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*This project is funded
by the European Union*



with funding from

Austrian
Development Cooperation

TRIALOG Country Paper

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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February 2012

This study is one of the country papers performed by TRIALOG. Aim of the research is to provide an overview of civil society in Macedonia and the relative environment.

The study is divided in four main chapters: the first gives a brief overview of the Macedonia, according to the economic, political and social point of view. The second chapter describes briefly the relationship between the country and the EU, pointing out the different steps that have led or will lead to EU membership. The third allows to get a general idea on how Macedonia and civil society organisations are involved in the international development cooperation. The last chapter focuses on civil society organisations (CSOs) and their own situation in the country. At the end of the report there is a list of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and CSOs that operate in the country.

The study is based on a combination of official and governmental website researches and different reports, e.g. official and CSOs' reports. We would like to thank the organisations and persons that contributed to this study with their feedback.

I Introduction

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a small landlocked country in the central Balkans with mountains overlooking a valley. The population was about 2,060,563 in 2010¹ with a multiethnic composition. According to the census data, the largest ethnic group in the country is Macedonians (64.2%). The second largest group is Albanians (25.2%) who live mainly in the Northwestern part of the country, others are: Turks 3.9%, Roma 2.7%, Serbs 1.8%, Bosnians 0.9%, Vlachs 0.5% and other². The GDP (current USD) in 2010 was of 9,189,454,663³. In the rank of the Human Development Index (HDI) Macedonia is in the 78th position, with an index of 0.728 in 2011⁴.

The Republic of Macedonia gained independence from Yugoslavia in September 1991. It was the only former Yugoslav republic to gain its independence without a war. The transition for Macedonia represented multiple challenges: from a federal unit to independence, from a planned economy to a market-based one, and from a single party system to a pluralistic democracy⁵.

Macedonia is a parliamentary democracy. The current constitution was adopted in November 1991 and the last amendment was made in 2010⁶.

The unicameral Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia (Sobranie) is a representative body of the citizens and the legislative power of the Republic is vested in it. The organisation and functioning of the Assembly are regulated by the Constitution and by the Rules of Procedure (Art. 61 of the Constitution). It is composed of 120 to 140 Representatives (Art. 62)⁷. The executive power is vested by the Government of the Republic of Macedonia. The Government exercises its rights and competence on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution and law (Art. 88)⁸.

Judicial power is exercised by the courts, whose power is autonomous and independent (Art. 98)⁹. The court system consists of a Supreme Court, Constitutional Court, local and appeals courts, and administrative and higher administrative courts¹⁰.

The President of the Republic of Macedonia represents the Republic. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Macedonia and he exercises his/her rights and duties on the basis and within the framework of the Constitution and laws (Art. 79). The

¹ World Bank, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/macedonia-fyr> [13.01.2012]

² Republic of Macedonia, State Statistical Office, http://makstat.stat.gov.mk/english/glavna_eng.asp [13.01.2012]

³ World Bank, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/macedonia-fyr> [13.01.2012]

⁴ United Nations Development Programme, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/103106.html> [13.01.2012]

⁵ CIVICUS, CIVIC ENGAGEMENT- LONG ROAD TO GO, CIVICUS Civil Society Index Report for the Republic of Macedonia, Macedonian Center for International Cooperation, Skopje, March 2011, P. 20, http://www.civicus.org/images/stories/csi/csi_phase2/macedonia%20acr%20final.pdf [13.01.2012]

⁶ US department of State, Macedonia, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26759.htm> [13.01.2012]

⁷ Constitution of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, <http://legislationline.org/documents/section/constitutions> [13.01.2012]

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ US department of State, Macedonia, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26759.htm> [13.01.2012]

President of the Republic is elected in general and direct elections, by secret ballot, for a term of five years (Art. 80)¹¹.

