



Ministers' Deputies
CM Documents

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Programme of Activities for 2009

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FOREWORD

As the Council of Europe enters its seventh decade, its Programme of Activities for 2009 seeks greater focus, further consolidation, increased efficiency and, above all, relevance and added value for its 47 member states.

In this 4th year of implementation of the Action Plan of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government, held in Warsaw, increased attention will be paid to the Council of Europe's core values and to enhanced management of the Organisation. Furthermore, to promote a medium-term approach, a number of new "enhancement initiatives" have been identified, which will help to strengthen the added value of the Council of Europe. One of them, a "Yearbook of Human Rights, Rule of Law and Democracy" had to be postponed for budgetary reasons.

This Programme has been prepared on the basis of six major themes (chapters) with 15 long-term aims (lines of action), underpinned by 39 medium-term political objectives (programmes) and 91 shorter-term projects. The programme management structure is conceived to facilitate decision-making at the programme level and enable pluriannual planning with specific annual milestones and performance indicators for better evaluation.

It promotes transversal co-operation by encouraging programmes with a cross-sectoral scope. It also fosters a multi-funding approach, linking the ordinary budget programmes with joint programmes with the European Union and projects funded by voluntary contributions from member states and other partners. New concepts for resource mobilisation and evaluation will be introduced in 2009 with active involvement of the Council of Europe in donor co-ordination to increase the Organisation's impact.

As a result of progressive implementation of Chapter V of the Warsaw Action Plan, the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights, the Court of Human Rights and the Department for the Execution of Judgments have all been significantly strengthened and are expected to increase their effectiveness.

The 2009 Programme of Activities therefore reinforces existing objectives. A strong political focus will be maintained on the South Caucasus and South East Europe.

Overall, the strengthening of democratic governance, the effective protection of human rights, the extension of the rule of law, the promotion of intercultural and inter-religious dialogue and the enhancement of social cohesion will remain the core of the Council of Europe's activities in 2009.

Terry Davis

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

The Council of Europe Programme of Activities (PoA) for 2009 has been prepared in accordance with the Organisation's priorities as identified by the Action Plan of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe (Warsaw, 16-17 May 2005) and taking into account the proposals contained in the document "Priorities for 2009 - Budgetary Implications" (CM(2008)61, CM(2008)162 and CM(2008)162 corrigendum).

The presentation of the PoA has been modified in line with the recommendations of the "Progress Review Report 2007" (CM/Inf(2008)12 revised) and the ensuing discussions in the Committee of Ministers. The presentation focuses on the programme level, to facilitate decision-making in terms of political objectives.

In accordance with established practice, the PoA contains an indicative table of cooperation activities by country.

In the 2009 PoA the presentation of **Programmes** is structured as follows:

- Background
- Relevance to this year's priorities
- Transversal elements
- Partnerships with external funders
- Long-term impact
- The **Logframe** itself, including:
 - Overall objectives, 2009 milestones, performance indicators and budget data
 - Objectives and 2009 budget data for associated projects.
- Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies
- Other structures
- Third Summit Action Plan reference
- Joint Programmes
- Projects to be funded by voluntary contributions.

As in previous years, the Programme of Activities has been drafted according to the Project Management Methodology (PMM)¹. Programmes are presented under 6 Chapters and 15 Lines of Action, aligned with the Third Summit Action Plan's Chapters and main thematic elements. Each Line of Action contains one or more programmes and projects covering specific areas of intervention and designed to have specific cultural, social and political impacts. 39 Programmes and 91 Projects will be implemented in 2009.

Budgets

The document includes the following budget information:

Line of Action budget, including:

- a consolidated "Total 2009" with a breakdown of expenses between:
 - "Staff"
 - "Operational and other"
- a breakdown by associated Programme
- 2008 budget data for reference²

Programme budget, including:

- "Total" budget, split between:
 - "Staff"
 - "Operational and other", with a breakdown among:
 - "Recharged services"
 - "Committees"
 - "Joint CoE/EC programmes"
 - "Projects operational" (total operational expenses of associated projects)

¹ For a brief explanation of the concepts behind the Project Management Methodology, see page 9.

² The 2008 figures, as compared with those published in the 2008 Programme of Activities, have been updated to reflect total appropriations allocated to programmes in 2008 and include in particular additional appropriations in relation to the salary adjustment for 2008 and additional appropriations allocated during 2008 in respect of Joint Programmes.

The budgeted operational expenses for each associated project are also indicated in the project outline.

Joint Programmes between the Council of Europe and the European Commission

Since 1993, the Council of Europe and the European Commission have developed an effective co-operation instrument through the CoE/EC Joint Programmes. CoE/EC Joint Programmes have been implemented in co-operation with Albania (since 1993), Armenia (since 1999), Azerbaijan (since 1999), Bosnia and Herzegovina (since 2003), Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Georgia (since 1999), Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova (since 1997), Montenegro (since 2001), the Russian Federation (since 1996), Serbia (since 2001), Turkey (since 2001), Ukraine (since 1995), as well as certain CoE non-member states. Most Joint Programmes run for 24 months, some up to 36 months.

Co-operation with the European Commission remains largely focused on particular countries or regions, although a number of multilateral (thematic) programmes have recently been proposed and/or signed. Since 2005 the elaboration of CoE proposals for country-specific programmes with co-financing from the European Commission has been based, where applicable, on the country co-operation paper and CoE Action Plan for co-operation with the country in question.

The section on each Line of Action includes a list of associated Joint Programmes to be implemented (or continued) in 2009 and reflects the situation as at 15 November 2008.¹

The CoE/EC Joint Programmes website [<http://jp.coe.int>] provides 'real time' information regarding activities implemented under the ongoing Joint Programmes, as well as on Joint Programmes already completed.

Projects requiring additional funding (Voluntary Contributions/VC)

Details of project proposals with an identified need extending beyond Vote II and requiring additional funding have been included in the Programme of Activities to serve as an indicative reference for donors wishing to support the work of the Council of Europe in specific sectors.

VC projects are included in each Programme section with an indication of their title, duration, objective, total cost, funding available and requested, and beneficiary countries. Where VC projects do not correspond to a Vote II programme, for example for certain Partial Agreement VC projects and those relating to other Votes of the Ordinary Budget, they are listed in Appendix 1. The amount requested corresponds to the entire duration of the project and does not necessarily reflect the annual presentation of the Programme of Activities.

As for projects to be financed through the Ordinary Budget, VC project proposals are based on the principles of Project Management Methodology (PMM). For each VC project listed in the Programme of Activities, a complete logical framework (LogFrame), including the project's expected results, performance indicators and detailed up-to-date financial information, is available for consultation on the DSP internet site: <http://www.dsp.coe.int/PMM/> (VC projects report page).

This document includes all VC projects already partially or fully funded which will continue in 2009 as well as new projects proposed for implementation in 2009 and reflects the situation as at 15 November 2008.²

¹ In comparison with the draft initially proposed reflecting the situation as of 16 July 2008.

² In comparison with the draft initially proposed reflecting the situation as of 16 July 2008.

Project Management Methodology (PMM)

As in recent years, the Programme of Activities is based on the principles of Project Management Methodology (PMM), incorporating results-based budgeting into project design. All projects are presented in a LogFrame (logical framework matrix) format, providing a standardised framework for developing project proposals, improving resource allocation and monitoring project results.

Programme LogFrames are presented as follows:

Programme Code and Title			
Duration		Programme Co-ordinator	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	Budget budget head TOTAL Staff Operational and other <i>Recharged services Committees Joint CoE/EC programmes Projects operational</i>
Project Code and Title			
Duration			
Objective			Budget Article <i>Operational</i>

Glossary

Programme Code refers to the programme number within its Chapter.

Programme Duration: Programmes target medium-term political objectives, such as improvements in member states' laws and institutions, and normally last three years or more.

Programme Co-ordinator: The person responsible for co-ordinating programme planning and implementation within the Directorate General and for reporting on the programme's annual results (Progress Review Report).

Overall Programme Objective is the main purpose to be achieved within a fixed period of time such as improvements in member states' laws and institutions. It is defined in terms of sustainable benefits or positive changes for the target group(s).

2009 Milestones are the significant objectives to be achieved within a given year, such as intended provision of products and services by the Council of Europe to the target groups: knowledge, skills, tools, standards.

2009 Performance Indicators measure programme achievement and impact. They should be clearly specified (countries, target groups), quantifiable (quantitatively or qualitatively measurable), verifiable (easy to check), key (not too numerous) and consistent over time.

Project Code: Consists of the year the project began, the Directorate General responsible for its implementation, followed by a chronological reference number (e.g. 2007/DG3/1134). Project numbers facilitate evaluation of short-term and long-term objectives by making it easier to track multi-annual projects from their inception to their completion date.

Project Duration: Although based on an annual budget cycle, the planning and implementation of projects generally goes beyond one year. Projects can therefore be multi-annual, depending on the scope of their objectives and expected results and the type of target groups concerned by their activities.

Project Objective is the central purpose to be achieved within a fixed period of time. It is defined in terms of sustainable benefits or positive changes for the target group(s).

Operational: Budget required to implement the project activities (such as expert meetings, training seminars, conferences, preparation of reports) over a 12-month period. Operational costs exclude staff costs, steering committee meetings and recharged services (interpretation/translation, document production and postage), which are budgeted at the programme level.

DG: Directorate General responsible for the project's implementation. Although each project is run by a single DG, a number of programmes have been co-designed by DGs which co-operate transversally in order to achieve the programme's objective.

Internet access to the Programme of Activities

Up-to-date information on the Council of Europe Programme of Activities, Voluntary Contributions, CoE/EC Joint Programmes, as well as details regarding individual activities (CEAD) carried out under the various projects and programmes and their annual evaluation (Progress Review Report) can be found on-line at: [\[http://www.dsp.coe.int/PMM/\]](http://www.dsp.coe.int/PMM/).

Note: "All references to Kosovo , whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo."

CHAPTER I – HUMAN RIGHTS

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Line of Action I.1 – Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights

This line of action deals with three main issues:

1. measures to be taken at the national level (ensure efficient internal appeal systems, adapt national legislation to the requirements of the case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, human rights training and awareness);
2. measures to be taken to strengthen the efficiency of the Court (filtering, subsequent processing of cases, etc.);
3. measures to be taken to speed up the execution of judgments by States Parties.

Line of Action I.1 – Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
<i>Judicial Mechanism</i> I.1.1 – Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Court judgments and their execution	2 518 900	21 500	2 540 400	2 310 000
I.1.2 – Improving procedures, mechanisms and remedies	280 100	363 600	643 700	691 500
TOTAL	2 799 000	385 100	3 184 100	3 001 500

Judicial Mechanism I.1.1 – Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Court judgments and their execution

Background

The European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and its protocols lay down a Pan-European minimum standard to be respected by governments as regards the functioning of democracy (e.g. freedom of speech, right to regular elections, freedom of association), respect for the rule of law (e.g. the right to effective domestic remedies and, in particular, the rights of access to an independent and impartial court and to a fair and public hearing) and human rights (e.g. the right to life, prohibition of torture and forced labour, the right to security of person, the right to respect for private and family life).

Compliance with the Convention and, in particular, the Court's judgments is a crucial element of the Council of Europe's system for the protection of human rights, the rule of law and democracy and, hence, for the continent's democratic stability and European integration.

At the Warsaw Summit in May 2005, the Heads of State and Government stated their intention to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the Convention by all appropriate means. They underlined that all member states must accelerate full execution of the Court's judgments and instructed the Committee of Ministers to elaborate and implement all the necessary measures to achieve this, notably with regard to judgments revealing structural problems, including those of a repetitive nature.

The fundamental importance of full, proper and timely execution of judgments has been emphasised on numerous occasions over the years by the Committee of Ministers as well as by the Parliamentary Assembly (see among many other sources the European Ministerial Conference on Human Rights held in Rome in November 2000 and the 109th, 114th and 116th Ministerial Sessions in Strasbourg in November 2001, May 2004 and May 2006 respectively, Parliamentary Assembly Resolutions 1226 (2000) and 1516 (2006) and Recommendations 1477 (2000) and 1764 (2006) on "Implementation of judgments of the European Court of Human Rights", as well as numerous parliamentary questions). The 2004 package of ministerial recommendations includes a number of measures designed to enhance the effectiveness of the execution process (see the Declaration of the Committee of Ministers "Ensuring the effectiveness of the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights at national and European levels" adopted on 12 May 2004).

The present programme relates to supervision of the states' observance of their obligation to abide by the judgments of the Court (Article 46 (1) of the Convention). This supervision is the responsibility of the Committee of Ministers (Article 46 (2) of the Convention). The execution process entails precise obligations for respondent states:

- payment of just satisfaction as awarded by the Court;
 - individual measures taken, where necessary, to ensure, as far as possible, that the consequences for the applicant are erased, restoring the situation that existed prior to the violation of the Convention;
 - general measures adopted, where necessary, in order to avoid new, similar violations of the Convention.
- The question of general measures is also addressed through targeted assistance activities in co-operation with the Legal and Human Rights Capacity Building Division, see Logframe 2008/DG-HL/1402.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme concerns a continuous priority area of support for the effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights mechanism.

Transversal Elements

Other relevant Council of Europe sectors/institutions are regularly associated with activities contributing to the process of execution of the Court's judgments.

Long-term impact

The execution of the Court's judgments is an integral part of the Convention system. The Court's authority and the European Convention system's credibility both depend to a large extent on the effectiveness of this execution process.

Consolidated Logframe

Judicial Mechanism I.1.1 - Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Court judgments and their execution			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Geneviève Mayer</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Ensure the long-term effectiveness of the ECHR in line with the 3rd Summit Action Plan, in particular the execution of the Court's judgments through full and expeditious implementation of individual and general measures.	The number of draft final resolutions submitted to the CM is increased compared with 2008. The laws and practices of the member states are modified to meet the requirements of the Court's case-law and CM recommendations. Targeted assistance activities are maintained at their 2008 level through at least 3 round tables regarding general measures to be adopted by the respondent states (in co-operation with the Legal and Human Rights Capacity Building Division, 2008/DG-HL/1402). IT tools are further developed and work on restructuring the execution website continues.	The practical impact of the execution mechanism is enhanced (adequate and timely redress for applicants following final judgments finding (a) violation(s); adoption, by the member states, of the necessary general measures) optimising the assistance given to the CM in dealing with cases, by intensifying the dialogue with states, with a view to ensuring the adoption of the measures required for the execution of judgments, and by providing easy and speedy access to information relating to the execution of judgments.	Head [2512] TOTAL: 2 540 400 Staff: 2 518 900 Operational & other 21 500 <i>Recharged Services 21 500</i> <i>Projects Operational 0</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1401 - Effective implementation of the ECHR - Assistance to the Committee of Ministers in supervising the execution of the Court's judgments			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Execution of the judgments of the European Court of Human Rights is improved.			Article [2512010] <i>Operational: 0</i>

Third Summit Action Plan

1.1 - Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2090 – Modernisation of tools and methods of supervision of execution of the Court's judgments		
<i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
The visibility of the supervision of execution of the Court's judgments is improved by modernising working and communication tools and methods.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost 114 000</i> <i>Available 21 807</i> <i>Requested 92 193</i>

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2239 – Acceleration of the execution of ECHR judgments at the national level by active dialogue with relevant authorities <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Identify, in close cooperation with the national authorities, difficulties in the adoption of the general measures needed and possible solutions.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 61 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 61 000

Programme I.1.2 – Improving procedures, mechanisms and remedies

Background

It is vital that, in parallel with substantive protection of human rights, there are effective procedural and institutional means in place to protect the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals. Rights and remedies should go hand in hand. The importance of procedural protection has been highlighted repeatedly by the Committee of Ministers, particularly since the European Ministerial Conference on Human Rights (Rome, 3-4 November 2000), in the context of the reform of the system of protection set up by the ECHR. The existence of such procedures at the European level is one of the major achievements of the Council of Europe. Nevertheless, this ministerial conference also stressed the urgent need to ensure the long-term effectiveness of the European Court of Human Rights in the face of the ever-increasing number of individual applications brought before it and the need to improve supervision by the Committee of Ministers of the execution of the Court's judgments. For this reason, notwithstanding the importance of the other human rights mechanisms of the Council of Europe, priority is given to the development of the ECHR protection system, in line with the texts adopted at the Third Summit.

The entry into force of Protocol No. 14 to the ECHR (amending the Convention's control system) will constitute a landmark in the process of ensuring the long-term effectiveness of the Convention system. In accordance with the "Declaration of the Committee of Ministers on sustained action to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights at national and European levels", adopted at the 116th Session (May 2006), further practical proposals will be developed for the supervision of execution of judgments in situations of slow or negligent execution. Moreover, the developing practice of the Court and of the Ministers' Deputies on so-called pilot judgments will be closely followed-up in the framework of the intergovernmental co-operation work. As a follow-up to the 2007 IGC of the EU, an agreement might be reached in 2009 on the terms of EU accession to the ECHR.

In 2009 strong emphasis will be laid on the intergovernmental follow-up to the report of the Group of Wise Persons and the development of any other proposals likely to enhance the effectiveness of the ECHR system.

Nevertheless, the long-term effectiveness of the Convention system does not depend solely on the functioning of the organs set up by the ECHR. In the light, notably, of the conclusions of the Seminar of Government Agents held in Bratislava in April 2008 and of a specific colloquy held in Stockholm in June 2008, member states will be encouraged to pursue in 2009 their action in response to the recommendations set out in the Declaration of May 2004, especially in three priority fields: (i) securing effective national remedies, including special remedies for pilot cases. Improvements in this area are crucial, with a view to ensuring the availability of adequate national avenues for dealing with human rights complaints, so that individuals can obtain rapid redress within the domestic system and there is less need for them to turn to the European Court of Human Rights; (ii) re-examination or reopening of cases following judgments of the Court, and (iii) verification of compatibility of draft laws, existing laws and administrative practice with the Convention. Continued specific expert assistance will be provided upon request to countries reviewing and amending their laws, in order to help ensure ECHR compatibility and thereby reduce the number of potential applications to the Court.

Moreover, intergovernmental work will be pursued in 2009 to implement Recommendation CM/Rec(2008)2 to member states on efficient domestic capacity for rapid execution of the Court's judgments.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme concerns a continual priority field (protection of human rights; effectiveness of the ECHR system).

Transversal Elements

Part of the programme is also linked to objectives pursued by other programmes (notably I.1.1, I.2.1, I.3.2, II.1.1). Other relevant CoE sectors/institutions are regularly associated with implementation activities.

Long-term impact

Enhanced effectiveness of the ECHR, both as regards national implementation and the operation of the European control system.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme I.1.2 - Improving procedures, mechanisms and remedies			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Jeroen Schokkenbroek</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To develop and strengthen procedures, mechanisms and remedies for the effective protection of human rights at the European and national levels.	A comprehensive report is submitted to the Committee of Ministers by 10 April 2009.	Conduct an in-depth expert analysis of the Wise Persons' and other proposals (i) covering also possible practical proposals for the supervision of execution of the Court's judgments in situations of slow or negligent execution, as well as the developing practice of so-called pilot judgments; (ii) taking into account any proposals for further measures in the light, notably, of the Bratislava Seminar (3-4 April 2008) and the Stockholm Colloquy (9-10 June 2008); and (iii) taking into account the activity report transmitted to the 118th Session.	Head [2822] TOTAL: 643 700 Staff: 280 100 Operational & other 363 600 <i>Recharged Services 63 000</i> <i>Other operational 3 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 297 600</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1402 - Enhancing the effectiveness of the ECHR protection at national level			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 30/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
ECHR effectiveness at national level is enhanced through effective remedies. Member states ensure compatibility of laws and adopt general measures based on the Court's judgments.			Article [2812020] <i>Operational: 216 600</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1403 - Enhancing the control system of the ECHR			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 30/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Measures are considered, and proposals made, to guarantee the long-term effectiveness of the ECHR system.			Article [2822030] <i>Operational: 81 000</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDDH Steering Committee for Human Rights

Third Summit Action Plan

1.1 - Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights

Line of Action I.2 – Protecting and promoting Human Rights through the other CoE institutions and mechanisms

This line of action concerns the programme of the Commissioner for Human Rights and certain independent follow-up mechanisms:

- European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT),
- European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI),
- Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities,
- Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Line of Action I.2 – Protecting and promoting Human Rights through the other CoE institutions and mechanisms				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> I.2.1 – Commissioner for Human Rights	2 076 900	760 900	2 837 800	2 313 800
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> I.2.2 – European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)	2 145 400	2 157 400	4 302 800	4 144 700
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> I.2.3 – European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)	760 500	674 300	1 434 800	1 423 900
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> I.2.4 – Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	762 600	562 900	1 325 500	1 333 700
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> I.2.5 – Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings	470 700	278 500	749 200	690 800
TOTAL	6 216 100	4 434 000	10 650 100	9 906 900

Independent Mechanism I.2.1 – Commissioner for Human Rights

Background

The initiative for setting up the institution of the Commissioner for Human Rights (hereafter the "CHR") was taken by the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe at their Second Summit in Strasbourg on 10-11 October 1997. On 7 May 1999 the Committee of Ministers adopted Resolution (99) 50, which instituted the office of the Commissioner and set out the Commissioner's terms of reference. The CHR has an extensive mandate to promote the observance of and respect for human rights in member states, which he exercises impartially and independently. He is not tied to formal procedures and performs his functions in a flexible manner. This ability to adapt quickly to changing circumstances is one of the main assets of the institution of the CHR. At their Third Summit in Warsaw on 16-17 May 2005, the Heads of State and Government noted that the institution of the CHR had proven its effectiveness and undertook to strengthen it. The Commissioner's activity is reflected in annual and quarterly reports.

The CHR engages in a continuous dialogue with member states and other actors to review respect for human rights. Following country visits, he prepares country-specific reports containing a description of the main issues concerned and a list of recommendations addressed to the national authorities. Each report is sent to the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly, and made public. The implementation of the CHR's recommendations is subsequently monitored as part of an ongoing and balanced dialogue with all member states.

The CHR's country visits, reports and recommendations are preceded by exhaustive gathering of information from different sources, including the Council's monitoring bodies. During official visits the CHR meets with national authorities at all levels, national human rights structures, NGOs, representatives of minorities, representatives of international organizations, the media and civil society in general. The CHR inspects prisons, police stations, hospitals, detention centres for aliens, homes for children/the elderly and any other place or institution of human rights relevance. Some visits are preceded by contact visits, preparatory meetings or expert appraisals.

The CHR also issues thematic reports and general recommendations on certain human rights problems affecting several or many CoE member states. Common problems and shared challenges should be treated horizontally, across borders. Furthermore, the CHR organises conferences on topical HR issues. The objective is to stimulate debate on the selected themes and raise public awareness of the challenges of safeguarding human rights.

Upon request by national authorities or CoE bodies, the CHR may deliver opinions on legal questions connected with safeguarding human rights standards. Moreover, the CHR can intervene before the European Court of Human Rights at the Court's invitation. The entry into force of Protocol 14 to the ECHR would confer upon the CHR to participate in proceedings before the Court. These powers will be exercised cautiously.

The CHR's close contacts with ombudsmen and national human rights institutions (NHRIs) are essential for carrying out his activities. Since 2003, the CHR's Office has been responsible for organising the Round Tables of European Ombudsmen and those of NHRIs. The CHR also promotes the creation of this type of institution in CoE member states where it does not yet exist and has set up a network of existing national human rights structures (NHRSS). The CHR is increasingly including the NHRSS in discussions on the full implementation of the Court's judgments, developments in the Court's case-law and finding solutions, at the national level, to problems which contribute to the backlog of cases. This aspect of the Commissioner's activity is expanding fast, through a joint programme and voluntary contributions that allow for concrete work at NHRSS' staff level.

On 6 February 2008 the Committee of Ministers adopted a declaration on the protection of human rights defenders and promotion of their activities. It requests the Commissioner to strengthen his key role in that area. The CHR is currently developing a strategy, which will be implemented as from 2009 through a combination of co-operation with other international actors, advocacy and communication initiatives, monitoring of national situations, reporting to the CM and urgent action to support defenders at risk.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The Commissioner's activity, as summarily defined here, is at the core of the thematic priorities for 2009, in particular under Chapter I. While it concerns all member states, in 2009 it will continue to address the particular need for steady dialogue and recommendations in relation to a number of areas in the political spotlight, such as those affected by the South Ossetia conflict.

Transversal Elements

In his assessments, the CHR takes due note of the information produced by other Council of Europe bodies, in particular the Court, the CPT, the follow-up mechanisms on minority issues, ECRI, etc. The Office maintains ongoing working relations with the field missions, the Directorate of Political Advice, and the secretariats of PACE and the Congress. The CHR will devote increasing attention to questions related to the implementation of the judgments of the Court. Promoting synergies and co-ordination with other monitoring mechanisms has now been given high priority. Furthermore, after having identified and analysed certain transversal and recurring issues, he will explore the possibilities for intergovernmental and parliamentary co-operation for tackling these questions.

Partnerships with external funders

The CHR will organise several thematic activities thanks to voluntary contributions from member states, notably on topics such as the fight against discrimination, the protection of HR defenders, support for regional ombudsmen, HR questions linked to migration and asylum seekers, and the promotion of national action plans. A two-year "peer-to-peer" joint project with the European Commission (EIDHR), worth EUR 900 000, will continue in 2009. Additional projects in the same area are under discussion. They also aim at strengthening the capabilities for action of national human rights structures and their interaction with the CHR.

Long-term impact

In the long term the Commissioner's activity will allow more thorough, systematic consideration of all HR standards when shaping and implementing public policies. In some cases this will even lead to the adoption of national HR action plans. The CHR's activity will also contribute to the early solution of emerging crises or to post-conflict reconstruction efforts. Difficult issues of common interest for a large number of states will have been carefully studied, leading to the formulation of opinions or recommendations and the sharing of best practices. Challenges to the protection of HR will have been handled soon after their emergence. Steady follow-up of recommendations and opinions will make it possible to measure progress towards the effective guarantee of HR. A better-informed, more aware civil society will exercise greater pressure for the adoption of measures in line with HR protection standards. National human rights structures will have gained more influence. Human rights defenders will be more respected as legitimate contributors to the overall improvement of our societies' HR performance.

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism I.2.1 - Commissioner for Human Rights			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Isil Gachet</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Promote effective respect for human rights ("HR") by identifying shortcomings in national law and practice and recommending improvements, either specific to individual countries or of a more general nature. Contribute to the long-term efficiency of the system of the ECHR, notably the full implementation of the Court's judgments. Support ombudsmen and national HR institutions and involve them in the strengthening of the long-term effectiveness of the ECHR. Support human rights defenders' actions. Raise public awareness.	Number of targeted visits by the Commissioner and intensity/quality of the dialogue with member states. Thematic documents produced by the Office and acceptance rate of best practices, recommendations and opinions. Activity of the NHRS network revolving around HR concerns and exchange of know-how on same issues, drawn from CoE norms and case-law. Contributions to the functioning of the Court and to the implementation of its judgments. Media coverage.	Following the completion of the cycle of general assessments for all member states, carry out more but shorter visits, focusing on selected issues, leading to faster reporting and more thorough dialogue. Carry out in-depth studies of a number of sensitive HR issues (discrimination, migrants and asylum seekers, Roma, juvenile justice, etc.) and propose solutions. Further develop co-operation with national human rights structures (NHRS). Support human rights defenders. Promote increased co-ordination of national HR action. Intervene in proceedings before the Court in a few significant cases.	Head [2660] TOTAL: 2 837 800¹ Staff: 2 076 900 Operational & other 760 900 <i>Recharged Services 98 900</i> <i>Sundry 2 000</i> <i>Other operational 144 700</i> <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 225 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 290 300</i>
Project 2005/HRC/437 - Promotion of the effective observance and full enjoyment of Human Rights			
<i>01/01/2005 --> 31/12/2009 (5 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Promote the effective observance and full enjoyment of human rights in member states.			Article [2651010] <i>Operational: 290 300</i>

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - *Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms*

¹ Of which € 226 900 frozen pending a decision of the Committee of Ministers.

Joint Programmes

Setting up an active network of independent non-judicial Human Rights Structures in the Council of Europe member states which are not members of the European Union/HRC-Peer project <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To assist National Human Rights Structures (NHRS) in developing competencies concerning European human rights standards and practice and promote their joint initiatives aimed at networking, mutual exchange of information and sharing of best practices.	Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, the Russian Federation, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Turkey, Ukraine	50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 900 000 In 2009 (indicative): 450 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/HRC/VC/2232 – Human rights awareness raising <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Increase public understanding and knowledge of human rights by different activities for the media and the public at large, including awareness raising and additional media activities, as well as enhanced accessibility to Commissioner's information	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 1 035 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 035 000
Project 2009/HRC/VC/2233 – Fight against discrimination <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Strengthen the monitoring of the human rights situation of people who are vulnerable to discrimination including ethnic and religious minorities, women, migrants, people with disabilities, LGBT and children, in line with the Commissioner's priorities.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 740 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 740 000
Project 2009/HRC/VC/2234 – Protecting and Supporting Human Rights Defenders and their work in Council of Europe member states <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Member states' compliance with international and regional human rights standards that ensure an enabling environment for the work of human rights defenders will be enhanced and their protection, legitimacy, capacity and networks strengthened.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 990 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 990 000

Project 2009/HRC/VC/2235 – Promoting National Human Rights Structures (NHRs) <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Foster the domestic protection of human rights by promoting and defending NHRs at national, regional and local level, run an active network between them and relevant CoE departments, facilitate the creation of NHRs where they do not exist.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 1 080 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 1 080 000</i>
Project 2009/HRC/VC/2236 – Transferring international know-how to national preventive mechanisms against torture (NPM) <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Help new NPMs plan and implement inspection visits to international standards set by the CPT and the UN's SPT, make adequate recommendations to their authorities and relate to the CPT and the SPT in a way that avoids duplication or contradiction.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 1 200 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 1 200 000</i>
Project 2009/HRC/VC/2237 – Enhance the Commissioner's capacity to respond rapidly to actual or potential crisis situations <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Enhance the Commissioner's possibilities to respond rapidly, impartially and adequately to situations which may grow or have already grown into crisis situations with respect to human rights protection.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 1 000 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 1 000 000</i>

Independent Mechanism I.2.2 – European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)

Background

Respect for physical and mental integrity lies at the heart of human rights protection. The treatment of persons deprived of their liberty provides a litmus test of the extent to which a state respects human dignity. By adopting, on 26 June 1987, the European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, the member states of the Council of Europe showed their commitment to affording persons deprived of their liberty the highest protection against all forms of ill-treatment.

To this effect, the Convention set up a proactive, permanent control mechanism to monitor the treatment of such persons by the States Parties, which operates in the field. This monitoring is entrusted to a body of independent experts, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). It is carried out by means of periodic visits or visits required in the circumstances (ad hoc) to places of deprivation of liberty: police stations, prisons, psychiatric hospitals, holding centres for foreigners, military detention facilities, homes for the elderly, institutions for minors, etc. The visits are the driving force behind the action to prevent ill-treatment. They are the basis for the confidential reports sent to states on the facts found during visits and the practical recommendations made by the CPT to improve the situation of persons deprived of their liberty.

With the continuous expansion of the CPT's fields of operation and the need to enhance its capacity to react rapidly to emergency situations, it is crucial that the CPT should be able to increase its visit days in the field every year. This implies the continuation of a correlative reinforcement of its secretariat in order to implement the programme of visits foreseen. At their Third Summit (Warsaw, 16-17 May 2005), the Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Council of Europe reaffirmed their support for the CPT and the unique role it plays, through its visits to places of detention, in improving the conditions of detained persons. The improved capacity of the CPT constitutes a priority of the Action Plan adopted at that Summit.

Visits also trigger and stimulate the proactive, continuous and confidential dialogue the CPT maintains with national authorities with a view to implementing its recommendations. Between visits, the CPT strives to seize the momentum for change, to identify any possible obstacles to the implementation of its recommendations and to assist states to overcome them. When necessary, the CPT organises high level talks with national authorities.

The CPT continues to involve itself in actively promoting the standards it has developed concerning the manner in which persons deprived of their liberty ought to be treated; these standards are the fruit of the experience gained from its presence in the field. In this manner, the CPT contributes to raising awareness of the Organisation's priority activities in preventing torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

The terms of this programme derive from the Convention and the mandate conferred on the Committee. The programme should therefore be regarded as permanent and long-term.

Relevance to this year's priorities

In 2009, as in previous years, the first priority will be to ensure the greatest possible presence of the CPT on the ground and to maintain an intensive ongoing dialogue with national authorities.

A further priority relates to the follow-up of the situation in so-called "grey areas" (areas outside the effective control of the States Parties to the Convention).

A final priority will be the preparation of possible action by the CPT in Belarus, through continued research and gathering of information on the existing situation in the country.

Transversal Elements

The CPT is resolutely committed – while maintaining the spirit of confidentiality required by the Convention – to the transversal approach aimed at further increasing synergy between its activities and those of, among others, the Commissioner for Human Rights, the European Court of Human Rights, and the various departments of the Council of Europe involved in monitoring activities (both within DGHL and within the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers).

Long-term impact

The long-term impact aims at gradually reducing the risk of torture and ill-treatment for all persons deprived of their liberty by a public authority, in all member states of the Organisation (and beyond).

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism I.2.2 - European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT)			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Fabrice Kellens</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To prevent the ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty by ensuring the implementation of CPT recommendations.	Draft reports following at least 8 country periodic visits and 8 ad hoc visits are examined and approved by the CPT. Some recommendations made following visits in 2008 are taken up by national authorities.	Conditions of detention, national legislation and practices are evaluated during at least 8 country periodic visits and 8 ad hoc visits, and recommendations for improvements made where appropriate. Efforts continue to be made to collect information on the situation in Belarus.	Head [2622] TOTAL: 4 302 800 Staff: 2 145 400 Operational & other 2 157 400 <i>Recharged Services</i> 721 100 <i>Projects Operational</i> 1 436 300
Project 2008/DGHL/1404 - Preventing the ill-treatment of persons deprived of their liberty			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To monitor on the spot the treatment of persons deprived of their liberty with a view to improving national systems so as to reinforce protection against torture and ill-treatment.			Article [2622010] <i>Operational: 1 436 300</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CPT European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

Independent Mechanism I.2.3 – European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)**Background**

The fight against racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance lies at the very core of the Council of Europe's mission. The decision to establish ECRI is contained in the Vienna Declaration, adopted by the First Summit on 9 October 1993. Following the recommendations of the European Conference against Racism (Strasbourg, October 2000) and of the European Ministerial Conference on Human Rights (Rome, November 2000) calling for the reinforcement of ECRI, the Committee of Ministers adopted, on 13 June 2002 by Resolution (2002)8, an autonomous Statute for ECRI, thereby consolidating its role as an independent human rights monitoring body specialised in questions relating to racism and intolerance.

In accordance with its Statute, ECRI is composed of one member appointed for each member state of the Council of Europe. The members of ECRI serve in an individual capacity and are independent and impartial. They do not receive any instructions from their governments. ECRI's statutory activities are the following: country-by-country monitoring work; work on general themes; relations with civil society.

In the framework of its country-by-country work, ECRI monitors phenomena of racism and racial discrimination by closely examining the situation in each of the member states of the Council of Europe and drawing up reports containing specific recommendations as to how each country might deal with the problems identified. A contact visit is organised to the country concerned before the preparation of the report. ECRI's report is first transmitted as a draft text to the member state concerned for a process of confidential dialogue with the country's national authorities. The content of the report is reviewed in the light of the dialogue, before adoption in its final form and transmission by ECRI to the government of the member state concerned, through the intermediary of the Committee of Ministers. The report is then made public, unless the government in question is expressly against its publication. The country-by-country monitoring deals with all member states of the Council of Europe on an equal footing. The work is carried out in five-year cycles, covering 9-10 countries per year. The reports of the first cycle were completed at the end of 1998, those of the second cycle at the end of 2002 and those of the third cycle at the end of 2007. Work on the fourth cycle (2008-2012) started in January 2008. The fourth cycle's reports focus on the implementation of recommendations contained in previous reports and on the evaluation of this implementation.

In the framework of its work on general themes, ECRI adopts General Policy Recommendations addressed to all member states. They provide guidelines on general themes of particular importance to the fight against racism and intolerance. Their aim is to ensure the development of legal and political strategies for combating racism and racial discrimination.

In the framework of its relations with civil society, ECRI implements a programme of action with a view to spreading its anti-racism message as broadly as possible to the relevant audiences at the international, national and local levels. In this context, ECRI organises activities to promote dialogue and mutual respect among the general public as well as awareness-raising and information activities.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The core priority in 2009 remains the implementation of ECRI's statutory activities, focused on:

- ensuring full application of the new working methods in the framework of the fourth cycle of country-by-country monitoring.
- ensuring the finalisation of a new ECRI General Policy Recommendation.
- ensuring the impact of ECRI's recommendations, through awareness-raising and information activities.

Transversal Elements

ECRI's secretariat co-operates in particular with the Secretariat of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and with the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights. ECRI contributes to Council of Europe campaigns of relevance to the fight against racism and racial discrimination. ECRI co-operates with the EU Fundamental Rights Agency.

Long-term impact

This programme concerns the implementation of ECRI's statutory activities as an independent human rights monitoring body, specialised in combating racism and racial discrimination. The long-term impact is the evolution of national and European law and practices so that racism and intolerance can be combated more effectively.

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism I.2.3 - European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI)			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Claudia Lam</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To combat phenomena of racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance at a pan-European level and from the perspective of the protection of human rights, through the implementation of ECRI's statutory activities.	The first nine reports of the fourth round of country-by-country monitoring are published. Contact visits are conducted in nine other countries in the framework of the fourth round of monitoring. Nine draft fourth round monitoring reports are finalised and adopted. A new ECRI General Policy Recommendation is drafted. Three national round tables are organised following the publication of country-by-country reports.	Implement the fourth round of country-by-country monitoring by ensuring the application of the new working methods adopted by ECRI. Draw up guidelines on important issues related to the fight against racism and racial discrimination addressed to those responsible for devising national strategies and policies. Ensure the impact of ECRI's country-specific recommendations as well as its General Policy Recommendations through awareness-raising and information activities.	Head [2652] TOTAL: 1 434 800 Staff: 760 500 Operational & other 674 300 <i>Recharged Services 184 300</i> <i>Projects Operational 490 000</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1405 - Combating racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and intolerance			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Ensure the implementation of the recommendations of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) by member states.			Article [0070082] <i>Operational: 490 000</i>

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2096 – ECRI's programme of action on relations with civil society		
<i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Communicate and raise awareness of the anti-racist message.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total cost 100 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 100 000</i>

Independent Mechanism I.2.4 – Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities

Background

The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (FCNM) is a concrete result of the decision of the Vienna Summit of Heads of State and Government in October 1993 to enter into political and legal commitments relating to the protection of national minorities in Europe. Opened for signature on 1 February 1995, it entered into force on 1 February 1998. Its importance as one of the core human rights instruments of the Council of Europe is attested to in the texts of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government held in Warsaw in 2005 (see the Action Plan), the Committee of Ministers (see, for example, the Declaration of 10 December 1998) and the European Ministerial Conference on Human Rights (Rome, 3-4 November 2000) (see Resolution No. 2). Likewise, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe has systematically stressed the importance of this Convention and its monitoring mechanism. In May 2008, there were 39 States Parties to the Framework Convention.

Under the monitoring mechanism established within the Framework Convention, an Advisory Committee of 18 independent experts analyses and adopts an opinion on each country on the basis of a state report that is due one year after the entry into force of the Framework Convention in respect of the party concerned and thereafter every five years. These opinions are then submitted to the Committee of Ministers, which adopts conclusions and possible recommendations. In addition to states' periodic reports, the Advisory Committee is involved in monitoring the follow-up given to the conclusions and recommendations resulting from the monitoring cycle.

The analysis of the reports is carried out initially in the country-specific working groups of the Advisory Committee. In addition to consulting the national authorities, these working groups establish contacts with civil society so as to have comprehensive information on the country concerned. Furthermore, these working groups regularly visit the countries under examination to meet with governmental and independent sources. These visits have been considered useful and effective by all parties concerned. By May 2008, 36 opinions of the Advisory Committee had been adopted in the first cycle and the second cycle was well advanced with 26 opinions adopted, while the Committee of Ministers had adopted a total of 55 resolutions concerning States Parties. In addition, both bodies have been involved in a specific procedure for monitoring the Framework Convention's implementation in Kosovo^{*}.

Maintaining its operational capacity and the quality of its output despite the rapid increase in its workload is a matter of constant concern for the Advisory Committee, which accordingly regularly reviews its working methods with a view to streamlining them. In its second cycle, the Advisory Committee gives priority to following the results of the monitoring during the first cycle, in order to ensure effective implementation of the Framework Convention in States Parties. In the third cycle, the Advisory Committee will revisit its working methods while paying continuous attention to the follow-up to its earlier findings.

Complementing the monitoring work under the Framework Convention, intergovernmental co-operation activities are pursued within the Committee of Experts on Issues relating to the Protection of National Minorities (DH-MIN), which works under the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH). The terms of reference of the DH-MIN will expire in December 2008 and it is expected that they will be extended for a two-year period.

In 2009 the DH-MIN should therefore continue the work initiated in previous years on a number of transversal issues. This work will focus on enhancing European co-operation on issues relating to the protection of national minorities by identifying good practices pursued in various member states of the Council of Europe on issues of common interest. The results of the monitoring system of the Framework Convention will be highlighted in this context. It is also envisaged that the DH-MIN will pay closer attention to the results of the monitoring system of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

^{*} All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

In addition to intergovernmental co-operation, awareness-raising and assistance activities, building on the results of the monitoring process under the FCNM, will be carried out. This includes encouraging the ratification of the FCNM by those states that are not yet parties. The activities will also aim to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations of the monitoring bodies, not least by offering legislative advice to the states concerned.

Transversal Elements

Synergies with other Council of Europe sectors whose activities are relevant to the protection of minorities - the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, ECRI, the Commissioner for Human Rights, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Venice Commission - are essential in pursuing this programme's objectives

Long-term impact

Improvement of the situation of persons belonging to national minorities in European states and more effective participation of these persons in the economic, social and cultural life of their countries, as well as in decision-making on matters concerning them.

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism I.2.4 - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Alain Chablais</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To protect and promote the rights of persons belonging to national minorities, in particular through the monitoring mechanism of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities.	New series of country opinions adopted by the Advisory Committee. Activities organised, in co-operation with states, on the follow-up given, at national level, to the monitoring of the Framework Convention. Comparative tools developed by the DH-MIN on good practices in the field of minority protection. Acceptance, by an increased number of states, of norms promoting minority rights, including FCNM, and harmonisation of national laws and policies with these norms.	Pursue the 2nd cycle and start the third cycle of monitoring of implementation of the Framework Convention by States Parties, by examining periodical state reports and conducting country visits, in order to meet representatives of the authorities and civil society; continue to be involved in the follow-up given by states to the recommendations resulting from the monitoring of the Framework Convention; pursue the intergovernmental co-operation on minority protection in the framework of the DH-MIN.	Head [2632] TOTAL: 1 325 500 Staff: 762 600 Operational & other 562 900 <i>Recharged Services 142 000</i> <i>Other operational 11 400</i> <i>Projects Operational 409 500</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1406 - Protection of national minorities by monitoring the implementation of the Framework Convention			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Ensure contracting states comply with obligations under the Framework Convention.			Article [2632010] <i>Operational: 191 500</i>

Project 2008/DGHL/1407 - Protecting and promoting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Persons belonging to national minorities benefit from and enjoy their rights on the basis of equality and non-discrimination.	2009 Budget Article [2862010] <i>Operational: 218 000</i>

Other Structures

CDDH (DH-MIN) Committee of Experts on issues relating to the protection of National Minorities

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1959 – Promoting national minority rights by increasing access to information and visibility <i>01/04/2008 - 31/12/2009 [21 months]</i>		
Objective Increase the accessibility of minority rights information and the visibility of CoE work in this area.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 50 000</i> <i>Available 50 000</i> <i>Requested 0</i>

Independent Mechanism I.2.5 – Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings

Background

Given that one of the primary concerns of the Council of Europe is safeguarding and protecting human rights and human dignity, and that trafficking in human beings directly undermines the values on which the Council of Europe is based, it is logical that finding solutions to this problem is a top priority for the Organisation.

In the Action Plan adopted at the Third Summit of the Council of Europe, the Heads of State and Government of the member states firmly condemned trafficking in human beings, which undermines the enjoyment of human rights and is an offence against the dignity and integrity of the human being. They welcomed the opening for signature, at the Summit, of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings and called for its widest possible ratification and swift entry into force. They stated that this was a major step in the fight against trafficking, which would strengthen the prevention of trafficking, the effective prosecution of its perpetrators and the protection of victims' rights. They also stressed that the independent monitoring mechanism set up by the Convention would ensure its effective implementation by the parties. Finally, they pointed out the need to ensure close co-operation between the Council of Europe, the United Nations, the European Union and the OSCE in this field.

