as well as politically fit through democracy – as argued by the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen – requires a comprehensive rethinking of how international assistance is delivered.

Confusing democracy promotion with regime change, and even with the use of military force to remove a regime, is counter-productive and often inconsistent with the values of democracy. Such an approach has played into the hands of autocrats who are resisting necessary democratic reforms by playing up sentiments against perceived foreign intrusion in violation of the sovereignty of their countries. It also is often accompanied by 'double standards' since only unfriendly regimes are targeted while "friendly tyrants" are treated much more leniently. Such practices – real or perceived – in the conduct of international cooperation by established democracies are giving democracy and democracy support, unfortunately, a bad name.

Furthermore, in countries moving out of violent conflict, often the emphasis lies on stability and reconstruction first, democracy later. This approach frequently entrenches the very political-economic interests which are the causes of conflict in the first place. Rather than sequencing approaches, successful international cooperation ought to be comprehensive by balancing the three interlinked objectives of democracy, security and development.

These trends in the international context make the advancement of democracy more difficult but also more necessary.

In order not to lose the hard-won momentum of the most recent democratic wave, support for democracy and for the activists struggling to advance democracy needs to remain a core objective of international cooperation and become an integral dimension of security and economic cooperation.

[www.wmd.org](http://www.wmd.org)

## **NGO IN DETAILS**

### **Monitoring report - „Youth for Peace“**

During the period July 4-6 2008, “Youth from the left bank of the river Nistru” Association, in collaboration with Resource Center of Moldovan Non-governmental Organisations for Human Rights (CReDO), organized the action “Youth for peace”. The event was organized in locality Harmatca, district Dubarasi, Transnistrian region.

The main goal of this activity was to consolidate the youth from both banks of river Nistru and to promote the values of peace. Over 200 youth participated at this event. The participants were from the following localities: Dorotcaia, Cosnita, Pohrebea, Molovata, Molovata Noua, Ustia, Oxentea, Corjova, Viscauti, Harmatca, Tibulauca, Crasnii Vinogradari and city Dubasari. All participants were accommodated by the organizers in tents placed on the river Nistru left bank.

During 3 days there have been organized numerous civic, sport and cultural activities.

The event started with ice breaking activities. All participants introduced themselves and made a short presentation of their organization or initiative group. At the end of the day there have been organized an around the fire party. All participants enjoyed dancing and singing around the fire being accompanied by a live guitar.

The second day started with the football championship. 6 football teams from Dorotcaia, Cosnita, Oxentea, Viscauti, Tibulauca and Crasnii Vinogradari participated at this championship. It is important to mention the fact that the football field was arranged by the organizers and local volunteers. All participating football teams had a very serious attitude and offered a great sport show to their supporters and beholders.

Also, during the second day, locals presented a great folklore concert with beautiful songs and dances. The Fire of Peace was set at night and gathered together not only the participants, but the locals as well. Local inhabitants admired saluted the idea of organizing such events more often.

The third day started with teambuilding outdoor activities. As well, the Football Championship final game was played between the team from Tibulauca and Crasnii Vinogradari. The winner of the championship became the team from Crasnii Vinogradari. The second place - team from Tibulauca. The third place was shared by the team from Dorotcaia and Oxentea. All football teams got a participation diplomas. Also, the best players were nominated.

During this event the participants were visited by special guests from Dubasari district Council (subordinated to the RM constitutional authorities), National Endowment for Democracy, PATRIR Romania, Promo-LEX Association and RM

Football Federation representatives.

The chairman of the "Youth from the left bank of the river Nistru" Association, Petru Bondari stated that he is very pleased with how things went during this event and he promised to organize, in the future, similar events in other transnistrian region localities as well. Also, Petru Bondari wishes to thank local administration from village Harmatca and to Dubasari district Council for the assistance in organizing this event.

The event was financially supported by Czech organization People In Need.

Olga Manole  
Promo-LEX Association

## **Youth form Tiraspol is choosing a "Healthy Life"!**

During the period March – June 2008 organizations „Step Towards” and „Generation's Health” actively worked on the implementation of the project „Healthy life”. The project was implemented in partnership with the sanitary-epidemiological inspection from Tiraspol. The financial support for this project was offered by IREX Moldova within the Citizen Participation Program through USAID.