The history of Macedonia has had an important impact on the development of the country's civil society. Civil society in Macedonia had a significant impact during the period of national renaissance. In fact, the second half of the nineteenth century witnessed what Macedonian historians often call "a Macedonian national renaissance", a reawakening or revival of Macedonian culture, which had lain dormant for centuries. It was during this period of competing national movements in the Balkans that a small group of Macedonian intellectuals began to form organisations and publish newspaper and journals asserting the existence of a unique Macedonian language, culture, and nation.¹² One of the most important organisations in the independence movement was the Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation (VMRO). A number of charity faith-based associations were functioning even before the Second World War. After the Second World War, the establishment of the State of Macedonia within the federal and socialist Yugoslavia resulted in important economic, social and cultural development. In that period, the dominant role of the state had limited the space of the civil society. After the war, and with the beginning of the modernisation, the emergence of many cultural and sports organisations, and later professional organisations started. During the entire period of socialism, the control of the Communist Party over the societal organisation and associations of citizens was strong. In this period, the role of the churches and religious organisations was limited considerably, which resulted in almost complete absence of faith-based organisations, compared to cultural and sports organisations¹³.

After 1990, with the transition, there was an increase of civil society organisations. At the beginning of the transition, Reformed Communists (the governing party in Macedonia till 1998) introduced the concept of civil society and sponsored the re-emerging of "non-governmental organisations" in order to offset the rise of ethnic nationalism and assert control over nationalistic elites¹⁴.

In Macedonia – like in many other Western Balkan countries - civil society organisations are predominantly located in urban areas. A significant number of organisations (43%) are registered in the capital, Skopje, and the majority of others operate in other major cities of the country. CSOs are poorly represented in rural areas, and organisations here are less well developed organisationally and tend to be less active than those in urban areas¹⁵.

¹¹ Constitution of the FYR Macedonia <http://legislationline.org/documents/section/constitutions> [13.01.2012]

¹² The Macedonian conflict. Ethnic nationalism in a transnational world, Loring M. Danforth, 1995, P. 49-50, http://books.google.it/books?id=ZmesOn_HhfEC&pg=PA49&lpg=PA49&dq=period+of+national+renaissance+in+Macedonia&source=bl&ots=EdXiDFGyRO&sig=0Cw9Gn8KbCIWsvCuoViWRP0u7lw&hl=de&sa=X&ei= ik1T7nhK4bWsgaUh5ifDA&ved=0CEgQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=period%20of%20national%20renaissance%20in%20Macedonia&f=false [10.02.2012]

¹³ CIVICUS, 2011, P. 20, http://www.civicus.org/images/stories/csi/csi_phase2/macedonia%20acr%20final.pdf [16.01.2012]

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Technical Assistance to Civil Society Organisations in the IPA Countries TACSO, EuropeAid/127427/C/SER/Multi/5, Former Yugoslav Republic of MACEDONIA. NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT, Skopje, 8 January 2010, P.14, http://www.tacso.org/doc/04_nar_mk.pdf [16.01.2012]

The number of organisation has significantly increased in the lasts years: in 2003 there where a total of 5,769 registered CSOs¹⁶, in 2009 there were about 10,700 CSOs and 11,326 in 2010¹⁷.

Regarding international organisations, they are less visible since they mostly represent sources of financing. In Macedonia, there is absence of large organisations such as Oxfam or CARE¹⁸, but Caritas and the Red Cross are present. In particular, Caritas supports various categories of vulnerable people such as refugees, displaced people and the poor, providing food, clothing and medical aid. A major aspect of the work of Caritas Macedonia is an education project for Roma, but also, it is active in supporting the victims of conflict in the region¹⁹.

The main aim of the international Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is to “save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises; to enable healthy and safe living; and to promote social inclusion and culture of non-violence and peace”²⁰

Macedonian civil society covers a wide and varied range of target groups and fields of activities. Apart from the numerous sports and cultural clubs, among the most active and visible are women’s associations, which commonly work on raising awareness of gender issues. Youth associations and human rights organisations are increasing in number and profile, while farmers associations are also emerging²¹.

II Macedonia and the European Union

The European Council in December 2005 granted the status of candidate country to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Before, the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) between the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and the EU was signed in April 2001 and entered into force in April 2004. The Council adopted the Accession Partnership for the country, including key priorities for reform, in February 2008. On 15 of July 2009 the European Commission proposed to grant visa liberalization to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia²².