From 2006 to 2008, the Council of Europe carried out a Campaign to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings. The aim was to raise awareness of the problem of trafficking as well as possible solutions to it and to promote the widest possible signature and ratification of the Convention.

Following this successful campaign, the Convention entered into force on 1 February 2008.

The entry into force of the Convention triggers the setting up of its monitoring mechanism (GRETA and Committee of the Parties), which must be in place one year after its entry into force.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Protection of human rights in Europe remains one of the core priorities for the Council of Europe. Trafficking in human beings undermines the enjoyment of human rights and is an offence against the dignity and integrity of the human being. In the Summit Action Plan, the Heads of State and Government of the member states firmly condemned trafficking in human beings and welcomed the opening for signature, at the Summit, of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings [CETS No.197] and called for its widest possible ratification and swift entry into force. Following the successful results of the Council of Europe Campaign to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (2006-2008), the Convention entered into force on 1 February 2008. The first monitoring round will commence in 2009.

Transversal Elements

To be effective, a strategy for combating trafficking in human beings must adopt a multi-disciplinary approach incorporating prevention, protection of human rights of victims and prosecution of traffickers, while at the same time seeking to harmonise relevant national laws and ensure that these laws are applied uniformly and effectively. Since the late 1980s the Council of Europe has been a natural focus for work on combating trafficking in human beings. Trafficking impinges on a number of questions with which the Council of Europe is concerned, such as sexual exploitation of women and children, protection of women against violence, organised crime and migration. The Council of Europe has taken various initiatives in this field and in related fields: among other things it has produced legal instruments, devised strategies, conducted research, engaged in legal and technical co-operation and carried out monitoring.

Activities of common interest will continue to be pursued with the European Union within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union, as well as with the United Nations within the framework of the "Resolution on co-operation between the United Nations and the Council of Europe" and with the OSCE as one of the four priority areas identified in the "Declaration on Co-operation between the Council of Europe and the OSCE" contained in the Third Summit Action Plan.

Partnerships with external funders

External resources will be sought in collaboration with the DSP with a view to funding the setting up of the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) to support the monitoring mechanism (GRETA and the Committee of the Parties) of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.

Long-term impact

The added value provided by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings lies firstly in the affirmation that trafficking in human beings is a violation of human rights and violates human dignity and integrity, and that greater protection is therefore needed for all of its victims. Secondly, the Convention's scope takes in all forms of trafficking (national, transnational, whether or not linked to organised crime, and for the purpose of exploitation) in particular with a view to victim protection measures and international co-operation. Thirdly, the Convention sets up monitoring mechanisms to ensure that Parties implement its provisions effectively. Lastly, the Convention mainstreams gender equality in its provisions.

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism I.2.5 - Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Marta Requena</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Reinforce action to prevent and combat trafficking in human beings, which constitutes a violation of human rights and an offence against the dignity and integrity of the human being, in particular through the monitoring mechanism (GRETA and the Committee of the Parties) of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings.	The Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings is ratified by 23 States. Adoption of GRETA's rules of procedure and the evaluation procedure. Setting up of TIMS.	Initiate the 1st round of the monitoring procedure on the implementation of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings by the parties and strengthen action against trafficking in human beings. Set up the Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) to support the monitoring mechanism.	Head [2635] TOTAL: 749 200 Staff: 470 700 Operational & other 278 500 <i>Recharged Services 91 500</i> <i>Other operational 25 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 162 000</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1412 - Action against trafficking in human beings			
<i>01/02/2008 --> 31/12/2011 (4 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Monitor and ensure parties' compliance with their obligations under the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings [CETS No.197], increase the number of parties and strengthen action against trafficking.			Article [2852010] <i>Operational: 162 000</i>

Other Structures

Independent Mechanism: Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), Committee of the Parties

Third Summit Action Plan

2.3 - Combating trafficking in human beings

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2007/DG2/VC/1395 – Trafficking Information Management System (TIMS) for the monitoring mechanism of the Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings		
<i>01/06/2007 - 31/12/2010 [43 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Setting up the Trafficking Information Management Systems (TIMS) to support the monitoring mechanism of the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings [CETS No. 197].	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost 434 000</i> <i>Available 100 000</i> <i>Requested 334 000</i>
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2082 – Comic strip - You're not for sale		
<i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To prevent trafficking by raising awareness of the traffickers' modus operandi and the need to denounce the crimes.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost 50 000</i> <i>Available 20 000</i> <i>Requested 30 000</i>

Line of Action I.3 – Human Rights in public policy

In addition to being translated into law, human rights standards need to be effectively integrated into European and national public policy in order to make the enjoyment of human rights an everyday reality.

This line of action seeks to ensure that public policy at both the European and the national levels fully reflects and integrates human rights standards in order to prevent human rights violations and ultimately contribute to reducing the number of applications before the Court. This entails ensuring that CoE human rights policies and standard-setting are developed and that the human rights dimension of policy issues is mainstreamed in CM decision-making, while having full regard to the relevant work carried out in other fora (UN, EU, OSCE) and providing inputs into their work.

In addition, this line of action seeks to increase human rights awareness and training, to protect persons against threats to their dignity and integrity and to develop standards and promote gender-equality as an integral part of human rights. Co-operation in the fields of the media, the information society and data protection will be pursued.

Line of Action I.3 – Human Rights in public policy				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
I.3.1 – Human rights law and policy development	672 400	348 900	1 021 300	902 500
I.3.2 – Human Rights awareness and training	487 500	507 900	995 400	1 972 200
I.3.3 – Protection of persons against threats to their dignity and integrity	509 200	450 400	959 600	1 330 800
I.3.4 – Gender equality as an integral part of human rights	230 200	163 100	393 300	367 000
I.3.5 – Media, information society and data protection	1 111 000	1 150 400	2 261 400	2 013 600
TOTAL	3 010 300	2 620 700	5 631 000	6 586 100

Programme I.3.1 – Human rights law and policy development

Background

The Council of Europe has built up, and is still developing, a unique body of common human rights standards, essentially through its various human rights mechanisms. In its programme of activities the Council of Europe also seeks to ensure that those standards are adequately reflected and translated into law- and policy-making at both the European and the national levels. It thereby serves as a natural corollary to the monitoring work of those mechanisms, by amplifying and generalising their outputs. The greater the effective integration and protection of substantive human rights standards in national law and policy, the more successful the prevention of violations will be. This will help to make enjoyment of human rights an everyday reality for individuals and produce additional long-term benefits in terms of reducing the workload of the human rights mechanisms of the Council of Europe, in particular the protection system of the ECHR (Court and Committee of Ministers), thereby helping to achieve the aim of Protocol No. 14 to the ECHR.

The 2009 programme implements some of the priorities defined by the Third Summit of the Council of Europe (Warsaw, 16-17 May 2005). It embraces two projects, each of which contributes in its own way to the achievement of the programme objective.

First, the aim is to ensure that the development of the Committee of Ministers' own standard-setting activities and policies in this field responds to new challenges in a manner that is coherent and makes full use of potential synergies with other international organisations active in the human rights field. Unnecessary duplication of activities is to be avoided. In 2009, the focus will continue to be on developing synergies with the EU's Fundamental Rights Agency and the United Nations' Human Rights Council.

Second, the Council of Europe must be able to react to new challenges that arise in the human rights field. The Organisation's pioneering role in these matters and its capacity to anticipate developments are important assets. In 2009 specific attention will be paid to the reconciliation of competing rights in a multicultural society, to the rights of asylum-seekers and of members of the armed forces, to promoting the abolition of the death penalty, and to discrimination against LGBT persons.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Promotion and protection of human rights, including through the defence and development of human rights, is one of the core priorities of the Organisation. Part of the programme is also highly relevant for intercultural and inter-religious dialogue, a major theme retained for 2009. Co-operation with the EU institutions, the Fundamental Rights Agency, the UN (Human Rights Council) as well as the OSCE/ODIHR falls squarely within the Summit priorities.

Transversal Elements

The Programme also contributes to the achievement of objectives pursued by other programmes, notably programmes I.1.2, I.2.1 and V.4.1. Appropriate intra-secretariat co-operation will be assured (with the Office of the Commissioner for HR, DG IV and others). It contributes to implementation of the MoU signed with the EU.

Long-term impact

The development of legal and policy instruments in the human rights field will, in the long term, enhance the substantive protection of these rights at national level, thereby preventing violations and reducing the workload of the CoE human rights mechanisms, in particular the Court. Coherence of HR standards and policies in different fora; complementarity between different organisations.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme I.3.1 - Human rights law and policy development			
<i>Duration 1/1/2007 --> 31/12/2011 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Jeroen Schokkenbroek</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To develop law and policy at European and national level so as to ensure full, effective substantive protection of human rights and the prevention of violations, having full regard to relevant work carried out in other fora and providing input into the latter work.	Before the end of 2009 the texts mentioned in the Milestones column will have been submitted to the CM/CDDH and adopted by them. Co-operation with EU institutions in the legislative field is further developed; participation in the work of the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights; level of coherence and complementarity of the latter's work with CoE standards and activities. As regards the UN and OSCE: concrete examples of contacts and co-operation with the UN HR sector and ODIHR.	Present to the CM for adoption legal instruments on the human rights of members of the armed forces, discrimination against LGBT persons and accelerated asylum procedures. Analyse current human rights challenges in a multicultural society and evaluate the feasibility of the most appropriate instruments. Implement the CoE-EC Co-operation Agreement concerning the EU Fundamental Rights Agency and the CM decisions of 21 March 2007 on co-operation with the UN in the HR field (notably the HR Council).	Head [2812] TOTAL: 1 021 300 Staff: 672 400 Operational & other 348 900 <i>Recharged Services 62 600</i> <i>Committees 132 800</i> <i>Other operational 8 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 145 500</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1408 - Coherence and synergies in the development of HR law and policy of different fora (UN, EU, OSCE)			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Coherent HR standards are developed and synergies with other international organisations are optimised.			Article [2812040] <i>Operational: 23 000</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1409 - Substantive legal analysis of HR issues and input in the development of CoE policies on such issues			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 Years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
CoE HR policies and standard-setting are developed and the HR dimension of policy issues is mainstreamed in CM decision-making.			Article [2812010] <i>Operational: 122 500</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDDH Steering Committee for Human Rights

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

Programme I.3.2 – Human Rights awareness and training

Background

Strengthening the protection of human rights lies at the core of the Council of Europe's activities and mandate. This has been reiterated at all three Summits, in numerous political texts adopted by the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly, by the European Ministerial Conference on Human Rights (Rome, 3-4 November 2000) and at successive Sessions of the CM.

Incorporation of the ECHR as part of domestic law is already an important step towards facilitating implementation of the Convention, taken by all member states.

The full and effective protection of human rights is an overall objective, targeting different institutional and non-institutional actors through a range of measures (monitoring, standard-setting, legislative and policy development, education, training and awareness-raising). The human rights training and awareness programme complements the monitoring carried out under the Council of Europe's main human rights treaties and focuses in particular on developing skills and capacities at national level as regards the European Convention on Human Rights. It contributes to improving national implementation of the Convention by equipping professional groups and civil society representatives with the necessary knowledge and practical skills. The Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe (Warsaw, 16-17 May 2005) underlined the importance of work in this area. This is essentially a preventive effort, which contributes to reducing the need for individuals to have recourse to the Court by helping professional groups reach a level of ECHR proficiency where they can apply the Convention directly in domestic legal proceedings.

The programme also contributes to the implementation of the respective declarations adopted at the 109th (2001), 111th (2002), 112th (2003), 113th (2003), 114th (2004) and 116th (2006) Sessions of the Committee of Ministers concerning the long-term effectiveness of the European Court of Human Rights, notably as regards domestic implementation of the European Convention on Human Rights standards in practice (see in particular Recommendations (2004) 4, 5 and 6).

The programme includes a project aimed at training and awareness-raising among professional groups with key responsibilities in the application of the European Convention on Human Rights and improved access to human rights case-law and training materials for these groups. This pursues the dual aim of transferring specific knowledge and skills to the direct beneficiaries and strengthening the ability of national bodies to carry out training and capacity-building themselves. A second project provides support for organisations within civil society, including as regards the protection of specific groups or specific rights (such as refugees, Roma and persons with disabilities).

Effective national remedies to protect Convention rights require adequate national capacities ensuring that members of the judiciary have the necessary knowledge and skills to apply the European Convention on Human Rights at national level. This will be supported through the maintenance of the E-learning website and database established under the European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (the HELP Programme), which was launched in 2006 in response to the Third Summit Action Plan.

In addition to the website products, accessible free of charge in a large number of languages, support will be given to member states' individual efforts to integrate the standards of the ECHR into national training for professional groups, in particular judges and prosecutors.

In 2009 continued attention will also be paid to the further development of effective non-judicial institutions for the protection of human rights, such as Ombudsmen and national human rights institutions.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The priority remains to strengthen implementation of the Convention within the national judicial systems so as to help improve the level of human rights protection and reduce the need for individuals to seek redress before the European Court of Human Rights. There is accordingly a direct link with the key objective of guaranteeing the long-term effectiveness of the Court .

Transversal Elements

There is a direct link with the key objective of enhancing the effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights and the Court (see Programme I.1.2).

The majority of the training sessions on the European Convention on Human Rights involve the participation of the relevant national lawyer from the Registry of the Court, which significantly enhances the practical relevance of the training for the participating judges, prosecutors and lawyers. A number of events are organised with the Department for the Execution of Judgments or, as regards civil society groups, with the Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights.

Partnerships with external funders

Several training programmes are funded by voluntary contributions from member states and through CoE/EC Joint Programmes.

Long-term impact

The long-term objective is to improve the ability of national judges, prosecutors and lawyers to use the European Convention on Human Rights in their daily work. This is facilitated through the transmission of knowledge and skills directly to the largest groups and through the creation of pools of national trainers on the Convention, who are able to dispense training themselves after undergoing the training provided by the Council of Europe.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme I.3.2 - Human Rights awareness and training			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Hanne Juncher</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To increase knowledge and skills concerning European human rights standards within professional groups, national human rights institutions and civil society through training and awareness-raising activities, enabling the beneficiaries to apply these standards at national level.	The level of prior knowledge of the ECHR among target groups allows in-depth training. Training in the ECHR using national judges, prosecutors or lawyers as trainers in cascade formats completed to a satisfactory level in at least 5 countries. Capacity-building for national human rights and civil society organisations carried out in at least 2 countries. ECHR training materials provided for all training events. At least 2 new ECHR products available. HELP curricula and training materials kept up-to-date.	The use of the ECHR by national legal professionals, national human rights institutions and civil society organisations improves. The volume of training in European human rights standards carried out by national trainers increases.	Head [2832] TOTAL: 995 400 Staff: 487 500 Operational & other 507 900 <i>Recharged Services 40 600</i> <i>Projects Operational 467 300</i>

Project 2008/DGHL/1410 - Targeted support for civil society and non-judicial human rights protection mechanisms <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective The ability both of independent non-judicial mechanisms for the protection of human rights, including Ombudsmen, and of civil society to promote and protect human rights is enhanced.	2009 Budget Article [2832040] <i>Operational: 70 000</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1411 - ECHR capacity-building for legal professionals <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Use of the ECHR by legal professionals in the member states is strengthened. Member states increase their capacity to provide ECHR training themselves.	2009 Budget Article [2832010] <i>Operational: 397 300</i>

Third Summit Action Plan

1.1 - *Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights*

1.2 - *Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms*

Joint Programmes

Enhancing the capacity of legal professionals and law-enforcement officials in Russia to apply the ECHR in domestic legal proceedings and practice <i>22/12/2006 - 21/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To develop and strengthen the culture of human rights in the Russian Federation.	Beneficiary Russian Federation	Budget 50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 900 000 In 2009 (indicative): 630 000
Turkey - Training for military judges and prosecutors on human rights issues <i>01/02/2009 – 31/01/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To develop and strengthen the culture of human rights in Turkey.	Beneficiary Turkey	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 2 000 000 In 2009 (indicative): 916 667
Combating ill-treatment and impunity <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To combat impunity by strengthening the investigation and prosecution of alleged cases of ill-treatment.	Beneficiary Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine	Budget 50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 900 000 In 2009 (indicative): 950 000

Transversal Joint Programme**		
Fostering a Culture of Human Rights in Ukraine and the South Caucasus <i>05/12/2006 – 05/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To enhance a European culture of Human Rights through - targeted training for judiciary and law-enforcement officials; - promotion of the observance and implementation of the European Social Charter (revised); - support for national non-judicial human rights institutions and Government Agents; - promotion of inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue through education.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Ukraine	50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 990 000
Transversal Joint Programme**		
Development of a Strategy and Action Plan for Police Reform in Ukraine <i>17months; start date: first half of 2009 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to the modernisation of Ukraine's police force in accordance with European policing, human rights and rule-of-law standards.	Ukraine	17% CoE / 83% EC Total: 600 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2084 – Consolidating a Culture of Human Rights in Armenia <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve protection and observance of human rights by developing the capacity of specific target groups and institutions in the beneficiary state to apply European human rights standards and norms in their everyday work.	Armenia	Total Cost 200 000 Available 0 Requested 200 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2085 – Consolidating a Culture of Human Rights in Azerbaijan <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve protection and observance of human rights by developing the capacity of specific target groups and institutions in the beneficiary state to apply European human rights standards and norms in their everyday work.	Azerbaijan	Total Cost 260 000 Available 0 Requested 260 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2086 – Consolidating a Culture of Human Rights in Georgia <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve protection and observance of human rights by developing the capacity of specific target groups and institutions in the beneficiary state to apply European human rights standards and norms in their everyday work.	Georgia	Total Cost 250 000 Available 0 Requested 250 000

** Transversal Joint Programmes cover several programmes of the PoA. Information on PoA programmes' allocation is not available.

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2087 – Consolidating a Culture of Human Rights in Ukraine <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To improve protection and observance of human rights by developing the capacity of specific target groups and institutions in the beneficiary state to apply European human rights standards and norms in their everyday work.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 000 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 000 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2114 – Consolidating a Culture of Human Rights in Moldova <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To improve protection and observance of human rights by developing the capacity of specific target groups and institutions in the beneficiary state to apply European human rights standards and norms in their everyday work.	Beneficiary Moldova	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 190 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 190 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2231 – European programme for Human Rights education for Legal Professionals <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i>		
Objective Judges and prosecutors are trained on the ECHR in their schools of magistrates and other institutions/structures providing training for the judiciary in all member states.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 500 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 500 000
Project 2006/DG2/VC/573 – Human Rights training of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law-enforcement officials in Serbia and in Montenegro <i>31/01/2006 - 30/01/2009 [37 months]</i>		
Objective Knowledge of European HR standards among judges, prosecutors, lawyers and law-enforcement officials is improved, as are practical skills in applying these standards.	Beneficiary Montenegro, Serbia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 535 870 <i>Available</i> 535 870 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1434 – Human rights training of judges, prosecutors and lawyers in Albania, Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2010 [36 months]</i>		
Objective To increase knowledge and skills in European human rights standards within key professional groups, with a view to developing national capacities for effective human rights protection.	Beneficiary Albania, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 809 810 <i>Available</i> 30 000 <i>Requested</i> 779 810
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/2183 – Support to the Constitutional Court of Serbia to effectively implement European human rights standards <i>01/10/2008 - 30/09/2009 [12 months]</i>		
Objective The effective implementation of European human rights standards at national level is increased by developing the knowledge and skills of judges and legal assistants of the Constitutional Court of Serbia (CC) in the field of human rights.	Beneficiary Serbia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 200 000 <i>Available</i> 200 000 <i>Requested</i> 0

Programme I.3.3 – Protection of persons against threats to their dignity and integrity

Background

Given that one of the primary concerns of the Council of Europe is safeguarding and protecting human rights and human dignity, and that violence against women directly undermines the values on which the Council of Europe is based, it is logical that finding solutions to this problem is a top priority for the Organisation.

For the same reason, it is a key Council of Europe priority to guarantee respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms with regard to scientific and technological developments.

Violence against women is still a major problem in all Council of Europe member states and a persistent obstacle to the promotion and advancement of women's rights. The Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe member states reaffirmed their commitment to eradicating violence against women, including domestic violence, during the Warsaw Summit, and in their Action Plan they defined the future activities of the Council of Europe in this field. As a follow-up to the Third Summit Action Plan a Task Force to combat violence against women, including domestic violence, was set up in 2006 and presented its Final Activity Report in 2008. Furthermore, a Council of Europe campaign to combat violence against women, including domestic violence was carried out from 2006 to 2008. The campaign was conducted in close co-operation with other European and national players, including NGOs. One of the main aims of the campaign was to promote implementation of the standards and measures contained in Council of Europe Recommendation Rec(2002)5 on the protection of women against violence and to monitor progress achieved.

Scientific and technological developments in biomedicine have been and will continue to be a source of major progress for human health. However, at the same time, there are concerns about the double-edged nature of some of these advances. When facing the challenges of this constantly evolving field, in which people are directly involved, it is necessary to ensure that the benefits for individuals and societies prevail.

The extremely fast pace at which such developments have taken place in recent decades renders this question particularly relevant and heightens the need to ensure respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms by striking a proper balance between freedom of research and the protection of the individual and by defining general standards and rules at the European level. The Oviedo Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine constitutes, together with its additional protocols, the only legally binding framework at international level, and therefore represents a standard which is not only European but also global.

One of the programme's major concerns is to protect the individual against the potential dangers of scientific and technological developments and their abuse. It approaches this protection from the angle of bioethics. In this field, in conformity with the Warsaw Action Plan, priority is given to drawing up legal instruments in the area of human genetics, as well as developing measures to facilitate the implementation of the Convention and its protocols.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Violence against women, including domestic violence, is one of the most serious forms of gender-based violations of human rights. The Final Activity Report of the Task Force to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence, presented in 2008, contains an evaluation of the progress made to prevent and combat violence against women at both national and international level and recommendations to the Council of Europe on future action in this field. The Council of Europe Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence was officially launched at a high-level conference in Madrid on 27 November 2006 and closed with a conference in Strasbourg on 10-11 June 2008. In 2009 priority will be given to follow-up activities.

The Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and its Additional Protocols build on the principles enshrined in the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms. They accordingly form an integral part of the legal corpus developed by the Council of Europe for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The further development of this reference set of legal instruments in the field of bioethics, with a new Additional Protocol on Genetic Testing for Health Purposes and the preparation of a new instrument on genetic testing in the field of insurance, contributes directly to the defence and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the fight against discrimination. In 2009 standard-setting work will continue, as called for by the Warsaw Action Plan, in particular in the field of genetics and for the protection of the human rights and dignity of persons with mental disorders. Emphasis will also be placed on reinforcing promotion and assistance activities for improving the implementation of the ethical principles laid down in CoE bioethics legal instruments, in particular through the finalisation of a guide intended for research ethics committees and the publication in various languages of the educational tool for secondary school students developed by the Council of Europe.

Finally, as regards biomedical research ethics, co-operation activities with other intergovernmental organisations will be further developed, in particular those with the European Union within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Transversal Elements

As highlighted during the Council of Europe Campaign (2006-2008), preventing and combating domestic violence calls for joint public action, at both the Council of Europe and the national level. Governments, parliaments and local and regional authorities as well as NGOs should therefore continue to co-operate and to create synergies to effectively prevent and combat violence against women.

Joint approaches to eradicating violence against women could be developed with the newly founded European Institute for Gender Equality and the Fundamental Rights Agency, within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union.

The Steering Committee on Bioethics (CDBI) focuses on the legal, ethical and human rights issues raised by progress in the biomedical sciences. In these areas the CDBI co-operates with other Council of Europe bodies working in the human rights field as well as in the field of health. This applies to the Steering Committee for Human Rights (CDDH), the European Health Committee (CDSP), as well as the newly established European Committee (Partial Agreement) on Blood Transfusion (CD-P-TS) and European Committee (Partial Agreement) on Organ Transplantation (CD-P-TO), for which the legal instruments devised by the CDBI serve as a reference. This co-operation involves not only participating in each other's meetings but also responding to requests for opinions on draft instruments and undertaking joint activities (e.g. co-operation activities in the field of organ transplantation, including on the issue of organ trafficking). In 2009 a new standard-setting activity will be initiated with a view to preparing an Additional Protocol to the Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine concerning the protection of the human rights and dignity of persons with a mental disorder. In this context, co-operation with other bodies working in the human rights field, such as the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT), will be further developed. Furthermore, in accordance with the strategic approach for (public) health and related activities approved by the Committee of Ministers, the secretariats of the relevant committees, including the Steering Committee on Bioethics, the European Health Committee, the European Pharmacopoeia and the Pompidou Group, hold regular meetings to exchange information and to consider possibilities for co-operation and joint activities, bearing in mind the objective of avoiding duplication of effort and overlaps.

Close co-operation has also been developed with the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe through the presence of Assembly representatives at meetings of the CDBI and through the regular exchange of information, in particular with the Assembly's Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee, Culture, Science and Education Committee and Legal Affairs and Human Rights Committee.

It is also to be noted that the European Court of Human Rights has referred to the legal instruments drawn up by the CDBI in several of its decisions and that some of these instruments also constitute a reference for the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT).

Partnerships with external funders

In the field of bioethics, close co-operation has been developed with the European Commission, which uses the CoE's relevant legal instruments as a reference, in particular in matters of biomedical research. Closer co-operation, including possible joint activities, is planned in 2009.

Long-term impact

The Council of Europe Campaign to Combat Violence against Women, including Domestic Violence (2006-2008) and the Final Activity Report of the Task Force contributed to the implementation by the member states of the standards contained in Recommendation Rec(2002)5 on the protection of women against violence. This European legal instrument is one of the most important initiatives to combat violence against women, and it was the first international instrument to propose a global strategy to prevent violence and to protect the victims, covering all forms of gender-based violence.

The Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine and its Additional Protocols have already had an important impact on national legislation as well as EU legislation. A similar influence on national legislation can already be seen in the case of the newly adopted Additional Protocol concerning Genetic Testing for Health Purposes. The legal instruments devised by the Council of Europe also serve as a reference at the international level (e.g. in texts adopted by the WHO and by UNESCO). Further standard-setting work carried out in accordance with the Warsaw Action Plan will supplement and reinforce the value of this unique legal corpus. The reinforcement of co-operation activities and the preparation of guides intended for professionals will facilitate effective implementation of the ethical principles laid down in these reference legal instruments. Finally, initiatives such as the educational fact sheets for secondary school students or open seminars, will be further developed, aimed at raising awareness of and promoting ethical principles among the general public.

Through this range of activities, the work carried out by the Council of Europe in the bioethics sphere will contribute to promoting and protecting the fundamental values of human rights in the face of the challenges of biomedicine, an ever-changing field.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme I.3.3 - Protection of persons against threats to their dignity and integrity			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2011 (4 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Marta Requena</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Reinforce action to protect the dignity and integrity of persons by preventing and combating violence against women, in particular by protecting and promoting their human rights, and by guaranteeing respect for individual rights and fundamental freedoms with regard to scientific and technological developments.	Follow-up to the Task Force's Final Activity Report concerning future CoE action to prevent and combat violence against women. Presentation to the Steering Committee on Bioethics (CDBI) of a preliminary draft Instrument concerning Genetic Testing in the Field of Insurance. Publication of bioethics educational fact sheets in various languages.	Implementation of the Task Force's proposals for CoE action to prevent and combat violence against women. Draw up a preliminary draft instrument on genetic testing in the insurance field. Identify principles for the protection of persons with mental disorders to be included in an Additional Protocol to ETS No. 164. Facilitate implementation of ethical principles in biomedical research. Develop co-operation activities in the field of bioethics.	Head [2855] [2852] TOTAL: 959 600 Staff: 509 200 Operational & other 450 400 <i>Recharged Services 138 600</i> <i>Projects Operational 311 800</i>

Project 2008/DGHL/1413 - Protection of women against violence, including domestic violence <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective The standards contained in Recommendation Rec(2002)5 on the protection of women against violence are implemented in member states.	2009 Budget Article [2852020] <i>Operational: 114 600</i>
Project 2008/DG3/1377 - Bioethics <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>	
Objective To formulate standards and policies in bioethics and promote their implementation.	2009 Budget Article [3211010] <i>Operational: 197 200</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDEG Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men

CDBI Steering Committee on Bioethics

Third Summit Action Plan

2.3 - Combating trafficking in human beings

2.4 - Combating violence against women

2.6 - Promoting ethics in biomedicine

Joint Programmes

Transversal Joint Programme** Strengthening and protecting women's and children's rights in Ukraine <i>01/01/2009 – 31/12/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To examine and improve the compatibility of Ukraine's existing law and practice regarding gender equality and children's rights with the Revised Social Charter and other relevant European instruments, and to contribute to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 200 000

** Transversal Joint Programmes cover several programmes of the PoA. Information on PoA programmes' allocation is not available.

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2142 – Protection of women against violence, including domestic violence <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective The standards contained in Rec(2002)5 on the protection of women against violence are implemented in member states. Awareness-raising strategy to combat violence against women, including domestic violence, is developed.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 100 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 100 000

Programme I.3.4 – Gender equality as an integral part of human rights

Background

The programme builds on the political priorities and areas of concern identified in the action plan adopted by the 6th European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men (Stockholm, June 2006). It also concentrates on the implementation of and follow-up to Recommendation (2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making, adopted on 12 March 2003, and Recommendation CM/Rec (2007)17 on gender equality standards and mechanisms.

Activities to be implemented will include:

- examining and monitoring the development of equal opportunities legislation, national gender equality plans and national equality machinery in member states.
- promoting the implementation of common standards throughout Europe to achieve a balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making.
- highlighting women's contribution to conflict prevention and resolution;
- promoting the exchange of experience and information on the strategy of gender mainstreaming, including gender budgeting.
- developing co-operation with other Council of Europe steering committees and other bodies to promote gender mainstreaming strategy in the different policy areas.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Given that gender equality is an integral part of human rights and a fundamental criterion of democracy, it figures among the core priorities of the Council of Europe for 2009, which take into account the decisions taken at the 3rd Summit of the Council of Europe. In the Third Summit Action Plan the Heads of State and Government of member states gave their support to the above activities, stressing that equal participation of both women and men is a crucial element of democracy and confirming their commitment to achieving real equality between women and men. Furthermore, they undertook to "strengthen gender mainstreaming in national policies, elaborate guidelines and methods for further progress in equality between women and men, promote the setting up of national equality mechanisms, and enhance the implementation of the United Nations' Beijing Platform for Action."

As a follow-up to its procedure for thematic monitoring of member states' compliance with commitments on the theme "Equality between Women and Men", the Committee of Ministers requested the Steering Committee on Equality between Women and Men (CDEG) to prepare a recommendation on gender equality standards and mechanisms. The Committee of Ministers adopted Recommendation CM/Rec (2007)17 on gender equality standards and mechanisms on 21 November 2007. The Recommendation requests governments to take - or reinforce - the necessary measures to implement gender equality in practice, taking into account all existing principles and standards. The aim of this recommendation is to support the practical implementation of the member states' obligation to achieve de facto gender equality.

In the framework of the implementation of the action plan adopted during the 6th European Ministerial Conference on Equality between Women and Men, the CDEG will continue its follow-up activities to Recommendation (2003)3 on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making with a view to promoting the implementation of common standards in member states and to monitoring the recommendation's implementation. In this framework, the CDEG will disseminate the standards contained in the new recommendation on the role of women and men in conflict prevention and resolution, and in peace building. In addition, in 2009 the CDEG will prepare a new declaration on equality between women and men related to achieving de facto gender equality.

Transversal Elements

The promotion and implementation of gender equality is, by definition, a transversal activity. Therefore one of the main objectives is to integrate a gender perspective in all the different activities and policies of member states and within the Council of Europe.

The CDEG continues to promote the progressive implementation of gender mainstreaming in all programmes and activities within the Council of Europe, in co-operation with other bodies and steering committees. Recent examples of close co-operation between the CDEG and other committees include the Recommendation on Gender Mainstreaming in Education, drawn up by the Steering Committee for Education (CDED), and the Recommendation on the Inclusion of Gender Differences in Health Policy, drawn up by the European Health Committee (CDSP).

The CDEG co-operates closely with the corresponding committees of the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress to promote effective gender equality in their work.

In the context of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union opportunities for co-operation with the newly founded European Institute for Gender Equality will be sought.

Partnerships with external funders

External resources will be sought in co-operation with the DSP, with a view to funding activities carried out as part of the CDEG's gender equality work which are prioritised by the member states, such as the organisation of a conference on gender budgeting.

Long-term impact

One of the main goals of any democratic society must be to achieve de facto gender equality, which is an integral part of human rights, a fundamental criterion of democracy and a prerequisite for economic development. De facto gender equality can only be achieved through the economic empowerment of women, the adoption of specific gender equality policies and measures, and efficient use of gender mainstreaming, including gender budgeting and tools such as gender analysis and sex-disaggregated data which lead to a fairer distribution of resources between women and men.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme I.3.4 - Gender equality as an integral part of human rights <i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years) Programme Co-ordinator Marta Requena</i>			
Overall Objectives To define standards on gender equality and to promote balanced participation of women and men in all sectors of society, including in conflict prevention and resolution; to develop instruments for implementation of the gender mainstreaming strategy.	2009 Performance Indicators Adoption by the Committee of Ministers of a declaration on achieving de facto gender equality. Handbook on gender budgeting is published and distributed at a high-level conference. Sex-disaggregated data provided by member states on the basis of indicators in Rec(2003)3 are compiled and disseminated.	2009 Milestones A new declaration on achieving de facto gender equality is adopted by the Committee of Ministers. To promote the implementation of gender budgeting in Council of Europe member states and within the Council of Europe: distribution of the Handbook on gender budgeting and organisation of a high level conference. Dissemination of the standards and measures contained in the Council of Europe's recommendations in the field of gender equality with a view to their implementation in member states and within the Council of Europe.	2009 Budget Head [3132] TOTAL: 393 300 Staff: 230 200 Operational & other 163 100 <i>Recharged Services 32 500</i> <i>Other operational 6 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 124 600</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1414 - Achieving gender equality in all spheres of society <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective Promote the adoption and implementation of gender equality standards, mechanisms, strategies and tools to achieve real equality between women and men in all spheres of society.			2009 Budget Article [3132020] <i>Operational: 124 600</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDEG Steering Committee for Equality between Women and Men

Third Summit Action Plan

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2077 – Promotion of the practical implementation of gender budgeting <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Promote the implementation of gender equality strategies and tools to achieve real equality between women and men in all spheres of society.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost 80 000</i> <i>Available 3 000</i> <i>Requested 77 000</i>

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2141 – Achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public life <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Contribute to the achievement of gender equality by promoting balanced participation of women and men in political and public life through the implementation of the standards laid down in Recommendation (2003)3.	The Caucasian countries	<i>Total Cost</i> 100 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 100 000

Programme I.3.5 – Media, information society and data protection

Background

As regards standard-setting activities, priority will be given to completing implementation of the action plan in the area of media law and policy, which was adopted by the ministers participating in the 7th European Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy (Kyiv, 10-11 March 2005) and mapping out future CoE work on the media and new communication services (i.e. action plan to be adopted at the next specialised ministerial conference - Reykjavik, May 2009). It is expected that the new action plan to be adopted at Reykjavik will seek to identify emerging concerns and topical issues: explore the notion of media, address the question of trust in the media and trust in content and explore the relations of the media with the individual and with the community or communities; it will also explore the question of the effectiveness of Council of Europe standards on the media and freedom of expression (and new communication services) and possible mechanisms to render such standards fully effective in practice. Questions concerning the media in times of crisis, media pluralism and diversity, and public service media are likely to remain on the agenda. At world level, the CoE is now recognised as a key player in respect of information society and Internet governance issues; efforts will be pursued in these areas, continuing to develop substantive standards based on the core values of the Organisation. The CoE will continue to make a significant contribution to the implementation of the measures agreed at the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and in the framework of the UN sponsored Internet Governance Forum (IGF). The examination of monitoring possibilities will lead to concrete proposals being submitted to the Committee of Ministers, laying emphasis on the implementation by member states of CoE standards relating to freedom of expression and freedom of the media, including non-binding instruments adopted by the Committee of Ministers.

As regards targeted co-operation activities, the programme builds on the political priorities and areas of concern identified in the context of the monitoring procedures of the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly. The programme will be centred around the organisation of legislative expertise and practical training and awareness-raising activities for public officials and media professionals on questions concerning media freedoms and regulation of the media and new communication services in a democratic society. Priority will be given to the geographical areas where particularly important needs have been identified.

In the treaty area, the programme will focus on completing the revision of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television in the light of technological developments in the television sector. The objective is to submit the amending protocol to the Committee of Ministers in 2009, with a view to its entering into force in 2011, thereby reducing as much as possible the time gap with implementation of the relevant EU Directive (Audiovisual Media Services Directive). This will establish coherent, complementary transfrontier television regulatory frameworks across Europe and, with the possible broadening of the Convention's territorial scope, could extend them to certain neighbouring areas.

The increasing use of automated processing of personal data over the past few decades has exacerbated the risk of illegal use of personal data and facilitated their transfer across frontiers between countries with great differences in the level of protection provided to personal data. Based on the "Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data" (ETS No 108), which remains to this date the only legally binding international instrument in the field of data protection with a global vocation, this project is aimed at developing standards and good practice to tackle new technological developments and at assisting member states in implementing them.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Given that the Kyiv Action Plan was incorporated in its entirety into the Third Summit Action Plan, full implementation of the former is a priority. Further, certain items of the Kyiv Action Plan relate to media pluralism, diversity of media content and intercultural dialogue and understanding. This line of work is reflected in the draft White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue and the mandate to pursue such work has been reinforced with the White Paper's adoption. It is also closely related to two campaigns being launched by the CoE (intercultural dialogue and diversity).

Moreover, freedom of expression and information is a priority both from the fundamental freedoms / human rights angle and from the viewpoint of the capital importance of freedom of expression and freedom of the media for democracy; without such freedoms, elections and other democratic processes are seriously challenged and flawed. The next specialised ministerial conference - the first on the Media and New Communication Services - will identify emerging issues, set new priorities and map out the CoE's work in this field over the following three/four years.

Targeted co-operation activities seek to provide assistance to member states with a view to implementing in national regulatory frameworks and practice existing standards concerning freedom of expression, the media and the protection of privacy and are consequently relevant to priorities relating to democracy, pluralism/diversity and intercultural dialogue.

Transfrontier television and audiovisual media services are a concrete result of certain standards referred to above and of the objective of ensuring that freedom of expression and information can be exercised, as stipulated in Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights, regardless of frontiers.

Much of the work to be carried out in respect of new communication and information services, including as regards Internet Governance, has a bearing on the protection of children and other vulnerable persons against risk of harm from online content or risks stemming from online behaviour or related off-line conduct.

Transversal Elements

Activities to be pursued in respect of pluralism, diversity and intercultural dialogue have a clear and growing transversal nature, as have activities relating to the protection and promotion of human rights in the new information and communications environment (children being one example). The latter explains why the secretariat dealing with freedom of expression, with the media and with new communication services, has a co-ordinating role in respect of the CoE's contribution to international fora such as those dealing with the WSIS follow-up and with Internet Governance. Another transversal element concerns work on empowering and educating children so as to improve their protection in the new information and communications environment. Data protection is also emerging as a transversal link to a number of CoE activities.

Transversality of freedom of expression and freedom of the media in the context of democracy is also self-evident, and is highlighted by synergies with other CoE bodies and departments. It might be added that standard-setting priorities are set by the specialised ministerial conferences and also by the Committee of Ministers, taking account of topical issues, or stem from discussions and documents adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly. The Steering Committee on the Media and New Communication Services (CDMC) pays heed to topics on PACE's agenda with a view to identifying themes for the next specialised ministerial conference. Close co-operation will also continue with the Directorate of Co-operation in respect of the implementation of media-related targeted assistance activities, in respect of which significant substantive and, on occasion, material assistance is provided.

Priorities for targeted assistance activities are identified having regard, inter alia, to the results of the monitoring performed by the Committee of Ministers and the Parliamentary Assembly. Activities relating to media coverage of election campaigns often flow from action plans prepared by the Directorate General of Democracy and Political Affairs. The DSP is also a key partner in defining country-specific action plans.

Activities on issues of common interest to the CoE and the European Union, in particular in respect of freedom of expression and information, will be pursued within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union.

Partnerships with external funders

A number of projects open to funding through voluntary contributions are being taken forward. In practice, targeted assistance activities are often funded under joint programmes with the European Commission.

Partnerships with other organisations are not limited to extra-budgetary funding; other organisations (most notably the European Commission and the OSCE) apply CoE standards in the media field as part of their own criteria or (in the case of the EC) for identifying priority areas for assistance. The CoE is emerging as a significant player in respect of Information Society and Internet Governance issues and, in this context, is developing partnerships and synergies with other inter-governmental organisations (e.g. UN, UNESCO, European Union bodies) and civil society organisations, and it is also developing relations with industry. It is expected that these developments will continue and intensify in 2009.

A programme on "data protection in the framework of the civil registry of Albania" is being implemented through a Joint Agreement with the OSCE, with funding from the European Commission.

Long-term impact

Changes in the area of freedom of expression and freedom of the media are slow but, when they take effect, they are enduring. However, respect for human rights, in particular the protection and promotion of freedom of expression and information, require ongoing efforts, failing which there is always a risk of going down the slippery slope of interference and restriction. The Parliamentary Assembly has called for a specific mechanism which would monitor the situation of freedom of expression and of the media in Council of Europe member states and suggest corrective measures. Consideration of the desirability of such a mechanism should be completed, and proposals made or implemented in 2009. Such a mechanism could, in a spirit of co-operation and with professionalism and independence, identify needs and offer country-specific guidance on how to remedy shortcomings, ensuring a longer-term impact across Europe in matters of vital importance to democracy. Were it to be established, the mechanism would constitute a significant part of the "European monitoring system", thus contributing to the long-term impact of CoE standards in respect of freedom of expression and in the media field.

The position attained by the CoE as a key actor at global level in the areas of human rights in the information society and Internet governance - which is gradually being reinforced - suggests that it has considerable prospects for achieving a long-term impact.

Protection of privacy and personal data is a vital element and a prerequisite for the exercise of other fundamental rights and freedoms, such as freedom of expression, in particular in an online environment. Thanks to its pioneering role in this area and to its leading role in the protection of human rights, the CoE is in a position to ensure that new technological and societal developments and the movement towards a "surveillance society" take into account the necessary protection of privacy and personal data. The global vocation of the CoE data protection convention could make it the universal reference as regards privacy and personal data protection.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme I.3.5 - Media, information society and data protection			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Jan Malinowski</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To pursue pan-European co-operation in the fields of the media and of new communication and information services and environments with a view to protecting, promoting and facilitating the exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular, on the one hand, freedom of expression and information and the free flow of information and ideas across frontiers and, on the other hand, the protection of privacy and personal data.	CM adopts standard-setting instruments providing guidance on topical issues so as to promote CoE values, in particular freedom of expression and information, in the media and new communication services, having regard to the action plans adopted at conferences of specialised CoE ministers. These and other relevant CoE standards, not least concerning the protection of personal data, are taken into account by member states and other stakeholders, and have an impact in regulatory frameworks and practice. Further ratifications of ECTS 132, 108 153, 178 and 180, and compliance with their substantive provisions.	Implementation of the Kyiv Action Plan (March 2005) is completed and new standard-setting and policy assistance objectives are identified. These and other relevant CoE standards, not least concerning the protection of personal data, are taken into account by member states and other stakeholders, and have an impact in regulatory frameworks and practice. Further ratifications of CETS Nos. 132 and 108 and compliance with their substantive provisions; the situation is assessed and proposals made in respect of CETS Nos. 153, 178 and 180.	Head [2872] TOTAL: 2 261 400 Staff: 1 111 000 Operational & other 1 150 400 <i>Recharged Services</i> 162 300 <i>Committees</i> 118 700 <i>Other operational</i> 22 000 <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes</i> 365 000 <i>Projects Operational</i> 482 400
Project 2008/DGHL/1415 - Standard-setting and policy assistance on topical issues concerning the media and new communication services			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Implementation of the Kyiv Action Plan is completed and new standard-setting and policy objectives are identified; authorities in member states are offered guidance with a view to promoting CoE values in respect of the media and new communication services.			Article [2872010] <i>Operational: 266 100</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1416 - Targeted support in the field of the media and new communication and information services			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Authorities and media professionals take due account of CoE standards in self-regulation and conduct and respect each other's roles and responsibilities, including during elections.			Article [2872020] <i>Operational: 98 000</i>

Project 2008/DGHL/1417 - Transfrontier Television <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Television services can freely circulate within Europe and between European states and certain other countries, while respecting minimum programming standards in line with the provisions of the European Convention on Transfrontier Television (ECTT).	2009 Budget Article [2872030] <i>Operational: 37 000</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1422 - Protection of individuals with regard to the automatic processing of personal data - ETS No. 108 <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective To promote the effective implementation of the Convention (ETS No. 108), its additional protocol and other data protection standards.	2009 Budget Article [2751010] <i>Operational: 81 300</i>

Third Summit Action Plan

1.3 - *Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states*

2.5 - *Combating cybercrime and strengthening human rights in the information society*

Joint Programmes

Freedom of expression and information and freedom of the media in South Caucasus and Moldova <i>01/01/2008 – 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To assist the beneficiary countries in developing measures that allow the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of expression and access to information in the long term. To promote media quality and diversity.	Beneficiary Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova	Budget 50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 010 000 In 2009 (indicative): 505 000
Promoting European Standards in the Ukrainian Media Environment <i>01/08/2008 – 30/03/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To raise standards of journalism with a view to ensuring that the Ukrainian public is better informed about political and social processes in Ukraine.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 168 260 In 2009 (indicative): 700 000
CoE/OSCE/EC Data protection Joint programme within the framework of the civil registry system of Albania <i>26/03/2007 – 25/03/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To bring the legal framework and practices of data protection and civil registry in line with European standards.	Beneficiary Albania	Budget 16% CoE / 84% EC Total: 286 887 In 2009 (indicative): 193 891

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1882 – Supporting the development of journalism teaching in Azerbaijan 01/05/2008 - 30/04/2010 [24 months]		
Objective Improving the professionalism of journalism graduates in Azerbaijan.	Beneficiary Azerbaijan	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 075 748 <i>Available</i> 620 840 <i>Requested</i> 454 908
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2054 – Supporting the development of journalism teaching in Armenia 01/12/2009 - 30/11/2011 [24 months]		
Objective Improving the professionalism of journalism graduates in Armenia.	Beneficiary Armenia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 000 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 000 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2115 – Supporting the development of journalism teaching in Moldova 01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]		
Objective Improving the professionalism of journalism graduates in Moldova.	Beneficiary Moldova	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 000 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 000 000
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/2073 – Protection of broadcasters' neighbouring rights 20/02/2008 - 30/04/2009 [15 months]		
Objective To promote Pan-European co-operation in the field of broadcasters' neighbouring rights and, if appropriate, strengthen the protection of such rights.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 30 000 <i>Available</i> 30 000 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2184 – Promoting professional journalism in Bosnia and Herzegovina 01/04/2009 - 31/03/2011 [24 months]		
Objective Promote professional and responsible journalism in line with CoE standards.	Beneficiary Bosnia and Herzegovina	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 500 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 500 000

CHAPTER II – RULE OF LAW

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Line of Action II.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice

The rule of law requires independent judicial systems which function properly.