During March the project activity plan was developed and the project volunteers were trained. As well, the project team developed an educational program on healthy life consisting of theoretic materials and visual aid.

During April-May there was organized a marathon of the informational seminars focused on promoting healthy habits for a healthy life. The seminars were held in 19 I schools and 2 high schools from Tiraspol. Prior seminars there has been conducted an opinion poll among project beneficiaries. The opinion poll referred to the use of alcohol and smoking.

During the seminars the participants viewed the films that demonstrated the negative impact of the alcohol and smoking on the human body. As well, the seminars were organized with the participation of the doctor from the sanitary-epidemiological inspection from Tiraspol. It is important to mentioned the fact that seminars were interactive and engaged their audience in discussions. The presentations were made in a scientific manner, yet, accessible for the audience. The seminars participants learned not only about the negative impact of the alcohol and smoking on the human body, but also, about the way the alcohol and cigarette commercials are influencing the youth.

All seminar participants were invited to became members of the Club „Healthy life”. This club was created within this project and is successfully functioning since June. The main goal of this club is to promote healthy life habits among local youth – without alcohol and cigarettes.

At June 1<sup>st</sup>, in the context of the International Children's Day celebration, in the Central park from Tiraspol there were organized different sport competitions, contests. As well, there were demonstrated thematic films and materials about healthy life habits. The results of the conducted opinion poll revealed the fact that the majority of the participants started to perceive alcohol and cigarettes as narcotic substances. Many of the respondents stated that smoking in public places should be prohibited, including bars, coffee houses and restaurants.

In June, the volunteers of the organization „Generation's Health” organized similar seminars in their place of residence, within three youth clubs.

Organization «Step Towards» is planning to organize in August a touristic marsh with canoe alongside the river Nistru.

During the project implementation period the project team received positive feedback from the teaching staff, and many invitations to conduct similar seminars for all pupils from local schools.

Hereby this, we wish to thank National Educational Department and sanitary-epidemiological inspection from Tiraspol, as well as our supporters IREX Moldova and USAID.

Valentina Liulenova, «Generation's Health»  
Raisa Asauliac, «Step Towards»

## ACTUAL

### June 26, International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

During the Promo-LEX Association activity in Transnistrian region there have been observed several problems referring to use of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment in Transnistrian region of Moldova.

*Transnistrian Criminal Code* does not expressly stipulates criminal accountability for the actions of torture, there is only one *norm* that stipulates the possibility to punish those who used torture in order to obtain confessions, evidences, etc.

According to the current norms of the *Transnistrian Code of Criminal Procedure* it is possible to arrest a person for 72 hours. After 72 hours it is possible to issue an arrest warrant for two months. Incidence of the arrest application is very high because of the fact that the procedural norms that stipulate the possibility to apply such measure indicate the possibility to arrest the person based only on the seriousness of the crime, without taking into consideration the case circumstances or the suspect's personality. More than that, arrest warrants are issued for a two-month period, period that allows to maltreat the detainees in order for them to confess the crimes and, respectively, period enough to heal/cover the wounds.

Putting aside the legality of the detention of the persons in these institutions, it can be concluded that, first of all we have to deal with the precarious conditions of detention within the prisons controlled by separatist authorities. Prisons are overpopulated, do not have proper ventilation system and the sanitary-hygienic conditions are really bad. Civil society representatives have no access to the prisons controlled by the separatist regime. With great difficulty, in 2000 it was possible for the Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) to visit these institutions. Prisoners are not allowed to receive visits from their relatives or friends.

A shockant case was registered during the period July 26-27 2005 in the prison (УИИ-2 ГУИИ МЮ ПМР). 698 prisoners declared the hunger strike and another 112 harmed themselves. In order to draw national and international public opinion attention on the deplorable conditions of detention and abuses committed in local prisons. There have been registered similar isolated cases. In order to receive medical assistance the prisoners have to harm (injury) themselves. According to the declarations of some prisoner detained in one of the Transnistrian region prisons there are registered deviations concerning separate detention of the different categories of the prisoners. Thus, sick and contagious prisoners are being placed with the healthy ones. There have been registered a case when a healthy person was contaminated with HIV/AIDS in the prison.