As the CIVICUS Civil Society Index Report 2011 explains, “European integration is an important challenge for Macedonia”. The report says further that “values as defined by civil

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ CIVICUS, 2011, P. 21, http://www.civicus.org/images/stories/csi/csi_phase2/macedonia%20acr%20final.pdf [16.01.2012]

¹⁸ CIVICUS, 2011, P. 24 [14.02.2012]

¹⁹ Caritas, <http://www.caritas.org/worldmap/europe/macedonia.html>, [14.02.2012]

²⁰ International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Mid-Year report, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Appeal No. MAAMK002, 31/August/2011, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual11/MAAMK00211myr.pdf> [14.02.2012]

²¹ TACSO, 2010, P.15, http://www.tacso.org/doc/04_nar_mk.pdf [16.01.2012]

²² European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/candidate-countries/the_former_yugoslav_republic_of_macedonia/relation/index_en.htm [16.01.2012]

society are becoming the backbone of Macedonian candidacy to join the EU, especially since candidate status for EU membership was granted in December 2005”²³.

So, European integration could represent a powerful force for further development of civil society, in particular those CSOs that implement new values, such as participative democracy, inclusion, equality, transparency and accountability²⁴.

III Development Cooperation of Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

To FYR Macedonia, EU membership is the most certain path to achieving accelerated human development. Therefore, EU accession has been at the core of the country’s development agenda since the European Council granted it EU candidate status in December 2005. The country’s enthusiasm for EU accession has generated much momentum for political, economic and social reforms, which are reinforced by the commitment to abide by the Millennium Declaration and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)²⁵.

However, in the area of development cooperation, the situation of Macedonia has only started improving in recent years. In 2008 and 2009, according to the EU Progress Reports²⁶, there was no progress in the area of development policy and humanitarian aid, whereas the situation did improve in 2010 and 2011.

In 2010, some progress can be reported in the area of development policy and humanitarian aid. A unit for humanitarian and development aid with two employees has been established within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the ministry coordinated the country’s humanitarian aid to China and Haiti²⁷. Additionally, in 2011 it is reported that “co-ordination between institutions with responsibilities for humanitarian aid was streamlined and they began to meet on a more regular basis. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-ordinated the country's humanitarian aid to Serbia (after the earthquake in Kraljevo) and Japan”²⁸.

In line with the procedures for preparing the Macedonian state and society for the process of European integration, it was necessary to adopt a number of strategic documents on various areas of social life. Within this was the obligation to design and adopt the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction and Social Inclusion. The strategy was made as a document

²³ CIVICUS, 2011, P. 21, http://www.civicus.org/images/stories/csi/csi_phase2/macedonia%20acr%20final.pdf [16.01.2012]

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ United Nations Development Programme, <http://www.undp.org.mk/?LCID=98>, [15.02.2012]

²⁶ The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2008 Progress Report, Brussels, 5.11.2008, P.72, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/press_corner/key_documents/reports_nov_2008/the_former_yugoslav_republic_of_macedonia_progress_report_en.pdf; The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2009 Progress Report, Brussels, 14.10.2009, P. 73, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2009/mk_rapport_2009_en.pdf [08.02.2012]

²⁷ The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2010 Progress Report, Brussels, 9 November 2010, P.74, http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2010/package/mk_rapport_2010_en.pdf [08.02.2012]

²⁸ The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2011 Progress Report, Brussels, 12.10.2011, P.77 http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mk_rapport_2011_en.pdf [08.02.2012]

which reflects the intention of the Republic of Macedonia to balance the degree of inclusion and welfare in all social levels²⁹.

The results of this strategy will only become visible in the mid-long term.

As a matter of fact, in 2011 was still calculated that the percentage of Macedonian population living on less than USD 2 a day was 4.26% and, regarding the inequality of wealth distribution (GINI Index), in 2008 was 44.2³⁰.

In the DAC List of ODA Recipients, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is included among the Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories (per capita GNI USD 936- USD 3705 in 2007)³¹.

As the OECD Recipient Aid Chart shows, the Net Official Development Assistance received in Macedonia was reported at 193 million USD in 2009. The data chart shows the Top Ten Donors ODA for Macedonia. The main donor is the EU with a contribution of about 49 million USD (2008-2009 average); the second is the US, with about 31 million USD. Other donors are: Japan (23 million USD), Germany (22 million USD), Netherlands (19 million USD), Sweden (11million USD), Switzerland (10 million USD), Turkey (8 million USD), Norway (7 million USD) and Austria (5 million USD)³². Regarding the distribution of ODA by Sector, Education receives about 18% of ODA. Health and population about 1%, Economic infrastructures and services receive about 13% of ODA, Production about 6%, Multisector about 9%, Programme Assistance about 5%, less than 2% is destined to action relating to "Other and Unallocated Unspecified". The main recipient sector is "Other social sector", with about 46% of ODA³³.