This line of action aims both to strengthen the fundamental principles of the independence and impartiality of justice and to ensure their effective application within the member states, through competent professionals. It also seeks to promote the development of public policies in matters of justice in order to improve the quality and efficiency of judicial systems for the benefit of European citizens. It moreover contributes to limiting the number of cases brought before the European Court of Human Rights because of dysfunctions in national judicial systems (Art. 6 ECHR), in particular concerning undue delay in judicial proceedings.

Line of Action II.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
II.1.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice	1 066 300	1 067 700	2 134 000	2 141 300
TOTAL	1 066 300	1 067 700	2 134 000	2 141 300

Programme II.1.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice

Background

The Third Summit of the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe, held in Warsaw in 2005, reiterated that co-operation to strengthen European judicial systems is a core activity of the Council of Europe. This programme has also received a strong political impetus from major initiatives taken by the Committee of Ministers and the European Ministers of Justice (including in the framework of the monitoring procedure). In this context, due account is also taken of the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights, in particular in the areas covered by Article 6.

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) was established on 18 September 2002 under Resolution Res(2002)12 of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe with the aim of improving the efficiency and functioning of justice in the member states and developing implementation of the instruments adopted by the Council of Europe to this end.

The tasks of the CEPEJ are the following:

- to analyse the judicial systems' results;
- to identify the difficulties they meet;
- to define concrete ways of improving, on the one hand, evaluation of their results; and, on the other hand, the functioning of these systems;
- to provide assistance to member states, at their request;
- to propose to the competent bodies of the Council of Europe fields where it would be desirable to prepare new legal instruments.

In order to carry out its tasks, the CEPEJ prepares benchmarks, collects and analyses data, defines measuring instruments and means of evaluation, adopts documents (reports, advice, guidelines, action plans, etc), develops contacts with specialists in this field, non-governmental organisations, research institutes and information centres, organises hearings, and promotes networks of legal professionals. The Consultative Council of European Judges (CCJE) is an advisory body of the Council of Europe on issues related to the independence, impartiality and competence of judges.

The work of the CCJE comes within the context of application of the right to an independent and impartial court laid down in Article 6 of the European Convention on Human Rights, with the aim of strengthening the rule of law and the effective protection of human rights in democratic states.

The main task of the CCJE is to contribute to implementation of the Framework Global Action Plan for Judges in Europe, adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 7 February 2001, so as to strengthen the role of judges in the member states.

It also has an advisory role on general questions relating to the independence, impartiality and competence of judges. This leads it to prepare opinions for the attention of the Committee of Ministers. The CCJE may also receive requests for opinions from other Council of Europe bodies.

The Consultative Council of European Prosecutors (CCPE), a consultative body to the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, was created by decision of the Ministers' Deputies on 13 July 2005, with the intention of institutionalising the yearly Conference of Prosecutors General of Europe (CPGE).

By institutionalising this forum the Committee of Ministers and its European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC) recognised the importance of closely involving the member states' public prosecution services in the work aimed at developing common policies and legal instruments related to their functioning and professional activities resulting from Recommendation Rec(2000)19 on the role of public prosecution in the criminal justice system.

Intergovernmental and multilateral work and targeted co-operation activities are interlinked so as to complement each other in order to (i) strengthen judicial organisation and the relevant institutions; (ii) evaluate European judicial systems and have a better knowledge of their functioning with a view to their reform; (iii) explore appropriate procedures and mechanisms to increase judicial quality and efficiency (including ADR, legal aid, enforcement mechanisms and IT systems); (iv) improve the role and training of professionals in the justice sector (e.g. judges, prosecutors, court clerks, lawyers, bailiffs, notaries); (v) ensure appropriate follow-up of the relevant legal instruments of the Council of Europe regarding the functioning of an independent and efficient judicial system.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Human rights and the rule of law need to be pursued continuously. As the cornerstone of the protection of human rights and the pre-eminence of law, the promotion of more independent and more efficient European judicial systems is a major priority for the Council of Europe. The continued findings of violations by the Court in respect of Article 6 and the constant flow of new cases under this Article confirm the need for support for member states' efforts in this field.

Considering in particular the volume of cases before the European Court of Human Rights concerning violations of the reasonable time requirement as well as the information in the CEPEJ Report "European judicial systems: facts and figures" as regards the average length of proceedings, in 2009, the CEPEJ will focus its work on the timeframes of judicial proceedings by developing the activities of the Task Force on Timeframes of Proceedings (CEPEJ-TF-DEL). The objectives are to have detailed, practical knowledge of the length of judicial proceedings and develop tools in order to facilitate the respect by courts of optimum and foreseeable timeframes. The aim will be attained through the implementation of the Framework Programme "a new objective for judicial systems: the processing of each case within an optimum and foreseeable timeframe". based on the existing terms of reference of the Task Force on Timeframes of Proceedings (CEPEJ-TF-DEL); the work of the Task Force could be geared towards continuous observation of the timeframes of judicial proceedings in Council of Europe member states.

The top priority of the CCPE for the year 2009 will be the drafting and adoption of its Opinion No. 3 on the "Role of the public prosecution service outside the field of criminal justice", the adoption of Opinion No. 2 on "Alternatives to prosecution" and full implementation of Opinion No. 1 on "Ways of improving international co-operation in the criminal justice field".

Transversal Elements

By improving the functioning of domestic judicial systems, the programme should help reduce the number of cases brought before the European Court of Human Rights on the basis of Article 6 ECHR, which is the provision underlying the majority of cases brought before the Court. This will also have a preventive effect and should contribute to reducing pressure on the Court.

The CEPEJ, CCPE and CCJE discuss, and where appropriate co-ordinate, their work with the CDPC, CDCJ and other Council of Europe bodies active in this field.

Partnerships with external funders

International and European organisations share common values and common objectives as regards the functioning of judicial systems, based primarily on the norms defined within the framework of the Council of Europe. Targeted co-operation activities aimed at promoting judicial reforms are thus implemented in the beneficiary countries identified as a priority by the CM, within the framework of joint programmes with the European Commission or using voluntary contributions by member or observer states. Some of these activities are also implemented thanks to the secondment to the secretariat of national officials. These targeted co-operation activities could be of interest to other international partners (such as the World Bank).

The CEPEJ liaises with the European Union, the World Bank, the CCBE, MEDEL, the ABA Rule of Law Initiative and the ENCJ and co-ordinates the work in this field.

The CCJE co-ordinates its work with the EJTN, the European Association of Judges, the Association of European Administrative Judges, MEDEL and GEMME.

The CCPE liaises with the International Association of Prosecutors and MEDEL.

Long-term impact

The programme should enable all member states to have an independent judicial system, as regards both the normative framework and its effective implementation.

It should promote the development of strong institutions guaranteeing the independence and efficiency of justice, in particular court systems, councils for the judiciary and judicial training schools, and facilitate the introduction or strengthening of mechanisms to improve the quality and efficiency of judicial systems.

Through the reinforcement of common standards and regular exchanges between professionals, it will contribute to the establishment of a common judicial area throughout the continent, with the constant aim of enhancing protection of the rights of all Europeans.

The independence of justice will be guaranteed through the training of competent, responsible professionals and the development of policies in the justice field which improve the quality and efficiency of justice.

The work of the CCPE will help guarantee the development of better prosecutorial systems.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme II.1.1 - Functioning and efficiency of justice			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 Years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Margaret Killerby</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
The fundamental principle of independence of justice is strengthened and its effective application is ensured in the member states through competent, responsible professionals; the development of public policies in matters of justice is promoted to improve the quality and efficiency of justice systems, for the benefit of European citizens. Subsequently, this contributes to limiting the number of cases brought before the Court because of dysfunctions of justice systems (Art. 6 ECHR).	Studies, recommendations and tools submitted by CEPEJ to the CM and relevant CoE bodies. Reforms undertaken in member states taking into account CEPEJ, CCJE, CCPE and Lisbon Network's recommendations and tools. Increase in satisfaction/trust in the judiciary among court users (lawyers, parties, NGOs). Decreased number of applications to the European Court of Human Rights regarding the functioning of justice.	Concrete measures recommended and pragmatic tools developed for policy-makers and public practitioners so as to improve the efficiency and quality of justice systems, develop judicial training and contribute to legislative and operational reforms in line with CoE standards in the member states.	Head [2741] TOTAL: 2 134 000 Staff: 1 066 300 Operational & other 1 067 700 <i>Recharged Services 147 100</i> <i>Other operational 16 700</i> <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 270 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 633 900</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1423 - Capacity building of the organisation of independent judicial systems and strengthening the role of the judicial professions			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
The independence and operation of judicial systems in the member states are improved.			Article [3011010] <i>Operational: 168 700</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1424 - Strengthening the status, role and functions of judges and prosecutors			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
The status, role and function of judges and prosecutors are protected and strengthened and their professional training developed in all member states.			Article [3011020] <i>Operational: 247 200</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1425 - Evaluating and improving efficiency of justice			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Concrete measures recommended and pragmatic tools developed to improve the efficiency and quality of justice systems and contribute to the prevention of violations of Article 6 ECHR.			Article [2741010] <i>Operational: 218 000</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CEPEJ European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice

Other Structures

Thematic Working Groups of the CCJE, CEPEJ, CCPE

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

4.1 - Relations with the European Union

Joint Programmes

Supporting the sustainability of the Albanian School of Magistrates <i>01/11/2007 – 30/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Improving the efficiency of the judicial system by improving the quality of the initial and continuous training at the Albanian School of Magistrates and strengthening the managerial capacities of the Institution.	Albania	10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 440,000 In 2009 (indicative): 100,000
Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system in the Republic of Moldova <i>02/10/2006 – 02/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Improving the independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system.	Moldova	9% CoE / 91% EC Total: 3,300,000 In 2009 (indicative): 330 000
Support to Court Management System in Turkey <i>30/10/2007 – 30/10/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve the functioning and efficiency of the judiciary according to European standards as foreseen in the Accession Partnership and the National Program for the Adoption of the Acquis.	Turkey	100% EC Total: 3,005,328 In 2009 (indicative): 1,250,000
Armenia - Access to Justice <i>24 – 36 months; start date: first half of 2009 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To promote the rule of law and human rights in Armenia by improving the education of the judicial and legal professions and supporting reform of the justice sector through improvement of the efficiency of the judiciary, and to improve access to justice for the population in general and free/affordable access for vulnerable population groups.	Armenia	% CoE / % EC under negotiation Total: 3 800 000 (under negotiation); In 2009 (indicative): 1 700 000

Support to Court Management System in Turkey (Phase II) <i>01/12/2009 – 30/11/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve the functioning and efficiency of the judiciary according to European standards as foreseen in the Accession Partnership and the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis.	Turkey	2.5% CoE / 95% EC / 2.5% Gov. of Turkey Total: 2 000 000 In 2009 (indicative): 83 750
Transparency, independence, efficiency of judicial system and increased access to justice for all citizens in Ukraine <i>02/06/2008 – 01/12/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To strengthen the efficiency and independence of the judicial system. To improve citizens' access to and confidence in justice. To reinforce the legal profession. To render the system of enforcement of judgments operational.	Ukraine	10%CoE / 90% EC Total: 6 000 000 In 2009 (indicative): 2 400 000
Turkey / Enhancing the role of the supreme judicial authorities in respect of European standards <i>01/06/2009 – 30/11/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve the functioning and efficiency of the judiciary according to European standards as foreseen in the Accession Partnership and the National Programme for the Adoption of the Acquis.	Turkey	4.5% CoE / 91% EC / 4.5% Gov. of Turkey Total: 2 000 000 In 2009 (indicative): 472 500

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2006/DG1/VC/1332 – Legal Task Force Georgia <i>01/04/2006 - 31/12/2009 [45 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To review existing and draft legislation in order to bring it into line with European standards.	Georgia	<i>Total Cost</i> 650 000 <i>Available</i> 84 783 <i>Requested</i> 565 217
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1839 – Enhancing good governance, human rights and the rule of law in Georgia <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2009 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Enhancing good governance, human rights and the rule of law in Georgia.	Georgia	<i>Total Cost</i> 2 000 000 <i>Available</i> 2 000 000 <i>Requested</i> 0

Line of Action II.2 – Strengthening Rule of Law standards

This line of action focuses on monitoring and support for states in implementing their commitments, strengthening national legal frameworks and raising awareness and ensuring the implementation of Council of Europe standards in public and private law, in particular concerning children.

It also focuses on the implementation of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations, in particular in the Chechen Republic and Kosovo, and the co-ordination of Council of Europe activities in these areas.

It also deals with the strengthening of the role of public international law and its development in order to promote international co-operation.

Line of Action II.2 – Strengthening Rule of Law standards				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
<i>Intergovernmental Mechanism</i> II.2.1 – CM monitoring and support to states in implementing commitments	152 600	30 200	182 800	184 400
II.2.2 – Public and private law and implementation of standards	623 700	421 300	1 045 000	1 260 100
II.2.3 – Programme of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations	16 000	298 100	314 100	486 100
II.2.4 – International law and international tribunals	230 100	106 300	336 400	267 800
TOTAL	1 022 400	855 900	1 878 300	2 198 400

Intergovernmental Mechanism II.2.1 – CM monitoring and support to states in implementing commitments

Background

In recent years, when inviting new member states to join the Organisation, the Committee of Ministers has decided to set up country-specific monitoring procedures based on regular secretariat reports on the progress achieved in fulfilling commitments and on the implementation of post-accession co-operation programmes.

Relevance to this year's priorities

This programme is relevant for the following member states:
Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro

Transversal Elements

MAE are regularly consulted on the most recent developments in their fields of competence in relation to the states' commitments and the elaboration and implementation of post-accession co-operation programmes.

Long-term impact

It is expected that the CM country-specific monitoring exercise will help the countries concerned to better define their needs for co-operation in order to meet their commitments towards the Organisation and progressively fulfil all such commitments with a view to closing the monitoring procedure.

An impact on intergovernmental activities and co-operation programmes, including joint programmes with the EU, is also expected.

Changes to national legislation and practice.

Consolidated Logframe

Intergovernmental Mechanism II.2.1 - CM monitoring and support to states in implementing commitments			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Daniil Khochabo</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To assist the Committee of Ministers in the context of its monitoring of member states' compliance with membership commitments undertaken upon their accession to the CoE, including supporting member states in the implementation of these commitments.	Conclusions of CoE secretariat reports, reports of PACE, the Congress, the Commissioner for Human Rights and other relevant CoE organs and bodies.	To assist the Committee of Ministers in assessing compliance with membership commitments in the following member states: Moldova, Georgia, Ukraine, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro.	Head [2670] TOTAL: 182 800 Staff: 152 600 Operational & other 30 200 <i>Recharged Services 2 800</i> <i>Projects Operational 27 400</i>
Project 2006/DGDPA/970 - Support to certain states in implementing their commitments			
<i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Assist CM to assess progress in complying with commitments, so as to determine appropriate support and take action, when needed, with regard to certain states. 2009: Moldova, Ukraine and Georgia			Article [0000080] <i>Operational: 13 400</i>
Project 2007/DGDPA/971 - Post-accession monitoring of compliance with commitments and obligations			
<i>01/01/2007 --> 31/12/2010 (4 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Assess progress and any difficulties with respect to states' accession obligations and commitments. Assist CM in determining appropriate support and/or action. 2009: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro.			Article [0000080] <i>Operational: 14 000</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

Committee of Ministers / GR-DEM

Third Summit Action Plan

1.4 - Ensuring compliance of the commitments made by member states and promoting political dialogue

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DGDPA/VC/2150 – Supporting awareness raising for Meskhetian potential applicants seeking the status of repatriate		
<i>01/09/2008 - 01/04/2009 [8 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to creating conditions of information on their rights of the largest possible number of persons entitled to repatriation under the Law on Repatriation with a view to assisting Georgia in fulfilling its commitments towards the CoE.	Georgia	<i>Total Cost</i> 85 000 <i>Available</i> 85 000 <i>Requested</i> 0

Programme II.2.2 – Public and private law and implementation of standards

Background

This programme encompasses two different areas: the relation between the state and the individual (public law) and the relation between individuals (private law).

The spheres of action of the European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ) are administrative law, civil law, data protection, family law, information technologies and law, justice and the rule of law, nationality, refugees and asylum-seekers. The CDCJ has the task of defining the intergovernmental legal co-operation policy and fixing priorities in the field of public and private law.

The CDCJ has in the past developed a wide array of standards, which have contributed to law reforms and legal co-operation in public and private law. Since 2005 the Committee has re-adjusted its priorities to implement the Third Summit Action Plan.

In coming years, in public and private law, the priority fields for standard-setting and law reform lie in the fields of justice, the rule of law, family law and nationality, civil law and administrative law. To ensure the implementation and development of Council of Europe standards in these fields it is crucial to identify priorities and avoid duplication in co-operation with other bodies of the Council of Europe and European and international organisations. One of the priorities will be to establish close co-operation with the European Union to clearly identify areas where the two organisations are complementary and where the Council of Europe has an added value. Continuing the constructive co-operation with the United Nations and in particular the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will contribute to the work in the field of refugees and asylum-seekers and their access to justice.

Priorities for future work will also be defined at Council of Europe Conferences of Ministers of Justice, and an appropriate follow-up will be ensured.

Relevance to this year's priorities

In 2009 the CDCJ will focus its activities and base its work on the priorities defined at the Warsaw Summit and the 28th Conference of European Ministers of Justice (Spain) as set out in the CDCJ Action Plan for 2008-2010.

In the field of family law, a particular focus will be on modern challenges as regards vulnerable groups, in particular children and their legal status in today's families, incapable adults, missing persons, and presumption of death. Activities will contribute to fulfilling the Warsaw Action Plan, Chapter I, item 3, paragraph 11, the Programme of Action " Building a Europe for and with Children".

In the field of justice, legal standards will be developed to improve the independence of the judiciary in close co-operation with the European Commission for the Independence of the Judiciary (CEPEJ) and the European Court of Human Rights. A special focus will be access to justice for vulnerable groups, including the preparation of European guidelines on child-friendly justice (in co-operation with the CDPC and the CDDH), and priorities will be defined regarding justice for migrants and asylum-seekers, including for children in these categories. Activities will contribute to fulfilling the Warsaw Action Plan, Chapter I, item 3, paragraph 9 and Chapter I, item 4, paragraph 2 and the Programme of Action "Building a Europe for and with Children".

In the field of nationality, the Council of Europe has a leading role, and the CDCJ will continue to steer legal reforms on this topic, inter alia by reinforcing the provisions of the European Convention on Nationality, in particular for children.

In the field of civil and administrative law, a thorough study will be made to identify needs for new legal standards.

The programme will continue to evaluate the operation of existing conventions and recommendations in all areas of legal co-operation.

Further co-operation will be developed to take into account the general conclusions of the Council of Europe monitoring mechanisms, and legal gaps will be identified through co-operation and evaluation activities.

Particular attention will be given to promoting new and existing standards in public and private law.

Transversal Elements

The rights of victims is a transversal issue which is of concern to the CDCJ.

Refugees and asylum-seekers are identified in the terms of reference of the CDCJ. In its prioritisation exercise the CDCJ has focused its future work in this field on access to justice and the rule of law, nationality and family law. Furthermore, the overall situation of this vulnerable group cannot and should not be dealt with solely by the CDCJ. For instance, human rights issues, health and social issues and, last but not least, migration issues for this group should be dealt with by the respective steering committees or other appropriate bodies.

In the field of family law, justice and nationality, the situation of children will be addressed in close co-operation with the Council of Europe Programme of Action "Building a Europe for and with Children".

In the field of public and private law bridge-building between the Court and Council of Europe monitoring bodies will continue in order to identify areas where legislative reforms are necessary in the member states. Such reforms would focus in particular on improving the independence and the efficiency of the judiciary.

Activities on issues of joint interest to the CoE and the European Union will be pursued within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union.

Partnerships with external funders

Human resources permitting, external resources will be sought in collaboration with the DSP with a view to raising awareness of the recently adopted legal instruments (Chapter I, item 3, paragraph 9 of the Warsaw Action Plan).

No further activity regarding freedom of movement can be prepared unless adequate funding is obtained (Chapter I item 4 - paragraph 4 of the Warsaw Action Plan).

Long-term impact

Innovative tools and instruments should be developed to address emerging issues in the public and private law field for the member states of the Council of Europe. Standard-setting activities will be developed in co-operation with other Council of Europe bodies, in particular those responsible for monitoring and evaluating existing legal instruments. The need for new standards will also be determined in co-operation with internal Council of Europe partners responsible for identifying requirements in the field. The steering committee's working methods are currently being examined, as well as more cost-effective means of producing quality standards. Any instruments developed in this field should be user-friendly for law- and policy makers in the member states, ultimately benefiting the citizens of Europe.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme II.2.2 - Public and private law and implementation of standards			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Jörg Polakiewicz</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To facilitate co-operation and mutual understanding between states. The development of the rule of law in public and private law will strengthen national legal frameworks and the rules applicable in the relationship between the individual and the state and between individuals. It is important to raise awareness and ensure the implementation of existing Council of Europe standards in public and private law.	Prepare guidelines on child-friendly justice and recommendations on the independence of the judiciary, on nationality and on children. Adopt recommendations on missing persons and incapable adults. Prepare feasibility studies on various forms of marital/non-marital partnerships/co-habitation and the rights/legal status of children being brought up in such partnerships/co-habitation. Adopt norms on animal welfare. Organise awareness-raising events on the CoE instruments in public and private law in order to promote signature and ratification of the conventions; monitoring and implementation.	Enhance the rule of law by preparing legal standards on the independence of the judiciary and identify priorities in administrative law. Improve the legal certainty of issues relating to missing persons, incapable adults and animal welfare, by developing adequate legal instruments. Prepare standards relating to nationality and rights/legal status of children. Improve access to justice for vulnerable groups, such as children, migrants and asylum-seekers. Carry out actions aiming at promoting work and norms of the CoE in public and private law.	Head [3041] TOTAL: 1 045 000 Staff: 623 700 Operational & other 421 300 <i>Recharged Services 128 300</i> <i>Committees 76 500</i> <i>Other operational 15 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 201 500</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1427 - Public and private law reform and implementation of standards			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To develop, strengthen, promote and implement legal standards in the fields of public and private law at national and European level.			Article [3041010] <i>Operational: 201 500</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDCJ European Committee on Legal Co-operation

Third Summit Action Plan

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

1.4 - Ensuring compliance of the commitments made by member states and promoting political dialogue

2.1 - Combating terrorism

Programme II.2.3 – Programme of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations

Background

Chechen Republic (Russian Federation)

Since January 2004 the Council of Europe has been carrying out a specific programme of co-operation with the Russian Federation for the Chechen Republic. The programme has been complementary to the activities of other Council of Europe bodies, in particular the Parliamentary Assembly and the Commissioner for Human Rights. Over the years the main emphasis of the programme has been placed on respect for human rights, the role of justice, support for the creation of democratic public institutions, the rule of law and social and psychological rehabilitation. Currently, the main emphasis is placed on the dissemination of CoE standards on human rights amongst senior law-enforcement agencies, members of the judicial community and lawyers. Specific activities are also carried out in the field of local democracy. The programme might be extended to other North Caucasus regions.

Kosovo

The Council of Europe has been active in supporting the Organisation's values and standards of democracy, human rights and the rule of law in Kosovo since 1999. The overriding concern of the CoE has been and continues to be the full applicability in Kosovo of European legal norms and standards as well as the implementation and monitoring of the CoE's key human rights conventions and mechanisms. The Committee of Ministers has continuously emphasised the need for the CoE to remain involved in promoting the values of the Organisation in this territory, notably as regards human and minority rights, cultural and religious heritage, support for civil society and intercultural and intercommunity dialogue and co-operation.

People-to-people contacts between representatives of civil society of Armenia and Azerbaijan (and possibly other countries)

Through its network of Schools of Political Studies the CoE has been seeking to foster dialogue between civil society representatives of both countries. Two meetings between representatives of the Schools of the two countries have been organised, one in July 2008 (Strasbourg, on the sidelines of the Schools' Summer University) and the other in December in Sigtuna (Sweden) with the support of the Swedish authorities and the Bernadotte Academy. Such meetings are designed as a confidence-building measure and are expected to promote dialogue between the two communities on a range of issues. This kind of confidence-building through human contacts could be extended to other post-conflict situations in Europe.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme is designed to contribute to the implementation of specific activities in the key areas of competence of the CoE as identified by the Action Plan of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government: promoting human rights, the rule of law and democracy and thus strengthening the security of European citizens; building a more humane and inclusive Europe.

Transversal Elements

Transversal programme involving different MAEs (DGDPA, DGHL, DG III, DG IV). Co-ordination is ensured by the DGDPA.

Long-term impact

The long-term objective of this programme is to contribute to strengthening the rule of law, human rights and democracy in post-conflict areas in line with Council of Europe principles and standards. It is expected that CoE action will have a beneficial impact in terms of:

- raising awareness of CoE standards among decision-makers and civil society so they can integrate them into legislation and daily practice;
- creating favourable conditions for transition and full restoration of the rule of law, human rights and democracy;
- creating a favourable climate for conflict-resolution and building confidence between communities (Armenia-Azerbaijan)

Consolidated Logframe

Programme II.2.3 - Programme of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Claudia Luciani</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To support the promotion of CoE standards regarding the rule of law, human rights and democracy in areas which have suffered conflicts.	CoE standards are promoted in areas experiencing post-conflict situations. CoE standards are taken into account by local policy-makers, senior law-enforcement officials and NGOs. Number of civil society representatives involved in people-to-people contact increases.	To support the promotion of CoE standards on the rule of law, human rights and democracy in the Chechen Republic (Russian Federation), with possible extension to other North Caucasus regions; through specific activities with Kosovo and in the framework of people-to-people contacts between civil society representatives of Armenia and Azerbaijan and possibly other CoE member states.	Head [3720] TOTAL: 314 100 Staff: 16 000 Operational & other 298 100 <i>Recharged Services 0</i> <i>Projects Operational 298 100</i>
Project 2004/DGDPA/188 - Implementation of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations			
<i>04/01/2004 --> 31/12/2009 (6 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To support the restoration and the promotion of Council of Europe standards regarding the rule of law, human rights and democracy in post-conflict situations by implementing specific activities.			Article [3720010] <i>Operational: 298 100</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

Committee of Ministers / GR-DEM
CoE-Russia Steering Committee

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

1.4 - Ensuring compliance of the commitments made by member states and promoting political dialogue

Programme II.2.4 – International law and international tribunals

Background

The Council of Europe – through its Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law (CAHDI) – aims at creating a framework for international co-operation to strengthen the role of public international law and influence its development, and to bring national viewpoints closer together.

To this end, the CAHDI: regularly reviews outstanding reservations to international treaties (operating as a European Observatory of Reservations to International Treaties); follows developments concerning instruments for the protection of victims of armed conflict and international human rights law; follows the work done by international tribunals, such as the European Court of Human Rights, the International Criminal Court, the Special Tribunal for Lebanon and the international criminal tribunals established by UN Security Council Resolutions 927 (1993) and 995 (1994); and in general focuses on outstanding issues of international law.

The issues examined by the CAHDI concern, inter alia: analysis of the consequences of the so-called “disconnection clause” in international law in general and for Council of Europe conventions in particular; state practice regarding state immunities, peaceful settlement of disputes, the organisation and functions of the Office of the Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, national measures implementing UN sanctions and respect for human rights. In its role as European Observatory of Reservations to International Treaties, the CAHDI reviews outstanding and non-outstanding reservations to international anti-terrorism treaties and has drawn up a list of problematic reservations to such treaties.

Four reports have been published under the aegis of the CAHDI: "State practice regarding state succession and issues of recognition", "Treaty Making – Expression of consent by States to be bound by a treaty", "The implications of the European Convention on Human Rights for the development of public international law" and "State Practice regarding State Immunities".

In addition, the Committee focuses on due process issues in the context of the United Nations Security Council Counter-Terrorism Sanctions and has set up a database on national situations regarding the implementation of UN sanctions and respect for human rights. The CAHDI's work in this respect can be seen to have been instrumental to the adoption by the UN Security Council of Resolutions 1730(2006) and 1735(2006), which brought about improvements in the UN sanctions system from the human rights perspective.

The CAHDI has also set up databases on the organisation and functions of the Office of the Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and on state practice regarding state immunities.

Finally, the CAHDI supports the International Criminal Court (ICC) and has organised several multilateral consultation meetings to this end.

Relevance to this year's priorities

In 2009 the CAHDI will continue to enhance its three databases:

- state practice regarding state immunities ;
- organisation and functions of the Office of the Legal Adviser of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs ;
- implementation of UN sanctions and respect for human rights.

It will also pursue its work on digests of state practice at the national level and on the promotion of acceptance of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and the nomination of international arbitrators and conciliators, thereby ensuring that a follow-up is given to the two relevant draft recommendations submitted by the CAHDI to the Committee of Ministers in 2008.

The CAHDI will also continue its work on the so-called "disconnection clause", with a view to submitting a report on this subject to the Committee of Ministers. This issue raises an important legal question, which is also transversal since such clauses are increasingly being included in Council of Europe conventions.

In its role as European Observatory of Reservations to international treaties, the CAHDI will continue to review outstanding reservations to international treaties, including the international anti-terrorism treaties, and will revise, if necessary, its list of problematic reservations to such treaties.

The CAHDI will also pursue its work in support of international tribunals, including the European Court of Human Rights, the International Criminal Court, the international criminal tribunals established by UN Security Council Resolutions 927 (1993) and 995 (1994) and the Special Tribunal for Lebanon. In particular, the CAHDI will note the conclusions of the international conference "International Courts and Tribunals - the Challenges Ahead" (London, 6-7 October 2008).

Finally, in 2008 the CAHDI added an item to its agenda under which it is to examine at regular intervals current issues of international law; this activity will be pursued in 2009.

Transversal Elements

The CAHDI discusses and, where appropriate, co-ordinates the position of member states regarding issues arising in the field of international law either at the request of the Committee of Ministers, steering or ad hoc committees, or on its own initiative. In this respect, the role of the CAHDI is transversal to all the activities of the Council of Europe.

Partnerships with external funders

The CAHDI liaises with the International Law Commission (ILC), the Office of Legal Affairs (OLA) of the UN and the Council of the European Union's Working Party on Public International Law (COJUR). Numerous international organisations and observer states attend its meetings.

Long-term impact

In a political climate that encourages interdependence between states, international law is constantly developing, and is increasingly becoming a key factor in the organisation of inter-state relations. The Council of Europe therefore works to co-ordinate its member states' activities in this field.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme II.2.4 - International law and international tribunals			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Alexandre Guessel</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Co-operation and mutual understanding between states is facilitated, and respect for international law and peaceful settlement of disputes is promoted.	Documents prepared by the CAHDI and common positions adopted by it as reflected in meeting reports and international instruments. Follow-up of the conclusions of the conference "International Courts and Tribunals - the Challenges Ahead". Follow-up of the critical assessment of the functioning and operation of Council of Europe conventions.	Pursue the promotion of international law, in particular through the adoption of common positions and co-ordinated responses to reservations to international treaties, as well as the preparation of documents relating to peaceful settlement of disputes.	Head [3042] TOTAL: 336 400 Staff: 230 100 Operational & other 106 300 <i>Recharged Services 21 800</i> <i>Projects Operational 84 500</i>
Project 2008/DLAPIL/1426 - Public international law			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Facilitate mutual understanding between states and the adoption of common positions on issues of international law.			Article [3021020] <i>Operational: 84 500</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CAHDI Committee of Legal Advisers on Public International Law

Other Structures

European Observatory of Reservations to International Treaties (EORIT)

Third Summit Action Plan

1.1 - Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

4.1 - Relations with the European Union

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DLAPIL/VC/1437 – Promoting peaceful settlement of disputes and international tribunals		
<i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2009 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Promote peaceful settlement of disputes and use of recourse to international tribunals.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost 80 000</i> <i>Available 15 012</i> Requested 64 988

Line of Action II.3 – Strengthening the security of European citizens

This line of action aims at ensuring a coherent legal approach at the European and, wherever appropriate, international level in the fight against terrorism, in particular by promoting the implementation of the conventions referred to below and devising measures to fill the remaining lacunae in international law and action against terrorism.

This line of action also aims at developing effective measures to combat crime, in particular economic and organised crime, and ensuring their proper implementation and effective international co-operation.

It also aims at protecting human dignity in situations of detention, developing restorative justice and preventing crime. MONEYVAL will continue its work to monitor measures designed to counter money laundering and the financing of terrorism. Broad ratification of Convention CETS No.198 will be pursued.

Line of Action II.3 – Strengthening the security of European citizens				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
II.3.1 – Democratic responses to terrorism	268 700	261 400	530 100	583 700
II.3.2 – European standards for crime control	1 846 600	2 161 100	4 007 700	4 059 800
TOTAL	2 115 300	2 422 500	4 537 800	4 643 500

Programme II.3.1 – Democratic responses to terrorism

Background

The Council of Europe has been active in this field since the 1970s, but its efforts were stepped up in 2001 following the terrorist attacks in the United States.

The Committee of Ministers set up two intergovernmental committees of experts to co-ordinate activities in the area of legal action against terrorism: the Multidisciplinary Group on International Action against Terrorism (GMT) was established in 2001 to revise the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977) and identify priorities for future action by the Council of Europe. In 2003 the GMT was replaced by the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER), which was set up to co-ordinate the implementation of activities in the priority areas and pursue the identification of gaps in international law and action against terrorism.

The Council of Europe has produced several international instruments and publications, namely three international treaties dealing with the suppression of terrorism (CETS 90 and 190), prevention of terrorism (CETS 196), and money laundering and terrorist financing (CETS 198), and five recommendations of the Committee of Ministers relating to special investigation techniques (Rec(2005)10), protection of witnesses and collaborators of justice (Rec(2005)9), identity and travel documents and the fight against terrorism (Rec(2005)7), assistance to crime victims (Rec(2006)8) and co-operation against terrorism between the Council of Europe and its member states and the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-Interpol) (Rec(2007)1).

These new standards are additional to the Guidelines on Human Rights and the Fight against Terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers in 2002, the additional Guidelines on the Protection of Victims of Terrorist Acts (2005), the Declaration on Freedom of Expression and Information in the Media in the Context of the Fight against Terrorism (2005), and ECRI's General Policy Recommendation No. 8 on Combating Racism while Fighting Terrorism (2004) and General Policy Recommendation No. 11 on combating racism and racial discrimination in policing (2007).

The Council of Europe's efforts to strengthen legal action against terrorism are based on the fundamental principle that it is possible and necessary to fight terrorism while respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Following the entry into force of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism (CETS No. 196) and the Council of Europe Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime and on the financing of terrorism (CETS No. 198), the Council of Europe's action in this area is now focusing on promotion of these instruments and on monitoring signatures and ratifications of the conventions and their implementation.

In 2009 the Council of Europe will actively promote the entry into force of the Protocol amending the 1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (ETS No. 190).

2009 will also be dedicated to following-up the thematic reviews on implementation of the Council of Europe conventions against terrorism (2006) and on recruitment for terrorism (2008).

Exchanges of information and best practice permit states to promote the entry into force and implementation of the above-mentioned instruments. Such exchanges also increase knowledge of member states' capacity to fight terrorism.

In addition, the CODEXTER is pursuing its work on identifying gaps in international law and action against terrorism and proposes ways and means of filling them.

Finally, one of the CODEXTER's priorities is to co-ordinate the Council of Europe's contribution to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

Transversal Elements

The Council of Europe has a strategic comparative advantage over other organisations concerned with terrorism-related questions: its multidisciplinary approach which consists in fighting terrorism whilst respecting human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law.

One of the priorities for future action by the Council of Europe in the fight against terrorism is to continue to co-ordinate its work with a view to contributing to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

To this end, it is necessary to ensure that follow-up is given to the "router" on Council of Europe involvement adopted at the Ad hoc meeting on terrorism of the chairs of relevant committees of the Council of Europe (25 April 2007). The Committee of Ministers took note of this document and decided to transmit it to the relevant intergovernmental committees and entities for follow-up

It is also necessary to create synergies between the Council of Europe's various committees and institutions and to avoid competition, taking into account that the Organisation has limited resources and that a strategy's success depends on its co-ordination. The role of the Council of Europe Anti-Terrorism Co-ordinator is essential in this regard.

Partnerships with external funders

A good deal of co-operation with other international organisations has been developed and should be maintained as regards the dissemination of standards, know-how and best practices.

The Council of Europe is fully engaged in facilitating the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1373 and 1624. Through its "router", it also contributes to the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy. Co-operation with UN bodies has increased phenomenally thanks to the impetus given by the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). In particular, the Council of Europe participates in the CTC Monitoring Team on-site evaluation visits to Council of Europe member states and maintains a good working relationship with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

Co-operation between the Council of Europe and the OSCE in the counter-terrorism field has steadily improved over recent years, with the Council of Europe providing standards and expertise through its intergovernmental structure (CODEXTER) and the OSCE providing its field presence and awareness-raising capacity as well as resources for the provision of technical assistance.

Further co-operation should be developed with the European Union, given that the European Union is currently in the process of bringing its Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism into line with the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

Long-term impact

There is consensus concerning the crucial role that regional organisations can play in building the political will to fight terrorism and as a transmission belt between the UN/global level and member states trying to implement their CT obligations. This viewpoint is also reflected in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, a key document setting out a joint approach for the international community in fighting terrorism.

Through its action, the Council of Europe continues to provide a forum for discussing and adopting regional standards and best practice and assists its member states in improving their counter-terrorism capabilities.

The Council of Europe has to maintain its leading role in the development of regional standards, which are a useful and necessary tool since they are tailored to the specifics of the region where they are to be applied and can serve as precursors to efforts in other regions of the world or at a global level. For instance, the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism, adopted in May 2005, was followed by the adoption of UN SC Resolution 1624 in September 2005 and was highlighted in the CTC report to the SC on Resolution 1624 (cf. S/2006/737). The European Union is currently revising its Framework Decision on Combating Terrorism, proposing provisions similar to those of the Council of Europe Convention on the Prevention of Terrorism.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme II.3.1 - Democratic responses to terrorism			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Alexandre Guessel</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To ensure a coherent legal approach at the European and, wherever appropriate, international level in the fight against terrorism, including by reviewing, and where necessary updating, the operation of relevant European and universal conventions, preparing new instruments, and co-ordinating and exchanging information in this field.	Increased number of signatures and ratifications of the Council of Europe counter-terrorism treaties. Two meetings of the Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER). Number of co-operation activities organised by the Council of Europe alone or in co-operation with other international organisations. Number of contributions by the Council of Europe to the activities of other international organisations.	To increase the number of signatures and ratifications of the Council of Europe counter-terrorism treaties and to ensure the promotion of these instruments. To enhance the legal framework for the fight against terrorism and to develop technical assistance relating to democratic responses to terrorism. To identify new areas where legal co-operation is required.	Head [2911] TOTAL: 530 100 Staff: 268 700 Operational & other 261 400 <i>Recharged Services 51 300</i> <i>Projects Operational 210 100</i>
Project 2008/DLAPIL/1428 - Legal framework for the fight against terrorism			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Pursue the fight against terrorism and enhance the efficiency of law enforcement while respecting human rights.			Article [2911010] <i>Operational: 210 100</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CODEXTER Committee of Experts on Terrorism

Third Summit Action Plan

2.1 - *Combating terrorism*

Programme II.3.2 – European standards for crime control

Background

Criminal justice systems need to respond efficiently to the ever-changing incidence of crime. This entails working more closely together, as crime becomes increasingly transnational. It further requires that the legal tools are there to enable swift and efficient international co-operation and the continued exchange of experience and information across borders between different criminal jurisdictions and the professionals concerned. The fight against modern forms of economic and organised crime has become a priority for the Council of Europe as these phenomena, facilitated by money laundering, threaten the very foundations of our societies. The stability of democratic institutions is ultimately at stake. The Council of Europe is accordingly pursuing a dynamic, unique approach to countering corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism, organised crime, cybercrime, sexual exploitation and abuse of children, trafficking in human beings, and counterfeiting of medicines, as well as other forms of economic crime, based on three interrelated and mutually reinforcing elements: standard-setting (conventions, recommendations), monitoring compliance with these standards [the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO); the Committee of Experts on the Evaluation of Anti-Money Laundering Measures and the Financing of Terrorism (MONEYVAL); an independent monitoring mechanism for the Council of Europe Convention on Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and Financing of Terrorism (CETS 198); and GRETA for trafficking of human beings] and technical co-operation to help member states meet these standards and implement recommendations resulting from evaluations (Octopus programme, MOLI projects, Project on Cybercrime, and other projects). As far as monitoring of anti-money laundering and terrorist financing measures is concerned, MONEYVAL will pursue its mandate and commence a 4th round of evaluations for the 29 countries which are evaluated by the Committee. It will also follow up on progress where ratings were low in the third round, and various aspects of Directive 2005/60/EC (the 3rd EU Directive) will be covered. In addition, new activities will be launched in connection with the entry into force of CETS No. 198 and the creation of a new monitoring mechanism under that convention. Effective international co-operation in the criminal field, thereby enhancing the capacity of member states to fight transnational crime, is ensured by the PC-OC which facilitates, improves and monitors the implementation of Council of Europe instruments in criminal matters. The key role in co-ordinating and implementing a number of these activities is played by the CDPC and its subordinate committees.

Whilst promoting appropriate and fair punishment for those convicted of criminal offences, the Council of Europe must also ensure that member states protect human dignity in situations of maximum vulnerability, such as detention and imprisonment. Furthermore, the situation of juveniles and young people in detention deserves special attention. To this end it is necessary to ensure knowledge of and implementation of the revised European Prison Rules, as well as the European Rules for juvenile offenders subject to community sanctions and measures or deprived of their liberty.

The targeted co-operation programmes for national prison systems are aimed at facilitating the implementation by member states of Council of Europe standards in the field of prisons. Conditions of detention in pre-trial detention facilities are the subject of numerous judgments of the European Court of Human Rights; detailed guidance is also available in the CPT reports and the European Prison Rules on a wide range of issues related to prison policy and management. The project focuses on training and on specific expert input and guidance to member states as to how to improve the situation in their prison systems. It must furthermore ensure that the instruments (criminal laws and codes, codes of criminal procedure, etc.) for dealing with suspected or convicted persons, as well as those active in the criminal justice system (particularly police and prosecutors), comply with the standards of the Council of Europe.