As well, there is a problem within the local paramilitary forces. The military recruits enrolled by force are being maltreated by the officers and older recruits. These cases are being covered up, but recent cases: Mospan and Colobisco proved once more that this practice persist within the local "army" and that the separatist authorities do nothing to improve this situation.

Local "Prosecutors office" either doesn't examine the detainees complaints referring to use of torture, either examine these complaints, but very shallow and refuse to initiate criminal cases against militia workers. Recently, Transnistrian region *Ombudsman* declared that "in Transnistria there is no torture and that it never existed, nor will exist." This is probably due to the fact that in Transnistrian *Criminal Code* there is no such term as torture.

Another problem consists of the fact that constitutional law enforcement bodies also refuse to examine the petitions referring to use of torture, inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment in Transnistrian region.

In these kind of situation there are three possible reactions:

1. State bodies refer to the fact that while ratifying the European Convention there have been made several reservations referring to the respect of the rights of the Transnistrian region inhabitants;
2. State bodies initiate the examination of the petition, but the process is very slow, and even if there is initiated a criminal case, those responsible aren't

punished even though in some cases the petitioners are particularly indicating the criminal's name;

3. State bodies (Police Department from city Bender, controlled by Constitutional authorities) are recommending to the petitioners to appeal to transnistrian "prosecutor's office" because they control local militia workers.

In all these situations the victims or their relatives suffer deep psychological traumas, which, in our opinion can also be interpreted as a violation of the art. 3 of the Convention.

It is simply impossible to ignore the recent case of the Berzan Stefan, that was "delivered" by constitutional authorities to transnistrian region militia. Ultimately, Berzan Stefan was imprisoned, maltreated and forced to acknowledge his guilt. So far the reaction of the constitutional authorities is unknown.

Pavel Postica  
Lawyer, Promo-LEX

## **It is impossible to travel with transnistrian passport!**

*Elimination from the circulation of the Soviet type passports was a serious problem for the Tiraspol regime. Transnistrian region inhabitants had old type identity documents and while it was possible to travel with these documents it was good. But the impulse to create transnistrian type documents wasn't caused by the annulment of the soviet type passports. It was caused by the lack of the specific forms for the Passport Office. Russia already destroyed the old matrix for soviet type passports publishing.*

In 2001 Transnistrian authorities launched the idea of creating Transnistrian documents. It has to be mentioned the fact that Transnistrian authorities were experienced in this area. At that moment, Transnistrian region educational institutions already were issuing Transnistrian diplomas, diplomas that are not recognized elsewhere but in Transnistria. Thus, Smirnov issued an "order about the Transnistrian Moldovan Republic (TMR) citizen's passport" in order to "create necessary conditions for the fulfillment of the TMR citizen's constitutional rights and freedoms". Dark red passport has the Transnistrian national symbol on it, as well as the inscription in Russian "Passport". The difference between this passport and the soviet one consists of the fact that the new one has the personal data written in three languages: Romanian, sorry, Moldavian, Russian and Ukrainian. At the age of 25 and 45 additional photos have to be added. The information referring to the nationality and the blood type can be introduced in the passport on the owner's demand.

Moldovan officials were upset by the Tiraspol regime decision to issue own identity

documents. This decision was in contradiction with the previous agreement made between the both parties. But the dice were thrown. Respectively, the process of changing the old Soviet passports with the new Transnistrian ones started in October 2001. Initially it was proposed to finish this process by the year 2006, but due to the slow progress the deadline was postponed several times. Currently, Transnistrian officials are hoping to complete this process by the end of the year 2010.