The DAC countries' contribution to ODA has more or less remained constant since 2002, swinging between 134 and 180 million USD. According to the OECD, the relevance of multilateral agencies in aid to develop, instead, has sharply been increasing: in 2002 they donated only 0.67 million USD, whereas in 2007 the relative figure was 67.41 million USD. Moreover, net private flows to Macedonia amounted in 2007 to 60 million USD circa³⁴.

CSOs in Macedonia have diverse sources of financing, and it is rare for one source to comprise more than 80% of the total budget of an organisation. International and foreign donors, including the European Union, are the main source of financing for the majority of CSOs in Macedonia, but the membership fee is also one of the sources of financing for the majority of CSOs (51.2%). The smallest components in sources of financing are citizen donations, membership and corporate donations³⁵.

²⁹ National Strategy on alleviation of poverty and social exclusion in the Republic of Macedonia 2010-2020; P. 4-6;

http://www.un.org.mk/files/pdfs/areas/social_inclusion/resources/Strategija_za_namaluvanje_na_siromastija_20102020ENG9Nov2010.pdf [13.02.2012]

³⁰ Global Finance, Macedonia Country Report, <http://www.gfmag.com/gdp-data-country-reports/229-macedonia-gdp-country-report.html#axzz1jizr5gQH> [08.02.2012]

³¹ DAC List of ODA Recipients. Effective for reporting on 2009 and 2010 flows.

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/32/40/43540882.pdf> [18.01.2012]

³² OECD data Macedonia, FYR, 2009, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/18/17/1901318.gif> [18.01.2012]

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ VITA Europe, Macedonia: mobilizing citizens and domestic resources to support civil society, <http://www.vita.it/guide/view/54/92742>, [15.02.2012]

³⁵ CIVICUS, P. 32

IV Macedonian CSOs

In April 2010, the Macedonian Parliament adopted the new Law on Association and Foundations, which defines the legal framework of the CSOs and modifies the law passed in 1998. After two failed attempts for amendments in 2005 and 2006, this new Law provides a significant improvement for the establishment and functioning of associations and foundations in Macedonia such as introduction of public benefit status, liberalization of the right to associate and emphasizing the principles of good governance³⁶.

Generally, the new law is harmonized with the European Convention for Human Right and in most part with the Fundamental Principles of the Status of Non-governmental Organisation in Europe adopted within the Council of Europe. Some of the innovations are:

- Extension of freedom of association;
- Contribution for increased transparency,
- Contribution to good governance
- The reduction of the Burden and Obstacles for Exercising the Right to Freedom of Association³⁷.

Regarding the difference of definitions, the law establishes that an association of citizens can be established by 5 adult citizens of the Republic of Macedonia, while a foundation can be established by one or more founders³⁸.

In 2004 the Office for Cooperation between the NGOs and Parliament was established by signing of a Memorandum for Cooperation between the citizens' association MOST and the Parliament of the Republic of Macedonia. Among the main goals of this office, we can find: institutionalization of the cooperation among the civil society organizations and the Parliament; connecting of the citizens with the legislative bodies; providing relevant information and data needed for intensifying the dialogue between the Parliament and civil society organizations, including all channels for communication³⁹.

In 2004 another office was established, under the Sector for Policy Analysis and Coordination within the General Secretariat of the Government: the Unit for Cooperation with Non-governmental Organisations. The Unit is responsible for: maintaining cooperation with CSOs and institutions; preparing a review of the legislation and its continuous updating; proposing initiatives to the Government and relevant ministries in order to instigate drafting of new legislation for the civil society sector; anticipating the allocation of financial resources for partially financing projects of public benefit, mediation of the inter-ministerial cooperation, as well as of other state authorities and civil society sector etc.⁴⁰.