The assistance activities for law-enforcement officials are likewise aimed at promoting Council of Europe standards to members of the relevant national agencies. Particular emphasis is placed on the ECHR, the European Code of Police Ethics and the recommendations of the CPT. The objective is to ensure that human rights and other Council of Europe standards are integrated into daily police practice and that the basis is created for the law-enforcement agencies to train their own staff, following "training of trainers". Part of the project concerns support for the development and promotion of national codes of police ethics.

The need for restorative justice, as identified by the European Ministers of Justice at their 26th Conference (7-8 April 2005, Helsinki), must also be addressed, in particular as regards the role of probation services as well as the situation of victims, especially vulnerable victims and victims of terrorism. The two resolutions adopted at the 27th Conference of the European Ministers of Justice (Yerevan, Armenia, 12-13 October 2006) further underlined the importance of providing assistance to victims of crime. To this end, the programme will include an examination of the place of victims in criminal law and procedure and crime prevention, in particular regarding crimes targeting vulnerable victims. The CDPC will contribute, together with the CDDH, to the preparation of European Guidelines for child-friendly justice by the CDCJ. In addition, the programme includes the drafting of a recommendation on the role and tasks of probation and after-care services in Europe.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme will give priority to the assessment, development and improvement of Council of Europe instruments on co-operation in criminal matters, as well as monitoring the effectiveness of their implementation, and the application of peer pressure through compliance enhancing procedures as necessary. Work will also include the preparation of normative and practical measures to improve the operation of relevant conventions thereby enhancing the efficiency of international co-operation in criminal matters. This has its basis in the Action Plan of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government of the member states of the Council of Europe (Warsaw, 2005), which stated: "We will make full use of the Council of Europe's standard-setting potential and promote implementation and further development of the Organisation's legal instruments and mechanisms of legal co-operation". With regard to monitoring activities, following the entry into force of the Convention on Money Laundering, Search, Seizure and Confiscation of the Proceeds from Crime and on Financing of Terrorism (CETS No. 198) a new project is being launched, which aims at strengthening action against money laundering and the financing of terrorism through promotion of the Convention's standards and monitoring of its implementation by Contracting Parties.

With regard to technical co-operation against crime, the focus will be on the worldwide implementation of the convention on cybercrime (ETS 185) and its protocol (189) and implementation of the conventions on money laundering and financing of terrorism (198), trafficking in human beings (197) and the new convention on protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, as well as the launching of additional anti-corruption projects. With regard to cybercrime a closer link to related issues - such as data protection - will be sought.

Transversal Elements

The standard-setting activities for crime control, such as the preparation of conventions on pharmaceutical crime and on domestic violence, will be carried out in close co-operation with other relevant bodies of the Council of Europe dealing with these subjects. Transversal elements include the links between measures related to money laundering and terrorism, between measures related to corruption and democracy (political finance, lobbying, conflicts of interest), and between measures related to trafficking in human beings and protection of children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and human rights. The question of cybercrime is also related to Internet governance and to privacy, freedom of expression and data protection. The activities targeting law-enforcement agencies have as their starting point the recommendations of the CPT, the case-law of the Court, new findings of other monitoring mechanisms, the European Prison Rules, and the European Code of Police Ethics. Activities on issues of joint interest to the CoE and the European Union will be pursued within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union. For instance, regarding monitoring activities, MONEYVAL's collaboration with the European Union will be intensified, as MONEYVAL is the only international monitoring mechanism which includes compliance with the European Union Directives in its evaluations. Furthermore, MONEYVAL will continue to work in co-operation with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), of which it is an Associate Member, and further develop its partnerships with the IMF and the World Bank.

Partnerships with external funders

The majority of activities under the project on effective measures to fight economic crime and cybercrime will be carried out through joint projects and projects funded by voluntary contributions. Contributions from the private sector will also be sought. A number of voluntary contributions have been made available by member and observer states in the field of police and human rights and prisons. In addition, certain CoE/EC joint projects include components targeting law-enforcement agencies and prison reform measures. MONEYVAL activities are funded by the Ordinary Budget and by voluntary contributions from member states. Voluntary contributions may also contribute to its overall resourcing. MONEYVAL is heavily reliant on the continuing secondment of member states' experts in this field. The police sector also depends on the secondment of national officials for the implementation of its programmes.

Long-term impact

Since these activities focus on the implementation of specific treaties and are frequently linked to monitoring mechanisms (GRECO, MONEYVAL and PC-OC) a sustained impact can be expected. The long-term objective of the co-operation activities is to enable member states (and non-member states with regard to cybercrime) to improve the effectiveness of their operational systems in line with Council of Europe (and other international) standards, and to enhance the quality of policies, institutions and the legal framework in the fields of economic and organised crime, law enforcement, and prison systems through targeted assistance, based on evaluation reports from our monitoring mechanisms and/or other needs analyses.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme II.3.2 - European standards for crime control			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Margaret Killerby</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To fight crime, in particular economic and organised crime, including money laundering and financing of terrorism, corruption and cybercrime; to prevent crime and protect and assist victims; to promote international co-operation; to develop standards for laws, procedures and actors in criminal justice; to ensure the protection of detained persons and respect for European standards by law enforcement agencies; to improve prosecution standards and investigative techniques, including following the proceeds of crime on the Internet; to develop restorative justice.	Increased number of signatures, ratifications and accessions to CoE instruments in the criminal field. MONEYVAL assessment reports and reports of other convention bodies available. Good practices disseminated (including on the website www.coe.int/economiccrime). Greater awareness in Europe and globally of the added value of CoE instruments. Successful implementation of technical co-operation projects against economic crime. Compendium of normative texts in the penitentiary field published. Rules for juvenile offenders finalised. Assistance provided on European standards for police and prisons.	Effective implementation and monitoring of CoE instruments. CoE instruments improved and implementation facilitated through technical co-operation. The Convention on Cybercrime promoted as a global instrument. Standards with regard to prisons, probation and after-care further developed and implemented. Rules concerning juvenile offenders drafted. Work on national codes of police ethics promoted. Training in the prisons and law-enforcement sectors and special investigative techniques carried out. Projects identified concerning the proceeds of crime on the Internet.	Head [2921] TOTAL: 4 007 700 Staff: 1 846 600 Operational & other 2 161 100 <i>Recharged Services</i> 420 100 <i>Committees</i> 92 000 <i>Other operational</i> 75 000 <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes</i> 208 600 <i>Projects Operational</i> 1 365 400

Project 2008/DGHL/1387 - Targeted support for law-enforcement officials <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Law-enforcement officials are able to implement European standards as regards their role and conduct.	2009 Budget Article [2921020] <i>Operational: 92 900</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1418 - Targeted support for national prison systems <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Ministries and prisons administrations take due account of European standards when preparing laws and policies as regards sanctions policy, imprisonment and rehabilitation.	2009 Budget Article [2921040] <i>Operational: 143 000</i>
Project 2009/DGHL/2012 - Mechanism for Monitoring the Implementation of the Council of Europe Convention CETS No. 198 <i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Strengthen action against money laundering and the financing of terrorism by promoting broad ratification of the Convention CETS No. 198 and monitoring its implementation by Contracting Parties.	2009 Budget Article [] <i>Operational: 0</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1429 - Effective measures to fight economic crime and cybercrime <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective To strengthen legislation and institutional capacities aimed at the prevention and control of economic crime, including corruption, organised crime, money laundering, trafficking and cybercrime.	2009 Budget Article [2921010] <i>Operational: 240 700</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1430 - Criminal law and penal sanctions - prison systems and alternatives to imprisonment <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Policy and legislation on sanctions, victim support and assistance are developed. Standards with regard to prisons, imprisonment and the use of alternative sanctions are met.	2009 Budget Article [2921030] <i>Operational: 76 700</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1431 - Anti-money laundering and financing of terrorism monitoring mechanism (MONEYVAL) <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective To enable MONEYVAL states and Israel to develop operational systems to fight Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorist Financing (TF)	2009 Budget Article [2731010] <i>Operational: 568 300</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1432 - Monitoring the operation of Conventions on co-operation in the criminal field <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective CoE instruments on co-operation in criminal matters are assessed, improved where necessary, and developed; their implementation is monitored and facilitated.	2009 Budget Article [2751020] <i>Operational: 243 800</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDPC European Committee on Crime Problems

Third Summit Action Plan

2.2 - Combating corruption and organised crime

Joint Programmes

Joint Programme against corruption, money-laundering and terrorist financing in the Republic of Moldova <i>01/08/2006 - 31/07/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to the prevention and control of corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism so that these no longer undermine democracy, the rule of law, economic and social development and public confidence in state institutions in the Republic of Moldova.	Moldova	14% CoE / 86% EC Total: 3 500 000 In 2009 (indicative): 680 000
MOLI-RU2 Fight against money-laundering and terrorist financing in the Russian Federation <i>19/12/2006 – 18/06/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to the prevention and control of money laundering and terrorist financing in the Russian Federation in accordance with European and other international standards and best practices.	Russian Federation	5% CoE / 95% EC Total: 3 150 000 In 2009 (indicative): 900 000
MOLI-UA2 Project Against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Ukraine <i>01/05/2006 - 30/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to the prevention and control of money laundering and terrorist financing in Ukraine in accordance with European and other international standards and best practices.	Ukraine	6% CoE / 94% EC Total: 5 300 000 In 2009 (indicative): 590 000
Project on Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To ensure the effective implementation of the Code of Ethics for public officials and the adoption of such codes by other categories of officials.	Turkey	10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 500 000 In 2009 (indicative): 690 000

Project Against Corruption in Albania <i>01/11/2009 - 31/12/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Albania in accordance with European and other international standards and GRECO and MONEYVAL recommendations.	Beneficiary Albania	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 2 230 000 In 2009 (indicative): 185 000
Project against corruption in the Russian Federation <i>Spring 2009 – spring 2011 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To develop effective measures to combat crime, in particular economic and organised crime; to ensure their proper implementation and effective international co-operation; to develop standards for criminal justice laws, procedures and actors; to ensure the protection of human dignity in detention situations and respect for European standards by law-enforcement agencies; to develop restorative justice and to address crime prevention.	Beneficiary Russian Federation	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 3 000 000 Negotiations pending
UPAC Project against corruption in Ukraine <i>08/06/2006 - 07/06/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To contribute to the prevention and control of corruption so that it no longer undermines public confidence in the political and judicial system, democracy, the rule of law and economic and social development in Ukraine.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget 14% CoE / 86% EC Total: 1 750 000 In 2009 (indicative): 245 000
Support to Prosecutors' Network / Regional co-operation against corruption and organised crime in SEE <i>17/04/2008 – 16/04/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To strengthen the legislation and institutional capacities of Prosecutor's Offices from the region, allowing more effective cross-border co-operation in fighting serious crime.	Beneficiary South East Europe	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 666 669 In 2009 (indicative): 892 500
Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of Prison Reform in Turkey <i>01/02/2009 – 30/08/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To assist the authorities in developing the prison system, based on the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights and European democratic values and standards.	Beneficiary Turkey	Budget 100% EC Total: 3 000 000 In 2009 (indicative): 1 100 000
Project Against Cybercrime in Turkey <i>01/11/2009 - 31/12/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To help Turkey fully implement the Convention on Cybercrime, that is to strengthen its legislation, to train law-enforcement and criminal justice authorities, to co-operate internationally and to strengthen co-operation with the private sector against cybercrime.	Beneficiary Turkey	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 400 000 In 2009 (indicative): 700 000

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Effective prison management <i>01/01/2009 – 30/06/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective Improve staff and management capacity in prisons, promote use of non-custodial sanctions, strengthen ability to remedy shortcomings and provide suitable support for prisoners with special needs.	Beneficiary Bosnia and Herzegovina	Budget 25% CoE / 75 % EC Total: 796 123 In 2009 (indicative): 530 748
Project against Cybercrime in Georgia <i>15/01/2009 - 14/01/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To help Georgia develop a consistent policy on cybercrime in view of implementing the Convention on Cybercrime.	Beneficiary Georgia	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total : 250 000 In 2009 (indicative): 229 167
Transversal Joint Programme** Development of a Strategy and Action Plan for Police Reform in Ukraine <i>First half of 2009; 17months (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To contribute to the creation of a modern policing service in Ukraine in accordance with European policing, human rights and rule of law standards.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget 17% CoE / 83% EC Total: 600 000
Transversal Joint Programme** Strengthening and protecting women's and children's rights in Ukraine <i>01/01/2009 – 31/12/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To examine and improve compatibility with the Revised Social Charter and other relevant European instruments of existing law and practice in Ukraine in the fields of gender equality and children's rights, and to contribute to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 200 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2006/DG1/VC/567 – Project against cybercrime <i>01/09/2006 - 28/02/2009 [30 months]</i>		
Objective To promote broad implementation of the Convention on Cybercrime (CETS 185) and its Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism (CETS 189).	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 580 000 <i>Available</i> 448 912 <i>Requested</i> 1 131 088

** Transversal Joint Programmes cover several programmes of the PoA. Information on PoA programmes' allocation is not available.

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2079 – Project on Cybercrime, Phase 2 <i>01/03/2009 - 30/06/2011 [28 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To promote broad implementation of the Convention on Cybercrime (ETS 185) and its Protocol on Xenophobia and Racism (ETS 189) and related international standards.	All Council of Europe member states, Multilateral, Other	<i>Total Cost</i> 1 400 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 400 000
Project 2007/DG1/VC/951 – Project against corruption in Azerbaijan <i>01/09/2007 - 30/08/2009 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to democracy and the rule of law through the prevention and control of corruption in Azerbaijan in accordance with European and other international standards and GRECO recommendations.	Azerbaijan	<i>Total Cost</i> 700 000 <i>Available</i> 700 000 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2007/DG1/VC/779 – Project against corruption in Georgia <i>01/09/2007 - 31/08/2009 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To support the implementation of Georgia's Anti-Corruption Strategy and Action Plan of 2005.	Georgia	<i>Total Cost</i> 700 000 <i>Available</i> 700 000 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1399 – Project against corruption in the Russian Federation <i>01/03/2008 - 28/02/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To contribute to effective implementation of the Council of Europe Criminal Law Convention on Corruption (ETS 173) and the United Nations Convention against Corruption.	Russian Federation	<i>Total Cost</i> 2 400 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 2 400 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2091 – Support for prison reform in Armenia <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To strengthen the penitentiary system of Armenia based on the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights and European democratic values and standards.	Armenia	<i>Total Cost</i> 350 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 350 000
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1956 – Support for Prison Reform in Azerbaijan <i>01/05/2008 - 30/04/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To strengthen the penitentiary system in Azerbaijan based on the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights and European democratic values and standards.	Azerbaijan	<i>Total Cost</i> 484 560 <i>Available</i> 484 560 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2092 – Support for prison reform in Georgia <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To strengthen the penitentiary system of Georgia based on the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights and European democratic values and standards.	Georgia	<i>Total Cost</i> 350 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 350 000

Project 2006/DG1/VC/1059 – Assistance for the reform of the prison system in the Republic of Serbia <i>01/04/2006 - 30/06/2009 [39 months]</i>		
Objective To enable the Serbian authorities to fulfil the European requirements and international best practices in the field of the enforcement of criminal sanctions, juvenile justice, and in the management of prisons.	Beneficiary Serbia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 713 063 <i>Available</i> 713 063 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2094 – Project against economic crime in Armenia <i>01/03/2009 - 31/12/2011 [34 months]</i>		
Objective To strengthen measures against corruption and money laundering in line with GRECO and Moneyval recommendations.	Beneficiary Armenia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 900 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 900 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2093 – Project against money laundering in Georgia <i>01/02/2009 - 31/10/2011 [33 months]</i>		
Objective To enable the Financial Monitoring Service to exercise its function in accordance with relevant regulations.	Beneficiary Georgia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 700 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 700 000
Project 2008/DGHL/VC/1796 – The role of the Financial Monitoring Service (FIU) of Georgia <i>01/11/2008 - 31/10/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To enable the Financial Monitoring Service to exercise its functions in accordance with relevant regulations.	Beneficiary Georgia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 700 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 700 000
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2016 – MONEYVAL <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective To enable MONEYVAL states and Israel to develop operational systems to fight Money Laundering (ML) and Terrorist Financing (TF) and to ensure MONEYVAL's work is more fully integrated into global AML/CFT policy making.	Beneficiary Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, European Commission, European Union, France, Georgia, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Ukraine, United Nations, United States of America	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 550 000 <i>Available</i> 28 020 <i>Requested</i> 1 521 980

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2030 – Supporting the Mechanism for Monitoring the Implementation of Council of Europe Convention CETS No. 198

01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]

Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Strengthen action against money laundering and the financing of terrorism through promotion of broad ratification of Convention CETS No. 198 and monitoring of its implementation by Contracting Parties.	All Council of Europe member states, Canada, European Commission, European Union, Holy See, Japan, Mexico, United States of America	<i>Total Cost</i> 623 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 623 000

CHAPTER III – DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

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Line of Action III.1 – Democracy and Good Governance

This line of action concentrates efforts to promote the effective functioning of democracy: making institutions work, developing capacities at the local and regional levels, enhancing participation and promoting the fullest use of the potentialities of civil society.

Following the reorganisation of the Intergovernmental Programme of Activities, this line of action now comprises four programmes encompassing:

- the institutional aspect (local and regional self-government, legislative assistance with decentralisation issues, capacity-building at local level),
- consolidation and enhancement of democratic practice (Forum for the Future of Democracy, e-governance),
- the civil society dimension (citizen participation, NGOs, confidence-building in civil society),
- assistance towards holding free and fair elections.

Line of Action III.1 – Democracy and Good Governance				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
III.1.1 – Making Democratic Institutions work	315 400	279 900	595 300	687 100
III.1.2 – Local and regional democracy	1 641 400	774 700	2 416 100	2 220 400
III.1.3 – Strengthening the role of civil society in a pluralist democracy	799 300	1 467 800	2 267 100	2 275 200
III.1.4 – Pre-electoral assistance	111 700	245 000	356 700	370 900
TOTAL	2 867 800	2 767 400	5 635 200	5 553 600

Programme III.1.1 – Making Democratic Institutions work

Background

The Forum for the Future of Democracy (FFD) embodies the decision taken by the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe at the Warsaw Summit in May 2005 to establish, within the existing structures of the Organisation as a whole, a Council of Europe Forum for the Future of Democracy so as to strengthen democracy, political freedoms and citizens' participation. The Forum acts in close co-operation with relevant Council of Europe bodies with a view to enhancing, through its reflection and proposals, the Organisation's work in the field of democracy.

The meeting to launch the Forum was held at the venue of the Third Summit, in November 2005. The second Forum session, on "The Role of Political Parties in the Building of Democracy", took place in Moscow in October 2006. In June 2007, the Forum was organised in Stockholm/Sigtuna, Sweden, on "Power and Empowerment – the interdependence of democracy and human rights" and in October 2008 in Madrid on "e-democracy". The theme proposed by the host government for the 2009 session of the Forum, to be held in Kyiv, is electoral systems.

The project "Good governance in the information society" builds upon achievements by a range of Council of Europe sectors, including the integrated project "Making democratic institutions work" (2002-2004). The project maintains and develops the Council of Europe's standards on e-voting and e-governance, in conformity with the decision taken by the Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe at their Third Summit to "take initiatives so that our member states make use of the opportunities provided by the information society [and that] in this connection the Council of Europe will examine how Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) can facilitate democratic reform and practice." In the overall context of evolving democratic processes, the relevant intergovernmental structure explores the scope of new instruments for enhancing democracy and citizen participation through use of ICT, paying particular attention to the need for and possible forms of regulatory activity and to the potential for fostering civil society initiative and involvement.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Both projects focus on one of the Council of Europe's key areas of competence, i.e. the promotion of democracy. The project "Good governance in the information society" is explicitly mentioned in paragraph 16 (first indent) of document CM(2008)61.

Transversal Elements

The Forum for the Future of Democracy is an inclusive process under the auspices of the Council of Europe, associating all the main stakeholders of a genuine democratic society (parliaments, governments, local and regional authorities, civil society, media and academia) as well as international partners, and is aimed at promoting democracy at all levels across the continent and furthering pan-European reflection on its multifarious aspects. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Committee of Ministers, the Congress, the INGO Conference and the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission) play a leading role in this ongoing process and are represented on the FFD Advisory Board. As each session's theme is different, the Forum involves different intergovernmental bodies in its work each year.

Long-term impact

The Forum for the Future of Democracy is an ongoing and inclusive process and, with its annual sessions, is steadily becoming a permanent feature of the European political landscape. As a leading and pioneering international organisation in the fields of e-democracy and e-voting in Europe and beyond, the CoE provides a platform for debate and can have considerable impact on developments in these fields.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme III.1.1 - Making Democratic Institutions work			
<i>Duration 1/1/2005 --> 31/12/2009 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Michael Remmert</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To provide member states and civil society with a comprehensive and coherent set of instruments to ensure that democratic institutions interact within a framework based on common European standards and involve all members of society so as to productively absorb the demands of and provide appropriate accountability to society.	The 2009 FFD session is organised in Kyiv on the theme(s) endorsed by the Advisory Board and GR-DEM. The CM has approved follow-up action to FFD 2008. At least one meeting of the relevant intergovernmental structure dealing with e-democracy in the context of evolving democratic processes as a whole is organised. The CoE contribution on e-democracy has an impact on the work of the UN Internet Governance Forum and on the e-participation sub-group in the follow-up process to the UN World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS).	The 2009 session of the Forum for the Future of Democracy makes a major contribution to the debate on the selected theme(s), involving all relevant stakeholders. The FFD Guidelines are reviewed as necessary and interim seminars/workshops take the process forward. Continue project "Good governance in the information society", taking account of the findings of the 2008 session of the FFD and feed results into, inter alia, UN processes such as the Internet Governance Forum.	Head [3116] TOTAL: 595 300 Staff: 315 400 Operational & other 279 900 <i>Recharged Services 26 900</i> <i>Projects Operational 253 000</i>
Project 2005/DGDP/538 - Good Governance in the Information Society			
<i>01/01/2005 --> 31/12/2011 (7 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
New instruments to improve democratic practice assisted by Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) are developed and the application of existing instruments is promoted.			Article [3115010] <i>Operational: 101 100</i>
Project 2006/DGDP/925 - Forum for the Future of Democracy			
<i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2011 (6 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
The Forum, through its annual sessions, provides a platform for the exchange of ideas, information and examples of best practices, as well as for proposals on possible future action in the field of democracy.			Article [3116020] <i>Operational: 151 900</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDLR European Committee on Local and Regional Democracy

CDMC Steering Committee on the Media and New Communication Services

Third Summit Action Plan

1.3 - *Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states*

2.5 - *Combating cybercrime and strengthening human rights in the information society*

Joint Programmes

Support to Parliamentary Institutions in the Republic of Serbia and in the Republic of Montenegro 17/11/2005 - 30/04/2009 ACTIVE		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To strengthen administrative capacity of the two Assemblies in line with European standards.	Montenegro, Serbia	9% CoE / 91% EC Total: 1 588 889 In 2009 (indicative): 859 412

Programme III.1.2 – Local and regional democracy

Background

Local and regional democracy is key to the functioning of democracy in member states. Faced with the new challenges of transparency, responsiveness, accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the provision of public services, new institutional relationships between local, regional and central state authorities must be forged. Local and regional authorities should (be enabled to) develop partnerships and co-operation with neighbouring authorities across borders, modernise their working methods, respect standards of ethical behaviour, engage in sustained dialogue with their citizens and promote citizen participation in local public life.

In 2005 the European ministers responsible for Local and Regional Government met in Budapest for the 14th session of their Conference and adopted the Budapest Agenda for Delivering Good Local and Regional Democracy. In the agenda they identified the major challenges facing member states in delivering good local and regional governance and committed their member states to take action, individually and through the Council of Europe, in the following fields: democratic citizenship and participation, the legal framework and institutional structure of local and regional government, local and regional finance, leadership and management capacity of local and regional authorities, public ethics and transfrontier and interterritorial co-operation.

At their Third Summit in 2005 in Warsaw, the Heads of State and Government decided “to take the necessary steps to implement the Agenda by promoting standards and good practices and by assisting member states with capacity building at the local and regional level.”

The Budapest Agenda and progress achieved were reviewed by the European ministers at their 15th conference in Valencia (15-16 October 2007). They grouped the fields of action into four themes (legal and institutional framework of local and regional government, local finance and public services, citizen participation and public ethics, transfrontier and interterritorial co-operation), reviewed the priorities and agreed the actions to be pursued at the national level and by the Council of Europe.

The Ministers endorsed the Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance, which was subsequently adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe.

The move towards the decentralisation of powers is particularly significant in South East Europe. Under the joint auspices of the Council of Europe and the Stability Pact, the countries of the region met twice (in Zagreb in 2004 and in Skopje in 2006) to review the process, exchange experiences and agree on the establishment of national work programmes aimed at strengthening local self-government in line with Council of Europe standards. In some of these countries strong Council of Europe support for decentralisation is required. The same applies to reform processes in the South Caucasus.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme relates to the priorities for 2009 both in political terms – promoting effective democratic governance in member states – and in geographical terms, since the focus is on South East Europe and the Caucasus (where legislative assistance and many capacity-building projects of the Centre of Expertise are concentrated).

Transversal Elements

This programme takes into account and contributes to the pursuit of objectives developed under other headings of the Programme of Activities and/or joint programmes co-funded by the Council of Europe and the European Commission/European Agency for Reconstruction, such as the promotion of ethics and the fight against corruption (DGHL), intercultural cities (DG IV), or the Forum for the Future of Democracy (DGDAP).

The programme takes into account the contributions and proposals of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (especially on the Local Democracy Week and the Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance) and the Parliamentary Assembly.

Partnerships with external funders

Partnership with external funders is an important element in programme conception and implementation. The European Commission/EAR, Open Society, KS (the association of Norwegian local authorities) and VNG International (the international co-operation branch of the association of Dutch municipalities) are, at the moment, the major financial partners in country-specific or thematic projects. In addition, several activities in SEE are designed and implemented in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, European regional office) and within the framework of the Co-operation Agreement with the OSCE and in partnership with its field missions.

Long-term impact

The programme aims at promoting good governance at the local level in member states. It should impact on the quality of local and regional democracy in terms of better legislation, enhanced dialogue and co-operation between central and local government, increased citizen participation, and more transparent and accountable local self-government.

In 2009 the European ministers will review the implementation of the Agenda for Delivering Good Local and Regional Governance, adopted in Budapest, including as regards action to be undertaken at domestic level in order to enhance the effectiveness of co-operation within the Council of Europe and increase the impact of the latter's acquis in member states. On the basis of a report to be prepared by the Finnish Minister, Ms Mari Kiviniemi, they will draw up and adopt a new Agenda covering the period 2011-2015.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme III.1.2 - Local and regional democracy			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Alfonso Zardi</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
The programme objective is to achieve the best possible quality of local and regional governance in member states through the sharing of information, the identification of good practice, the adoption of legal standards, developing tools, providing assistance and reviewing results.	New legal standards are developed as regards democratic participation in public life at local level and transfrontier co-operation bodies; tools (on citizen participation) are developed and validated. Member states adopt or revise legislation in line with Council of Europe standards on local and regional authorities' competences, finance and relationship with central government. The Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance is gradually implemented by member states and the capacities of local authorities are enhanced through targeted action. Ministers adopt a new five-year Agenda.	In 2009, the main objectives will be the implementation of the updated Budapest/Valencia Agenda for Delivering Good Local and Regional Governance, including the Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance; the adoption - at the 16th session of the ministerial conference - of the new Agenda 2011-2015, the development of assistance for effective democratic decentralisation, with a focus on selected SEE countries involved in the Zagreb/Skopje process and on the South Caucasus, and the further development of capacity-building programmes by the Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform.	Head [3121] TOTAL: 2 416 100 Staff: 1 641 400 Operational & other 774 700 <i>Recharged Services 101 900</i> <i>Committees 110 400</i> <i>Projects Operational 562 400</i>
Project 2009/DGDPA/1969 - Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at Local Level			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>			
Objective	Improve the quality of local governance through a co-ordinated effort made by local, regional, national and international stakeholders around the 12 Principles of Good Democratic Governance.		2009 Budget
			Article [0312050] <i>Operational: 47 500</i>
Project 2009/DGDPA/1980 - Centre of Expertise for local Government Reform			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>			
Objective	Local democracy is strengthened by helping local authorities to deliver good governance to their citizens.		2009 Budget
			Article [3121040] <i>Operational: 164 400</i>
Project 2008/DGDPA/1397 - Sound institutional framework for local and regional democracy			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective	Implementation of the Budapest Agenda for delivering good local and regional governance, endorsed by the Warsaw Action Plan, phase 2008-2010. Political impetus for the work after 2010.		2009 Budget
			Article [3121010] <i>Operational: 160 100</i>

Project 2008/DGPA/1398 - Promoting sound decentralisation at local and regional level <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>	
Objective Support is provided for institutional and legislative reforms in the field of local government and sound processes of decentralisation as a pillar of effective democratic governance in Council of Europe member states.	2009 Budget Article [3121020] <i>Operational: 190 400</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDLR European Committee on Local and Regional Democracy

Other Structures

Conference of European Ministers responsible for Local and Regional Government

Third Summit Action Plan

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

Joint Programmes

Montenegro - Strengthening local self-government – Phase II <i>01/01/2009 - 30/06/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To improve the legal framework for local self-government in Montenegro through strengthening the capacity of the government, primarily the Ministry of Interior and Public Administration and the Ministry of Finance, to draft legislation consistent with European standards.	Beneficiary Monténégro	Budget 25% CoE / 75% EC Total: 200 000 In 2009 (indicative): 133 333
Serbia - Strengthening local self-government – Phase II <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To contribute to the sustainability of initiatives in the area of local self-government and to the full ownership by national key stakeholders of the local self-government reform agenda.	Beneficiary Serbia	Budget 9% CoE / 91% EC Total: 2 200 000 In 2009 (indicative): 733 333

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2007/DG1/VC/1369 – Promoting local government reforms and the implementation of the national work programmes for better local government in South East Europe <i>01/07/2007 - 30/06/2010 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Decentralisation strategies in SEE countries are designed and implemented in line with the national work plans submitted at the Skopje regional ministerial conference (8-9 November 2006) as a follow-up to the Zagreb process.	Beneficiary South East Europe	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 250 000 <i>Available</i> 145 200 <i>Requested</i> 104 800
Project 2008/DGDPA/VC/1894 – Best Practice Programme for local authorities in Turkey <i>01/09/2008 - 31/10/2009 [14 months]</i>		
Objective Promote effective leadership, strategic management of provision of services, citizen participation and public ethics at local level through the implementation of a Best Practice (BP) Programme for Local Authorities (LAs).	Beneficiary Turkey	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 90 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 90 000
Project 2008/DGDPA/VC/1896 – Strengthening public ethics and fighting corruption at local level in Montenegro <i>01/09/2008 - 31/12/2009 [16 months]</i>		
Objective Help local authorities to implement the National Programme on Fighting Corruption. Build transparent, democratic, effective municipalities through implementation of capacity-building programmes and tools on public ethics and citizen participation.	Beneficiary Montenegro	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 45 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 45 000
Project 2008/DGDPA/VC/1898 – Training strategies and capacity-building programmes for local government in the Russian Federation <i>01/09/2008 - 31/12/2009 [16 months]</i>		
Objective Develop a good training environment for local government (LG). Promote effective leadership, high quality services, citizen participation and ethics in LG through implementation of awareness-raising and capacity-building programmes for local leaders.	Beneficiary Russian Federation	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 120 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 120 000
Project 2008/DGDPA/VC/1918 – Capacity-building for local authorities in Armenia <i>01/06/2008 - 01/06/2010 [25 months]</i>		
Objective Introduce sustainable training mechanism for local officials. Develop leadership and public ethics in local authorities. Identify, celebrate and disseminate best practices in local authorities. Strengthen the local government associations (LGA).	Beneficiary Armenia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 290 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 290 000

Project 2009/DGDP/VC/2119 – Reinforcing local and regional government structures in Albania 01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]		
Objective Build stronger local and regional government structures, strengthen their financial basis, reinforce their ability to drive local and regional development and deliver key services, through enhanced human resources management.	Beneficiary Albania	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 300 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 300 000
Project 2009/DGDP/VC/2127 – Best Practice Programme for local government in Moldova 01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]		
Objective Improve the performance of local authorities in selected fields of competence.	Beneficiary Moldova	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 22 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 22 000
Project 2009/DGDP/VC/2129 – Capacity-building programmes for local authorities of Georgia (strategic municipal planning, best practices exchange, leadership) 01/04/2009 - 31/12/2011 [33 months]		
Objective Develop an effective approach to strategic municipal planning, good leadership and management of resources in the provision of public services with strong community participation. Foster exchange of know-how between local authorities.	Beneficiary Georgia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 220 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 220 000
Project 2009/DGDP/VC/2218 – Reinforcing local and regional democracy in Ukraine - institution building and support to legislation reforms 01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]		
Objective Establish a sound institutional and legislative framework for local and regional democracy in Ukraine, and develop a system of decentralised governance consistent with CoE standards.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 170 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 170 000
Project 2009/DGDP/VC/2227 – Strengthening the capacity of local authorities in Ukraine 01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]		
Objective Improve the capacity of local authorities to deliver good governance through the preparation and implementation of a comprehensive series of practical programmes.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 630 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 630 000

Programme III.1.3 – Strengthening the role of civil society in a pluralist democracy

Background

The different projects of this programme aimed at strengthening civil society are complementary and are implemented through a common strategy. This approach is based on common objectives, i.e. to strengthen civil society by encouraging all social groups to participate in democratic associative life, thus supporting the development and consolidation of a strong civil society and the emergence of a new generation of public leaders attached to democratic values, human rights and the rule of law, and characterised by respect, tolerance and mutual understanding. The approach builds on the complementary nature of the working methods and target groups and is supported by the structures put in place by international NGOs (INGOs) enjoying participatory status with the Council of Europe.

“Relations with INGOs” project: relations with INGOs focus on the promotion of co-operation between the Council of Europe and the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe in a spirit of mutual interest to strengthen democratic stability through an active and responsible civil society.

The Council of Europe has developed fruitful relations with NGOs since the introduction of consultative status for INGOs in 1952 (which became participatory status in 2003, cf. Resolution (2003)8 of 19 November 2003). This status has enabled INGOs to take an increasingly active role in the policies and work programme of the Council of Europe and reinforced co-operation between the Council of Europe and civil society in the member states. Since 2005, the 400 INGOs enjoying participative status have composed the Conference of INGOs, which represents civil society in the “quadrilogue” with the Committee of Ministers, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

“Support for civil society initiatives” project: this project mainly seeks to reinforce the role of NGOs in a pluralist democracy by increasing dialogue and co-operation between NGOs and public authorities in policy-making and by strengthening democratic accountability, transparency and local ownership through the participation of civil society in political processes. The project also addresses the function of NGOs in a democratic society in terms of conflict resolution, reconciliation and intercultural dialogue. The Conference of INGOs is actively involved in carrying out the project’s activities, thus giving a European dimension to national activities and contributing to the creation of a network of regional NGOs.

The programme “Network of Schools of Political Studies” includes 16 schools established with the support of the Council of Europe by different civil society partners in Central and South East Europe, the South Caucasus, the Russian Federation, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. Each School of Political Studies organises a training programme (at least 3 national seminars per year) for young leaders in areas related to the development and consolidation of pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law, European integration and globalisation in their respective countries. The schools gather once a year in Strasbourg for the Summer University for Democracy.

A coherent network has been put in place, giving a true regional dimension to the programme. By providing high-level training and facilitating networking by participants, in particular within the framework of alumni associations, the schools have become an important tool for the consolidation of democratic reforms in the participating countries.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The political priorities of the programme are to strengthen democratic culture all over Europe and promote dialogue and co-operation in participating countries as well as to contribute to conflict prevention and/or post-conflict reconciliation.

Transversal Elements

The projects are carried out in close co-operation with the departments concerned (e.g. the Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs, the Co-ordinator for Intercultural Dialogue), the relevant institutions of the Council of Europe (e.g. the Commissioner for Human Rights) and Council of Europe stakeholders (e.g. political parties, NGOs, think tanks) who regularly participate in events held in Strasbourg and activities carried out in the member states.

Partnerships with external funders

The Network of Schools of Political Studies and the individual schools benefit financially from a joint programme with the European Commission and other sponsors, such as foundations and member states. The joint programme on "Setting up and developing a civil society leadership network in Ukraine, Moldova and the South Caucasus" is operational (2008-2009). Several activities in the area of strengthening civil society, including in Belarus, are co-financed on an ad hoc basis by voluntary contributions from various member states.

Long-term impact

The programme is instrumental in the fulfilment of the Council of Europe's mission in terms of promoting European unity, democratic stability and contributing to conflict prevention and post-conflict rehabilitation.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme III.1.3 - Strengthening the role of civil society in a pluralist democracy Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years) Programme Co-ordinator Jos Lemmers			
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To promote active participation in public life and democratic processes in all sectors of society through: the creation of favourable conditions for NGO activities; acquisition of skills and exchange of good practices; co-operation between the Conference of INGOs and other components of the Council of Europe; training of young leaders and consolidating the Network of Schools of Political Studies and of their alumni.	Broader participation of citizens in public life and in political processes and enhanced co-operation between NGOs and public authorities at the national, regional and local levels of government through the establishment of consultation mechanisms, co-operation agreements and joint activities. Improvement of the legislation regarding NGOs. Regional or plurinational dimension of the Network of Schools of Political Studies is further developed as a tool to promote dialogue and co-operation and to contribute to conflict prevention and/or post-conflict reconciliation.	For 2009 the objectives of the programme are the strengthening of democratic culture all over Europe and, for certain activities, the promotion of intercultural dialogue. South East Europe, the South Caucasus, the Russian Federation, Moldova and Ukraine, as well as Belarus, are the geographical priorities of the programme.	Head [3331] [3332] TOTAL: 2 267 100 Staff: 799 300 Operational & other 1 467 800 <i>Recharged Services</i> 58 200 <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes</i> 251 000 <i>Projects Operational</i> 1 158 600
Project 2004/DGDPA/83 - Civil Society Initiatives 01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2009 (6 years)			
Objective			2009 Budget
Capacity-building and sharing of best practice delivered to representatives of NGOs and public authorities as well as community leaders.			Article [3331010] <i>Operational: 213 600</i>

Project 2006/DGDP/943 - Relations with INGOs <i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>	
Objective Co-operation between the CoE and the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe is fostered in a spirit of mutual interest to strengthen democratic stability through an active and responsible civil society.	2009 Budget Article [3331030] <i>Operational: 272 000</i>
Project 2004/DGDP/124 - Network of Schools of Political Studies <i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2012 (9 years)</i>	
Objective Encourage pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law through the training of new leaders of the public and private sectors.	2009 Budget Article [3140030] <i>Operational: 673 000</i>

Joint Programmes

Network of Schools of Political Studies - III <i>01/01/2009 – 31/12/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To encourage pluralist democracy, human rights and the rule of law through the training of new leaders of the public and private sectors.	Beneficiary Albania, Armenia, Georgia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Moldova and the Russian Federation Kosovo*	Budget 50% CoE / 50% EC (under negotiation) Total: 3 519 000 In 2009 (indicative): 1 759 500
Promoting the CoE Academy of Political Studies concept in Cyprus <i>27/08/2007 – 26/08/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To strengthen the reconciliation process and stability in Cyprus by supporting civil society and developing confidence-building measures.	Beneficiary Cyprus	Budget 14%CoE / 86% EC Total: 700 250 In 2009 (indicative): 233 000
Setting-up and Developing the Civil Society Leadership Network <i>01/01/2008 – 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To strengthen civil society in Ukraine, Moldova and the South Caucasus and involve it in solving political, social, cultural and other problems at the national and wider regional levels.	Beneficiary Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine	Budget 50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 750 000 In 2009 (indicative): 375 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/Congress/VC/1841 – Setting up a Local Democracy Agency (LDA) in Albania <i>01/01/2008 - 30/06/2009 [18 months]</i> Vote V Congress		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Setting up a Local Democracy Agency in Albania.	Albania	<i>Total Cost</i> 46 740 <i>Available</i> 50 000 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2009/DGDPA/VC/2211 – Civil Society Assistance Activities for Belarus <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To support democratic processes and respect for human rights and the rule of law through the development of sustainable civil society in Belarus.	Belarus	<i>Total Cost</i> 770 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 770 000
Project 2009/DGDPA/VC/2212 – Moscow School of Political Studies - Regional Project <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Through the creation of a network of public platforms in the regions of the Russian Federation to promote the ideas concerning the need for well functioning public institutions, democracy and the rule of law.	Russian Federation	<i>Total Cost</i> 900 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 900 000

Programme III.1.4 – Pre-electoral assistance

Background

For several years now, the Council of Europe, thanks notably to the extensive experience of its Venice Commission, has offered legal advice and capacity-building activities on electoral issues to member states which entered into commitments to hold free and fair elections. The Council for Democratic Elections has been established, and for a number of years it has provided guidelines on electoral issues, which are now considered to be an important component of the European standards in this field.

As highlighted by the most recent election observation missions, over the last few years there have been improvements in electoral legislation and practice in the CoE member states which undertook upon their accession to the Organisation to create conditions for and to organise free and fair elections. However, much remains to be done to bring legislation and practice into full conformity with the standards of the European electoral heritage and strengthen voters' confidence in the electoral process.

To tackle these issues, as from 2007 assistance activities are being carried out within the current programme of activities to ensure coherent, visible and well-oriented medium- and long-term assistance with pre-electoral processes in order to optimise the prospect of free and fair elections.

In 2007-2008 specific Action Plans were prepared and implemented with a view to general or presidential elections in Armenia, Ukraine, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme is designed to contribute to promoting the rule of law, good governance and democracy as part of the implementation of the Action Plan of the Third Summit of Heads of State and Government and to help the relevant countries meet their commitments towards the Organisation.

Transversal Elements

This programme functions as a transversal exercise involving different MAEs, such as DGDPA and DGHL (in particular the Venice Commission and the Directorate of Legal Co-operation), the Special Representatives of the Secretary General (SRSGs) and CoE Information Offices. The DGDPA ensures the overall co-ordination of the programme.

Partnerships with external funders

European Commission through the Joint Programme "Free and Fair Elections in South Caucasus and Moldova" 2008-2009

Specific Action Plans are closely co-ordinated with the international community (EU, OSCE, UN) on the spot through the SRSGs' Offices

Long-term impact

It is expected that the programme will help the relevant countries to meet their commitments and obligations and will contribute to optimising the prospect of free and fair elections in those countries.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme III.1.4 - Pre-electoral assistance			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Claudia Luciani</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
The overall aim of the programme is to provide medium- and long-term, coherent country-specific assistance with pre-electoral processes, based on countries' commitments and obligations, in order to optimise the prospect of free and fair elections. Assistance is provided mainly in the fields of electoral legislation, capacity-building of the electoral administration, complaints procedures, the media environment and dissemination of information among voters.	Electoral legislation is in line with European standards. Performance of the electoral administration is increased. Media environment is improved. Information on elections is disseminated among voters.	To provide assistance through country-specific Action Plans at the request of the national authorities.	Head [3333] TOTAL: 356 700 Staff: 111 700 Operational & other 245 000 <i>Recharged Services 0</i> <i>Projects Operational 245 000</i>
Project 2007/DGDPA/1310 - Pre-electoral assistance			
<i>01/01/2007 --> 31/12/2009 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
The conduct of fair and democratic elections is improved through long-term, coherent pre-electoral assistance in countries where PACE and/or Congress election observation is expected.			Article [3333010] <i>Operational: 245 000</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

Committee of Ministers / GR-DEM

Third Summit Action Plan

1.3 - *Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states*

1.4 - *Ensuring compliance of the commitments made by member states and promoting political dialogue*

Joint Programmes

Support for free and fair elections in the South Caucasus and Moldova <i>01/01/2008 – 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To improve national electoral legislation and practice, to deepen knowledge/understanding of the principles of the European electoral heritage by public officials and media representatives, and to enhance citizen participation and civil society involvement in the supervision of elections.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova	50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 000 000 In 2009 (indicative): 500 000

CHAPTER IV – SOCIAL COHESION

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Line of Action IV.1 – Ensuring social cohesion

Pursuant to the Warsaw Summit Action Plan, the line of action looks for solutions to the most acute problems facing today's society in relation to social cohesion, including health care, migration and Roma issues.

Exclusion and growing disparities will be reduced through the decisions adopted at the first European Conference of Ministers responsible for Social Cohesion, to be held in Moscow in February 2009, application of the CoE Social Cohesion Strategy and the work of the High Level Task Force on Social Cohesion.

A strategic approach to health care will seek to promote good governance in health care, based on equity, transparency and accountability. As a follow-up to the European Health Ministers' Conference "People on the move: challenges to human rights and health systems" (November 2007), an ethical and human rights-based framework will be developed for regulating the mobility of patients and health professionals between CoE member states.