Meanwhile, Ukraine and Russia prohibited the use of the soviet passports within their territory. At that moment, the local population from Transnitrian region understood the meaning of their *isolation*. The futility of the Transnistrian passport was as obvious as the futility of the Soviet type passport. This is why the locals didn't wasted their time on changing one useless passport for another. Before the year 2004 the Transnistrian passport was just collecting the dust. The luckies ones were those who managed to obtain other countries citizenship and passports: Moldova, Russia or Ukraine. The "clever" ones managed to obtain more than one citizenship. The rush for the documents was based on the false loss of the old soviet passport or birth certificate. It was possible to obtain the other countries citizenships based on the old documents duplicates. Even though it was very clear what caused the "lost documents" phenomenon the local Transnistrian authorities refused to accept the double citizenship.

In march 2004, the Tiraspol's officials stated that "Transnistrian citizens have to keep the soviet passports as well". Later, the Law on the double citizenship was developed. In 2004 barcode was introduced in Transnistrian passports.

Gradually, the need for Transnistrian passport increased. One could only be employed, receive pension, make transactions, including immobile transactions only by possessing Transnistrian passport. All Transnistrian region inhabitants rushed into obtaining Transnistrian passport, the passport that can only be used within Transnistria. In order to avoid agglomerating it was decided to open more Passport Offices for this purpose. The most frequently discussed topic on Transnistrian forums was : "how to obtain Transnistrian passport faster?" The truth is that Transnistrian passport can't be obtained faster than in 1,5 month. With some additional payment one could only avoid the standing in line. The most interesting situation, while applying for Transnistrian passport, is : "Do you own a foreign Moldovan passport?". If the answer is affirmative than comes the reply: "if there is a passport there has to be the identity document as well". In other words, Transnistrian passport is issued based on the other (internationally recognized) country passport.

On the other hand, Moldovan vehicle owners preferred to register their vehicles in Transnistrian region, due to the smaller registration fees, comparing to the right bank fees. This tendency stopped after Moldovan authorities prohibited this practice.

The biggest advantage of the Transnistrian passport consists in the "registration of residence". Those who poses the "registration of residence" are more or less privileged while crossing the so called Transnistrian border, they do not have to pay all kinds of the entrance taxes.

The process of issuing the passports and all related procedures are, with no doubt, similar to the soviet ones. The Institute for citizens registration was established in USSR back in 1922 in order to obtain complete information about the citizens. The initial meaning of registration (in Russian language – propisca) consisted of citizen's compulsoriness to "register" their documents. The current atmosphere within Transnistrian "customs" is very similar to the situation of the Russian serfs. These days, Propisca, with the connotation of registration of residence, offers a better position to its owner, comparing to those who do not poses it. In USSR, a man without documents was a man without certain rights. Similar things are happening today and not only to RM citizens. For instance, an Armenian citizen that was returning back from a Movie Festival in Chisinau, was retained at the Transnistrian "border" because he had a movie camera.

Irina Moraru, Independent Journalist  
Transnistria

## **Youths from 9 countries broach security issues in Chisinau**

25 young people from Moldova and other 8 countries met in Chisinau on July 2, for a forum named "Youths for peace and solving conflicts",

The events joins youths from the Nistru's both banks and representatives of youth organizations from Azerbaijan, Georgia, USA, Italy, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania, Indonesia.

According to the president of the International Initiative Group "Youths for Peace" from Moldova, Aliona Grossu, the youths want thus to show they are a force and their role in preventing and solving conflict and establishing peace is rising.

The young people believe solving the Transnistrian issue is hindered by difference in mentality. In the opinion of the Promo-Lex Association volunteer in Rabnita, Victoria Apostol, apart of the Transnistrian youths think they have nothing in common with Moldova, since they have had nothing with this country for 17 years. They think they have a country and a life of their own, not related in any way with Moldova, as they display more affection for Russia, Victoria Apostol says. Other youths from the forum opine the solution of the conflict is hindered by the fact that the Tiraspol and Moscow authorities control the info-space on the left bank.

A constructive dialog and correct information may ease reaching a solution for the Transnistrian conflict, and will enhance the trust of the conflicting sides, thinks Andrei Pascari, a member of the Students Alliance from Moldova,.

They want to develop a plan to diminish the consequences of territorial conflicts on the world's youth.