³⁶ Balkan Civil Society Development Network, <http://www.balkancsd.net/home/41-civil-dialogue/148-new-law-on-associations-and-foundations-adopted-in-macedonia.html> [18.01.2012]

³⁷ BCSDN, <http://www.balkancsd.net/policy-research-analysis/civil-dialogue/national-level/439-ii1-legal-framework-law-on-freedom-of-association-incl-foundations-and-its-regulation.html> [24.01.2012]

³⁸ Ibid. [19.01.2012]

³⁹ BCSDN, <http://www.balkancsd.net/policy-research-analysis/civil-dialogue/national-level/macedonia/435-i1-general-practice-cases.html> [24.01.2012]

⁴⁰ TACSO, 2010, P. 10, http://www.tacso.org/doc/04_nar_mk.pdf [18.01.2012]

The unit has developed a Strategy for Cooperation with CSOs, which was carried out in close coordination with civil society. Among all its functions, one of the main is to give also technical assistance under EC-funded projects. In 2007, with the technical assistance from the Unit and financial support from EU, the Strategy for Cooperation of the Government with the Civil Society 2007-2011 was adopted. The strategy's overall objective is to improve cooperation between government and CSOs. The Strategy embraces seven strategic objectives, which are further elaborated in specific measures together with an action plan that defines deadlines and institutional responsibilities for the implementation of these measures. The objectives are:

- Upgrading the Legal Framework for Development of the Civil Sector;
- Participation of the Civil Sector in the Decision –Making Process;
- Maintaining Cross-Institutional Cooperation by establishment of a functional network contributing to a facilitated communication and coordination of the activities related to the development of the civil sector;
- Maintaining Inter-Sector Cooperation by promoting active cooperation between CSOs and the Government on central and local level;
- Involvement of the Civil Sector in the Process of EU Integration;
- Provision of More Favourable Conditions for Sustainability of the Civil Society Sector;
- Continuous Development of the Civil Sector by development of CSOs outside of the capital and in the rural areas and institutionalisation of the cooperation on the local level⁴¹.

Regarding the structure of the CSOs, internally CSOs in Macedonia are well organised in different networks and umbrella organisations⁴². According to the Macedonian Centre of International Cooperation (MCIC) research "Network and Coalitions in Macedonia" from 2006 there are approximately 200 networks and coalitions in Macedonia. According to this research most of the networks and unions tend to associate formally and to register legal entity (57%). Usually, they are organised according to the target group, their members' occupation of the sector activity: Macedonia without Discrimination (human rights), SEGA (youth), UWOM (women/gender), DEM (environment), UPAM (pensioners) and the trade unions. Also, there are legally specified umbrella bodies, for example sports unions⁴³.

In 2003 there were a total of 5,769 registered CSOs in Macedonia and, in 2010, in the absence of updated information, it was estimated that this number has grown to around 9,000. Also the number of active organisations is unknown, but is believed that there may be as many as 2,000⁴⁴.

⁴¹ TACSO, 2010, P. 11, http://www.tacso.org/doc/04_nar_mk.pdf [24.01.2012]

⁴² BCSDN, <http://www.balkancsd.net/policy-research-analysis/civil-dialogue/national-level/macedonia/438-i4-organized-civil-society.html>, [18.01.2012]

⁴³ BCSDN, <http://www.balkancsd.net/policy-research-analysis/civil-dialogue/national-level/macedonia/438-i4-organized-civil-society.html> [18.01.2012]

⁴⁴ TACSO, 2010, P. 14, http://www.tacso.org/doc/04_nar_mk.pdf [07.02.2012]

Civil society in Macedonia is predominantly located in urban areas. Alone in the capital, Skopje, 43% of all CSOs are registered. CSOs are poorly represented in rural areas. As the TACSO Needs Assessment Report shows, the ratio of urban to rural CSOs is 10:1 indicating that there are approximately five CSOs per 1,000 citizens in the towns, while only 0.5 CSOs per 1,000 citizens in rural areas⁴⁵.

In Macedonia there are only a small number of fully professional CSOs operating at the national level. These are well-developed, non-membership-based NGOs, usually located in the capital, working in the field of socio-economic development, good governance and civil society strengthening through a range of capacity building activities, advocacy and lobbying.

There are also sports clubs and cultural associations, human rights organisations and women's associations⁴⁶.

Civil Society has received extensive financial support from the EU under the IPA Civil Society Facility and national programmes, as well as through the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights. Their objectives include the wider involvement of civil society in decision making and an increase capacity of independent civil society organisations⁴⁷.