The improvement of social security rights continues to be an important factor of social cohesion promoted by monitoring the application of the European Code of Social Security and its Protocol.

The impact of migration on social cohesion is a key focus of the 8th Conference of Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs "Economic migration, social cohesion and development: towards an integrated approach", which will address key policy issues such as integration of migrants and ensuring orderly migration.

A new project "Ensuring equal rights and treatment for Roma and Travellers in Europe and combating anti-Gypsyism" (2008-2010) will be launched to combat all kinds of exclusion and insecurity of Roma communities in Europe.

The implementation of the Council of Europe Disability Action Plan will continue to enhance the rights and full participation in society of people with disabilities.

Line of Action IV.1 – Ensuring social cohesion				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> IV.1.1 – European Social Charter	1 542 500	837 500	2 380 000	2 355 400
<i>Intergovernmental Mechanism</i> IV.1.2 – European Code of Social Security	339 200	416 700	755 900	793 800
IV.1.3 – Promoting Social Cohesion in Europe	1 149 400	985 500	2 134 900	2 380 000
IV.1.4 – Health	320 000	218 900	538 900	538 000
IV.1.5 – Migrants	479 200	324 200	803 400	799 500
IV.1.6 – Roma and Travellers	524 000	412 100	936 100	860 200
TOTAL	4 354 300	3 194 900	7 549 200	7 726 900

Independent Mechanism IV.1.1 – European Social Charter

Background

The European Social Charter, a treaty which was opened for signature in Turin on 18 October 1961, guarantees fundamental social and economic rights, thereby complementing and matching the European Convention on Human Rights. Three Protocols to the Charter have been adopted:

- Protocol No. 1, of 1988, adding new rights to the list of those guaranteed.
- Protocol No. 2, of 1991, reforming the supervisory machinery.
- Protocol No. 3, of 1995, providing for a system of collective complaints.

Furthermore, after its complete revision, the Charter of 1961 is gradually being replaced by the Revised European Social Charter, which was adopted in 1996 and entered into force on 1 July 1999.

States Parties must submit reports on the application of the Charter or the Revised Charter. These reports are examined by the European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR), a committee of independent experts which conducts a legal assessment of the extent to which states have respected their commitments. The Governmental Committee then prepares the Committee of Ministers' decisions by selecting situations for which recommendations should be made to the Contracting Parties. It should be underlined that the Committee of Ministers has given both committees deadlines for performing their tasks.

In 2009, the ECSR will publish its conclusions on the basis of the state reports submitted under the new reporting system adopted by the Committee of Ministers in May 2006 (deadline for reports: 31 October 2008). The new system is intended to rationalise the reporting procedure by dividing the provisions of the Charter into four thematic groups, by introducing annual reports entailing that each provision will be reported on every four years and by allowing the work of the supervisory bodies to be adapted to the rhythm of the calendar year. It is to be expected that the new system will facilitate communication of the activities under the Charter, which in turn will make it more visible and increase its impact at the national level.

Since 1 July 1998 collective complaints concerning alleged violations of the Social Charter by the Contracting Parties may be lodged with the European Committee of Social Rights. The number of complaints lodged has steadily increased in recent years, and this trend can be expected to accelerate further in 2009.

In recent years, a large number of states have ratified the Social Charter instruments, currently there are 39 States Parties to the Charter (15) or the Revised Charter (24). Since the Charter is one of the core human rights instruments, the signature and ratification of which forms part of the Council of Europe's accession commitments, it is expected that further signatures and ratifications will occur during the course of 2009.

The increase in the number of States Parties to the Charter instruments as well as the operation of the collective complaints procedure have had implications in terms of both the workload of the European Committee of Social Rights, its working methods and the relevant expertise within its midst. Significant efforts have been made to rationalise and streamline the working methods over the past few years in order to anticipate the rapid expansion in the number of States Parties and the heavy increase in the workload. These efforts will continue with a view to maintaining operational capacity.

The European Committee of Social Rights will continue to implement the Article 22 procedure, as decided by the Committee of Ministers (reports concerning provisions of the Revised European Social Charter which are not accepted). The procedure provides for contacts with the competent authorities of the state concerned so as to obtain an increase in the number of accepted provisions.

Finally, 2009 will also see a continuation of the efforts to improve communication on the European Social Charter, aiming on the one hand to increase the commitment of states to the Charter and on the other hand to increase awareness of the Charter, in particular among the relevant professional target groups (legal professionals, academics, NGOs, etc.). Further development of the ESC website and support for the Academic Network on the Charter will be among the priority activities.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The top priority in 2009 will remain the supervision of the implementation of the rights guaranteed by the Charter in States Parties to this treaty. Implementation of the Charter rights is a necessary component in the defence and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms and in the promotion of social cohesion in Europe as laid down in the Organisation's overall priorities for 2009.

Particular focal points will be:

- implementation of the system for submission of state reports with a view to publishing the first conclusions of the ECSR relating to the theme "Health, social security and social protection" before the end of 2009.
- improving the mechanism's practical impact (changes in legislation and in practice to bring the situation into conformity with the Charter) and notably the collective complaints procedure through all means available: the Governmental Committee, national jurisdictions, the Parliamentary Assembly, national parliaments, NGOs, academia, etc.
- integrating major new States Parties, notably Ukraine, whose first report will be examined by the ECSR in 2009, into the supervision mechanism, inter alia by providing assistance in the drafting of first state reports and in explaining and disseminating the conclusions of the ECSR in respect of the countries concerned (Third Summit Action Plan), as well as assisting the few remaining countries which have not yet ratified the Charter in preparing for ratification.

Transversal Elements

The ESC Department is committed to applying a multidisciplinary and integrated approach with a view to ensuring application of the treaty and participates actively in a number of transversal activities, such as:

- the Task Force on Children, which contributes to the Campaign on Building a Europe for and with Children;
- activities on disability rights issues;
- the Task Force on Migration;
- Roma-related activities;
- co-operation with the EU Fundamental Rights Agency.

Partnerships with external funders

Joint Programme "Fostering a culture of human rights in the South Caucasus and Ukraine" in 2007 and 2008. Preparation of a programme proposal with European Commission funding on "Strengthening and protecting women's and children's rights in Ukraine". The programme will, if accepted, be carried out during 2008-2010 and will include a significant Charter component.

Long-term impact

Guaranteeing the social rights of all individuals in Council of Europe member states and enhancing the effectiveness of the supervisory mechanism of this human rights treaty.

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism IV.1.1 - European Social Charter			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Régis Brillat</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To supervise the application of the European Social Charter (ESC), its Protocol No. 1 and the Revised ESC by the States Parties to these treaties and to examine the collective complaints submitted under the Protocol providing for a system of collective complaints with a view to guaranteeing the social rights of all individuals in the member states of the CoE.	The European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) examines and adopts Conclusions 2009 in respect of 39 States Parties by the end of December 2009. Collective complaints are treated within the time-limits (6 months for the admissibility stage, 12 months for the merits stage). The Governmental Committee commences the follow-up to Conclusions 2008 with a view to the Committee of Ministers adopting resolutions and, if appropriate, recommendations. The Committee of Ministers adopts the measures necessary for the implementation of the ECSR's conclusions and decisions.	To implement the new thematic system for submission of state reports. To assess the application of the Charter in the 39 states concerned on the basis of the state report. To treat the collective complaints registered. To improve the practical impact of the supervisory mechanism (changes in state legislation and practice where necessary), and notably the collective complaints procedure. To integrate new States Parties into the supervision system, by providing assistance in the drafting of state reports.	Head [2612] TOTAL: 2 380 000 Staff: 1 542 500 Operational & other 837 500 <i>Recharged Services 288 700</i> <i>Other operational 31 200</i> <i>Projects Operational 517 600</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1419 - Guaranteeing social rights for all through wider application of the European Social Charter			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To improve the practical results ensuing from the European Social Charter (ESC) control mechanism.			Article [2612010] <i>Operational: 48 100</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1420 - Processing of reports and collective complaints			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To process collective complaints and state reports within reasonable time-limits and maintain the quality and consistency of the case-law.			Article [2612020] <i>Operational: 323 200</i>
Project 2008/DGHL/1421 - Implementation of ECSR decisions and conclusions and improvement of communication on the ESC			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To ensure implementation of European Committee of Social Rights (ECSR) decisions and conclusions in law and in practice in the States Parties, to strengthen states' commitment to the ESC and to disseminate appropriate information.			Article [2612030] <i>Operational: 146 300</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

ECSR European Committee of Social Rights

ESC Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

3.1 - Ensuring social cohesion

Joint Programmes

Transversal Joint Programme** Fostering a Culture of Human Rights in Ukraine and the South Caucasus <i>05/12/2006 – 05/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To enhance a European culture of Human Rights through - targeted training for judiciary and law-enforcement officials, - promotion of the observance and implementation of the European Social Charter (revised); - support to national non-judicial human rights institutions and Government Agents; - promotion of inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue through education.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Ukraine	50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 990 000
Transversal Joint Programme** Strengthening and protecting women's and children's rights in Ukraine <i>01/01/2009 – 31/12/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To examine and improve the compatibility with the Revised Social Charter and other relevant European instruments of existing law and practice in Ukraine in the fields of gender equality and children's rights, and to contribute to the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse of children.	Ukraine	10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 200 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2062 – Guaranteeing social rights in the Russian Federation: towards ratification and implementation of the Revised European Social Charter <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To strengthen respect for social rights in the Russian Federation by supporting ratification of the Revised European Social Charter and by providing assistance on the supervisory mechanism, including advice on necessary changes to law and practice.	Russian Federation	<i>Total Cost</i> 180 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 180 000

** Transversal Joint Programmes cover several programmes of the PoA. Information on PoA programmes' allocation is not available.

Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2100 – Guaranteeing social rights in Armenia: application of the Revised European Social Charter <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To ensure the application of the Revised Charter in Armenia.	Beneficiary Armenia	Budget <i>Total Cost 70 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 70 000</i>
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2101 – Guaranteeing social rights in Georgia: application of the Revised European Social Charter <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To ensure the application of the Revised Charter in Georgia.	Beneficiary Georgia	Budget <i>Total Cost 70 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 70 000</i>
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2102 – Guaranteeing social rights in Azerbaijan: application of the Revised European Social Charter <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To ensure application of the Revised Charter in Azerbaijan.	Beneficiary Azerbaijan	Budget <i>Total Cost 70 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 70 000</i>
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2103 – Fostering social dialogue and collective bargaining in the South Caucasus and Ukraine on the basis of the European Social Charter <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To promote and foster social dialogue and collective bargaining in the South Caucasus and Ukraine on the basis of the standards of the Charter.	Beneficiary Armenia, Azerbaijan, Caucasian Countries, Georgia, Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost 100 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 100 000</i>
Project 2009/DGHL/VC/2107 – Implementation of the Revised European Social Charter in Ukraine <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective To ensure the application of the Revised Charter in Ukraine.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost 200 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 200 000</i>

Intergovernmental Mechanism IV.1.2 – European Code of Social Security

Background

The European Code of Social Security and its Protocol (both 1964) and the European Code of Social Security (revised), dating from 1990, are the basic standard-setting instruments of the Council of Europe in the field of social security. The Code lays down effective minimum technical standards and substantiates the right to social security enshrined in Article 12 of the European Social Charter and of the revised Charter. The Protocol and the revised Code raise these standards.

Currently, 20 member states have ratified the Code. Seven of them have also accepted some parts of the Protocol. The revised Code has not yet entered into force.

The supervisory procedure is one of the most important aspects of the Code and its Protocol. Its purpose is to determine whether the Contracting Parties comply with their commitments. The system is based on reports submitted to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. Two types of reports are involved: annual reports in relation to those parts of the Code and Protocol that the state has accepted and biennial reports on those parts that it has not accepted.

The Committee of Experts on Social Security (CS-SS) is responsible for monitoring the application of the European Code and the Protocol and for observing the operation of the legal instruments which provide for the co-ordination of national social security systems.

The CS-SS examines conclusions of the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations concerning annual reports of the Contracting Parties submitted under Article 74 of the Code as well as the conclusions of the group of consultants responsible for examining national reports on the non-accepted parts of the Code, submitted under Article 76 of the Code by the Contracting Parties.

The CS-SS then proposes draft resolutions to the Committee of Ministers on the application of the Code and the Protocol. The resolutions of the Committee of Ministers confirm that the Contracting Parties have fulfilled the obligations they accepted or, if they have not, recommend measures they can take to rectify the situation.

The Committee has recently increased its efforts to link the monitoring exercise in respect of application of the Code with targeted co-operation activities in member states. It therefore pursues a wide-ranging programme of bilateral and regional activities with a view to establishing a framework for social security at the national level that matches European standards. This programme supports the efforts of countries seeking to accede to the Council of Europe's standard-setting instruments in the social security field and provides for technical co-operation with countries that have ratified them but experience legal or administrative problems when applying them, or that wish to extend their commitments by accepting additional parts of the Code or the Protocol.

It also includes access to mutual information on social protection systems (MISSCEO project) and the promotion of the co-ordination of social security schemes on the basis of the Council of Europe co-ordinating instruments (the European Convention on Social and Medical Assistance and the Interim Agreements and the European Convention on Social Security).

Relevance to this year's priorities

Particular emphasis is being laid on linking the monitoring procedure with technical assistance to countries, in particular Ukraine. It is also intended to pursue the training courses on social security and to organise a course dealing with the preparation of a first report on the application of the Code. Further development of the co-ordination of social security through activities on the conclusion of bilateral agreements on social security, in particular in SEE, is also envisaged.

Transversal Elements

Close links with the European Social Charter and the revised Charter, in particular with Article 12 that establishes the right to social security.

Close links with activities on promoting social cohesion, particularly those concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the High Level Task Force on Social Cohesion.

Links also with activities on health and migrants.

Partnerships with external funders

Participation in action plans for the South Caucasian countries and Ukraine.

A second CoE/EC Joint Programme "Social Security Co-ordination and Social Security reforms"(IPA Regional programme to develop social security co-ordination between SEE countries) is currently under way.

Long-term impact

The Code and Protocol remain a major reference instrument in Europe to build a standardised social security system. This has particular relevance due to the fact that the European Union does not set minimum norms on social security. The system of supervision and promotion of the Code also serves as an effective instrument for progressive development of the social security systems of European states, with a view to promoting the right to social security as a fundamental human right.

Consolidated Logframe

Intergovernmental Mechanism IV.1.2 - European Code of Social Security			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Ana Gomez</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To monitor the application of the Code and its Protocol. To strengthen social protection in member states in accordance with the CoE social security instruments (European Code of Social Security, its Protocol, European Convention on Social Security and other co-ordination instruments). To improve social security rights, as important factors of social cohesion.	New signatures/ratifications. Changes in social security legislation and practices. Quality of reports on the Code/Protocol. Number of targeted co-operation activities developed in co-operation with other partners.	To efficiently monitor the application of the Code and its Protocol. To further extend the Council of Europe norms on social security through the implementation of targeted co-operation activities in member states. Systematic development of synergies with other partners (ILO, EU, ISSA).	Head [2713] TOTAL: 755 900 Staff: 339 200 Operational & other 416 700 <i>Recharged Services 55 400</i> <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 85 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 276 300</i>
Project 2008/DG3/1380 - Promoting the European Code of Social Security			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To ensure that law, practice and current reforms in the Contracting Parties are in conformity with the CoE instruments on social security.			Article [2713010] <i>Operational: 276 300</i>

Other Structures

Committee of Experts on Social Security (CS-SS)

Third Summit Action Plan

3.1 - Ensuring social cohesion

Joint Programmes

Social Security Co-ordination and Social Security Reforms in South East Europe <i>01/03/2008 – 30/11/2010 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To support co-operation on the reform of the social sector and to offer models of reform to the partner countries with regard to institutions building in the social sector.	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" Kosovo*	10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 2 196 122 In 2009 (indicative): 1 460 000

Programme IV.1.3 – Promoting Social Cohesion in Europe

Background

At the Warsaw Summit the Heads of State and Government of the member states restated their determination to build cohesive societies by defining remedies and solutions which could be effective in fighting poverty and exclusion, ensuring equitable access to social rights and protecting vulnerable groups. They encouraged the Council of Europe to act as a forum for pan-European co-operation in the social field and instructed the CM to appoint a High-Level Task Force (HLTF) to review the Council's strategy to promote social cohesion in the 21st century taking into account the challenges posed by social and economic developments.

The report of the HLTF (received by the CM in December 2007) underlines the added value and the unique "acquis" of Council of Europe activities in this field. Referring to the conclusions of the Warsaw Summit and having analysed the work done, the HLTF encourages the Council of Europe to build its future action regarding social cohesion upon four main pillars:

- Reinvesting in social rights;
- Building a Europe of shared and social responsibilities;
- Enhancing civic and social dialogue;
- Building a Europe based on trust.

Besides providing the basis for transversal work within the Council of Europe and in co-operation with other international institutions, these four pillars serve as a framework for developing a vision of a cohesive society in the 21st century. Europe is facing radical changes with the impact of globalisation, and the needs to ensure rights, share responsibilities and build trust on the basis of dialogue and tolerance require innovative analytical thinking and policy approaches. For this reason in 2009 the first ministerial conference on social cohesion will be held as a way of drawing attention at the highest political level to the requirement for a renewed European vision on social cohesion.

There is an increasing interest in member states for guidance and tools on social cohesion and for opportunities to become aware of and compare methods, processes and practices leading to social cohesion, as can be seen from the success of the Council of Europe publications, namely the Methodological Guide to concerted elaboration of social cohesion indicators. New publications will follow and will be widely distributed.

The European Committee on Social Cohesion (CDCS) stands ready to continue playing its major role in Europe by contributing to the renewal of policy approaches leading to enhanced social cohesion as a key component of the progress of societies. 2009-2011 will see efforts to promote the HLTF report at the national and European levels, mainly through co-operation with the forthcoming Council of Europe Chairmanships.

The Programme will also further promote the efforts to implement the Disability Action Plan with reinforced involvement of public authorities in the CAHPAH Forum.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The political engagement of ministers responsible for social cohesion at national level in creating favourable conditions for reinvesting in social rights, stimulating the debate on social and shared responsibilities and providing insights on other key components of cohesive and sustainable societies will serve as an important impetus to the promotion of social/human rights. A ministerial conference will lead to a political declaration providing far-seeing guidance to the Council of Europe and member states on future commitments in matters of social cohesion.

Launching of two new thematic projects based on the High Level Task Force recommendations: "Social mobility as a factor of social cohesion" and "A Europe of shared social responsibilities: citizens' and public authorities' roles in promoting a cohesive and sustainable society", as well as the finalisation of the activity on "well-being indicators" will be a visible contribution to developing democracy and building a fairer, more cohesive society.

Finalisation of the activities on "Intercultural competences in social services" will be directly linked with the White Book on Intercultural Dialogue.

Further implementation of the Disability Action Plan is a valuable specific contribution to protecting the human rights of this highly vulnerable population group.

A number of activities linked to the Programme will take place in the priority geographical areas (South East Europe - Social Security Co-ordination and Social Security Reforms joint programme - and Ukraine - "social cohesion programme").

Transversal Elements

As stated by the HLTF report, social cohesion is a concept closely interlinked with the achievements of the Council of Europe's core objectives on human rights, democracy, the rule of law and cultural issues. This is why a transversal approach will be put in place to improve synergies among the different dimensions of the Organisation's work on social cohesion. An Inter-secretariat Co-ordination Group on social cohesion has been established by the Secretary General with a clear mandate to ensure transversality and complementarity among activities regarding social cohesion.

In order to stimulate and facilitate the transversal approach, the CM decided to send the HLTF report to all the relevant steering committees, the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter and the monitoring bodies. All of them have reacted positively and put forward proposals on ways of reinforcing their contribution to social cohesion through their own programmes and of strengthening internal co-operation.

The work of the following steering committees: CDCS, CDMG, CDSP, CAHPAH, CDDH, CDCJ, CDEG, CDLR, CDED, CDESR, CDEJ, CDCULT, CDPATEP, the Governmental Committee of the European Social Charter and the monitoring bodies (ECSR, CS-SS), is currently being analysed to make sure that the projects and activities to be carried out in the framework of the Programme of Activities for 2009 and beyond will be the subject of specific, transversal follow-up, thereby contributing to the concrete implementation of the HLTF report.

PACE, the Congress and the Conference of INGOs will also give more weight to the social cohesion dimension in their work and contribute to the transversality of this theme within the Organisation.

Partnerships with external funders

A partnership agreement between DG III and DG Social Affairs on employment and equal opportunities, based on the MoU, is going to be signed as a joint programme for the implementation of activities of common interest in the fields recommended by the HLTF report. Co-operation with the OECD in the context of its "Measuring the progress of societies" project should result in a common publication on well-being indicators. Co-operation with the ILO is also foreseen.

Long-term impact

The recommendations of the HLTF report confirm the relevance of the concept of social cohesion today and for the future of European societies. Social cohesion is not just of fundamental importance on account of its relevance to social life but has the potential to draw a whole series of policy domains together and to link them to an over-arching set of societal goals. Rather than adding another theme to the existing policy repertoire, social cohesion is a global approach, interlinking social factors with economical, political, environmental, ethical and cultural factors.

Social cohesion encourages the exploration of new areas for consultation and concertation and clarifies individual and collective responsibilities by bringing out the need for societal co-responsibility or shared responsibility. Social cohesion is directly connected to democracy. Using a social cohesion lens enables societies to identify the social underpinning of democracy, particularly the conditions that need to be guaranteed for an optimal functioning of democracy. Social cohesion encapsulates the social goals of Europe. It has a much stronger impact as a benchmark for a peaceful way of life based on fairness than other concepts like social inclusion, which tends to prioritise inclusion in the labour market.

As the hallmark of the Council of Europe approach is to recognise the dignity of individuals regardless of their ability to meet their own needs and to ensure access to rights for all, the social cohesion concept and action are founded on the fundamental rights instruments, the European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and the European Social Charter. These instruments set the long-term marks for the Organisation's social cohesion activities.

By identifying two projects: "Social mobility as a factor of social cohesion" and "A Europe of shared social responsibilities: citizens' and public authorities' roles in promoting a cohesive and sustainable society", the CDCS has clearly chosen to further explore aspects that, while being of key importance for social cohesion, reinforce consciousness of equal opportunities and enhance the potential of every citizen and institution to contribute to the well-being of society. The question of shared responsibilities is high on the political agenda of European member states at the moment, and the Council of Europe could provide guidance on how to ensure that individual and collective responsibilities are balanced in such a manner as to produce a cohesive, rights-based, democratic and sustainable society. The co-operation with the European Commission could permit better sharing of a long-term vision on the issue of shared responsibilities.

The Council of Europe Disability Action Plan provides member states, for a 10-year period, with a blueprint against which they can evaluate their legislation and policies in this field, laying the foundation for devising national strategies to guarantee the human rights, non-discrimination and full citizenship and participation of people with disabilities. Specific recommendations will be developed concerning certain action lines and cross-cutting aspects, thereby highlighting aspects that merit special attention.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme IV.1.3 - Promoting Social Cohesion in Europe			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Gilda Farrell</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To support a new vision of a socially cohesive Europe in the 21st century by concretely applying the recommendations of the HLTF Report, the Social Cohesion Strategy and the decisions of the first Ministerial Conference on Social Cohesion. To promote well-being for all as a key to social cohesion and develop policy-driven analysis encouraging new individual and collective shared responsibilities and the improvement of social mobility and of institutional intercultural competences, above all in social services. To further promote the Disability Action Plan.	Ministerial Declaration on the Future of Social Cohesion in Europe. Implementation of the Disability Action Plan at national level. Seminar on intercultural competences in social services; handbook on well-being indicators as a tool to improve cohesion; dissemination of the HLTF Report and the results of activities on low-income workers and on people living in extreme poverty; number of co-operation activities with EU and OECD .	To hold a first ministerial conference on social cohesion as a key event to promote political engagement regarding social cohesion and well-being for all. To launch in co-operation with public and private stakeholders the projects on "A Europe of shared and social responsibilities" and "Social mobility"; publish the concrete results of the activities on intercultural competences in social services and well-being indicators and promote the results of previous projects, i.e. those on low-income workers and on people living in extreme poverty. To obtain further progress in the implementation of the Disability Action Plan.	Head [3313] TOTAL: 2 134 900 Staff: 1 149 400 Operational & other 985 500 <i>Recharged Services 278 700</i> <i>Committees 72 500</i> <i>Projects Operational 634 300</i>
Project 2007/DG3/1218 - Improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe			
<i>01/01/2007 --> 31/12/2009 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Assist member states in guaranteeing the human rights, non-discrimination, equal opportunities and full citizenship and participation of people with disabilities in Europe.			Article [3313040] <i>Operational: 245 400</i>
Project 2009/DG3/1995 - Social mobility as a factor of social cohesion			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 30/12/2010 (2 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Provide policy-makers with a comprehensive view of links between social mobility, equal opportunities and social cohesion with emphasis on young people's perspectives, by analysing the roles of families/networks, labour market changes, incentives.			Article [3313011] <i>Operational: 78 200</i>
Project 2009/DG3/2021 - A Europe of shared social responsibilities: citizens' and public authorities' roles in promoting a cohesive and sustainable society			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Develop new policy approaches enabling public institutions to improve their performance in promoting social cohesion and encouraging citizens to make a responsible contribution to the well-being of all, including by solidarity-based behaviours.			Article [3313012] <i>Operational: 131 500</i>

Project 2009/DG3/2065 - Implementation of the Social Cohesion strategy <i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2009 (1 year)</i>	
Objective To provide member states and policy-makers with concrete tools for the promotion of the social cohesion policies in line with the CoE Social Cohesion strategy, HLTf recommendations and decisions of the Moscow ministerial conference.	2009 Budget Article [3313020] <i>Operational: 179 200</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CAHPAH European Co-ordination Forum for the Council of Europe Disability Action Plan

CDCS European Committee on Social Cohesion

Third Summit Action Plan

3.1 - *Ensuring social cohesion*

Joint Programmes

Census observation and monitoring mission in Kosovo <i>15/05/2006 – 14/05/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To observe the population and housing census in Kosovo, and verify that it is conducted fairly and in accordance with international standards concerning censuses and statistical data handling.	Beneficiaries Kosovo*	Budget 33% CoE / 67% EC Total: 883 431 In 2009 (indicative): 110 000
Partnership agreement - Social Cohesion and Welfare for All in Europe – II <i>01/01/2009 – 31/12/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective To develop and apply the Council of Europe Social Cohesion Strategy by taking into account the current and future challenges faced by European societies as well as the transformations at policy level that have been identified by the Social Cohesion Task Force and the Annual Social Cohesion Forums.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget 32% CoE / 68% EC Total: 360 000 In 2009 (indicative): 220 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DG3/VC/1123 – Dialogue Platform on ethical/solidarity-based citizens' initiatives to combat poverty and exclusion <i>01/04/2008 - 20/12/2010 [33 months]</i>		
Objective The Platform will enhance, through public-private dialogue and the development of indicators, citizens and other actors' potential roles in contributing to an inclusive society and to the Millennium goals, as suggested by the High Level Task Force.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 330 000</i> <i>Available 60 000</i> <i>Requested 270 000</i>

Project 2009/DG3/VC/2055 – Development of integrated social services delivery <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective Methodological Guidelines on integrated delivery of social services were produced under the JP for Ukraine and the South Caucasus. The Armenian Authorities now need to approve and to implement these methodological Guidelines.	Beneficiary Armenia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 80 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 80 000
Project 2009/DG3/VC/2116 – Promoting Social Cohesion in Ukraine ("Social Cohesion Programme for Ukraine") <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective In line with a major recommendation of the High Level Task Force on launching national social cohesion programmes, to promote a number of social cohesion related issues relevant for Ukraine (as an integral part of the Action Plan for Ukraine).	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 190 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 190 000
Project 2008/DG3/VC/2132 – Implementation of the UN Disability Convention and the CoE Disability Action Plan <i>01/07/2008 - 31/12/2009 [18 months]</i>		
Objective To promote the recognition and application of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the implementation of the Council of Europe Disability Action Plan 2006 - 2015.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 129 200 <i>Available</i> 129 200 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2007/DG3/VC/1222 – Implementation of the CoE Disability Action Plan in the Baltic States, Moldova and Ukraine <i>01/01/2007 - 31/12/2009 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Target member states are assisted in evaluating their national disability policies. Areas where progress needs to be made are identified.	Beneficiary Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 300 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 300 000

Programme IV.1.4 – Health

Background

The Third Summit Action Plan considers the protection of health as a social human right and an essential condition for social cohesion and economic stability. The Summit also called for the work on equity of access to care of appropriate quality to be intensified and standards for patient-oriented care to be identified. There is a need to address the specific health needs of children, in particular those coming from vulnerable population groups, and to protect their rights.

The programme will propose policies ensuring equitable access to good quality health care and full and responsible participation of patients and citizens (including children) in all the member states. Such policies are an integral part of the CoE Social Cohesion Strategy and play an important role in assisting member states to incorporate the ethical, social and human rights dimension when restructuring and reforming their health-care systems.

In its report, the High Level Task Force on Social Cohesion underlines the necessity of developing a value-based governance framework in health care that is geared to accountability, transparency, sustainability and patients' rights, while avoiding corruption and conflicts of interest and making the shared responsibility of all stakeholders in society the spearhead for action. Children's participation in decisions relating to their health is a key element.

It also calls for inclusion of an intercultural dialogue component, thereby making European health services able to operate in multicultural societies, taking into account migrants, refugees and other "people on the move".

The European Health Ministers Conference "People on the move: challenges to human rights and health systems", Bratislava, 22-23 November 2007, invited the European Health Committee (CDSP) to take into account, in its future work, the ethical and human rights dimension of migration, including an international code of ethics in health care for "people on the move". Furthermore, it entrusted the CDSP with developing a programme of work on the current health challenges of vulnerable groups including migrants, refugees, asylum seekers, and Roma and Travellers.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme aims at providing member states with assessment tools, standards and principles to improve access to health as a social human right.

The project "Lifting the patient mobility curtain – patients' rights and safety first" addresses the implications of increased mobility and migration for health care systems. It will assist member states in developing policy guidelines and a compendium of tools needed to protect people on the move (for whatever reason), whether moving between Council of Europe member states or coming from outside Europe.

The project "Health care in Europe - for and with children" will assist member states in identifying children's health needs and applying particular standards for children-oriented care and in developing child-friendly health care. It will add a children's dimension to current health policies and practices.

There will be a particular added value for member states from South East Europe through the inclusion of a children's dimension in the regional projects developed in the framework of the South Eastern Europe Health Network, a highly successful joint initiative with the WHO and the CEB.

Collaboration with the "Schools for Health in Europe" (SHE) network, which also includes South East European countries and Ukraine, will guarantee a coherent approach to attaining the project's objectives.

Transversal Elements

Following the implementation of the strategic approach to (public) health and related activities, close co-operation will continue with the Parliamentary Assembly and the Commissioner for Human Rights, the Conference of INGOs, the Steering Committee on Bioethics (CDBI), the European Committee on Migration (CDMG), the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) - regarding the health of children in institutions - and the European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ). The project "Health care in Europe - for and with children" fits well within the transversal programme "Building a Europe for and with children", in line with the priorities of the Warsaw Action Plan concerning health and children.

The programme will also contribute to the transversal theme on intercultural dialogue and the campaign on combating all forms of discrimination.

Partnerships with external funders

The programme is attentive to the activities of other European organisations working in the field of health and maintains close co-operation with the European Commission (DG Sanco) and the WHO (Europe). In addition, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) is invited to co-operate.

Long-term impact

The programme will strengthen the acknowledged position of the Council of Europe as a European leader in promoting a human rights approach to health care. The programme seeks further convergence of the agendas with regard to patients' rights and citizen participation (including children and migrants) in health matters, thereby promoting a patient-oriented approach and democratic accountability in health care.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme IV.1.4 - Health			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Piotr Mierzewski</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To promote good health care governance, based on equity, transparency, accountability and participation. To assist member states in developing the ethical, social and human rights dimension in health policies, taking particular account of the health needs of vulnerable groups, including migrants and children. To assist member states in identifying and applying standards for patient-oriented care and in guaranteeing equity in access to health care, in particular for migrants and children.	The Committee of Experts on mobility, migration and access to health develops content for a draft compendium of policy tools to protect people on the move. It also prepares the COE contribution to an international initiative on the "Global ethical code related to the migration of health professionals". A conference is held to develop a policy guide on identifying specific health needs and problems of children and a possible future strategy for mainstreaming the rights of the child in health policy.	To provide member states with draft policy guidelines on promoting access to healthcare for people on the move. To carry out a review of existing Council of Europe and other relevant international mechanisms for the protection of patients' rights and safety in the context of mobility. To develop a checklist for exchange and reporting of information on access to health care by people on the move. To carry out a survey to identify specific children's health needs and particular standards for children-oriented and child-friendly health care.	Head [3223] TOTAL: 538 900 Staff: 320 000 Operational & other 218 900 <i>Recharged Services 41 700</i> <i>Committees 61 700</i> <i>Projects Operational 115 500</i>
Project 2008/DG3/1374 - Lifting the patient mobility curtain – patients' rights and safety first			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To develop policy guidelines and a compendium of tools needed to protect people on the move (for whatever reason), whether moving between Council of Europe member states or coming from outside Europe.			Article [2843010] <i>Operational: 59 000</i>
Project 2009/DG3/2010 - Health care in Europe - for and with children			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To assist member states in identifying children's health needs and applying particular standards for children-oriented care and in developing child-friendly health care.			Article [3223011] <i>Operational: 56 500</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDSP European Health Committee

Third Summit Action Plan

3.1 - Ensuring social cohesion

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2007/DG3/VC/1337 – Mediterranean Network of co-operation on drugs and addiction <i>01/01/2007 - 31/12/2009 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Quality of implementation of drugs policy is improved in all participating countries with special emphasis on better awareness of cultural factors influencing drugs intervention strategies.	Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco	<i>Total Cost</i> 1 500 000 <i>Available</i> 500 000 <i>Requested</i> 1 000 000
Project 2007/DG3/VC/1443 – Good Governance in health care <i>31/12/2007 - 31/12/2009 [25 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Good governance principles are formulated and applied by the makers of health policy, aiming for equity, accountability and transparency and avoiding conflicts of interest.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 20 000 <i>Available</i> 20 000 <i>Requested</i> 0

Programme IV.1.5 – Migrants

Background

The action plan adopted by the European Ministers responsible for Migration Affairs at their 7th Conference (Helsinki, 2002) gave clear guidelines for the development of Council of Europe activities in the field of migration, reflecting the increasing political concern among member states' governments to develop effective solutions to the integration of migrants and the orderly management of migration. The 8th conference (Kyiv, 4-5 September 2008) is likely to confirm the importance for the Council of Europe of continuing this work in line with the Action Plan of the 3rd Summit, particularly with reference to the situation of especially vulnerable migrants and promoting the empowerment and participation of migrants and persons of immigrant background and their interaction with the societies in which they live.

The programme contributes to the effective implementation of Council of Europe core values through promoting social cohesion, fighting racism and xenophobia, respecting human dignity, building inclusive societies and assuring equitable access to social rights.

Relevance to this year's priorities

Migration is a thematic priority. The programme includes specific co-operation/advice and assistance activities for Ukraine, the South Caucasus and South East Europe (geographical priorities). The programme will also implement the recommendations of the High-Level Task Force on Social Cohesion.

Transversal Elements

Specific elements of the programme will be undertaken in co-operation with the European Committee on Legal Affairs, the Steering Committee for Education, the North-South Centre, the Parliamentary Assembly, the Congress, and, where appropriate, the secretariats of other Council of Europe bodies such as the Commissioner for Human Rights and ECRI.

The CDMG will continue, through MG-S-ROM, to follow trends in the situation of Roma and Travellers in Europe and develop policy and practice to promote their rights.

Partnerships with external funders

Where possible, technical assistance/implementation activities will be undertaken jointly with other international organisations, in particular UNHCR.

In appropriate cases, the European Commission and major international organisations (including ILO, OECD, OSCE, IOM) will be invited to participate in the implementation of specific elements of the programme.

Voluntary contributions are sought for Project VC/1384 on life projects for unaccompanied migrant minors in Europe (implementation).

Long-term impact

The long-term impact of the programme will be to improve (i) the living conditions of immigrants and persons of immigrant background in the countries in which they reside, their integration and the quality of relations within the host society between immigrant and native populations ; (ii) the relations (at all levels) between countries of origin, transit and destination in the management of migration flows; (iii) the legal status of migrants.

The programme will achieve this by (i) improved co-operation between member states on migration, including acceptance of political commitments, (ii) new and shared policy guidance, (iii) greater awareness and training of relevant national administrations and staff responsible for delivering services in the areas of integration, community relations and migration management.

The different elements of the programme address issues of immediate concern to policy-makers in member states, identified by the CDMG. This relevance, together with the opportunities for testing and evaluation within the programme (see below) will facilitate the integration of the results into the different national contexts of the member states.

Active participation of policy-makers and practitioners from member states in the programme and, in particular, in the national and regional consultations and trial implementation of selected elements of the proposed policy and practice recommendations will strengthen the impact and implementation of the programme outcomes in member states.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme IV.1.5 - Migrants			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2012 (4 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Simon Tonelli</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Improve protection for the human rights of especially vulnerable migrants and develop policies on integration, community relations and reintegration that promote the empowerment and participation of migrants and persons of immigrant background and their interaction with the societies in which they live. To provide follow-up to the Kyiv Ministerial Conference on Migration.	Proposal completed for a draft recommendation on humanitarian standards for migrants who suffer injury or trauma in transit (approval by CDMG in 2010). Work on 2 draft recommendations commenced (validating migrants' skills and access of elderly migrants to health and social care). Regional conference and 3 seminars leading to draft reports on 3 aspects of integration (empowerment and participation, women and elderly migrants, short-term migrants). Number of training workshops and seminars in South East and Eastern Europe.	Commence work on policy reports and draft recommendations for policy-makers and service providers. Develop draft advice to member states on providing humanitarian assistance to migrants who suffer injury or trauma whilst crossing borders or at sea.	Head [3353] TOTAL: 803 400 Staff: 479 200 Operational & other 324 200 <i>Recharged Services 105 200</i> <i>Committees 53 600</i> <i>Projects Operational 165 400</i>
Project 2009/DG3/1966 - Empowering migrants and strengthening social cohesion			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2012 (4 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Develop integration policies that (i) enable immigrants and their families to fully develop their potential and participate in the development of the societies in which they live, and (ii) address the challenges of short-term migration.			Article [3353011] <i>Operational: 91 000</i>
Project 2009/DG3/1970 - Protecting the human rights and dignity of vulnerable migrants			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2012 (4 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Advise and assist governments on how to better protect the human rights of especially vulnerable migrants through measures to combat xenophobia, violence and discrimination and promote their integration and re-integration.			Article [3353012] <i>Operational: 74 400</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDMG European Committee on Migration

Third Summit Action Plan

3.1 - Ensuring social cohesion

3.3 - Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe

3.6 - Fostering intercultural dialogue

3.8 - Managing migration

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DG3/VC/2229 – Life projects for unaccompanied migrant children		
<i>01/01/2009 - 31/03/2010 [15 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Improve the reception and the assistance to unaccompanied migrant minors through the implementation of life projects at national level. Inform and train national experts and professional on promoting life projects.	All Council of Europe member states, Algeria, Morocco, Senegal, Other	<i>Total Cost</i> 75 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 75 000

Programme IV.1.6 – Roma and Travellers

Background

In addition to its work on minorities in general, the Council of Europe has, over the past 20 years, developed a broad and substantial range of activities on the specific problems faced by Roma, Travellers and related groups in Europe.

Since 1995 the Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers (MG-S-ROM) (previously known as the Group of Specialists on Roma/Gypsies) has been the only pan-European body existing on a long-term basis to help member states improve the situation of Roma and Roma-related groups in Europe. Made up of representatives appointed by the member states, it advises the Committee of Ministers, through the European Committee on Migration (CDMG), on issues relating to Roma and Travellers. It has drafted specific recommendations, which have been adopted by the Committee of Ministers:

- Recommendation (2000)4 on the education of Roma/Gypsy children in Europe (in co-operation with the Steering Committee for Education);
- Recommendation (2001)17 on improving the economic and employment situation of Roma/Gypsies and Travellers in Europe;
- Recommendation (2004)14 on the movement and encampment of Travellers in Europe;
- Recommendation (2005)4 on improving the housing conditions of Roma and Travellers in Europe;
- Recommendation (2006)10 on better access to health care for Roma and Travellers in Europe;
- Recommendation (2008)5 on policies for Roma and/or Travellers in Europe.

The Project entitled "Ensuring equal rights and treatment for Roma and Travellers in Europe and combating anti-Gypsyism" (2008/DG3/1361) has been set up to provide governments with assistance and expertise in drafting and implementing comprehensive national programmes and action plans for Roma and/or Travellers. This project also provides for the training of lawyers wishing to assist Roma victims of violations of rights under the European Convention on Human Rights and the European Social Charter. This project contributes to the empowerment of Roma communities, with particular emphasis on women and youth, as well as to the participation of Roma and Travellers in the decision-making process at the local, national and international levels.

In addition, a project named "Contribution to the European Roma and Travellers Forum" aims to provide assistance to the European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF), which signed a Partnership Agreement with the Council of Europe on 15 December 2004. This agreement provides for a Council of Europe contribution in terms of funds and human resources and enables the Forum to have a privileged relationship with sectors of the Organisation which deal with issues relevant to Roma and Travellers.

Following the adoption of Recommendation (2000)4, a specific project entitled "Education of Roma children in Europe" (2002/DG4/93) was launched in 2003 to identify practical means of putting this recommendation into effect, e.g. to establish working groups of experts on Roma history and culture, to draw up teaching modules, to develop teaching material, to prepare guidebooks for Roma school mediators/assistants, or to organise training seminars for teachers.

Relevance to this year's priorities

A number of Roma-related activities and the Dosta! campaign target countries of South East Europe and Ukraine (geographical priorities for the CoE in 2009).

Transversal Elements

DG3's Roma and Travellers Division and DG4 (both the Division for the European Dimension of Education and the Language Policy Division) closely co-operate, in particular as regards the implementation of Recommendation (2000)4 on the education of Romani children (and its current update).

Concretely, members of the Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers (MG-S-ROM) attend meetings and activities organised by DG4 (for example the framework curriculum in Romani, or the teaching of Samudaripen - Roma Holocaust Remembrance) and vice versa.

The European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF) is also part of this joint co-operation; it sends representatives to various committee meetings and contributes to the drafting of CoE documents. It drafted an opinion paper on the Romani language that has been used by the Committee of Experts of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages in the context of its monitoring work.

DG4's Division for the European Dimension of Education and DG3's Roma and Travellers Division conduct joint field visits (for example to Oslo in June 2007) and also work closely together in the context of the Decade for Roma Inclusion and the Roma Education Fund. The traineeship programme for young Roma sponsored by the Open Society Institute benefits both DG3 and DG4.

The Dosta! Campaign is now part of the CoE campaign against all forms of discrimination.

Co-operation between DGIII and DGHL is foreseen in training Roma NGOs/lawyers on bringing cases before the European Court of Human Rights or lodging collective complaints with the European Committee of Social Rights.

Partnerships with external funders

Council of Europe Roma-related activities receive voluntary contributions from the Finnish government and to a lesser extent from the Norwegian and Swedish governments. A Roma internship scheme is sponsored by the Open Society Institute (OSI).

Since 2000 the Council of Europe has implemented joint programmes with the European Commission (in partnership with the OSCE-ODIHR and other international and national actors) on Roma in South East Europe and in the EU's Eastern neighbouring countries. A two-year joint CoE/EC Programme for the period 2008-2009 targets the improvement of the situation of Roma in Ukraine and Moldova. As part of the latest joint programmes, the Dosta! campaign raises the majority population's awareness of prejudices towards Roma.

International co-operation has been established with the UNHCR as concerns refugees, IDPS and returnees, under project 2008/DG3/1361 ("Ensuring equal rights and treatment for Roma and Travellers in Europe and combating anti-Gypsyism"), with the EU Fundamental Rights Agency on gender, health and data collection issues, as well as with the World Bank and the Open Society Institute/Soros Foundation in the context of the Decade for Roma Inclusion (2005-2015) and the Roma Education Fund (REF).

The access of Roma children to quality education and their social inclusion is a persistent problem in many States Parties to the European Cultural Convention. The specific role of the Council of Europe as co-ordinator for the actions in Europe has been confirmed because Roma have neither a state of origin which can support them, nor a space of development concerning their history, culture or language. In this context co-operation with the other international and European organisations remains one of the main areas of work of the project "Education of Roma children in Europe" (2002/DG4/93). UNESCO and the Division for the European Dimension of Education organised a joint conference in September 2007. The outcome was the joint UNESCO and Council of Europe Guidelines on early childhood education for Roma and Traveller children . A follow-up conference is planned for 2009 with UNESCO and the REF.