The forum is organized by the Education and Youth Ministry, in a partnership with the board of the Youth Ethnic and Cultural Organizations from Moldova and the Students Alliance from Moldova .

[www.info-prim.md](http://www.info-prim.md)

### **3, 600 people die in Transnistria in first 5 months of 2008**

In the first 5 months of this year, 3,603 people from the Transnistrian area have died, as 2,152 have been born. The natural decrease of the population has been 1,451.

The main reasons for such a high death rate are: malformations, the cardiovascular and digestive diseases, as well as the intoxications, traumas and murders. Among the deceased during this period, 26 are babies smaller than one year, what is by 36,8 % more than during the same period of 2007. The number of marriages has dropped by 25%.

Local analysts consider this so unfavorable statistics is caused by the continuous fall of the living standard. According to the latest data of Transnistrian Trade Unions Confederation, the inflation was over 40% in May. The medicines included in the list of vital ones have grown more expensive by 20-30%.

[www.info-prim.md](http://www.info-prim.md)

## **NOTE**

### **Graduating students access to higher education is influenced by the conditions of matriculation.**

In the academic year 2007-2008 in RM higher education institutions were matriculated 23,8 thousands of students, with 8,1% less than previous year. It is important to mention that transnistrian region youth interest for RM universities is increasing even though they are coming from different educational backgrounds comparing with right bank applicants. We refer to the fact that transnistrian region educational program differers from the National program and is based on Cyrillic script. The level of elementary and high school education is very low in transnistrian region.

The process of matriculation in higher education institutions is based on competition and aims at selecting the applicants based on their level of knowledge and abilities required for the choosed profession. Art 6 of the Education Law stipulates that "the State ensures equal opportunities and access to higher education based on the level of knowledge and abilities" . Matriculation in higher education institutions is organized by each institution in accordance with regulations established by the Ministry of Education.

In accordance with National Matriculation Regulation stipulations p.11, transnistrian region graduating students can be matriculated in a RM higher education institution only if they have a high school diploma issued by the RM Minister of education. It is important to mention the fact that, currently, in Transnistrian region there are only 8 educational institutions subordinated to RM Minister of Education. Graduating students from these educational institutions are eligible to applying for financial aid (free of charge education + scholarship). The rest of the transnistrian region applicants aren't eligible for financial aid because they graduated from the educational institutions subordinated to the Transnistrian Minister of Education. Thus, these applicants fully depend on a educational institution administration's decision. In our opinion this situation is very discriminating. RM authorities are tacitly discriminating youth from transnistrian region by limiting their right to education. More than that, these youth are RM citizens with full and equal rights.

Many of the Transnistrian region youth are not aware of the fact that they have certain matriculation privileges. This situation is caused by the lack of the access to information in transnistrian region and by the lacunary information provided and disseminated by RM Minister of justice. Transnistrian region youth and their parents are counting on their own forces, but because of the very difficult competition for matriculation (language, educational program, level of knowledge) many of them fail to obtain the required marks. Thus, they fail to obtain a budgetary place and have to matriculate to the commercial form of studying (*many parents are willing to pay for the studies in order to avoid their children's enrollment within transnistrian army, fact that encourages civil servants from Chisinau to break the law*). The Regulation does not stipulates the compulsoriness of the educational institutions administration to register potential applicants for available budgetary places, the registration is only made upon applicant's request . The educational institutions administration doesn't explain to applicants all their rights and existing opportunities according to the national legislation.

Due to the big number of beneficiaries (currently 16 categories, including transnistrian region applicants) the rate of 15% scheduled by the Regulation for the budgetary places is insufficient. Thus, many of those who according to the regulation are entitled to a budgetary place can't benefit from this privilege. Financial support is miserable and doesn't cover the the real price of the education. Some private institutions do not even apply the 15% rate rule.

All these facts have a very negative impact on matriculation process - considered to be a democratic one, as well as on the applicants – the future professionals of the country.

Promo-LEX Association will monitor the situation of matriculation for the academic year 2008-2009 and will offer free legal assistance to all applicants from transnistrian region whose rights will be violated.