European integration is an important challenge for Macedonia. Values as defined by civil society are becoming the backbone of Macedonian candidacy to join the EU, especially since candidate status for EU membership depends on the further development of civil society. CSOs will likely be those implementing new values, such as participative democracy, inclusion, equality, transparency and accountability⁴⁸.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid., P.15

⁴⁷ The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 2011 Progress Report, Brussels, 12.10.2011 , P. 5
http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2011/package/mk_rapport_2011_en.pdf [08.02.2011]

⁴⁸ CIVICUS, P.21 [14.02.2012]

V Macedonian CSOs

Name of the CSOs	Contact	Website	Field	Some information
Alka	Tel/Fax: +38923214505 E-mail: alka@alka.org.mk	www.alka.org.mk	Sustainable development; capacity building; democratization; environment; women/gender	Alka was founded in 2004 as a national NGO by colleagues who worked together for 5 years under international NGO's umbrella. Main activities are implemented on the territory of Republic of Macedonia.
Analytica	Tel/Fax: +38923121948 E-mail: info@analyticamk.org	www.analyticamk.org	Democratization; capacity building	Analytica is a non-profit independent institution dedicated to helping individuals and institutions with the aim to foster lasting improvement in the democracy and governance in Macedonia and elsewhere in the region of Southeast Europe. Analytica is also a think tank and works on security reforms, EU approximation, public administration reforms and energy and infrastructure.
Association Regional Center for Persons with	Tel/Fax: +38931412320 E-mail:	www.porakanasa.org	Socio-humanitarian problems	Mission: providing comprehensive social care

<p>Intellectual Disabilities PORAKA NASHA</p>	<p>poraka.ku1999@yahoo.com</p>			<p>and treatment of people with intellectual disabilities and their families as well as achieving and protecting their economic, social, humanitarian, health, cultural, educational, sporting and other rights</p>
<p>Center for Institutional Development -CIRa</p>	<p>Dime Anicin No.9 1000 Skopje</p> <p>Tel: +389 2 3114 855 cira@cira.org.mk</p>	<p>http://www.cira.org.mk/</p>	<p>Strengthening organizational capacities, providing grant-giving support, promoting public participation and mobilizing local resources in solving local issues on community level, Social entrepreneurship, Corporate social responsibility, Philanthropy</p>	<p>CIRa is an independent, intermediary and support civil society organization established by the local staff of the USAID Democracy Network Program (DemNet) for civil society development in Macedonia in September 2003. From 1995 to 2004 the DemNet Programme provided grants for more than 300 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and financially supported 374 projects distributed in various focal areas with a total budget of \$ 8.05 million.</p> <p>Strategic Goal 1: Contributing towards development of more sustainable civil society,</p>

				<p>governmental and business sectors</p> <p>Strategic Goal 2: Philanthropy and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) development</p> <p>Strategic Goal 3: Local community development</p>
<p>Centre for Regional Policy Research and Cooperation Studiorum (CRPRC Studiorum)</p>	<p>Tel/Fax: +38923065837</p> <p>E-mail: office@studiorum.org.mk</p>	<p>www.studiorum.org.mk</p>	<p>Culture and art; human right; legislation, advocacy and public policy</p>	<p>CRPRC Studiorum is a non-governmental think-tank working on economic and social aspects of EU integration and globalisation processes that are essential importance for Macedonia and the countries of Southeast Europe. This mission is accomplished through different policy-oriented programs and research projects, which contribute to and complement the attempts of policy-makers in policy design and implementation, and support central local governments, business and non-governmental sectors in their communication and cooperation.</p>

Center for sustainability and advanced education	Tel: +38976760767 E-mail: mishevski@gmail.com	www.csae.mk	Education and research; protection of environment; building and development of the Local Community; business, professional and specialist interests; legislation, advocacy and public policy; spreading the culture of peace and non-violence	CSAE is association formed on basis of free cooperation of citizens for accomplishment of their interests and beliefs that only over advanced education and comprehension our planet can become a better place for life of free individuals which care about the rest of the world.
Citizens Association for Development Democratic Institutions MOST	Tel: +389023099384 Fax: +389023086430 E-mail: most@most.org.mk	www.most.org.mk	Building and development of the Local Community; legislation, advocacy and public policy	The MOST mission is to contribute for developing a more democratic, more stable and prosperous Macedonia, through involving the citizens in activities and projects that secure transparency, openness and responsibility of the governmental, political and electoral authority to true needs of the citizens. Goals of the organisation: education of citizens and encouraging their increased participation in social processes in Macedonia;