Co-operation with the European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF), which is sponsored by the CoE and the Finnish government, is ensured through regular exchange of information, participation in each other's meetings and training provided by the CoE to ERTF delegates.

Long-term impact

The Project 2008/DG3/1361 "Ensuring equal rights and treatment for Roma and Travellers in Europe and combating anti-Gypsyism" has been adopted for a three-year period, which would coincide with the probable extension of the partnership agreement with ERTF and with the envisaged two-year extension of MG-S-ROM's terms of reference. A common expiry date in 2010 would allow the Council of Europe to conduct a major assessment of its work on Roma and Traveller issues in 2010, i.e. in the middle of the Roma Decade Initiative (2005-2015), fifteen years after the start of CoE inter-governmental work in this area and after more than five years of effective functioning of the ERTF. It would be particularly relevant for the ongoing discussion taking place within the EU institutions on the development of a EU policy/strategy on Roma.

The long-term purpose of project 2002/DG4/93 ("Education of Roma children in Europe") is to contribute to closing the gap in educational outcomes between Roma and non-Roma by initiating policies (designed in close co-operation with representatives from the Roma community) and actions to support quality education for Roma (training of education professionals, teaching material, working tools).

Consolidated Logframe

Programme IV.1.6 - Roma and Travellers			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Michael Guet / Olöf Olafsdottir</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Member states improve the quality of life and integration of Roma and Travellers through the implementation of state policies for Roma and/or Travellers in line with CoE recommendations concerning various policy fields, in particular education, employment, housing, health and the nomadic lifestyle, in close partnership with Roma and/or Traveller representatives. They raise public awareness regarding anti-Gypsyism and combat it.	CoE recommendations are used in new strategies/action plans for Roma and/or Travellers at national and EU level. The Dosta! campaign is conducted in 5 additional member states. CoE factsheets on Roma history and website on Roma Genocide are used. Education authorities in member states implement education policies for Roma on the basis of CoE recommendations and use teaching tools developed under the project "Education of Roma children in Europe". Lawyers and NGO representatives, including from the European Roma and Travellers Forum, are trained to provide legal assistance to Roma.	The 4 main priorities for this year are the publication of a reference document for the 60th anniversary of the CoE with Roma-related relevant texts, including an updated Rec.(2000)4 on education, which could help the EU develop its own strategy for Roma; the extension of the Dosta! campaign to combat anti-Gypsyism to 5 additional member states; the promotion of CoE pedagogical material on teaching Roma history, including the Genocide and the working tools (Roma school mediators' guide) and the training of lawyers and NGOs wishing to lodge applications under the ECHR or the Social Charter.	Head [3323] [3324] TOTAL: 936 100 Staff: 524 000 Operational & other 412 100 <i>Recharged Services 37 300</i> <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 40 000</i> <i>Projects Operational 334 800</i>
Project 2008/DG3/1361 - Ensuring equal rights and treatment for Roma and Travellers in Europe and combating anti-Gypsyism			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Member states implement state policies for Roma and develop thematic action plans with the effective participation of Roma, bearing in mind CoE recommendations and combating existing anti-Gypsyism.			Article [3323010] <i>Operational: 115 500</i>
Project 2008/DG3/1802 - Contribution to the European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF)			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
All CoE member states having Roma and Travellers participate in the Forum (ERTF). Assisted by the CoE, the Forum takes pro-active measures and becomes more self-sustainable and transparent in its operational and financial management.			Article [3323020] <i>Operational: 200 000</i>

Project 2002/DG4/93 - Education of Roma children in Europe <i>01/01/2002 --> 31/12/2009 (8 years)</i>	
Objective The Council of Europe guidelines for the implementation of educational policies in favour of inclusive education for Roma children and teaching material are made available to Ministries of Education.	2009 Budget Article [3324010] <i>Operational: 19 300</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDMG European Committee on Migration

CDED Steering Committee for Education

Third Summit Action Plan

3.1 - *Ensuring social cohesion*

3.3 - *Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe*

Joint Programmes

Enhancing the domestic capacity to devise, implement, monitor and communicate on the national action plans for Roma (with focus on education and health) and countering negative stereotyping faced by Roma people <i>01/01/2008 – 31/03/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective Enhancing the domestic capacity to devise, implement, monitor and communicate on the national Roma-related policies, and fighting negative stereotyping faced by Roma people.	Beneficiary Moldova, Ukraine	Budget 50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 400 000 In 2009 (indicative): 80 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2007/DG3/VC/1442 – Support to Roma civil society <i>01/08/2007 - 31/07/2009 [24 months]</i>		
Objective Complement the Council of Europe's activities in the field of Roma, ensuring the involvement of Roma civil society representatives, including delegates of the European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF).	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 111 434 <i>Available</i> 157 817 <i>Requested</i> 0

Line of Action IV.2 – Building a Europe for and with children

The Action Plan adopted at the Third Summit (3.2 Building a Europe for children) includes, on one hand, the promotion and effective protection of children's rights and, on the other hand, the launching of a three-year programme of action to eradicate violence against children.

The programme "Building a Europe for and with Children" is a response to the Summit mandate. Over the 2009-2011 period the programme will seek to integrate the children's rights perspective in all CoE activities (particularly in the fields of justice, the media, education, the family and health) and to promote children's participation and the development of comprehensive national strategies for the promotion of children's rights and the protection of children against violence. The Conference of Ministers responsible for Family Affairs (Vienna, June 2009) will discuss how family policies can support people's wish to have children and children's best interests in this context.

Line of Action IV.2 – Building a Europe for and with children				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
IV.2.1 – Building a Europe for and with children: a strategy for 2009-2011	629 600	429 000	1 058 600	1 077 400
TOTAL	629 600	429 000	1 058 600	1 077 400

Programme IV.2.1 – Building a Europe for and with children: a strategy for 2009-2011

Background

In the field of children's rights, the Third Summit asked the Council of Europe to: (1) mainstream children's rights in all CoE policies and co-ordinate all CoE activities related to children and (2) to eradicate all forms of violence against children. The programme "Building a Europe for and with Children" is the Council of Europe response to this mandate. It has strengthened the work on the rights of the child and developed specific tools to fight several forms of violence against children. Progress in mainstreaming and co-ordination is achieved thanks to the impetus given by an intersecretariat Task Force, a Co-ordination Unit and the Thematic Co-ordinator on Children. It is proposed that these structures become the basis of a permanent platform to implement the Summit mandate. It is expected that a new three-year strategy (2009-2011) will be adopted for the Programme "Building a Europe for and with children" under the heading "Protection, provision and participation for children in Europe". The Conference of Ministers responsible for Family Affairs (Vienna, June 2009) will discuss family policies' role in supporting support people's wish to have children while safeguarding children's best interests.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The Programme focuses on areas highlighted in the SG's priorities document for 2009, in particular: promotion of human rights (promotion of children's rights related standards, monitoring and awareness activities), democracy (in particular through the activities focusing on children's participation) and social cohesion (with a special focus on particularly vulnerable children). The Programme also aims to reinforce co-operation with CoE strategic partners, such as the UN, the EU, ENOC (the European Network of Ombudspersons for Children), INGOs and professional networks.

Transversal Elements

The transversal nature of the programme is reflected in its capacity to connect activities developed by various CoE actors, to combine various CoE tools (standard-setting, monitoring, policy development, assistance and awareness) and to integrate several policy areas in the same project.

Partnerships with external funders

The Programme has already demonstrated its strong capacity for fund-raising from governmental, non-governmental and business sector sources. In 2009 the Programme, in co-operation with the DSP, will continue developing its fund-raising capacity, focusing in particular on the private sector.

Long-term impact

With the establishment of a permanent platform for children's rights, the Council of Europe will be able to exert more effective influence on the international agenda and ensure appropriate visibility of CoE results, thereby increasing their impact and contributing to the monitoring of their implementation in the long term. Through the promotion of national strategies (versus sectorial action), the Council of Europe wishes to encourage countries to create a sustainable basis for the effective promotion of children's rights.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme IV.2.1 - Building a Europe for and with children: a strategy for 2009-2011			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Elda Moreno</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Mainstream children's rights in family and other sectoral policies and help member states to design and implement national strategies for the promotion of children's rights and the eradication of all forms of violence against children. Develop family policies in the child's best interests.	Children's rights concerns are integrated in most Council of Europe policies and actions, in particular in the areas of justice, family and health. Countries volunteer for assistance in the development of national strategies against violence and assistance activities are implemented in priority regions. Number of governments and other partners participating in the mini-campaign against sexual violence and integrating CoE standards in their policies and legislation.	Establishment of a permanent platform to ensure mainstreaming of children's rights and co-ordination of all activities concerning children. Adoption of guidelines for the design of national strategies to eradicate violence against children. Development of standards in the fields of justice (child-friendly justice), health, family policies and children's participation. Launching of a mini-campaign to fight sexual violence against children. Identify family and social policies to address the unfulfilled wish to have children and the promotion of the child's best interests (Ministerial Conference)	Head [3365] TOTAL: 1 058 600 Staff: 629 600 Operational & other 429 000 <i>Recharged Services 100 200</i> <i>Projects Operational 328 800</i>
Project 2009/DG3/2031 - Protection, provision and participation for children in Europe			
<i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2011 (3 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To mainstream children's rights in CoE policies, promote children's participation and access to information and reinforce action on violence against children.			Article [3365011] <i>Operational: 252 100</i>

Project 2009/DG3/2043 - Supporting families in the best interests of the child <i>01/01/2009 --> 31/12/2009 (1 year)</i>	
Objective Assist member states in developing policies for families and children based on the principle of the best interests of the child and follow up the outcome of the Vienna Ministerial Conference.	2009 Budget Article [3365012] <i>Operational: 76 700</i>

Other Structures

Practically all CoE structures are supervising activities related to the Programme. There is no supervisory structure at Programme level but strategic discussions are now facilitated by the Thematic Co-ordinator on Children at the Deputies' level.

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

1.3 - Strengthening democracy, good governance and the rule of law in member states

1.4 - Ensuring compliance with the commitments made by member states and promoting political dialogue

2.3 - Combating trafficking in human beings

2.5 - Combating cybercrime and strengthening human rights in the information society

3.1 - Ensuring social cohesion

3.2 - Building a Europe for children

3.3 - Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe

3.4 - Developing youth co-operation

3.8 - Managing migration

4.1 - Relations with the European Union

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DG3/VC/2044 – Protection, provision and participation for children in Europe <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Promotion of children's access to information, children's participation and child-friendly services. Eradication of specific forms of violence through the promotion of CoE standards with a particular focus on vulnerable groups.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 1 100 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 1 100 000</i>

CHAPTER V – CULTURE AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

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Line of Action V.1 – Education and linguistic diversity: promoting democratic culture

Education is an essential element in developing a society based on responsible participatory citizenship and imbued with the values of the Council of Europe. It should be founded on a clear vision of our societies and the role of education in shaping them.

The overall aim of the education policies of the Council of Europe is to develop a coherent vision of the role of education in securing the future of Europe, with particular emphasis on preserving and promoting human rights, democracy and the rule of law as well as the ability of our societies to engage in intercultural dialogue. These programmes will therefore continue to be based on a broad vision of education that encompasses both values and competences. To this end, the Council of Europe proposes, within a coherent lifelong learning perspective, an education programme covering all levels of education from pre-primary and primary to higher education, including out-of-school and adult education, with targeted activities in three areas: education for democratic citizenship and human rights, the teaching and learning of history and language education policies.

Our education systems, policies and practices should therefore provide learners with the knowledge, understanding, abilities and attitudes to:

- consolidate the democratic culture that Europe will need to create sustainable societies characterised by a diversity of backgrounds, ways of life, experiences, languages, faiths and convictions;
- ensure social cohesion, intercultural understanding and respect for human rights;
- develop the intergenerational solidarity we will need to face the challenge of ageing societies;
- combine economic performance and well-being with environmental responsibility;
- develop the vision, courage and understanding to make sound decisions on complex societal issues;
- face the needs of a globalised and rapidly developing economy, in a perspective of lifelong learning;
- reconcile the need for continued technological and scientific development with the need to develop and maintain an ethical perspective and humanist values.

Line of Action V.1 – Education and linguistic diversity: promoting democratic culture				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
V.1.1 – Organisation and contents of European education for democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding	1 039 400	988 400	2 027 800	2 259 900
V.1.2 – European dimension of Higher Education: promoting humanistic values and optimising structures	511 800	390 200	902 000	868 600
<i>Independent Mechanism</i> V.1.3 – Language standards and policies / European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages	1 038 400	569 600	1 608 000	1 488 600
TOTAL	2 589 600	1 948 200	4 537 800	4 617 100

Programme V.1.1 – Organisation and contents of European education for democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding

Background

This programme supports and promotes the Council of Europe's work in its main priority fields: human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It facilitates the participation of all member states in European educational co-operation, through programmes on education for democratic citizenship and human rights and on the training of education professionals, in particular multipliers (school managers, trainers of trainers), in the priority subjects of the Council of Europe, such as citizenship and human rights, intercultural understanding and dialogue, multiperspectivity in history teaching and policies for promoting linguistic diversity. Furthermore, this programme aims at increasing quality in education for all, social inclusion through education and the reform of legislation and structures in line with Council of Europe standards. It supports the implementation, within the education systems of the member states, of the recommendations of the Third Summit (May 2005) and, more recently, the Declarations and Resolutions of the 22nd Session of the Council of Europe Conference of Education Ministers (Istanbul, May 2007). In 2008 the setting up of the Oslo Centre on education for intercultural understanding, human rights and democratic citizenship will give considerable added value to this programme.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The priorities of the Council of Europe being the promotion and protection of human rights, democracy and the rule of law, this programme is fully relevant to this year's priorities, and in particular to the priorities of the Third Summit (3.3: Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe). It also contributes to the follow-up to the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue through the setting up of the Oslo Centre in the latter half of 2008.

In terms of bilateral activities, the main emphasis is on the South Caucasus, Ukraine and South East Europe.

Transversal Elements

This programme is implemented in close co-operation with many sectors and programmes of the Council of Europe, such as the Youth Directorate (work on a framework policy document on EDC/HRE); the Forum for Democracy (contribution of the education sector to the next forum to take place in Madrid); higher education and research (joint work on democratic governance of educational institutions); the programme "Building Europe for and with Children" (work on education in children's rights); the media sector (Pestalozzi seminars on media literacy and joint work on policies for media literacy); and gender equality (gender mainstreaming in education).

Partnerships with external funders

The programme benefits from partnerships with external funders, such as several member states and certain foundations (Anna Lindh, Network of European Foundations). Such partnerships take the form of co-funding of certain activities as well as voluntary contributions. Furthermore, the European Commission, UNESCO, ALECSO, OSCE/ODIHR and UNOHCHR, through their co-operation with the Council of Europe in the framework of this programme, co-fund certain events or activities.

Long-term impact

The programme aims at ensuring the continued impact of the Council of Europe perspectives and values on the ongoing debate on educational policies and practices. It should, in the long term, favour equity in access to quality education by all, availability of life-long learning opportunities and social cohesion. It should help young people and adults to actively and responsibly take part in democratic life and exercise their rights and responsibilities in society, and ultimately, contribute to the promotion of democratic culture in Europe.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.1.1 - Organisation and contents of European education for democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding			
<i>Duration 1/1/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Olöf Olafsdottir</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
<p>This programme aims at supporting CoE action in its main priority fields: human rights, democracy and the rule of law. It involves all member states in co-operation on education for democratic citizenship and human rights. It includes the training of education professionals (multipliers, school managers) in the European dimension of education. This programme also covers targeted co-operation for reform of school, out-of-school and higher education legislation, contents and structures in priority countries.</p>	<p>A European draft framework of reference for EDC/HRE is developed, setting out principles and lines of action for teaching and learning EDC/HRE. Sustainable mechanisms for teacher training are set up and tools are prepared and disseminated. The Pestalozzi programme trains about 1200 education professionals & educational actors in CoE standards for education. Priority partner countries adopt an approach to participation in the European education area and show willingness towards quality, accountability, equity and transparency. CoE Conference of Ministers of Education is prepared.</p>	<p>Assist member states to build capacity and sustain an effective ability for promoting democratic citizenship, human rights and social cohesion, in synergy with educational staff, NGOs and IGOs ,as well as for the implementation of educational policies and practices through a platform for training and dialogue.</p>	<p>Head [3624]</p> <p>TOTAL: 2 027 800</p> <p>Staff: 1 039 400</p> <p>Operational & other 988 400</p> <p><i>Recharged Services 134 400</i></p> <p><i>Committees 81 300</i></p> <p><i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 23 000</i></p> <p><i>Projects Operational 749 700</i></p>
Project 2002/DG4/94 - Linking policy and practice for democratic citizenship, human rights and intercultural education			
<i>01/01/2002 --> 31/12/2009 (8 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
<p>Assist member states in capacity-building and in sustaining an effective ability for the promotion of democratic citizenship, human rights and social cohesion, in synergy with educational authorities, practitioners, NGOs and IGOs.</p>			<p>Article [3144020]</p> <p><i>Operational: 245 100</i></p>
Project 2004/DG4/184 - European dimension of education policies and of the training of education professionals			
<i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2009 (6 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
<p>Assist member states in implementing educational policies and practices for a more humane and inclusive society through a platform for dialogue, capacity-building and training of education multipliers.</p>			<p>Article [3624030]</p> <p><i>Operational: 353 700</i></p>
Project 1992/DG4/101 - Reform of education legislation, contents and structures in priority countries			
<i>01/01/1992 --> 31/12/2009 (18 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
<p>Priority countries benefit from the advice and tools necessary to improve the organisation, contents and methods of education according to Council of Europe standards and principles.</p>			<p>Article [3624040]</p> <p><i>Operational: 150 900</i></p>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDED Steering Committee for Education

Third Summit Action Plan

3.3 - Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe

Joint Programmes

Education in Kosovo: inter-culturalism and the Bologna Process <i>10/06/2008 – 09/06/2011 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiaries	Budget
To support education reform in Kosovo conducive to inter-cultural awareness and understanding.	Kosovo*	10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 1 550 000 In 2009 (indicative): 510 000
Transversal Joint Programme** Fostering a Culture of Human Rights in Ukraine and the South Caucasus <i>05/12/2006 – 05/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To enhance a European culture of Human Rights through - targeted training for judiciary and law-enforcement officials, - promotion of the observance and implementation of the European Social Charter (revised); - support for national non-judicial human rights institutions and Government Agents; - promotion of inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue through education.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Ukraine	50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 990 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2005/DG4/VC/517 – Language policies <i>01/01/2005 - 31/12/2009 [60 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To provide member states with draft policy recommendations and common standards for language education with regard to the national languages/mother tongue and foreign or second languages. www.coe.int/lang	States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	<i>Total Cost</i> 320 000 <i>Available</i> 273 260 <i>Requested</i> 46 740

** Transversal Joint Programmes cover several programmes of the PoA. Information on PoA programmes' allocation is not available.

Project 2009/DG4/VC/2057 – Pestalozzi Programme for the training of education professionals		
<i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To increase the capacity of the CoE training programme for education professionals so as to assist member states in implementing educational policies and practices for a more humane and inclusive society.	All Council of Europe member states, States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	<i>Total Cost</i> 560 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 560 000

Programme V.1.2 – European dimension of Higher Education: promoting humanistic values and optimising structures

Background

The programme focuses on the role of higher education policies in developing a European society based on the Council's key values, with particular emphasis on democratic culture and intercultural dialogue. On this basis, the Council of Europe is one of the key actors in the development of the European Higher Education Area (Bologna Process). As part of this reform process, the Council seeks to foster higher education policies based on key European values, the mobility of students and higher education staff through the fair recognition of qualifications (Council of Europe/UNESCO Recognition Convention – ETS 165) and, through its work on public responsibility for higher education and research, the responsibility of higher education for democratic culture and intercultural dialogue. It also deals with the issue of higher education governance.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The Council's work on establishing the European Higher Education Area and on the fair recognition of qualifications are included in the priorities of the Third Summit (3.3: Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe, and 3.6 Fostering intercultural dialogue), as is the development of intercultural dialogue and democratic culture. The programme also contributes to the Council's overall work on intercultural dialogue, including the follow-up action to the White Paper after its adoption.

Transversal Elements

In contributing to the implementation and follow-up of the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue, following its adoption, the present programme will be a part of the Council's overall programme in this field. Within the Council of Europe, the Steering Committee for Higher Education and Research (CDESR) co-operates with the Steering Committee for Education (CDED), and more broadly with steering committees under the European Cultural Convention, in developing democratic culture and citizenship. Through the Bologna Process, the Council's programme is placed in a transversal context involving a great number of international institutions (in particular the EU and UNESCO) and NGOs (in particular the European University Association, the European Student Union and the European Association of Institutions in Higher Education). In the field of recognition of qualifications, the programme is carried out jointly with UNESCO and the European Commission. The activity on the responsibility of higher education for democratic culture is carried out with US partners (University of Pennsylvania, the American Council on Education and the Association of American Colleges and Universities).

Partnerships with external funders

Possibilities for partnerships with external funders will be explored, in particular as concerns the possibility of obtaining co-funding for specific conferences, the work of experts or publications.

Long-term impact

The long-term impact of the Council's work on placing European values at the heart of higher education policies and practice is considerable. It is largely in this way that the Council of Europe will help ensure that European society will continue to be built on democracy, human rights and the rule of law and that it will be capable of interacting with other parts of the world in an intercultural dialogue characterised by respect and an open frame of mind. The European Higher Education Area is now the framework for higher education policies and reform throughout Europe, and the inclusion of values and standards for democracy and intercultural dialogue will have a lasting impact on European higher education policies. In turn, higher education institutions play a vital role in transmitting and implementing the key values of the Council and essential competences for future generations.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.1.2 - European dimension of Higher Education: promoting humanistic values and optimising structures <i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years) Programme Co-ordinator Sjur Bergan</i>			
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
On the basis of a coherent view of higher education, help establish a European Higher Education Area based on common goals and values and built on free movement of students and higher education staff, adoption of qualifications frameworks and recognition of qualifications, public responsibility for higher education, social cohesion, democratic culture and intercultural dialogue.	CoE remains a key partner in building the European Higher Education Area. Report on competences for democratic culture and intercultural dialogue available by end 2009. Network and website on higher education for democratic culture. 3 publications in CoE Higher Education Series. Policy paper on developing recognition policies and practice in a global context so as to further mobility and dialogue between Europe and other parts of the world available by end 2009. 10 national qualifications frameworks completed by end 2009. Five events on higher education reform organised by CoE in SE Europe and the CIS.	Establish the link between the promotion of structural reform in HE and the promotion of core CoE values, taking account of the full range of purposes of higher education. Help prepare the establishment of the European Higher Education Area in 2010, in line with CoE values through sustained implementation of CoE standards for the recognition of qualifications (ETS 165), national qualifications frameworks and reform of higher education systems, legislation and policies.	Head [3634] TOTAL: 902 000 Staff: 511 800 Operational & other 390 200 <i>Recharged Services 50 000</i> <i>Committees 117 900</i> <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 18 800</i> <i>Projects Operational 203 500</i>

Project 1994/DG4/104 - European Higher Education Area: structural reform and qualifications in higher education <i>01/01/1994 --> 31/12/2010 (17 years)</i>	
Objective Establish the European Higher Education Area through sustained implementation of CoE standards for the recognition of qualifications (ETS 165), national qualifications frameworks and reform of higher education systems, legislation and policies.	2009 Budget Article [3634010] <i>Operational: 116 800</i>
Project 2008/DG4/1366 - Promoting Intercultural Dialogue and Democratic Culture through Higher Education <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Identify the challenges for higher education in Europe in contributing to society by fulfilling its responsibility for fostering intercultural dialogue and democratic culture, building on the key values and purposes of higher education.	2009 Budget Article [3634060] <i>Operational: 86 700</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDES Steering Committee for Higher Education and Research

Other structures

Lisbon Recognition Convention Committee (intergovernmental committee for ETS 165)

Third Summit Action Plan

3.3 - *Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe*

3.6 - *Fostering intercultural dialogue*

Joint Programmes

Strengthening Higher Education Reforms in Serbia <i>01/09/2007 – 31/08/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective Improving the quality of higher education.	Beneficiary Serbia	Budget 10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 570 000 In 2009 (indicative): 190 000
Strengthening Higher Education in Bosnia and Herzegovina <i>01/10/2008 – 31/08/2010 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective Support for the economic regeneration of BiH by improving the quality of higher education in line with the Bergen Communiqué.	Beneficiary Bosnia and Herzegovina	Budget 20% CoE / 80% EC Total: 500 000 In 2009 (indicative): 250 000

Independent Mechanism V.1.3 – Language standards and policies / European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

Background

European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages

The Charter (ETS 148) entered into force on 1 March 1998 and celebrated its tenth anniversary in 2008. This convention provides for a control mechanism consisting of a committee of independent experts composed of one member per party and having the role of evaluating the application of the Charter within a party, as in the case of other monitoring mechanisms set up by the Council of Europe. The Committee of Experts prepares a report for the Committee of Ministers, including proposals for recommendations to be made by the latter to the party concerned. To date, the Committee of Experts has adopted 38 evaluation reports. The Charter has been signed by 33 states, of which 23 have ratified it. As the Charter is one of the core instruments of the Council of Europe, the signature and ratification of which forms part of the commitments in the context of new accessions to the Organisation, it is expected that further signatures and ratifications will occur during the course of 2009.

The recent increase in the number of parties to the Charter has implications in terms of the workload of the Committee of Experts, its working methods and the relevant expertise at its disposal. Significant efforts have been made in 2008 to rationalise and streamline the working methods in order to anticipate the increase in the number of States Parties and the heavy increase in the workload. These efforts, which are reflected in the proposals made by the Working Group on working methods, will be pursued with a view to maintaining operational capacity. In addition, efforts will be pursued to increase the accessibility of the Charter and, in particular, of the findings of the monitoring mechanism and the growing number of comments by the Committee of Experts on the scope of states' commitments, as reflected in the CM Recommendations. Special efforts made to increase the visibility of the Charter in 2008 will be pursued in the context of the 60th anniversary of the Council of Europe.

Language Education Policies (DG IV/891)

In the framework of the current CDED medium-term programme a key aim of the project "Language Education, Social Inclusion and Linguistic Diversity" is to define the language competence standards that all learners are entitled to so that they can have full access to the curriculum. Access to education depends on competence in the language of schooling and is crucial for social inclusion. One of the project's aims is to offer proposals for developing policies and describing standards for the language of schooling: (a) taught as a school subject (linguistic and literary competences in the national/official language/s); (b) used as a medium of instruction across the curriculum (in other subjects such as history, sciences, mathematics). The project pays particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in order to ensure that they can acquire the language skills they need to profit from all dimensions of the curriculum.

Plurilingual education also means acquiring skills in foreign languages and developing the plurilingual repertoire of the learner. The project is also concerned with standards for modern languages, including co-operation with the European Union concerning its use of the Council of Europe's standards for the European Indicator of Language Competence and in Europass.

Member states will also be supported in promoting plurilingual education and diversity in language curricula in keeping with the measures proposed in the forthcoming Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers on the "Common European Framework of Reference for Languages" (CEFR) and the promotion of plurilingualism. The Framework standards are implemented through the European Language Portfolio, and new models that conform to agreed principles and guidelines established by CDED are accredited by its European Validation Committee. Intercultural understanding is a fundamental dimension of language education and an "Autobiography of Intercultural Encounters" - a practical tool for learners - is being made available to support them in benefiting from their significant intercultural experiences. Assistance is provided to member states that so wish in reviewing their language education policies and 14 states have so far availed themselves of this offer.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The programme provides a follow-up to the priorities of the Third Summit concerning the protection and promotion of human rights and cultural diversity through the protection and promotion of regional or minority languages by means of the Language Charter (ETS 148) and in co-operation with civil society. This also falls under the thematic priorities developed under Chapter I of the 2009 budget (defence and development of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly through the protection of national minorities).

As a Convention and permanent monitoring mechanism of the Council of Europe, the effective implementation of the Charter falls within the priorities of the Organisation. The assessment initiative carried out by the Committee of Experts regarding the functioning of the monitoring mechanism, including the working methods of the Committee of Experts and the system of periodic reporting by the member states, will be pursued in 2009.

Project 891: With regard to the priorities established for 2009, project DG IV/891 is contributing to human rights (chapter 1), specifically the right to education, by developing proposals for describing language competence standards necessary for successful access to the curriculum for all learners. The project contributes to social cohesion (chapter IV) by focusing on the language needs of vulnerable groups, including migrants. It contributes to intercultural dialogue (chapter V) through a practical tool for promoting intercultural understanding, which will provide a follow-up to the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue and will be disseminated in the context of the 60th anniversary.

Co-operation will be continued with the European Union (chapter IV of the Warsaw Action Plan) on the European Indicator of Language Competence, based on the use by the EU of the CEFR mentioned above; links with the EU "Europass" will be continued via the European Language Portfolio. Co-operation with NGOs in the field of language education (standards and evaluation) will be continued (chapter III).

Transversal Elements

Under this programme, the Committee of Experts to the ECRML will pursue its co-operation with the Advisory Committee of the Framework Convention on the Protection of National Minorities, in particular regarding states that are parties to both conventions and that are subject to the monitoring procedure. In addition, co-operation will be developed with the European Roma and Travellers Forum and the Language Policy Division (DGIV) and the Division responsible for Roma (within DGIII) on the development of the Romani language, in particular its codification. A special event could take place in the framework of the 60th anniversary on this topic. Co-operation with the Parliamentary Assembly and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities will be pursued in 2009. As a follow-up to the Charter's 10th anniversary, the Secretariat will seek to pursue its co-operation with UNESCO.

Project 891: Co-operation with CDMG and the Migration Division will be pursued concerning language policies and curriculum strategies for migrants, including support to member states in the implementation of Rec. CM (2008) 4 on strengthening the integration of children of migrants or from an immigrant background.

Partnerships with external funders

In 2007 the ECRML benefited from a voluntary contribution to support promotional activities, in particular for member states in Eastern and South East Europe that have committed to ratifying the Charter but have not yet done so. The secretariat will seek external funding in 2009 to support information seminars and technical working meetings aimed at drafting an adequate instrument of ratification as a prerequisite for effective implementation of the Charter, and with a view to supporting States Parties that have difficulties in implementing this complex instrument and the relevant Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers.

In the light of further possibilities for co-operation with the EU on language policy matters, closer links concerning regional or minority languages will be pursued in the context of the EU strategy on multilingualism.

Project 891: Financial contributions towards the cost of the activity are normally received from states that have requested assistance with a policy review (Language Education Policy Profile activity). Other voluntary contributions are possible for activities related to languages of instruction and migrants.

Long-term impact

The impact of the Charter at the national level of States Parties is particularly important for the promotion of human rights, cultural diversity and cultural wealth in Europe. It also contributes to intercultural dialogue. As a result of the monitoring mechanism, in a majority of cases, legal measures and policies are adopted by state authorities when implementing the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers. In the longer term, it is to be expected that all member states of the Council of Europe will ratify the Charter, which will create the minimum conditions for the promotion and protection of all regional or minority languages spoken in Europe, and in particular the use of these languages in public life (education, media, administration, culture, transfrontier exchanges, social and cultural life).

Project 891: The standards developed by the Language Policy Division for foreign languages (CEFR) are having a major impact throughout Europe and beyond, as can be seen from the results of a recent impact survey, and have been adopted by the EU and also by other bodies. It is expected that work on developing proposals for the languages of schooling will have a similar impact as an increasing number of modules providing key elements of a reference framework become available on a website under development.

The impact of the language education policy reviews carried out so far at the invitation of states (Profiles) is about to be assessed and is expected to lead to proposals in 2010 for new initiatives to assist member states, in particular concerning the languages of schooling and vulnerable groups. An intergovernmental conference on languages of schooling in 2009 will be followed in 2010 by a major Forum on Council of Europe language education policy concerning "Languages of Education" (i.e. national/official, minority/regional, immigrant and foreign languages). The results will lead to a proposal in 2011 for a CM Recommendation on language education policies and standards, aimed at including all languages in education under an integrated approach to plurilingual education.

Consolidated Logframe

Independent Mechanism V.1.3 - Language standards and policies / European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages			
<i>Duration 1/1/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years) Programme Co-ordinator Joseph Sheils / Alexey Kozhemyakov</i>			
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To ensure the effective promotion and preservation of linguistic diversity by means of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages according to the concrete commitments entered into by the States Parties. To support the right to education by developing proposals for setting standards to which all children are entitled in the languages of schooling, and to assist member states in reviewing their policies in order to promote plurilingual education.	National situations are evaluated through the monitoring procedure in at least 6 State Parties; States Parties make changes to national legislation policy and practice; NGOs contribute to monitoring process. Proposals for describing competence in languages of schooling for language both as a subject and as a medium of instruction in other subjects; 3 national policy reviews carried out and evaluative analysis of 12 other reviews prepared; 6+ portfolio models accredited; guide for plurilingual curricula; tools for intercultural learning and language policies for migrants disseminated.	Based on the provisions of the Charter and its monitoring mechanism, and in co-operation with civil society, improve States Parties' legislation, implementation and practice in the field of regional or minority language protection and promotion. Make proposals for improving the efficiency of the monitoring process. Develop descriptions of standards and a related analytical tool for use in reviewing national curricula for the languages of schooling, as well as tools for plurilingual and intercultural education, which will be presented to stakeholders at two European conferences.	Head [2641] TOTAL: 1 608 000 Staff: 1 038 400 Operational & other 569 600 <i>Recharged Services</i> 208 900 <i>Projects Operational</i> 360 700

Project 2008/DG4/1375 - Implementation and promotion of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>	
Objective Based on the provisions of the Charter and its monitoring mechanism, and in co-operation with civil society, improve States Parties' legislation, implementation and practice in the field of regional or minority language protection and promotion.	2009 Budget Article [2641010] <i>Operational: 217 100</i>
Project 2006/DG4/891 - Language education, social inclusion and linguistic diversity <i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>	
Objective Provide education policy makers with curriculum guidelines and language competence standards that support the right of all learners to equal opportunities for quality education.	2009 Budget Article [3624020] <i>Operational: 143 600</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDED Steering Committee for Education

ECRML Committee of Independent Experts of the ECRML

Third Summit Action Plan

1.2 - Protecting and promoting human rights through the other Council of Europe institutions and mechanisms

3.5 - Protecting and promoting cultural diversity

3.6 - Fostering intercultural dialogue

4.1 - Relations with the European Union

5.0 - Implementing the Action Plan

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DG4/VC/2022 – Ensuring the effective implementation of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages <i>01/01/2009 - 25/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective Providing support to member states for improving their legislation and practice for the protection of regional or minority languages, in accordance with the principles of the Charter.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost 75 000</i> <i>Available 0</i> <i>Requested 75 000</i>

Line of Action V.2 – Youth: present and future for Europe

The main goal of the Council of Europe in the youth field is to empower young people to play an active role in building a Europe based on the Organisation's core values.

To accomplish this, the Council of Europe's youth sector implements policies and programmes in partnership with governments and youth NGOs, which emphasise the transversal and cross-sectoral dimension of youth policies, the important role of non-formal learning (particularly through voluntary youth work), support for the development of youth NGOs and the training of multipliers.

In this context, the Council of Europe's youth sector also seeks to generate added value as compared with the policy and action of the European Union in the youth field (including in co-operation with it), for example by promoting the practice of co-management or a multinational approach to European youth co-operation in addition to assistance to individual countries.

Following the 8th Conference of European Ministers responsible for youth (Ukraine, 2008), the Council of Europe's youth sector will strengthen its contribution to the implementation of the priorities and objectives of the Action Plan adopted by the Third Summit. In this respect, special attention will be paid to issues such as:

- human rights education and democratic citizenship,
- social inclusion of all young people, and their access to (social) rights,
- intercultural learning as a tool for promoting intercultural dialogue,
- building peaceful societies, including from a global perspective.

Line of Action V.2 – Youth: present and future for Europe				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
V.2.1 – Youth Policies, non-formal education and training	2 489 900	2 610 400	5 100 300	4 923 900
TOTAL	2 489 900	2 610 400	5 100 300	4 923 900

Programme V.2.1 – Youth Policies, non-formal education and training

Background

As stated in the Third Summit Action Plan, the main mission of the Council of Europe in the youth field is to "...empower young people to actively participate in democratic processes so that they can contribute to the promotion of our core values...".

Empowering young people by providing them with the necessary skills to participate actively in democratic and political processes which shape the Europe of tomorrow is particularly important because so many young people in Europe feel that politicians and political institutions are distant and out of touch with their needs and expectations. Furthermore, pressing social problems such as racism and intolerance, discrimination against minorities, intolerance towards religious groups, gender inequality and lack of integration of people with disabilities pose significant challenges in terms of safeguarding democracy and human rights, for both the present and future generations.

The programme "Youth policies, non-formal education and training" has been established by the relevant statutory bodies of the youth sector for a three-year period (2006-2008), and will continue in 2009 until the new priorities (for 2010-2012) stemming from the 8th Conference of Youth Ministers are established. The 2009 programme proposes and experiments tangible responses to the above-mentioned challenges with the active participation of young people. To achieve this, the Council of Europe's youth sector carries out activities combining non-formal education as well as (youth) policy development. In particular, they include multinational study sessions organised in co-operation with youth NGOs, training courses for youth leaders and youth workers as well as for civil servants in charge of youth affairs from ministries or public administrations in charge of youth, field activities in specific countries, assistance and counselling for governments on youth policies, standard-setting and quality enhancement for policy-makers and youth workers/leaders.

Against this background, the 2009 youth programme "Youth policies, non-formal education and training" will focus on three main areas:

- promoting youth participation and democratic citizenship, with special emphasis on supporting and sustaining the role of youth NGOs as important actors in the development of participative democracy and education of young people in this respect (including by promoting their participation in decision-making).
- contributing to increased social cohesion and inclusion of young people in society, with special emphasis on facilitating the access of young people to working life and social rights, and supporting young people's commitment to preventing violence.
- supporting youth policy development in the member states, in connection with child policies, with special emphasis on the ongoing development of standards and tools for quality youth policies, fostering recognition of non-formal learning, co-operation with the European Union on youth worker training in the fields of European citizenship and youth research, and support for quality improvements in youth work and youth leader/workers' training.

Relevance to this year's priorities

With regard to the Third Summit Action Plan (Chapter III, paragraph 4) and the priorities for 2009, the 2009 programme "Youth policies, non-formal education and training" seeks to empower young people to actively participate in democratic processes and to commit themselves to the core values of the Organisation. Key issues in this context will be, for example: youth participation at local and regional levels, the role of youth NGOs in fostering democracy, democratic citizenship, co-management, young people's access to social rights and youth employment. In this respect, the European Youth Centres and European Youth Foundation are used as essential instruments for the training of multipliers and as multinational meeting places for all actors in the youth field (youth NGOs, governments, youth researchers, etc.). The programme elements of particular relevance to youth policies are designed to support the development of national youth policies which fully integrate the principles and objectives of the action plan.

Transversal Elements

As the youth domain is multidisciplinary by definition, the 2009 programme "Youth policy, non-formal education and training" is designed to integrate the transversality aspect and cross-sectoral co-operation. Examples of how this is achieved are:

- youth participation/democratic citizenship: co-operation with the Congress, the Directorate of Education and the Sport Department.
- social inclusion of young people and work on child and youth policies: co-operation with DG III (including the programme "Building a Europe for and with young people")
- youth policy development: co-operation with the Directorate of Education (on matters relating to non-formal education), the North-South Centre and the Parliamentary Assembly.

- activities in the European Youth Centres (youth NGO study sessions for example): co-operation with various sectors of the Council of Europe according to the themes. Other Directorates/Services are also using the EYCs for some of their activities.

Partnerships with external funders

The current partnership programme with the European Commission in the youth field is co-financed 50/50.

Partnership with the Russian Federation (on youth policy development, training of youth leaders and civil servants).

Partnership with the European Agency for Youth Information and Counselling (ERYICA).

Partnership with the European Network of Youth Centres (ENYC).

Partnership with the European Youth Card Association (EYCA).

Partnership with the International Union of Railways (sponsoring European exchanges for disadvantaged young people).

Long-term impact

Ongoing training of multipliers in the youth field to promote and empower young people across Europe to commit themselves to the core values and objectives of the Council of Europe. Regular evaluations of the training programme are carried out with the partners concerned. One long-term impact is the development of youth NGOs and networks in Europe and their increased recognition by society at large and public authorities as important partners in supporting democracy and human rights.

In respect of youth policy development, the long-term impact is the commitment of all governments to invest in youth and to develop measures and programmes to increase the probability of successfully integrating young people into society, by providing them with a sense of well-being, education, inclusion and participation.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.2.1 - Youth Policies, non-formal education and training			
<i>Duration 1/1/2007 --> 31/12/2011 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Andre-Jacques Dodin</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To empower young people and multipliers in the youth field to promote the core values of the CoE, through, in particular, the essential role of non formal education. To promote youth policies that are likely to increase the probability of young people's successful integration into society, by providing them with opportunities and experience which enable them to develop the knowledge and skills to play a full part in all aspects of society.	Governments, youth NGOs and youth researchers will develop quality youth policies at national level and support youth work and training. To this end, youth leader training courses, multinational study sessions, expert seminars, documentation/research-related activities, international reviews of national youth policy and advisory missions will be carried out.	To support the development of democratic youth structures, in particular youth NGOs and develop and implement youth leader training models focusing on young people's active citizenship. To develop youth policy responses to the challenges faced by young people in terms of their social inclusion, notably their access to working life. To provide support to governments in establishing, developing or improving their youth policies, on the basis of common principles and standards.	Head [3644] TOTAL: 5 100 300 Staff: 2 489 900 Operational & other 2 610 400 <i>Recharged Services</i> 166 500 <i>Committees</i> 204 600 <i>EYC Building</i> 960 000 <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes</i> 472 500 <i>Projects Operational</i> 806 800

Project 2003/DG4/16 - Youth participation and democratic citizenship <i>01/01/2003 --> 31/12/2009 (7 years)</i>	
Objective To empower young people, regardless of their social, economic and ethnic background, and multipliers to participate actively in public life and democratic processes, to be actors of social change contribute to European Citizenship.	2009 Budget Article [3144010] <i>Operational: 372 300</i>
Project 2006/DG4/883 - Youth policy development <i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>	
Objective To provide youth policy-makers and other actors in the youth field with guidelines, standards and tools for improving youth policy at the local, national and European levels, in accordance with the Action Plan of the 3rd Summit.	2009 Budget Article [3644010] <i>Operational: 284 500</i>
Project 2006/DG4/903 - Social cohesion and inclusion of young people <i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>	
Objective Youth actors' capacity to respond to social integration and cohesion challenges and violence faced by young people will be strengthened.	2009 Budget Article [3344030] <i>Operational: 150 000</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CCJ Advisory Council on Youth
CDEJ European Steering Committee for Youth
CMJ Joint Council on Youth
CPJ Programming Committee on Youth

Third Summit Action Plan

3.4 - *Developing youth co-operation*

Joint Programmes

Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 <i>01/01/2007 – 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective Promote understanding of, and respect for, cultural diversity among young people through training and intercultural dialogue; promote quality and recognition of youth work as well as youth policy development and better knowledge of youth.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget 43% CoE / 57% EC Total: 3 225 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DG4/VC/1823 – Intercultural language course programme for youth NGO leaders <i>01/07/2008 - 31/12/2011 [42 months]</i>		
Objective To provide youth policy makers, and other actors concerned, with guidelines and tools for improving youth policies at the national and European levels, in accordance with the objectives set out in the Action Plan.	Beneficiary Multilateral, States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 101 200 <i>Available</i> 21 000 <i>Requested</i> 80 200
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2089 – European Youth Foundation <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i>		
Objective To provide financial support for youth activities which promote the core values of the CoE, notably mutual respect and intercultural dialogue. The amount requested is a minimum. Requests will be sent to ministries in charge of youth at the beginning of 2009.	Beneficiary States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 70 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 70 000
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2137 – European Youth Centre Strasbourg - Renovation works <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Full upgrading and modernisation of the EYCS and its conference and residential facilities.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 1 200 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 1 200 000

Line of Action V.3 – Protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity

Key Council of Europe values - human rights, democracy, and the rule of law – can only be strong if based on a solid cultural foundation. The line of action “Protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity” will seek to enhance the culture of democracy, dialogue and diversity and promote the enjoyment of cultural rights through two interrelated programmes.

These programmes will promote democratic governance of culture, heritage and biodiversity; monitor institutional and policy developments in member states and their compliance with relevant Council of Europe standards; provide assistance for policy development; and ensure access for all to culture and cultural and natural heritage.