Alexandru Zubco  
Legal Department, RDCT

## ANNOUNCEMENTS/FINANCING

**Black Sea Trust for Regional Cooperation** (BST) is inviting proposals from organizations and institutions in the countries of Wider Black Sea Region on the Trust's three programs: civic participation, cross-border initiatives and east-east cooperation.

Non-governmental organizations, governmental entities, community groups, policy institutes, other associations legally registered in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, **Moldova**, Romania, Turkey, Russia (Rostov and Krasnodar regions) and Ukraine are eligible.

Through its grantmaking, BST supports a wide range of innovative and creative forms of citizen participation, cross-border initiatives and east-east cooperation. Preference will be given to those proposals designed to increase citizen engagement with government; have an impact on public policy; strengthen leadership skills of individuals and organizations; facilitate cross-border and/or cross-sector cooperation; and allow for the transfer of experience and innovative ideas through a clear communication and dissemination plan.

There are no application deadlines. Project proposals are accepted on a rolling basis and grant decisions are made monthly. The average grant will be between USD 16,000 – 19,000.

More information and the application forms are available at [www.gmfus.org](http://www.gmfus.org).

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The **Balkan Trust for Democracy** (BTD) is a 10-year, \$30-million grantmaking initiative that supports democracy, good governance, and Euroatlantic integration in Southeastern Europe.

BTD awards grants in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, **Moldova**, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia, including Kosovo. BTD also gives regional grants to organizations promoting the benefits of a pan-Balkan network.

BTD grants generally range from \$5,000 and \$75,000, with most grants falling between \$15,000 and \$25,000. BTD can support multi-year projects, renewable on an annual basis contingent upon satisfactory interim reports and performance.

There are no application deadlines. Project proposals are accepted on a rolling basis and grant decisions are made monthly.

Applicants must complete the two forms in **English** only.

More information and the application forms are available at [www.gmfus.org](http://www.gmfus.org).

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## **OSI Human Rights and Governance Grants Program**

The Human Rights and Governance Grants Program funds national and international organizations to advance governmental accountability in Central and Eastern Europe, the former Soviet Union and Mongolia. The program provides funding to national and international NGOs to monitor public administration and to curb corrupt behavior by state authorities. When litigation would be an appropriate advocacy tool, the program will give priority to projects that use legal remedies to hold governmental authorities accountable.

The program does not have specific deadlines for submitting applications, however, applicants should contact the program in order to determine the best time for submission.

Details:

<http://www.soros.org/initiatives/hrggp/> [EN]

Contact:

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## Promo-LEX Association announces Summer School on Human Rights

**Date and Place:**

11-17 August, 2008  
Vadu lui Voda, Moldova

**Target Group:**

The program will accept 25 participants. It is primarily designed for law students, human rights activists and lawyers from Transnistrian region of Moldova.

The language of instruction will be Russian.

All expenses such as: accommodation costs and travel expenses will be covered by Promo-LEX..

Participants will be awarded a certificate of completion.

**Application Deadline: July 15, 2008**

Summer School is part of a project "Human Rights education for young legal professionals from Transnistrian region of Moldova", project financially supported by US Embassy in Moldova through Democracy Commission Small Grants Program.

For more information, or to request an application form send an e-mail to [promolex@yahoo.com](mailto:promolex@yahoo.com).

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

[www.civnet.org](http://www.civnet.org)

**What is CIVNET?**

CIVNET is a worldwide online civic education community composed of civic educators (teachers, teacher trainers, curriculum designers, etc.), as well as scholars, policymakers, civic-minded journalists, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other individuals promoting civic education all over the world.

CIVNET is administered by CIVITAS International.\*

\* CIVITAS International, a world-wide non-governmental organization for civic education.

The web page contains useful information regarding:

- grant opportunities potentially of interest to civic educators;
- announcements about upcoming events of interest to civic educators;
- resources in civic education area, etc

**CIVNET** is unique in that it provides an international online resource where users worldwide can share resources and information, learn what their colleagues are doing, network with counterparts in other organizations, and find out about upcoming civic education events.

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