				increasing the accountability of the civil, political and governmental institutions towards the needs of the citizens; increasing the level of responsiveness and transparency of all subjects and processes in the society
Citizens association for sustainable development and environmental protection, Go Green Skopje	Tel/Fax: +3892735135 E-mail: info@bidizelen.org	www.bidizelen.org	Education and research; protection of environment; youth and students; legislation, advocacy and public policy	Activities: raising awareness campaigns, educational events (seminars, workshop), implementation of environmental laws and lobbying
Foundation Open Society Institute-Macedonia	Tel: +38922444488 Fax: +3892444499 E-mail: osi@soros.org.mk	www.soros.org.mk	Awareness raising; development education; sustainable development; capacity building/training; children/youth; democratization; development policy; health; human rights; income-generating activity; networking; poverty reduction; women/gender	FOSM was founded in 1992 as a foreign entity representative office, and in 1999 as a national legal entity-foundation. FOSM is part of the Soros network in Central and Eastern Europe. FOSM's mission is integration of Macedonia within as a prerequisite for EU integration.
Internacionalna Mreza za Obrazovanie I Resursi	Tel/Fax: +38947252524 E-mail: jankmj@mt.net.mk ; jovej@freemail.com.mk	www.imor.org.mk	Children/youth; capacity building/training; conflict resolution/peace building; democratization;	Mission od association is to empower young people in Macedonia in the spirit of multi-ethnic understanding,

			development education/ awareness raising; environment; globalization; health; labour rights; sustainable development; women/gender	civic society and democracy by using ICT and on-line collaborative project work
Local Development Agency, Struga	Tel: +38946784151 Fax: +38946784152 E-mail: contact@ldastruga.org	www.ldastruga.org	Socio-humanitarian problems; youth and students; building and development of the Local Community; women's human rights	LDA-Struga is a citizens' organisation that aims to improve the quality of life for residents of the municipality of Struga and the region through strengthening the interethnic dialogue and collaboration between different ethnic communities, supporting local civic initiatives, establishment of new sustainable forms of tourism, organising cultural events, stimulating local businesses and promoting the volunteerism.
Macedonian Center for International Cooperation	Tel: +38923065381 Fax: +38923065298 E-mail: mcms@mcms.org.mk	www.civicworld.org.mk	Sustainable development; awareness-building; social-humanitarian assistance; capacity building/training; income-	The main goal of MCIC is promotion, support and development of local, national and international initiatives for encouraging

			generating activity; networking; women/gender	sustainable development of human resources in Macedonia and abroad. MCIC is active in sectors such as water supply and sanitation, education, rural development, employment and income generation, civil society and democratization, emergency aid.
NGO BIVIUM	Tel: +38976533753 E-mail: bivium2001@gmail.com	www.alarmzaprirodata.mk	Education and research; protection of environment, youth and students	One of the main tasks of the association is encouraging initiatives activities and implementation of projects that contribute to improving opportunities for young people, creating better conditions for their personal and professional development and promotion of initiatives, activities and implementation of projects that contribute to a better environment.
Permaculture & Peacebuilding Center Macedonia	Tel/Fax: +38942214603 E-mail: ppc@ppc.org.mk	www.ppc.org.mk	Conflict resolution/peace building; capacity building/training; children/youth; environment; human rights; income-generating	Since its foundation, PPC has implemented more than 30 projects in different parts of Macedonia, mainly focusing on environmental/permaculture

			activity; networking; refugees/migration; sustainable development; women/gender	concerns and peace/confidence building initiatives. PPC has established the Peace Network in Macedonia, and members of this network are 8 NGOs representing 13 municipalities in the Republic of Macedonia.
Youth Cultural Center- Bitola	Tel: ++38947233020 Fax: ++38947203925 E-mail: mkcibt@t-home.mk	www.mkcibt.org.mk	Culture and art; education and research; socio-humanitarian problems; youth and students; building and development of the local community; human right; spreading the culture of peace and non-violence	YCC- Bitola is an independent, non-governmental, non-partisan and non-profit youth organisation establish in 1997 and officially registered in 1999. Main Activities: Volunteer service local, national and international; education of youth (courses, workshop, seminars, training); organisation of cultural events (concerts, exhibitions, promotions, debates, festivals); networking and partnerships with other institutions and NGOs

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