The main objectives of the line of action in 2009 are:

- development of a consolidated system to follow up compliance with standards and policies in the fields of culture, cultural and natural heritage, landscape and spatial planning;
- analysis of policy responses to the challenges of protecting and managing diversity and ensuring adequate cultural provision and access;
- promotion of and assistance with the implementation of recent standards (such as the Faro Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society and the Landscape Convention);
- enhanced assistance for the development of an integrated approach to the management of cultural and natural resources, particularly in South East Europe and the Kyiv Initiative region;
- adoption of new standard-setting instruments in line with UN guidelines in the field of natural heritage (such as climate change, protected areas);
- streamlining of awareness-raising activities and promoting Council of Europe values and principles through cultural events and heritage education.

Line of Action V.3 – Protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
V.3.1 – Implementing Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural heritage and co-operation in priority regions (South East Europe, South Caucasus and Black Sea)	734 100	548 300	1 282 400	1 171 400
V.3.2 – Promoting dialogue and cultural and natural diversity	1 291 800	1 040 500	2 332 300	2 713 100
TOTAL	2 025 900	1 588 800	3 614 700	3 884 500

Programme V.3.1 – Implementing Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural heritage and co-operation in priority regions (South East Europe, South Caucasus and Black Sea)

Background

This programme contributes to the effective implementation of the principles and standards developed in the programme "Promoting cultural and natural diversity and dialogue". It will assist member states with legislative reform, institutional capacity-building and the development of mechanisms for good governance by fostering integrated policy development in the cultural and natural heritage fields. The introduction of project management tools, the implementation of professional training and the delivery of multilateral pilot projects support regional efforts for sustainable community development, cross-border co-operation and confidence-building. Assistance is provided within the framework of the regional programmes in the South East Europe, South Caucasus and Black Sea priority areas through the Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Programme (Rules adopted by the CM at the 409th meeting of the Ministers' Deputies on 18-26 June 1987, revised on 7-8 December 1992).

These field activities contribute to standard-setting and the follow-up of Council of Europe Conventions and implement measures to meet needs and expectations identified by the member states concerned through:

- a multi-stakeholder approach combining government and civil society interests and involvement.
- good practice methodology in relation to the development, implementation and follow-up of a multidisciplinary cross-sectoral approach on a regional basis.
- partnerships with other intergovernmental and international bodies.
- transnational co-operation, developed through technical assistance programmes, with respect to culture, the cultural industries and cultural heritage.

Relevance to this year's priorities

- Strengthening of co-ordination structures and transnational institutional and professional networks.
- New standards set, priority interventions identified and methodologies adopted.
- Operations on the ground through the implementation of pilot projects.

Transversal Elements

Activities for the management of the cultural heritage in Kosovo are carried out in collaboration with the Directorate of Political Advice and Co-operation and the Directorate of School, Out-Of-School, Higher Education and Language.

Cross-Border Cinema Culture pilot project (CBCC) in co-operation with the Cultural Policy, Diversity and Dialogue Division and "Eurimages".

Partnerships with external funders

Certain projects are carried out:

- in the framework of the joint programmes with the European Commission:
 - Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo, 2008-2009 Covenant
 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South East Europe (IRPP-SAAH) - 5th CoE/EC Covenant 2007-2009;
- with the Japan Foundation (CBCC);
- with the Government of Italy.

Long-term impact

- National legislation and policies in line with Council of Europe standards in the fields of culture and heritage.
- Enhanced co-ordination between the national institutions within each country and between participating countries.
- Effective co-ordination between governmental bodies and other stakeholders.
- Improved managerial skills of public decision-makers and professionals.
- Strengthened cross-border regional development strategies.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.3.1 - Implementing Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural heritage and co-operation in priority regions (South East Europe, South Caucasus and Black Sea) <i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2011 (4 years) Programme Co-ordinator Gianluca Silvestrini</i>			
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
Technical assistance is provided to member states in developing and implementing integrated policies and governance strategies in accordance with Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural and natural heritage.	Assistance provided to 4 countries in drawing up their national legislation. Elaboration and publication of 26 "Consolidated Projects". 9 Local Development Pilot Projects launched in South East Europe and 2 Pilot Projects on Cultural Corridors implemented. 2 Terms of Reference for Kyiv Initiative's Pilot Projects signed and implemented. 20 professionals from the Kosovo institutions are trained in cultural heritage management. Post-conflict immediate actions in Georgia: the "Guidelines for the reconstruction in the conflict zone" are adopted; the feasibility studies for the "Rehabilitation project for Nikozi" are adopted; the "Development programme for the region of Gori" is adopted.	The Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe is reinforced. The Kyiv Initiative is strengthened. A strategy for the sustainability of cultural heritage sites in Kosovo is developed. Assistance is provided to Georgia for the social and economic revitalisation of communities	Head [3514] TOTAL: 1 282 400¹ Staff: 734 100 Operational & other 548 300 <i>Recharged Services 84 300</i> <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes 53 500</i> <i>Projects Operational 410 500</i>
Project 2003/DG4/111 - Regional programme for cultural and natural heritage in South East Europe <i>01/01/2003 --> 30/12/2011 (9 years)</i>			
Objective Communities in South East Europe become more cohesive through the protection and promotion of heritage.			2009 Budget Article [3424030] <i>Operational: 197 500</i>
Project 2007/DG4/1142 - Kyiv Initiative <i>01/01/2007 --> 31/12/2009 (3 years)</i>			
Objective Five states (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine) of the Kyiv Initiative (KI) are assisted in developing culture and heritage policies and promoting intercultural dialogue and co-operation either on a bilateral or a regional basis. The First phase of the "Post-conflict immediate actions for the social and economic revitalisation of communities and the cultural environment in the municipality of Gori (Georgia)" is implemented.			2009 Budget Article [3514030] <i>Operational: 213 000</i>

¹ Of which € 93 000 frozen pending a decision of the Committee of Ministers.

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDCULT Steering Committee for Culture

CDPATEP Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape

Third Summit Action Plan3.5 - *Protecting and promoting cultural diversity*3.6 - *Fostering intercultural dialogue***Joint Programmes**

Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan – Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in South Eastern Europe (IRPP-SAAH)- 5th CoE-EC Covenant 2007-2009 <i>19/12/2007 – 18/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To support institutional capacity building activities in South-East European countries through the consolidation of the IRPP/SAAH operational process initiated in 2004.	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" Kosovo*	30% CoE / 70% EC Total: 400 000 In 2009 (indicative): 190 000
Cultural heritage and inter-community relations in Kosovo <i>16/03/2008 – 15/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiaries	Budget
Through the successful ad hoc mechanism created and developed by the Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) for the reconstruction of Serbian Orthodox churches, continue to create a climate for inter-ethnic tolerance, sustainable multi-ethnicity and the promotion of human and minority rights in the rehabilitation of all cultural heritage in Kosovo as defined in the SEE Regional Programme for Kosovo.	Kosovo*	11% CoE / 88% EC Total: 449 000 In 2009 (indicative): 130 000
Support to cultural and natural heritage in Cyprus <i>2009 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To develop public awareness of the common European dimension of the heritage of Northern Cyprus and its role in the development of a democratic, peaceful, open society, and in sustainable economic development, quality of life and citizens' well-being.	Cyprus	Negotiations pending
Kosovo – Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage <i>01/01/2009 – 30/11/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Ensure the long-term sustainability of Cultural Heritage sites in Kosovo.	Kosovo*	10% CoE / 90% EC Total: 2 775 000 In 2009 (indicative): 951 428

Minorities in Russia: Developing Culture, Language, Media and Civil Society <i>01/01/2009- 31/12/2011 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Promote Russia's ethnic and national minorities' rights and a better recognition of their specific integrity. To enhance the legal framework (notably to support the ratification of the ECRML) and provide assistance related to the promotion and development of native culture, language, media and civil society of the national minorities.	Russian Federation	9% CoE / 91% EC Total: € 2 750 000

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2006/DG4/VC/1127 – Kyiv Initiative: a new phase in democracy through culture <i>31/12/2006 - 31/12/2009 [37 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Assist the five states of the Kyiv Initiative (KI) in developing culture and heritage policies and in promoting intercultural dialogue and co-operation.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine	<i>Total Cost</i> 813 300 <i>Available</i> 99 588 <i>Requested</i> 713 712
Project 2008/DG4/VC/1816 – Cultural Heritage and Intercommunity relations in Kosovo <i>01/01/2008 - 31/03/2009 [15 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiaries	Budget
To provide a sustainable structure for the continuation of the Reconstruction Implementation Commission (RIC) and to initiate a programme for the rehabilitation of monuments and sites in Kosovo as part of the Regional Programme for SEE.	Kosovo*	<i>Total Cost</i> 200 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 200 000
Project 2008/DG4/VC/1927 – Integrated Rehabilitation Projects in South Eastern Europe <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2009 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Support the development of performance planning and management tools in South East European countries through implementation of heritage integrated rehabilitation projects.	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" Kosovo*	<i>Total Cost</i> 220 000 <i>Available</i> 17 000 <i>Requested</i> 203 000
Project 2007/DG4/VC/278 – Institutional Capacity-Building Plan and Local Development Pilot Projects <i>01/01/2007 - 31/12/2009 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Strengthen the capacity of institutions to manage social and economic sustainable development, improving the quality of life and building a Europe without dividing lines.	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" Kosovo*	<i>Total Cost</i> 790 000 <i>Available</i> 170 980 <i>Requested</i> 619 020

Programme V.3.2 – Promoting dialogue and cultural and natural diversity

Background

In accordance with the priorities of the Third Summit relating to cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, this programme is structured around four projects complying with the Council of Europe's cultural and heritage conventions, together with the European Landscape Convention and the Convention on Wildlife and Natural Habitats (the Paris, Granada, Valletta, Florence, Faro and Bern Conventions). These projects will assist countries to update and develop integrated policies to promote diversity, enhance citizens' quality of life and encourage more active participation in the democratic management of heritage.

The visibility and coherence of the services provided by the Council of Europe through the "Compendium on cultural policies and trends in Europe" and the "European Heritage Network" (HEREIN) will be improved in 2009 by the creation of a new entry point under the umbrella "CultureWatchEurope", together with the information sources of the European Audiovisual Observatory and the Eurimages fund. The existing observatory function which has already been developed in this context will provide a constantly updated database and policy trends analyses, to inspire the development of guidelines and good-practice models for use by public authorities and civil society organisations.

The follow-up of conventions is a key focus of the work in the different sectors, notably for the recently reformed steering Committee (CDPATEP). At the same time, awareness-raising initiatives encourage the promotion of diversity and intercultural dialogue and the prevention of discrimination.

The projects are carried out in co-operation with activities implemented under programme V.3.1 "Implementing Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural heritage and co-operation in priority regions (South East Europe, the South Caucasus and the Black Sea Region)."

Relevance to this year's priorities

Management of diversity, intercultural dialogue and sustainable development are Third Summit priorities. The focus will be on integrated follow-up and implementation of Council of Europe standards relevant for the achievement of these goals. Enhancement initiatives introduced in the programme will help strengthen the added value of the Council of Europe in the medium term, including increased co-operation with other international and European organisations, and, by further rationalisation, contribute to the Organisation's transparency and efficiency.

At the same time, awareness-raising activities will be re-oriented and focused on the Summit priorities (diversity and dialogue).

Transversal Elements

One of the main objectives of the programme is to strengthen support for member states regarding policies for culture, heritage, landscape, territorial development and spatial planning. This will be achieved through an integrated system for convention monitoring coupled with a transversal approach to legislative reform, policy assistance and capacity-building.

Partnerships with external funders

Activities are systematically carried out jointly with external partners, and some projects depend on external resources, including from the European Commission (such as European Heritage Days), local authorities and foundations. As in the past, several projects are expected to benefit from voluntary contributions from member states (e.g. HEREIN, Compendium).

Increased efforts are being made to increase external resources through the development of financial mobilisation strategies targeting a range of organisations with specific interests in particular projects and activities.

Long-term impact

Applying Council of Europe standards to the management and use of cultural, heritage, natural and territorial resources will enable member states and local communities to enhance sustainable development and social cohesion. The Council of Europe's leadership in these sectors is clearly recognised by governments and other international institutions.

The programme offers a comprehensive package of measures ranging from policy development to the implementation of principles, standards and conventions, and the sharing of good practices, accompanied by awareness-raising activities and information exchange. The programme will have a long-term impact on good governance in European culture, cultural and natural heritage and sustainable spatial development throughout the member states.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.3.2 - Promoting dialogue and cultural and natural diversity			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2010 (3 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Daniel Therond</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To develop models of integrated policies reinforcing access to culture and cultural and natural heritage, ensuring follow-up of conventions and formulating strategies for sustainable use of resources and democratic participation. To systematically reinforce the visibility of the tools provided by the CoE to countries by ensuring their promotion and facilitating access to information. To widen the network of partners in order to enable project implementation.	New signatures/ratifications of the most recent conventions (Florence and Faro). The CultureWatchEurope portal is set up to enable coherent access to the "Compendium" and the "HEREIN Network" as well as other sources of information. The preparation of Conferences of specialised Ministers (CEMAT and Cultural Heritage) begins. Agreements with external partners on co-financing, in particular the EU, are undertaken. An increase/reinforcement of ecological zones.	Continue the promotion of CoE conventions and encourage their ratification. Develop specific CoE observatory functions and facilitate their use by setting up a new entry point under the umbrella "CultureWatchEurope" - Convey Third Summit priorities in aligning intersectoral policies to focus on diversity, dialogue and sustainable territorial development. Systematic pursuit of synergies between programme projects and partners (IGOs / NGOs concerned, EU, UNESCO, UN, civil society).	Head [3424] TOTAL: 2 332 300 Staff: 1 291 800 Operational & other 1 040 500 <i>Recharged Services 255 500</i> <i>Committees 123 200</i> <i>Projects Operational 661 800</i>
Project 2005/DG4/434 - Cultural policies and governance for diversity, dialogue, access, participation and creativity			
<i>01/01/2005 --> 31/12/2010 (6 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Continue to develop concepts, tools and an observatory function to enhance policy-making in the cultural field for member states and civil society bodies.			Article [3514010] <i>Operational: 161 500</i>

Project 2005/DG4/480 - Developing common responsibility and new approaches to cultural heritage through the monitoring of the conventions <i>01/01/2005 --> 31/12/2010 (6 years)</i>	
Objective Develop new approaches to heritage and its benefits for society through benchmarking for the sustainable use of heritage resources.	2009 Budget Article [3534020] <i>Operational: 209 900</i>
Project 2004/DG4/200 - Promoting and monitoring biological diversity policies through the Bern Convention <i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2011 (8 years)</i>	
Objective Standard-setting activities on nature protection policies. Monitoring of obligations under the Bern Convention. Assisting Parties to comply with obligations related to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity.	2009 Budget Article [3424010] <i>Operational: 190 200</i>
Project 2003/DG4/110 - Promoting landscape policies and sustainable spatial development: quality of life and territorial cohesion <i>01/01/2003 --> 31/12/2010 (8 Years)</i>	
Objective Promote and follow up sustainable spatial development and implement landscape policies.	2009 Budget Article [3424020] <i>Operational: 100 200</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CDCULT Steering Committee for Culture

Third Summit Action Plan

2.7 - Promoting sustainable development

3.5 - Protecting and promoting cultural diversity

Joint Programmes

European Heritage Days - 2008 <i>01/03/2008 – 28/02/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective To promote within Europe a sense of common cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in support of cultural identities and social linkages and as the foundation of future European citizenship.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget 60% CoE / 40% EC Total: 235 400

European Heritage Days - 2009 <i>01/03/2009 – 28/02/2010 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To promote within Europe a sense of common cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in support of cultural identities and social linkages and as the foundation of future European citizenship.	All Council of Europe member states	60% CoE / 40% EC (indicative) Total: 200 000 In 2009 (indicative): 167 000
Support for the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in the EU Neighbourhood Policy Area and Russia: extension of the implementation of the EU's Natura 2000 principles through the Emerald network <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To promote the implementation of the CBD programme of work on protected areas and of EU's principles concerning the protection of habitats and species, to help the target countries to meet internationally agreed commitments in this field and to promote the exchange of information on best practice, lessons learnt and key challenges in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine	100 %EC Total: 1 482 800 In 2009 (indicative): 494 267

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DG4/VC/1174 – Prevention of effects of major natural and technological disasters <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2009 [24 months]</i> <i>Europa Major Hazards</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Enhancing risk awareness in schools and enabling psychological assistance to child victims of major disasters.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 290 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 290 000
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2074 – Cultural identities, shared values and citizenship <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Dissemination of the results of the post-Summit Project on "Cultural identities, shared values and citizenship" as a contribution to the follow-up of the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue and the strategy on the management of cultural diversity.	States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	<i>Total Cost</i> 100 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 100 000

Project 2009/DG4/VC/2075 – Developing the Council of Europe's cultural governance observatory function and the Compendium and HEREIN systems (phase 4) <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Develop the Council of Europe's cultural governance observatory function regarding key policy issues and enhance its functioning, in the framework of the 3rd Summit priorities (cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue) and CoE standards.	States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	<i>Total Cost</i> 700 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 700 000
Project 2009/DG4/VC/1992 – Promoting and monitoring biological diversity policies through the Bern Convention <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Assist member states in implementing and monitoring existing instruments, strategies and action plans for the conservation and management of natural resources.	All Council of Europe member states, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Morocco, Senegal, Tunisia	<i>Total Cost</i> 600 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 600 000

Line of Action V.4 – Fostering intercultural dialogue

Together with other standard-setting initiatives, monitoring activities and projects listed under different budget headings, this line of action will promote intercultural dialogue based on the Council of Europe's strategy laid down in the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue", which was launched by the Committee of Ministers on 7 May 2008.

This line of action focuses on some of the most pertinent aspects of intercultural dialogue in education, cultural action, youth policy and the fight against discrimination. It also includes initiatives geared towards reinforced co-operation with international partners in the area of intercultural dialogue, above all the European Union, the "Alliance of Civilizations" Initiative of the UN Secretary General, UNESCO, OSCE, the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), the International Organisation of la Francophonie (OIF), and the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures.

Line of Action V.4 – Fostering intercultural dialogue				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
V.4.1 – Intercultural dialogue - Follow-up to the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"	1 757 100	1 667 200	3 424 300	3 249 100
TOTAL	1 757 100	1 667 200	3 424 300	3 249 100

Programme V.4.1 – Intercultural dialogue - Follow-up to the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"

Background

The promotion of intercultural dialogue - one of the highest political priorities of the Council of Europe since the Third Summit - is based on the values and achievements of the Organisation. As early as 1954, the European Cultural Convention defined mutual understanding between peoples as the central goal of co-operation in the cultural area. Linked to the goal of social cohesion and the inclusion of all groups at risk of marginalisation, this concern has widened to include migrants, national minorities and individual communities with their specific ethnic, linguistic, cultural and religious identities. Driven by individual projects and following a series of ministerial conferences since the 1990s, the policy for the promotion of intercultural dialogue has consolidated into a structured transversal strategy, culminating in the adoption of the "Faro Declaration" of 2005 and the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue" in 2008.

This programme brings together projects supervised by the Co-ordinator for Intercultural Dialogue as well as by the education, cultural policy and youth sectors. It reaches different target groups, including international institutions, educational establishments and educators, cultural actors and municipal authorities, youth organisations and youth trainers.

It includes the following projects:

- strategies for successfully managing cultural diversity in urban areas in order to stimulate creativity and innovation for the benefit of all, as a capacity-building and policy development project;
- implementation of the recommendations and guidelines set out in the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue", including reinforced co-operation with international partners and a continued exchange on the religious dimension of intercultural dialogue;

- continuation of the Council of Europe campaign against discrimination arising from anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and anti-Gipsyism, run in co-operation with media partners and journalism training institutions;
- giving cultural routes, art exhibitions and other cultural events held in member states a stronger focus on issues of diversity and dialogue;
- capacity-building projects aimed at youth multipliers and youth organisations in the area of human rights education and intercultural dialogue;
- activities promoting intercultural learning and social integration in situations of cultural diversity in the classroom and in teacher training programmes;
- activities in the area of history teaching based on multiperspectivity, and mutual respect and tolerance, leading to the development and dissemination of new standards and recommendations as well as practical assistance in certain European regions;
- the promotion of tolerance, human rights and the fight against all forms of racism by fostering education for the prevention of crimes against humanity.

This programme is closely linked to other DG IV programmes promoting intercultural dialogue, specifically those in V.1 "Education and linguistic diversity: Promoting democratic culture", V.2 "Youth: present and future for Europe" and V.3 "Protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity".

Relevance to this year's priorities

The promotion of intercultural dialogue is an indispensable element of the Council of Europe's policy for a more humane and inclusive Europe, one of the priorities for 2009 and a key competence of the Organisation.

Programme V.4.1 includes a number of particularly important aspects:

- the development of intercultural dialogue at the local level,
- the provision of practical tools for education in the areas of human rights, intercultural dialogue and history,
- the campaign against discrimination arising from anti-Semitism, Islamophobia and anti-Gipsyism.

Programme V.4.1 also implements two of the three proposed "Enhancement Initiatives" i.e. the follow-up to the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue" and increased co-ordination with other international institutions in the area of intercultural dialogue.

The anti-discrimination campaign contributes to the increased visibility of the Organisation in the context of its 60th anniversary.

Transversal Elements

The mandate of the Co-ordinator for Intercultural Dialogue is transversal in character.

The Intra-secretariat Task Force, accompanying the implementation of the Council of Europe strategy for the promotion of intercultural dialogue, is composed of representatives of all Major Administrative Entities, thus ensuring a transversal approach.

Programme V.4.1 addresses some of the transversal activities of the Council of Europe (particularly Project 1376 "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue" and implementation of the "Faro Declaration"). Other relevant projects are to be found in other chapters and programmes.

Partnerships with external funders

Co-financing with the European Union is planned for a number of projects.

Long-term impact

Programme V.4.1 is expected to have a long-term impact, as it provides a broad-based follow-up to the adoption of the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue" in a number of activity areas, involving co-operation with numerous international partners, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the Congress and the Commissioner for Human Rights.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.4.1 - Intercultural dialogue - Follow-up to the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"			
<i>Duration</i> 1/1/2005 --> 31/12/2009 (5 years)		<i>Programme Co-ordinator</i> Ulrich Bunjes	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To promote intercultural dialogue on the basis of the guidelines and recommendations set out in the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue" (CM(2008)30) at local, national and international level. The programme addresses the democratic management of cultural diversity, the promotion of participation and citizenship, the teaching and learning of intercultural competences, the development of spaces for intercultural dialogue and its role in international relations.	Successful continuation of the political momentum generated through the White Paper process among major stakeholder groups and international partners. Expansion of Council of Europe outreach to new partners among educational institutions, cultural actors, civil society organisations, including youth movements, and international institutions. High-level visibility through the campaign, events, publications and media coverage.	To implement the principles of the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue" through new initiatives in arts and heritage as well as non-formal education in multicultural suburban areas, and continuation of the anti-discrimination campaign, the successful co-operation with the "European Resource Centre" (Oslo) and other medium-term projects in the areas of education, culture, heritage and youth. To contribute significantly to the "Alliance of Civilizations" Initiative of the United Nations and to develop co-operation with other international institutions.	Head [3344] TOTAL: 3 424 300 Staff: 1 757 100 Operational & other 1 667 200 <i>Recharged Services</i> 187 100 <i>Committees</i> 13 200 <i>Joint CoE/EC Programmes</i> 61 600 <i>Projects Operational</i> 1 405 300
Project 2008/DG4/1376 - Promotion of the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To promote intercultural dialogue on the basis of the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue, and the "Faro Strategy" in co-operation with other international institutions and non-state actors.			Article [3344090] <i>Operational: 64 000</i>
Project 2008/DG4/1391 - Campaign against discrimination			
<i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2009 (2 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To support the media sector's own efforts addressing intercultural issues, in co-operation with journalism training institutions, media networks, journalists and international partners.			Article [3344110] <i>Operational: 255 000</i>

Project 2008/DG4/1371 - Intercultural cities: governance and policies for diverse communities <i>01/01/2008 --> 31/12/2011 (4 years)</i>	
Objective Implement urban strategies for intercultural dialogue with local authorities, media, urban institutions and civil society with a focus on participative governance, balanced media reporting, intercultural mediation and cultural policies and action.	2009 Budget Article [3344010] <i>Operational: 155 200</i>
Project 2009/DG4/2004 - Intercultural dialogue through arts and heritage <i>01/01/2009 --> 12/12/2011 (3 years)</i>	
Objective Cultural and heritage activities and events held in member states pay increased attention to the diversity and dialogue of cultures. New cultural routes and events as examples of multilateral approaches to intercultural dialogue through arts and heritage are promoted.	2009 Budget Article [3344080] <i>Operational: 65 700</i>
Project 2003/DG4/15 - Youth programme on human rights education and intercultural dialogue <i>01/01/2003 --> 31/12/2009 (7 years)</i>	
Objective To improve the capacity of youth organisations and multipliers in human rights education and for intercultural dialogue through non-formal learning. To develop standards for human rights education and include a global and inter-regional perspective.	2009 Budget Article [2834020] <i>Operational: 540 000</i>
Project 2006/DG4/877 - Policies and practices for teaching socio-cultural diversity, intercultural education and exchanges <i>01/01/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>	
Objective Promote intercultural education and dialogue by developing common references for the management of culturally diverse classrooms as well as support for the integration of intercultural education in educational programmes.	2009 Budget Article [3344020] <i>Operational: 138 400</i>
Project 2006/DG4/898 - Intercultural Dialogue and the Image of the Other in History Teaching <i>01/07/2006 --> 31/12/2009 (4 years)</i>	
Objective To improve and strengthen intercultural dialogue and social cohesion by introducing policies, strategies and methods in history teaching based on multiperspectivity, cultural diversity, mutual respect and tolerance.	2009 Budget Article [3344040] <i>Operational: 172 200</i>
Project 2002/DG4/96 - Teaching Remembrance - Education for the prevention of crimes against humanity <i>01/01/2002 --> 30/12/2010 (9 years)</i>	
Objective Contributing to the global initiative for the promotion of tolerance, human rights and the fight against all forms of racism by fostering education for the prevention of crimes against humanity.	2009 Budget Article [3344100] <i>Operational: 14 800</i>

Steering Committees and other supervisory bodies

CCJ Advisory Council on Youth

CDCULT Steering Committee for Culture

CDED Steering Committee for Education

CDEJ European Steering Committee for Youth

CDESR Steering Committee for Higher Education and Research

CDPATEP Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape

Third Summit Action Plan

3.3 - Education: promoting democratic citizenship in Europe

3.4 - Developing youth co-operation

3.5 - Protecting and promoting cultural diversity

3.6 - Fostering intercultural dialogue

Joint Programmes

Intercultural cities : governance and policies for diverse communities <i>01/01/2008 – 31/12/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To Implement urban strategies for intercultural dialogue with local authorities, media, urban institutions and civil society with a focus on participative governance, balanced media reporting, intercultural mediation and cultural policies and action.	France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, States Parties to European Cultural Convention, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom	40% CoE / 60% EC Total: 661 078 In 2009 (indicative): 330 539
Supporting new trends in history teaching for reconciliation and stability in Cyprus <i>01/04/2009 – 30/04/2012 (tentative) PROPOSED</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To support history educators from all communities in the development and use of new methods for teaching history.	Cyprus	16% CoE / 84% EC Total: 1 190 884 In 2009 (indicative): 397 000
Transversal Joint Programme** Fostering a Culture of Human Rights in Ukraine and the South Caucasus <i>05/12/2006 – 05/04/2009 ACTIVE</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
To enhance a European culture of Human Rights through - targeted training for judiciary and law-enforcement officials, - promotion of the observance and implementation of the European Social Charter (revised); - support to national non-judicial human rights institutions and Government Agents; - promotion of inter-cultural and inter-faith dialogue through education.	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Ukraine	50% CoE / 50% EC Total: 1 990 000

** Transversal Joint Programmes cover several programmes of the PoA. Information on PoA programmes' allocation is not available.

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DG4/VC/1390 – Intercultural cities: governance and policies for diverse communities <i>01/01/2008 - 31/12/2011 [48 months]</i>		
Objective Implement urban strategies for intercultural dialogue with local authorities, media, urban institutions and civil society with a focus on participative governance, balanced media reporting, intercultural mediation and cultural policies and action.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 840 000 <i>Available</i> 9 556 <i>Requested</i> 830 444
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2020 – Intercultural dialogue through arts and heritage <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Cultural and heritage activities and events held in member states pay increased attention to the diversity and dialogue of cultures. New cultural routes and events as examples of multilateral approaches to intercultural dialogue through arts and heritage are promoted.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 280 100 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 280 100
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2098 – Campaign against discrimination <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i> Vote III Parliamentary Assembly		
Objective To support the media sector's own efforts addressing intercultural issues, in co-operation with journalism training institutions, media networks, journalists and international partners.	Beneficiary States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 115 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 115 000
Project 2009/DG4/VC/1972 – Day of Remembrance of the Holocaust and prevention of crimes against humanity <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Contribute to the global initiative for the promotion of tolerance, human rights and the fight against all forms of racism by fostering education for the prevention of crimes against humanity.	Beneficiary States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 50 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 50 000
Project 2007/DG4/VC/1338 – Image of the other and history teaching in the framework of globalisation <i>01/01/2007 - 31/12/2009 [36 months]</i>		
Objective Develop intercultural dialogue between Europe and neighbouring regions through history teaching (Third Summit Action Plan and "Faro Declaration").	Beneficiary States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 94 600 <i>Available</i> 65 217 <i>Requested</i> 29 383

Project 2006/DG4/VC/985 – Reform of history teaching in Cyprus <i>01/01/2006 - 31/12/2009 [48 months]</i>		
Objective To provide assistance in the development of new history teaching methods bringing together history educators from all communities.	Beneficiary Cyprus	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 185 000 <i>Available</i> 24 915 <i>Requested</i> 160 085
Project 2006/DG4/VC/990 – Reform of history teaching in South East Europe <i>01/01/2006 - 31/12/2009 [48 months]</i>		
Objective Support reform of history teaching in BiH, Serbia and Montenegro, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", and Moldova.	Beneficiary Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 140 000 <i>Available</i> 50 293 <i>Requested</i> 89 707
Project 2006/DG4/VC/991 – Reform of history teaching in Ukraine <i>01/01/2006 - 31/12/2009 [48 months]</i>		
Objective To assist with reform of history education on the basis of bilateral co-operation.	Beneficiary Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 40 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 40 000
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2138 – Contact and interaction; the image of the Arab-Muslim world in history teaching in Europe <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2012 [48 months]</i>		
Objective Learning about the Arab-Muslim culture's contribution to the history of culture of daily life is developed on the basis of a dialogue between all the partners.	Beneficiary States Parties to the European Cultural Convention	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 140 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 140 000
Project 2009/DG4/VC/2123 – European Centre for Global Interdependence and solidarity <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i> <i>North-South Centre (Lisbon)</i>		
Objective To provide a framework for North-South co-operation to increase public awareness of global interdependence issues and promote policies of solidarity in conformity with the aims and principles of the Council of Europe.	Beneficiary Algeria, Bulgaria, Cape Verde, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritania, Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 100 000 <i>Available</i> 25 000 <i>Requested</i> 75 000

Line of Action V.5 – Sport in democratic societies

The work of the Council of Europe on sport aims to maximise its social benefits. Integration, the development of personal or social attributes and the promotion of a balanced lifestyle and of ethical behaviour gained through sport contribute to the reinforcement of social cohesion and also to a better understanding and implementation of democracy, the rule of law and human rights.

In order to rise to the challenges of democratic societies, sport should go beyond competition and entertainment; it should be promoted and practised by society at large. Society will fully benefit from sport only when such by-products as hooliganism and doping are eliminated. The line of action's work accordingly focuses on controlling and reducing these phenomena by means of international legal instruments and specific conventional committees. These committees develop standards, monitor their implementation and organise assistance activities to facilitate the development of policies in conformity with these standards.

This line of action also aims to promote co-operation through the European Cultural Convention on issues relating to doping and spectator violence at the expert, ministerial, pan-European and international levels.

Many complementary activities are carried out in partnership with the Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS).

In the area of anti-doping, the CoE is a reference for the formulation and the promotion at world level of a European position in this field, in terms of content and policy. The Ad hoc European Committee for the World Anti-Doping Agency (CAHAMA) is the legitimate, specialised 49-state co-ordination body for sensitive issues on the agenda of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA).

Line of Action V.5 – Sport in democratic societies				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
V.5.1 – Preventing misbehaviour in sport with convention mechanisms	326 900	161 700	488 600	481 700
TOTAL	326 900	161 700	488 600	481 700

Programme V.5.1 – Preventing misbehaviour in sport with convention mechanisms

Background

Sport has a distinctive role to play as a force for social integration and understanding. It is open to all, regardless of age, language, religion, culture or ability. Its potential for improving health and its role as a real and practical school for learning and implementing democracy and human rights are increasingly acknowledged.

In 2007 the Committee of Ministers decided to transfer the sports co-operation activities previously carried out by the Steering Committee for the Development of Sport (CDDS) to a new agreement, which will continue this work. The Enlarged Partial Agreement on Sport (EPAS) was therefore established with a view to creating the most innovative, forward-looking European platform for political pan-European intergovernmental co-operation in the field of sport (see Partial Agreements, ref. 10.14). The convention-based bodies and mechanisms mentioned in the programme will work in co-operation with the EPAS.

Monitoring of trends and measures adopted in the field of spectator violence constitutes the core action of the Standing Committee of the European Convention on Spectator Violence (ETS 120). The standing committee ensures co-ordination, promotes good practices and provides know-how concerning the planning and the evaluation of safety and security measures taken at major international tournaments. Preventive and educational aspects of helping to rid sport of hooliganism are the programme priorities for 2009, particularly activities related to promoting the involvement of young people and fan clubs in the prevention of violence and racist behaviours.

The work of the Anti-Doping Convention (ETS 135) has been recognised as of primary importance in the fight against doping. The Monitoring Group of the Convention provides a unique source of knowledge and expertise for the benefit of parties and observers to the convention. With the entry into force in 2004 of the Convention's Additional Protocol (ETS 188), further obligations have been introduced for parties to be supervised by the Monitoring Group. The Group also co-operates with the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) – for example, in developing standards accompanying the World Anti-Doping Code. In 2009 member states will reinforce co-operation with WADA and also establish closer co-operation with UNESCO, whose new global instrument entered into force in early 2007. The European Co-ordination Forum for the World Anti-Doping Agency (CAHAMA), set up by the Committee of Ministers in 2003, prepares the ground for discussion of political and budgetary matters within WADA. This forum enables European governments to co-ordinate their positions and also to speak with one voice on these matters. In 2009 strategic issues will be the co-ordination of public policies against trafficking of doping substances and the pursuit of investigations, alongside therapeutic use exemptions and data protection.

Lastly, the two projects and the respective committees work together in monitoring commitments under the conventions, both by evaluating implementation at national level and by providing advice and assistance to member states where requested. In the field of anti-doping policies, monitoring of national policies and the preparation of synoptic reports will be strengthened through the implementation of a new IT-based reporting tool.

Relevance to this year's priorities

The activities of the sport conventions are based on the Third Summit Action Plan, Chapter 3.7 related to spectator violence and anti-doping. The follow-up and implementation of Recommendation Rec (2001) 6 on the prevention of racism, xenophobia and racial intolerance in sport will also take into account the priority of promoting intercultural dialogue through sport, managing diversity by improving communication and confidence-building and adapting policies to meet the needs of non-discriminatory dialogue.

Transversal Elements

In order to offer an appropriate response to challenges in the field of anti-doping and spectator violence, the two committees benefit from the expertise and networks of a number of Council of Europe departments and co-operate with:

- the ECRI, the Congress and the other Council of Europe campaigns concerned with the fight against racism;
- the Parliamentary Assembly in monitoring conventions;
- the Consultative Committee of the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to the Automatic Processing of Personal Data concerning anti-doping related issues regarding data-protection (ETS 108);
- the Pompidou Group, the European Committee on Crime Problems, the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Healthcare and the Steering Committee on Bioethics in matters of data protection, bioethics, the fight against trafficking of doping substances and the transportation of biological samples.

Partnerships with external funders

States Parties to the convention (funding the travel and accommodation of their delegates), the European Commission and the newly established EU working group on anti-doping, campaigns and other transversal projects, host countries, universities, private companies (e.g. Europapark) or NGOs (sports federations) for conferences.

Long-term impact

Development of national policies and legislation in the field of anti-doping and the fight against spectator violence, based on information and analysis in conformity with the standards, recommendations and good practices identified in the framework of the conventions; strengthening of European anti-doping policies and practices within WADA.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme V.5.1 - Preventing misbehaviour in sport with convention mechanisms			
<i>Duration 1/1/2009 --> 31/12/2012 (4 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Markus Adelsbach</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To establish international legal standards and develop a framework for co-operation to assist public authorities of European and other states, in co-operation with the relevant sports organisations, in promoting and developing ethical sport in a safe environment, for the benefit of cohesive societies, and in particular to tackle the problems of spectator violence and doping.	New recommendations are adopted by the Standing Committee of the Convention on Spectator Violence. The monitoring reports on the conventions (questionnaire-based and visit reports) are published and adopted by the conventional committees. Decisions are taken by the CAHAMA and the CM on co-ordination mechanisms for WADA.	The existing international legal standards are consolidated and new ones are established. The monitoring system of the two conventions is maintained and developed to a high quality standard. The decisions on the European Co-ordination system for WADA are updated. The role of European public authorities in WADA is increased. The UEFA Euro football tournament is co-ordinated among the public authorities of the participating countries.	Head [3654] TOTAL: 488 600 Staff: 326 900 Operational & other 161 700 <i>Recharged Services 74 600</i> <i>Projects Operational 87 100</i>
Project 2004/DG4/186 - Spectator Violence Convention: Ridding sport of hooliganism			
<i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2012 (9 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To develop the field of action, consolidate past achievements and ensure a follow-up to commitments of States Parties to the European Convention on Spectator Violence.			Article [3654020] <i>Operational: 24 900</i>
Project 2004/DG4/187 - Anti-doping Convention: Engaging in the combat against doping			
<i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2012 (9 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To monitor and develop the Anti-Doping Convention and its Additional Protocol.			Article [3654030] <i>Operational: 62 200</i>

Other Structures

T-RV Standing Committee of the Spectator Violence Convention

T-DO Monitoring Group of the Anti-Doping Convention

CAHAMA Ad Hoc Committee European Co-ordination Forum on WADA

Third Summit Action Plan

3.7 - Promoting sport

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2008/DG4/VC/1955 – Clarification of CAHAMA-WADA procedures and enhancement of the role of European public authorities within WADA <i>01/09/2008 - 31/08/2009 [12 months]</i>		
Objective	Beneficiary	Budget
Reinforce the role of the CAHAMA as a specialist co-ordination body preparing European positions with regard to WADA's policies and priorities; enhance the place of European public authorities within WADA.	All Council of Europe member states	<i>Total Cost</i> 80 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 80 000

CHAPTER VI – COUNCIL OF EUROPE PRESENCE IN MEMBER STATES

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VI.1.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states 181

Line of Action VI.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states

This line of action covers both a regular field presence - the Council's field and information offices - and longer-term direct action which is often of a more political nature and is taken in response to particular situations prevailing within Europe.

Line of Action VI.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states				
	Staff	Operational & other	2009	2008
VI.1.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states	2 337 500	1 678 600	4 016 100	4 181 700
TOTAL	2 337 500	1 678 600	4 016 100	4 181 700

Programme VI.1.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states

Background

The presence of the Council of Europe in the field is vital to ensuring effective co-operation between national authorities and the Organisation, as well as co-ordinating efforts with other bilateral or multilateral donors. It contributes to better identifying needs, having better information on ongoing programmes pursued by other partners, avoiding duplication and mobilising additional resources.

The Council of Europe's presence in the field has proved essential for the visibility of the Organisation's activities, by promoting a greater awareness and understanding of its values among the public at large in the countries concerned.

Relevance to this year's priorities

In view of the presidential and parliamentary elections being held in the three South Caucasus countries and Moldova, promoting democracy and good governance in key support areas, such as pre-electoral and post-electoral assistance, is one of the CoE's political priorities in 2009.

Developments in this geographical area will continue to require that the CoE increase its co-operation with Kosovo in promoting the implementation of European standards; this might justify an enlargement of the Office's activities.

Following Montenegro's accession to the CoE the post-accession programme will be in its full implementation phase, helping the country to fulfil its commitments.

At the same time, awareness-raising activities will be focused on promoting CoE priority issues for 2009, such as "Building Europe for and with Children", the campaign to combat racism and intolerance, and the campaign to combat domestic violence. Special events will be organised to mark the 60th anniversary of the Council of Europe.

Transversal Elements

The Council of Europe offices in the field are instrumental to more effective and efficient co-ordination and implementation of a number of co-operation programmes on the spot. In this context, in 2009, the operational Directorates General envisage that a greater number of project staff will be posted in the field. In those states where there is no other Council of Europe presence, the Strasbourg Secretariat will continue to rely on the information offices to assist in the implementation of the co-operation programmes run by the various Directorates General.

Partnerships with external funders

Not applicable for CoE structures in the field.

Long-term impact

Field presence contributes to the efficient implementation of co-operation programmes, which in turn contribute to further development of democratic processes in the countries concerned.

Consolidated Logframe

Programme VI.1.1 - Council of Europe presence in member states			
<i>Duration 1/1/2008 --> 31/12/2012 (5 years)</i>		<i>Programme Co-ordinator Konstantin Troussevitch</i>	
Overall Objectives	2009 Performance Indicators	2009 Milestones	2009 Budget
To ensure the Council of Europe presence in the field in order to maximise the effectiveness of its programmes and its visibility.	Where relevant, successful implementation of pre- and post-electoral activities. Where applicable, successful implementation of CoE/EC JPs and mobilisation of additional extra-budgetary resources. Coherent implementation of public relations activities and overall increased visibility of the Organisation.	In 2009 the Council of Europe's field presence will continue to play an important role in the implementation of post-accession programmes and in assisting member states in implementing country-specific activities, by co-ordinating them with the national authorities on the spot and with the international institutions present in the country.	Head [3710] TOTAL: 4 016 100 Staff: 2 337 500 Operational & other 1 678 600 <i>Recharged Services 26 100</i> <i>Projects Operational 1 652 500</i>
Project 2004/DGDPA/146 - Council of Europe Offices			
<i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2009 (6 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
To provide support to the national authorities and civil society in order to fully benefit from CoE membership and to fulfil commitments.			Article [3710010] <i>Operational: 1 068 000</i>
Project 2004/DGDPA/185 - Information Offices			
<i>01/01/2004 --> 31/12/2009 (6 years)</i>			
Objective			2009 Budget
Promotion of the Council of Europe's standards and values in conformity with CM Resolution Res (2006)20.			Article [3710020] <i>Operational: 584 500</i>

APPENDIX 1

OTHER NON-VOTE II ACTIVITIES

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Projects to be funded by Voluntary Contributions

Project 2009/DC/VC/2032 – Modernisation of tools and communication methods to improve the visibility of the Council of Europe in member states <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i> Vote I General Services		
Objective Efficient use of new communication tools and new working methods makes it possible to reach the target groups and multipliers identified and to strengthen the Organisation's presence in the 47 member states.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 600 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 600 000
Project 2009/DC/VC/2122 – Awareness raising on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Council of Europe (2009) <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i> Vote I General Services		
Objective Use the opportunity provided by the 60th Anniversary of the CoE to raise visibility and awareness of the Organisation's role and mission amongst various target groups: activities additional to those under the OB (cf. CM/GT-60).	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 350 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 350 000
Project 2009/DER/VC/2178 – Celebrations of the 60th Anniversary of the Council of Europe <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i> Vote I General Services		
Objective Activities to mark the celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the CoE: activities additional to those under the OB (cf. CM/GT-60).	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 450 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 450 000
Project 2007/ECHR/VC/1226 – Reduce processing time <i>01/01/2007 - 31/12/2009 [36 months]</i> Vote IV European Court of Human Rights		
Objective Recruitment of legal secretary on a fixed-term contract without delay. Attainment of objectives set by Registrar.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 300 000 <i>Available</i> 342 500 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2007/ECHR/VC/1331 – Webcasting of the Court's Public Proceedings <i>01/02/2007 - 31/01/2009 [24 months]</i> Vote IV European Court of Human Rights		
Objective Enable the public (citizens, civil servants, judges and judicial professionals) to follow with a slight time-lapse some of the Court's public hearings via the Internet.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 290 000 <i>Available</i> 290 000 <i>Requested</i> 0

Project 2009/ECHR/VC/2109 – Webcasting of the Court's Public Proceedings <i>01/02/2009 - 31/01/2011 [24 months]</i> Vote IV European Court of Human Rights		
Objective Enable the public (citizens, civil servants, judges and judicial professionals) to follow some of the Court public hearings via the Internet.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 200 000 <i>Available</i> 200 000 <i>Requested</i> 0
Project 2009/ECHR/VC/2111 – Celebration of the anniversaries of the Court and the Convention. <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2010 [24 months]</i> Vote IV European Court of Human Rights		
Objective The Court's visibility is raised.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 100 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 100 000
Project 2009/CDL/VC/2117 – Venice Commission Voluntary Contributions <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2011 [36 months]</i> Venice Commission		
Objective Promote the development of democratic institutions based on the rule of law and human rights, the holding of free and fair elections and the strengthening of constitutional justice.	Beneficiary Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Lebanon, Mauritania, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestinian National Authority, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, South Africa, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Tunisia, Ukraine	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 780 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 780 000

Project 2009/DG4/VC/2125 – EPAS projects in partnership between public authorities and the sports movement <i>01/05/2009 - 31/12/2011 [32 months]</i> <i>Partial Agreements</i>		
Objective In partnership with NGOs, promote the development of sport in compliance with the principles of democracy, the rule of law, human rights, social cohesion and intercultural dialogue, and foster these values in society.	Beneficiary Andorra, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", United Kingdom	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 300 000 <i>Available</i> 0 <i>Requested</i> 300 000
Project 2009/DSP/VC/2179 – Enhancement of existing PoA projects funded by appropriations <i>01/01/2009 - 31/12/2009 [12 months]</i>		
Objective To enhance existing PoA projects for which BO funding is foreseen. VCs may be received, inter alia, for: additional participants; translation of documentation into additional languages; interpretation; additional speakers; add-on activities.	Beneficiary All Council of Europe member states	Budget <i>Total Cost</i> 0 <i>Available</i> 18 397 <i>Requested</i> 0

APPENDIX 2

COMMON PROVISIONS

PROVISION FOR ADDITIONAL LANGUAGES

This provision is to enable the Secretary General to meet expenditure relating to the use of additional languages in various sectors of activity of the Council of Europe. The conditions for its use were laid out during the 586th meeting of the Committee of Ministers' Deputies (CM/Del/Dec(97)586, Item 11.3), the objective being to reach a larger part of the 800 million Council of Europe community through use of native languages.

€ 306 900**RESERVE FOR FIELD MISSIONS**

A provision of € 100 000 is entered in the Programme of Activities for Ad hoc Field Missions. Any expenditure in this respect would be subject to prior approval of the Committee of Ministers.

€ 100 000**PROVISION FOR PLACEMENT OF NATIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS ON SECONDMENT**

At their 857th meeting the Ministers' Deputies adopted Resolution (2003)5 which fixed updated Regulations on secondment of international or national, regional or local officials to the Council of Europe.

Under the terms of these Regulations, the administration of origin continues to finance the civil servant's salary and social cover, the Council of Europe paying in most cases a subsistence allowance and travel costs.

The proposed appropriation under this provision therefore covers the allowances paid to national civil servants at the disposal of the Organisation.

€ 906 200**60th ANNIVERSARY**

Provision for activities in connection with the 60th Anniversary of the Council of Europe as proposed by GT-60 and subsequently decided by the CM. Additional activities may be financed under Voluntary Contribution projects N° 2009/DER/VC/2178 and 2009/DC/VC/2122 (see page 185).

€ 200 000

PROVISION FOR JOINT PROGRAMMES

In the pursuit of common goals, the CoE and EU have developed a number of Joint Programmes. The majority of Joint Programmes are country-specific, but there are also regional and multilateral thematic projects (see <http://jp.coe.int>).

In 2009, a provision of € 1 058 500 is entered into the CoE Programme of Activities to co-finance new Joint Programmes. This provision is the balance of the total appropriations for 2009 for Joint Programmes (Joint Programmes Reserve of € 2 775 000) less the amounts already allocated for 2009 to the Joint Programmes contracted in 2007-2008 (€ 1 716 500).

Thus, in 2009, the Joint Programme Reserve will support the following Joint Programmes (**'Active Joint Programmes'**) :

- Kosovo/Census observation and monitoring mission
- Kosovo/Cultural heritage and inter-community relations in Kosovo
- Kosovo/Education-Interculturalism and the Bologna Process
- Moldova/Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system
- Moldova-Ukraine/Civil Society Leadership Network
- Moldova-Ukraine/Roma project
- Multilateral/Framework Partnership agreement in the field of Youth
- Multilateral/Setting up an active network of independent non-judicial Human Rights structures in the Council of Europe member states which are not members of the European Union
- Multilateral/Intercultural cities
- Multilateral/Network of Schools of Political Studies
- Russian Federation/Protection against money laundering and terrorist financing
- Russian Federation/Enhancing the capacity of legal professionals and law enforcement officials to apply the ECHR
- Serbia/Strengthening Higher Education
- South Caucasus and Moldova/Support to free and fair elections
- South Caucasus-Moldova/Freedom of expression and information and freedom of the Media
- South Caucasus-Moldova/Combating ill-treatment and impunity
- South-East Europe/Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan-Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage
- South-East Europe/Social security coordination and reforms
- South-East Europe/Support to the Prosecutors' network
- Ukraine/Money laundering and terrorism financing
- Ukraine/Project against corruption
- Ukraine/Transparency and efficiency of the judicial system
- Ukraine/Promotion of European standards in the Ukrainian Media environment
- Heritage/5th CoE- EC Covenant 2007- 2009

The amounts allocated in 2009 to these Joint Programmes represent the contribution of the Joint Programme Reserve to the programmes of the Programme of Activities.

Moreover, the Joint Programme Provision for 2009 will support a number of projects under negotiation with the European Commission not yet contracted (**"Proposed Joint Programmes"**).

These include *inter alia*:

- Albania/Anti-corruption project
- Armenia/Access to justice
- Bosnia and Herzegovina/Strengthening Higher Education III
- Bosnia and Herzegovina/Prison Reform
- Cyprus/History teaching
- Kosovo/Cultural heritage
- Multilateral/Partnership agreement - Dialogue platform
- Multilateral/Journées européennes du patrimoine - 2009
- Russian Federation/Project against corruption
- Russian Federation/Promoting rights of minorities

- Serbia/Strengthening local self-government II
- Turkey/Support to court management system (Phase II)
- Turkey/Training on human rights for military judges and prosecutors
- Turkey/Project against cybercrime
- Turkey/Enhancing the role of the Supreme Judicial Authorities
- Ukraine/Police reform
- Ukraine/Children and women's rights

Appropriations from the 2009 Provision will be allocated to specific programmes during the course of the year as agreements with the European Commission are concluded. The Secretariat will inform the Committee of Ministers as and when programmes are agreed with the European Commission.

Any balance remaining in respect of the allocation from the provision for Joint Programmes from previous years will be used to cover the Council of Europe contribution to future Joint Programmes. Due to the pluri-annual nature of Joint Programmes and the lengthy reporting and approval procedures, such balance may be confirmed only several years after the original allocation from the Provision for Joint Programmes to a given Joint Programme. This reinjection of resources has permitted the level of the Provision to be reduced substantially in 2008 and 2009.

The provision also finances some administrative expenses related to the management, financial overview and reporting of these Programmes, including steering committee meetings, external evaluations and needs assessment missions to identify and design future Joint Programmes.

€1 058 500

APPENDIX 3

GENERAL MANAGEMENT EXPENDITURE

- **General Management Expenditure**
- **Directorate of Strategic Planning**

General management expenditure

Budget

2009	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	Total
	4 070 400	15 800	140 300	4 226 500
Detail				
2005/DG-HL/136 - General Management Expenditure DGHL	1 902 100	5 500	65 500	1 973 100
2005/DG3/150 - General Management Expenditure DGIII	659 600	2 500	18 100	680 200
2005/DG4/151 - General Management Expenditure DGIV	987 100	2 800	42 200	1 032 100
2008/DGDPA/235 - General Management Expenditure DGDPA	521 600	5 000	14 500	541 100

2008	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	Total
	3 904 000	36 900	155 000	4 095 900
Detail				
2005/DG-HL/136 - General Management Expenditure DGHL	1 822 800	25 100	68 900	1 916 800
2005/DG3/150 - General Management Expenditure DGIII	559 300	2 400	21 400	583 100
2005/DG4/151 - General Management Expenditure DGIV	970 800	4 800	47 300	1 022 900
2008/DGDPA/235 - General Management Expenditure DGDPA	551 100	4 600	17 400	573 100

2005/DGHL/136 General Management Expenditure DGHL <i>Directorate General of Human Rights and Legal Affairs</i>			
<i>Budget Total €1 973 100</i> <i>Year 2009</i>	<i>Staff €1 902 100</i> <i>Permanent €1 902 100</i>	<i>Recharged Services €5 500</i>	<i>Operational €65 500</i> <i>(Activity Area)</i>
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Activity Area Objective Management of the Directorate General HL human and financial resources. Coordination and planning of activities.			
Expected Result 1 The 2009 Programme of Activities is implemented according to timetable, internal regulations and CM requests.	>90% of 2009 ordinary budget committed by the end of October 2009 and > 65% spent by the end of June 2009 . 100% 2009 CEAD planned activities are entered into the database by 1 March 2009. >90% 2009 JP/EC reports and VC reports submitted according to instructions and deadlines. >80% of completed 2009 CEAD activities include a synopsis. 100% of 2009 PoA Projects/Programmes reviewed (Progress Review Report).	FIMS. PMM, PoA, PRR, CEAD IT Tools. Quartely reports. DGHL internal records .	Simplified administrative instructions are provided to Operational DGs .
Expected Result 2 Financial resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	All variances of more than 15% compared to initial budget (and which are greater than €10 000) on each budget head code, are duly justified.	FIMS. Accounting and internal records. Manual of financial procedures.	Simplified financial procedures are provided to Operational DGs. Clear methodology developed for management of extrabudgetary resources. Simple structure is set for it, fully funded by extrabudgetary resources.
Expected Result 3 Human and technical resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	Objective setting and appraisal are completed for 100% of the staff concerned, in accordance with the rules and guidelines adopted by the Executive Board. 100% of staff allocated offices and equipment in accordance with regulations.	Appraisal records HCMS. DGHL records.	
Expected Result 4 The 2010 Programme of activities is prepared according to internal procedures and deadlines.	100% PMM and RBB draft and final logframes submitted respecting guidelines, deadlines.	DGHL records. PMM, RBB IT Tools	
Expected Result 5 CM rapporteur group meetings, PO, DGAP, DSP, DFIN requests for documents, reports are prepared according to guidelines and deadlines.	>90% requests submitted respecting deadlines (if deadlines >=2 weeks from date of request) .	DGHL contribution tables. DGHL statistics.	Clear deadlines and instruction received within reasonable time for adequate processing .
Expected Result 6 Information technology equipment and resources (including creation/upgarding of DGHL websites) managed effectively, in liaison with DIT.	>75% DGHL users surveyed through questionnaire satisfied of IT Correspondent and Webmaster service provided. 100% staff provided with IT equipment in accordance with DIT regulation. Compliance of DGHL websites with DC standards .	DGHL IT Survey. DGHL records. Multiservices Assistant statistics.	

2005/DG3/150 General Management Expenditure DGIII <i>Directorate General 3 - Social Cohesion</i>			
<i>Budget Total €680 200</i> <i>Year 2009</i>	<i>Staff €659 600</i> <i>Permanent €640 300</i>	<i>Recharged Services €2 500</i>	<i>Operational €18 100</i> <i>(Activity Area)</i>
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Activity Area Objective Management of the Directorate General III's human and financial resources. Coordination and planning of activities.			
Expected Result 1 The 2009 Programme of Activities is implemented according to timetable, internal regulations and CM requests.	>90% of 2009 ordinary budget committed and >65% spent by the end of June 2009. 100% 2009 CEAD planned activities are entered into the database by 1 March 2009. >80% of completed 2009 CEAD activities include a synopsis. >90% 2009 JP/EC reports and VC reports submitted according to guidelines and deadlines. 100% of 2008 PoA Projects/Programmes reviewed (Progress Review Report) .	PMM, PoA, PRR CEAD IT Tools. Quarterly reports DGIII internal records RBB.	
Expected Result 2 Financial resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	All variances of more than 15% compared to initial budget (and which are greater than € 10 000) on each budget head code, are duly justified.	Accounting and internal records. Manual of financial procedures.	
Expected Result 3 Human resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	Objective setting and appraisal are completed for 100% of the staff concerned, in accordance with the rules and guidelines adopted by the Executive Board .	Appraisal records HCMS. DGIII records.	
Expected Result 4 The 2010 Programme of Activities is prepared according to internal procedures and deadlines.	100% PMM and RBB draft and final logframes submitted respecting guidelines and deadlines .	DGIII contribution tables. DGIII statistics.	
Expected Result 5 CM rapporteur group meetings, PO, DGAP, DSP, DFIN requests for documents, reports are prepared according to guidelines and deadlines.	>90% requests submitted respecting agreed deadlines.		
Expected Result 6 Information technology equipment and resources managed effectively, in liaison with DIT.	>75% DGIII users surveyed through questionnaire satisfied of IT Correspondent.	DGIII IT survey. DGIII records. Multiservices Assistant statistics .	

2005/DG4/151 General Management Expenditure DGIV <i>Directorate General 4 - Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport</i>			
<i>BudgetTotal</i> €1 032 100 Year 2009	Staff €987 100 Permanent €987 100	Recharged Services €2 800	Operational €42 200 (Activity Area)
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Activity Area Objective Management of the Directorate General's human and financial resources. Coordination and planning of activities.			
Expected Result 1 The 2009 Programme of Activities is implemented according to timetable, internal regulations and CM requests.	>90% of 2009 ordinary budget committed by the end of October and >65% spent by the end of June 2009 . 100% 2009 planned CEAD activities are entered into the database by 1 March 2009. >80% of completed 2009 CEAD activities include a synopsis . >90% 2009 JP/EC reports and VC reports submitted according to guidelines and deadlines . 100% of 2008 PoA Projects/Programmes reviewed (Progress Review Report) .	FIMS. PMM, PoA, PRR, CEAD IT Tools. Quarterly reports. DGIV internal records.	
Expected Result 2 Financial resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	All variances of more than 15% compared to initial budget (and which are greater than € 10 000) on each budget head code, are duly justified.	Accounting and internal records. Manual of financial procedures up-to-date.	
Expected Result 3 Human and technical resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	Objective setting and appraisal are completed for 100% of the staff concerned, in accordance with the rules and guidelines adopted by the Executive Board . 100% of staff allocated offices and equipment in accordance with regulations.	Appraisal records HCMS. DGIV records .	
Expected Result 4 The 2010 Programme of activities is prepared according to internal procedures and deadlines.	100% PMM and RBB draft and final logframes submitted respecting guidelines, deadlines .	DGIV records. PMM, RBB, IT Tools.	
Expected Result 5 CM rapporteur group meetings prepared according to guidelines and deadlines.	100% documents submitted respecting CM deadlines .	DGIV contribution tables. DGIV statistics.	
Expected Result 6 Information technology equipment and resources (including creation/upgrading of DGIV websites) managed effectively, in liaison with DIT.	>75% DGIV users surveyed through a questionnaire satisfied with IT . Correspondent and Webmaster service provided . 100% staff provided with IT equipment in accordance with DIT regulations . Compliance of DGIV websites with DC standards .	DGIV IT Survey. Multiservices Assistant statistics. DGIV records.	

2008/DGDPA/235 General Management Expenditure DGDPA <i>Directorate General of Democracy and Political Affairs</i>			
<i>Budget Total €541 100</i> <i>Year 2009</i>	<i>Staff €521 600</i> <i>Permanent €521 600</i>	<i>Recharged Services €5 000</i>	<i>Operational €14 500</i> <i>(Activity Area)</i>
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Activity Area Objective The activities of the Directorate General of Democracy and Political Affairs (DGDPA) are defined, co-ordinated and supervised.			
Expected Result 1 The DGDPA's action is adapted to the changing political situation.	Set of tasks and priorities are re-assessed every three months.	Action programs, notes and documents.	
Expected Result 2 Coherence of the activities carried out by the different DGDPA sectors is maintained through regular information and reflection meetings.	Regular meetings (twice a month) of DGDPA's heads of Departments/Divisions to take stock and to define priorities.	Summary of meetings.	
Expected Result 3 Financial resources are managed efficiently and effectively and in accordance with the relevant regulations.	All variances of more than 15% compared to initial budget (and which are greater than € 10 000) on each accounting code, are duly justified.	Accounting and internal records.	
Expected Result 4 Human resources are managed efficiently and effectively.	Objective setting and appraisal are completed for 100% of the staff concerned, in accordance with the rules and guidelines adopted by the Executive Board.	Appraisal records.	

Directorate of Strategic Planning

Objectives

To achieve greater coherence and political relevance across the range of the Organisation's activities. To enhance efficient functioning and accentuate the added value of the CoE through strategic guidance and advice concerning change, knowledge and management.

Secretariat

The Secretariat of the Directorate of Strategic Planning, under the direct authority of the Secretary General, consists of 17 permanent posts (9 A Grade, 8 B Grade) and has two divisions: the Co-ordination and Resource Mobilisation Division and the Programming, Evaluation and Strategic Development Division.

Activities

Under the authority of the Secretary General, and in close contact with operational Directorates General, the Directorate is charged, inter alia, with:

- strategic orientation of the Council's Programme of Activities (intergovernmental, assistance and convention-related) and consequent advice on resource allocation;
- the pro-active mobilisation and co-ordination of external resources (voluntary contributions and other), including improved presentation of projects, working methods and reporting;
- follow-up and evaluation of programmes, through Project Management Methodology (PMM), which will include short-term assessment and longer-term evaluation;
- providing advice concerning institutional reform, notably in the framework of Chapter V of the Action Plan of the Third Summit with a view to improving the cost-efficiency, impact, transparency and sustainability of CoE activities.

Working Methods

Permanent liaison with CM and subsidiary bodies, donors, SG, Private Office, and operational DGs, (I)NGOs. The DSP is, by vocation, an information gathering entity, processing such information, and advising its various clients and interlocutors accordingly. As such, the DSP is also in the business of developing information gathering tools (databases and IT tools) for its clients.

Clients

CM and subsidiary bodies, donors (member states/EC/other external partners), SG, operational DGs, (I)NGOs.

Budget

2009	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	Total
2008/DSP/210 - Strategic Planning, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation	1 567 600	31 800	131 400	1 730 800

2008	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	Total
2008/DSP/210 - Strategic Planning, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation	1 501 800	46 400	163 700	1 711 900

2008/DSP/210 Strategic Planning, Evaluation and Resource Mobilisation			
<i>Directorate of Strategic Planning</i>			
<i>Budget Total €1 730 800</i> <i>Year 2009</i>	<i>Staff €1 567 600</i> <i>Permanent €1 567 600</i>	<i>Recharged Services €31 800</i>	<i>Operational €131 400</i> <i>(Activity Area)</i>
Intervention Logic	Performance Indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
Activity Area Objective Strengthening the Organisation's capacity for strategic development through planning, evaluation and resource mobilisation. Management of the Directorate's resources.			
Expected Result 1 Medium-term enhancement initiatives implemented according to agreed plan.	Attainment of 2009 objectives in the implementation plan.	Implementation report.	Medium-term enhancement initiatives approved by the CM.
Expected Result 2 2010 Programme of Activities approved by CM.	Timely publication of PoA. Organisational priorities and 2008 evaluation results incorporated. Steering Committees follow R(2005)47. Terms of Reference database updated.	CM decisions. Comments in CM, GR-PBA and other specialised rapporteur groups. Synopses of meetings. GT-REF-INST synopses. ToR database.	Priorities and budget parameters agreed on time. Timely submission of ToRs by Steering Committees.
Expected Result 3 Formulation and implementation of co-operation programming documents (Action Plans).	Approval of Action Plans.	CM decisions.	Effective co-ordination between CoE and beneficiary countries.
Expected Result 4 2008 Progress Review Report approved by CM.	Timely publication of PRR. Satisfactory CM review. Recommendations reflected in the Priorities document for 2010.	CM decisions. Comments by member states. Conclusions of the 119th Ministerial Session.	Adequate input of data.
Expected Result 5 Evaluation Policy adopted and guidelines for its implementation prepared.	Decision on Evaluation Policy by CM.	GR-PBA synopses. CM decisions.	
Expected Result 6 Integrated strategy for resource mobilisation adopted and implemented.	Strategy adopted and implemented. Non-EC external funding increased by 10% and 2008 JP funding level consolidated. Timely project reports to funding partners.	CM decisions. Contracts signed. Feedback from funding partners.	Adequate IT and human resources provided by fixed-rate deduction on contributions.
Expected Result 7 Financial resources managed efficiently and effectively. Human resources managed efficiently and effectively.	Justification of variances of more than 15% of initial budget (and exceeding € 10 000) on any budget code. Completion of objective setting and appraisal for all DSP staff. Allocation and supervision of human resources according to DSP needs and staff ability and competence.	Accounting and internal records. Appraisal records.	

APPENDIX 4

SUMMARY BUDGETARY TABLES

COMPARISON 2009/2008

	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	2009	2008	Difference (Eur)	Difference (%)
Chapter I – Human Rights							
I.1 – Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights							
I.1.1 – Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: Court's judgments and execution (<i>Judicial Mechanism</i>)	2 518 900	21 500	0	2 540 400	2 310 000	230 400	9.97
I.1.2 – Improving procedures, mechanisms and remedies	280 100	63 000	300 600	643 700	691 500	-47 800	-6.91
Total I.1	2 799 000	84 500	300 600	3 184 100	3 001 500	182 600	6.08
I.2 – Protecting and promoting Human Rights through the other CoE institutions and mechanisms							
I.2.1 – Commissioner for Human Rights (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	2 076 900	98 900	662 000	2 837 800	2 313 800	524 000	22.65
I.2.2 – European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT) (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	2 145 400	721 100	1 436 300	4 302 800	4 144 700	158 100	3.81
I.2.3 – European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	760 500	184 300	490 000	1 434 800	1 423 900	10 900	0.77
I.2.4 – Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	762 600	142 000	420 900	1 325 500	1 333 700	-8 200	-0.61
I.2.5 – Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	470 700	91 500	187 000	749 200	690 800	58 400	7.79
Total I.2	6 216 100	1 237 800	3 196 200	10 650 100	9 906 900	743 200	6.98

	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	2009	2008	Difference (Eur)	Difference (%)
I.3 – Human Rights in public policy							
I.3.1 – Human Rights Law and Policy Development	672 400	62 600	286 300	1 021 300	902 500	118 800	13.16
I.3.2 – Human Rights awareness and training	487 500	40 600	467 300	995 400	1 972 200	-976 800	-49.53
I.3.3 – Protection of persons against threats to their dignity and integrity	509 200	138 600	311 800	959 600	1 330 800	-371 200	-27.89
I.3.4 – Gender equality as an integral part of human rights	230 200	32 500	130 600	393 300	367 000	26 300	7.17
I.3.5 – Media, information society and data protection	1 111 000	162 300	988 100	2 261 400	2 013 600	247 800	12.31
Total I.3	3 010 300	436 600	2 184 100	5 631 000	6 586 100	-955 100	-14.50
Chapter I – Total	12 025 400	1 758 900	5 680 900	19 465 200	19 494 500	-29 300	-0.15

	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	2009	2008	Difference (Eur)	Difference (%)
Chapter II – Rule of Law							
II.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice							
II.1.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice	1 066 300	147 100	920 600	2 134 000	2 141 300	-7 300	-0.34
Total II.1	1 066 300	147 100	920 600	2 134 000	2 141 300	-7 300	-0.34
II.2 – Strengthening Rule of Law standards							
II.2.1 – CM Monitoring and support to states in implementing commitments (<i>Intergovernmental Mechanism</i>)	152 600	2 800	27 400	182 800	184 400	-1 600	-0.87
II.2.2 – Public and private law and implementation of standards	623 700	128 300	293 000	1 045 000	1 260 100	-215 100	-17.07
II.2.3 – Programme of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations	16 000	0	298 100	314 100	486 100	-172 000	-35.38
II.2.4 – International law and international tribunals	230 100	21 800	84 500	336 400	267 800	68 600	25.62
Total II.2	1 022 400	152 900	703 000	1 878 300	2 198 400	-320 100	-14.56
II.3 – Strengthening the security of European citizens							
II.3.1 – Democratic responses to terrorism	268 700	51 300	210 100	530 100	583 700	-53 600	-9.18
II.3.2 – European standards for crime control	1 846 600	420 100	1 741 000	4 007 700	4 059 800	-52 100	-1.28
Total II.3	2 115 300	471 400	1 951 100	4 537 800	4 643 500	-105 700	-2.28
Chapter II – Total	4 204 000	771 400	3 574 700	8 550 100	8 983 200	-433 100	-4.82

	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	2009	2008	Difference (Eur)	Difference (%)
Chapter III – Democracy and Good Governance							
III.1 – Democracy and Good Governance							
III.1.1 – Making Democratic Institutions work	315 400	26 900	253 000	595 300	687 100	-91 800	-13.36
III.1.2 – Local and regional democracy	1 641 400	101 900	672 800	2 416 100	2 220 400	195 700	8.81
III.1.3 – Strengthening the role of civil society in a pluralist democracy	799 300	58 200	1 409 600	2 267 100	2 275 200	-8 100	-0.36
III.1.4 – Pre-electoral assistance	111 700	0	245 000	356 700	370 900	-14 200	-3.83
Total III.1	2 867 800	187 000	2 580 400	5 635 200	5 553 600	81 600	1.47
Chapter III – Total	2 867 800	187 000	2 580 400	5 635 200	5 553 600	81 600	1.47
Chapter IV – Social Cohesion							
IV.1 – Ensuring social cohesion							
IV.1.1 – European Social Charter (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	1 542 500	288 700	548 800	2 380 000	2 355 400	24 600	1.04
IV.1.2 – European Code of Social Security (<i>Intergovernmental Mechanism</i>)	339 200	55 400	361 300	755 900	793 800	-37 900	-4.77
IV.1.3 – Promoting Social Cohesion in Europe	1 149 400	278 700	706 800	2 134 900	2 380 000	-245 100	-10.30
IV.1.4 – Health	320 000	41 700	177 200	538 900	538 000	900	0.17
IV.1.5 – Migrants	479 200	105 200	219 000	803 400	799 500	3 900	0.49
IV.1.6 – Roma and Travellers	524 000	37 300	374 800	936 100	860 200	75 900	8.82
Total IV.1	4 354 300	807 000	2 387 900	7 549 200	7 726 900	-177 700	-2.30
IV.2 – Building a Europe for and with children							
IV.2.1 – Building a Europe for and with children: a strategy for 2009-2011	629 600	100 200	328 800	1 058 600	1 077 400	-18 800	-1.74
Total IV.2	629 600	100 200	328 800	1 058 600	1 077 400	-18 800	-1.74
Chapter IV – Total	4 983 900	907 200	2 716 700	8 607 800	8 804 300	-196 500	-2.23

	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	2009	2008	Difference (Eur)	Difference (%)
Chapter V – Culture and intercultural dialogue							
V.1 – Education and linguistic diversity: promoting democratic culture							
V.1.1 – Organisation and contents of European education for democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding	1 039 400	134 400	854 000	2 027 800	2 259 900	-232 100	-10.27
V.1.2 – European dimension of Higher Education: promoting humanistic values and optimising structures	511 800	50 000	340 200	902 000	868 600	33 400	3.85
V.1.3 – Language standards and policies / European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (<i>Independent Mechanism</i>)	1 038 400	208 900	360 700	1 608 000	1 488 600	119 400	8.02
Total V.1	2 589 600	393 300	1 554 900	4 537 800	4 617 100	-79 300	-1.72
V.2 – Youth: present and future for Europe							
V.2.1 – Youth Policies, non-formal education and training	2 489 900	166 500	2 443 900	5 100 300	4 923 900	176 400	3.58
Total V.2	2 489 900	166 500	2 443 900	5 100 300	4 923 900	176 400	3.58
V.3 – Protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity							
V.3.1 – Implementing Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural heritage and cooperation in priority regions (South East Europe, South Caucasus and Black Sea)	734 100	84 300	464 000	1 282 400	1 171 400	111 000	9.48
V.3.2 – Promoting dialogue and cultural and natural diversity	1 291 800	255 500	785 000	2 332 300	2 713 100	-380 800	-14.04
Total V.3	2 025 900	339 800	1 249 000	3 614 700	3 884 500	-269 800	-6.95
V.4 – Fostering intercultural dialogue							
V.4.1 – Intercultural dialogue - Follow-up to the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"	1 757 100	187 100	1 480 100	3 424 300	3 249 100	175 200	5.39
Total V.4	1 757 100	187 100	1 480 100	3 424 300	3 249 100	175 200	5.39
V.5 – Sport in democratic societies							
V.5.1 – Preventing misbehaviour in sport with convention mechanisms	326 900	74 600	87 100	488 600	481 700	6 900	1.43
Total V.5	326 900	74 600	87 100	488 600	481 700	6 900	1.43
Chapter V – Total	9 189 400	1 161 300	6 815 000	17 165 700	17 156 300	9 400	0.05

	Staff	Recharged Services	Operational	2009	2008	Difference (Eur)	Difference (%)
Chapter VI – Council of Europe presence in member states							
VI.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states							
VI.1.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states	2 337 500	26 100	1 652 500	4 016 100	4 181 700	-165 600	-3.96
Total VI.1	2 337 500	26 100	1 652 500	4 016 100	4 181 700	-165 600	-3.96
Chapter VI – Total	2 337 500	26 100	1 652 500	4 016 100	4 181 700	-165 600	-3.96
Subtotal	35 608 000	4 811 900	23 020 200	63 440 100	64 173 600	-733 500	-1.16
General Management Expenditure							
General Management Expenditure - <i>DGHL</i>	1 902 100	5 500	65 500	1 973 100	1 916 800	56 300	2.85
General Management Expenditure - <i>DG3</i>	659 600	2 500	18 100	680 200	583 100	97 100	14.27
General Management Expenditure - <i>DG4</i>	987 100	2 800	42 200	1 032 100	1 022 900	9 200	0.89
General Management Expenditure - <i>DGDPA</i>	521 600	5 000	14 500	541 100	573 100	-32 000	-6.22
General Management Expenditure - <i>DSP</i>	1 567 600	31 800	131 400	1 730 800	1 711 900	18 900	1.09
Subtotal	41 246 000	4 859 500	23 291 900	69 397 400	69 981 400	-584 000	-0.84
Provisions							
Provisions - Joint Programmes				1 058 500	47 700	1 010 800	2119.08
Provisions - Placement of national civil servants				906 200	906 200	0	0
Provisions - Additional languages				306 900	306 900	0	0
Provisions - Field Missions				100 000	200 000	-100 000	-50
Provisions – 60th Anniversary				200 000	0	200 000	100
Total				71 969 000	71 442 200	526 800	0.73

APPENDIX 5

2009 CO-OPERATION ACTIVITIES

- **Indicative breakdown of appropriations by Project and Country/Region**
- **Indicative breakdown of appropriations by Chapter and Country/Region**

Indicative breakdown of appropriations by Project and Country/Region

Chapter I - Human Rights	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Georgia	Greece	Hungary
I.1 - Ensuring the continued effectiveness of the European Convention on Human Rights									
<i>I.1.2 - Improving procedures, mechanisms and remedies</i>									
2008/DGHL/1402 Enhancing the effectiveness of the ECHR protection at national level	8 000	8 000	10 000	21 000	4 700	4 000	7 500	4 000	
Sub-total:	8 000	8 000	10 000	21 000	4 700	4 000	7 500	4 000	
I.2 – Protecting and promoting Human Rights through the other CoE institutions and mechanisms									
<i>I.2.1 - Commissioner for Human Rights</i>									
2005/HRC/437 Promotion of the effective observance and full enjoyment of Human Rights									
<i>I.2.4 - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities</i>									
2008/DGHL/1407 Protecting and promoting the rights of persons belonging to national minorities	8 000		12 000				15 000		
Sub-total:	8 000		12 000				15 000		
I.3 – Human Rights in public policy									
<i>I.3.2 – Human Rights awareness and training</i>									
2008/DGHL/1410 Support for civil society and non-judicial human rights protection mechanisms	7 000	6 000					7 000		
2008/DGHL/1411 ECHR capacity building for legal professionals	20 000	12 000	7 000	10 000			60 000	20 000	12 000
<i>I.3.3 – Protection of persons against threats to their dignity and integrity</i>									
2008/DG3/1377 Bioethics									
<i>I.3.5 - Media, information society and data protection</i>									
2008/DGHL/1416 Targeted support in the field of media and new communication and information services	12 000								
2008/DGHL/1422 Protection of individuals with regard to the automatic processing of personal data - ETS n° 108									
Sub-total:	39 000	18 000	7 000	10 000			67 000	20 000	12 000
TOTAL PER COUNTRY :	55 000	26 000	29 000	31 000	4 700	4 000	89 500	24 000	12 000

Moldova	Montenegro	Poland	Romania	Russian Federation	Serbia	Kosovo*	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Turkey	Ukraine	Belarus	South Caucasus	Multilateral activities	Total per project
12 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	30 500	4 000	8 000	8 000		35 000			4 300	180 000
12 000	4 000	4 000	3 000	30 500	4 000	8 000	8 000		35 000			4 300	180 000
											127 000	55 000	182 000
	8 000			15 000	5 000	20 000	10 000		10 000				103 000
	8 000			15 000	5 000	20 000	10 000		10 000		127 000	55 000	285 000
	7 000					7 000		7 000	6 000	9 000		14 000	70 000
25 000	15 000			30 000	18 000	15 000	20 000	10 000	8 000	6 000		12 800	300 800
												40 000	40 000
	8 000				10 000	8 000				12 000		48 000	98 000
												15 500	15 500
25 000	30 000			30 000	28 000	30 000	20 000	17 000	14 000	27 000		130 300	524 300
37 000	42 000	4 000	3 000	75 500	37 000	58 000	38 000	17 000	59 000	27 000	127 000	189 600	989 300

* All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

Chapter II – Rule of Law	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Georgia	Moldova
II.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice						
II.1.1 – Functioning and efficiency of justice						
2008/DGHL/1423 Capacity building of the organisation of independent judicial systems and strengthening the role of the judicial professions	10 000		15 000	25 000	20 000	10 000
2008/DGHL/1424 Strengthening the statute, role and functions of judges and prosecutors						
Sub-total :	10 000		15 000	25 000	20 000	10 000
II.2 – Strengthening Rule of Law standards						
II.2.3 - Programme of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations						
2004/DGDPA/188 Implementation of specific co-operation activities in post-conflict situations						15 600
Sub-total :						15 600
II.3 – Strengthening the security of European citizens						
II.3.1 – Democratic responses to terrorism						
2008/DLAPIL/1428 A legal framework for the fight against terrorism				15 000		
II.3.2 - European standards for crime control						
2008/DGHL/1418 Targeted support for national prison systems	22 000	17 000			26 000	26 000
2008/DGHL/1429 Effective measures to fight economic crime and cybercrime	5 700	10 000	5 000	10 000	20 000	10 000
Sub-total :	27 700	27 000	5 000	25 000	46 000	36 000
TOTAL PER COUNTRY:	37 700	27 000	20 000	50 000	66 000	61 600

Montenegro	Russian Federation	Serbia	Kosovo*	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Ukraine	South Caucasus	Euro-Mediterranean	Multilateral activities	Total per project
15 000	20 000		5 000	15 000				23 700	158 700
		10 000						41 400	51 400
15 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	15 000				65 100	210 100
	212 200		49 600			20 700			298 100
	212 200		49 600			20 700			298 100
							20 000	17 700	52 700
	15 000			18 000	19 000				143 000
10 000	40 000		10 000					120 000	240 700
10 000	55 000		10 000	18 000	19 000		20 000	137 700	436 400
25 000	287 200	10 000	64 600	33 000	19 000	20 700	20 000	202 800	944 600

Chapter III – Democracy and Good Governance	Albania	Armenia	Croatia	Cyprus	Georgia	Moldova
III.1 – Democracy and Good Governance						
III.1.1 – Making Democratic Institutions work						
2005/DGDPA/538 Good Governance in the Information Society						
2006/DGDPA/925 Forum for the Future of Democracy						
III.1.2 - Local and regional democracy						
2008/DGDPA/1397 Sound institutional framework for local and regional democracy						
2008/DGDPA/1398 Promoting sound decentralisation at local and regional level	25 000	20 000			10 000	10 000
2009/DGDPA/1969 Strategy for Innovation and Good Governance at Local Level						
2009/DGDPA/1980 Centre of Expertise for local Government Reform	10 000		10 000		20 000	20 000
III.1.3 - Strengthening the role of civil society in a pluralist democracy						
2004/DGDPA/83 Civil Society Initiatives				10 000		
2006/DGDPA/943 Relations with INGOs						
2004/DGDPA/124 Network of Schools of Political Studies						
III.1.4 - Pre-electoral assistance						
2007/DGDPA/1310 Pre-electoral assistance	80 000					30 000
TOTAL PER COUNTRY :	115 000	20 000	10 000	10 000	30 000	60 000

Montenegro	Russian Federation	Kosovo*	Slovenia	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Turkey	Ukraine	Belarus	South Caucasus	Multilateral activities	Total per project
				15 000						15 000
						10 000			10 000	20 000
									38 300	38 300
10 000				10 000		25 000			80 400	190 400
									47 500	47 500
10 000	20 000			10 000	10 000				49 900	159 900
		20 000					30 000	40 000		100 000
			50 200				30 000		172 200	252 400
									673 000	673 000
	40 000					50 000		45 000		245 000
20 000	60 000	20 000	50 200	35 000	10 000	85 000	60 000	85 000	1 071 300	1 741 500

Chapter IV – Social Cohesion	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan
IV.1 – Ensuring social cohesion			
IV.1.2 – European Code of Social Security			
2008/DG3/1380 Promoting the European Code of Social Security	3 500	5 000	5 000
IV.1.3 – Promoting Social Cohesion in Europe			
2007/DG3/1218 Improving the quality of life of people with disabilities in Europe			
2009/DG3/2065 Implementation of the Social Cohesion strategy			
IV.1.4 – Health			
2008/DG3/1374 Lifting the patient mobility curtain – patients' rights and safety first			
2009/DG3/2010 Health care in Europe - for and with children			
IV.1.5 – Migrants			
2009/DG3/1966 Empowering migrants and strengthening social cohesion			
2009/DG3/1970 Protecting the human rights and dignity of vulnerable migrants			
IV.1.6 – Roma and Travellers			
2002/DG4/93 Education of Roma children in Europe			
2008/DG3/1361 Ensuring equal rights and treatment for Roma and Travellers in Europe and combating anti-Gypsyism			
2008/DG3/1802 Contribution to the European Roma and Travellers Forum (ERTF)			
TOTAL PER COUNTRY :	3 500	5 000	5 000

Latvia	Lithuania	Russian Federation	Ukraine	South East Europe	South Caucasus and Eastern Europe	Multilateral activities	Total per project
5 000	5 000	10 000	10 000			69 500	113 000
			9 500				9 500
			7 000				7 000
					8 000	23 800	31 800
			10 000	8 000		6 000	24 000
			8 100			13 300	21 400
						20 000	20 000
						14 200	14 200
				7 000		39 700	46 700
						200 000	200 000
5 000	5 000	10 000	44 600	15 000	8 000	386 500	487 600

Chapter V - Culture and intercultural dialogue	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Georgia	Greece
V.1 – Education and Linguistic Diversity: promoting democratic culture									
V.1.1 – Organisation and contents of European education for democratic citizenship and intercultural understanding									
1992/DG4/101 Reform of education legislation, contents and structures in priority countries		8 500					20 000	5 900	
2002/DG4/94 Linking policy and practice for democratic citizenship, human rights and intercultural education								6 600	
2004/DG4/184 European dimension of education policies and of the training of education professionals									
V.1.2 – European dimension of Higher Education: promoting humanistic values and optimising structures									
1994/DG4/104 European Higher Education Area: structural reform and qualifications in higher education	8 100							30 000	
2008/DG4/1366 Promoting Intercultural Dialogue and Democratic Culture through Higher Education									
Sub-total:	8 100	8 500					20 000	42 500	
V.2 – Youth: present and future for Europe									
V.2.1 – Youth Policies, non-formal education and training									
2003/DG4/16 Youth participation and democratic citizenship									
2006/DG4/883 Youth policy development	26 300								
Sub-total:	26 300								
V.3 – Protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity									
V.3.1 - Implementing Council of Europe standards for culture and cultural heritage and cooperation in priority regions (South East Europe, South Caucasus and Black Sea)									
2003/DG4/111 Regional programme for cultural and natural heritage in South East Europe	16 000	4 350	4 350	15 500	15 500	15 500	5 000		
2007/DG4/1142 Kyiv Initiative		16 050	16 050					89 050	
V.3.2 - Promoting dialogue and cultural and natural diversity									
2003/DG4/110 Promoting landscape policies and sustainable spatial development: quality of life and territorial cohesion									
2004/DG4/200 Promoting and monitoring biological diversity policies through the Bern Convention									
Sub-total:	16 000	20 400	20 400	15 500	15 500	15 500	5 000	89 050	

Moldova	Montenegro	Poland	Romania	Russian Federation	Serbia	Kosovo*	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Turkey	Ukraine	South East Europe	South Caucasus	South Caucasus and Eastern Europe	Multilateral activities	Total per project
													15 700	15 700
						40 000			21 600	3 000	35 000		3 700	137 700
10 000			10 300	10 000			10 000		10 000	20 000		20 000	70 800	167 700
													339 500	339 500
	3 500								7 000	20 000				68 600
													3 400	3 400
10 000	3 500		10 300	10 000		40 000	10 000		38 600	43 000	35 000	20 000	417 400	732 600
						17 500								17 500
									6 950				35 350	68 600
						17 500			6 950				35 350	86 100
	16 000		15 000		16 000	15 000	16 000			20 300			12 200	186 700
16 050									16 050				16 050	169 300
													68 700	68 700
													30 600	30 600
16 050	16 000		15 000		16 000	15 000	16 000		16 050	20 300			127 550	455 300

Chapter V - Culture and intercultural dialogue	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Croatia	Cyprus	Georgia	Greece
V.4 – Fostering intercultural dialogue									
V.4.1 – Intercultural dialogue - Follow-up to the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"									
2002/DG4/96 Teaching Remembrance - Education for the prevention of crimes against humanity									
2003/DG4/15 Youth programme on human rights education and intercultural dialogue									
2006/DG4/877 Policies and practices for teaching socio-cultural diversity, intercultural education and exchanges									
2006/DG4/898 Intercultural Dialogue and the Image of the Other in History Teaching							12 000	30 000	
2008/DG4/1371 Intercultural cities: governance and policies for diverse communities									10 000
2008/DG4/1376 Promotion of the "White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue"									
2008/DG4/1391 Campaign against discrimination									
2009/DG4/2004 Intercultural dialogue through arts and heritage									
Sub-total:							12 000	30 000	10 000
V.5 – Sport in democratic societies									
V.5.1 - Preventing misbehaviour in sport with convention mechanisms									
2004/DG4/186 Spectator Violence Convention: Ridding sport of hooliganism									
2004/DG4/187 Anti-doping Convention: Engaging in the combat against doping									
Sub-total:									
TOTAL PER COUNTRY:	50 400	28 900	20 400	15 500	15 500	15 500	37 000	161 550	10 000

Moldova	Montenegro	Poland	Romania	Russian Federation	Serbia	Kosovo*	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Turkey	Ukraine	South East Europe	South Caucasus	South Caucasus and Eastern Europe	Multilateral activities	Total per project
													10 300	10 300
													50 400	50 400
													58 800	58 800
				30 000					21 400					93 400
		10 000		10 000	10 000				10 000				74 600	124 600
													3 500	3 500
													255 000	255 000
													62 400	62 400
		10 000		40 000	10 000				31 400				515 000	658 400
													12 700	12 700
													21 100	21 100
													33 800	33 800
26 050	19 500	10 000	25 300	50 000	43 500	55 000	26 000	6 950	86 050	63 300	35 000	20 000	1 129 100	1 966 200

Chapter VI - Council of Europe presence in member states	Albania	Armenia	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bulgaria	Czech Rep.	Estonia	Georgia	Hungary
VI.1 – Council of Europe presence in member states									
<i>VI.1.1 - Council of Europe presence in member states</i>									
2004/DGDPA/146 Council of Europe Offices	87 000	76 000	56 000	98 000				94 000	
2004/DGAP/185 Information Offices					45 000	23 000	27 000		75 000
TOTAL PER COUNTRY:	87 000	76 000	56 000	98 000	45 000	23 000	27 000	94 000	75 000

Latvia	Lithuania	Moldova	Montenegro	Poland	Romania	Russian Federation	Serbia	Kosovo*	Slovak Rep.	Slovenia	"the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia"	Ukraine	Multilateral activities	Total per project
		118 000	65 000				122 000	41 000				141 000	170 000	1 068 000
34 000	31 000			44 000	34 000	75 000			23 000	40 000	58 000		75 500	584 500
34 000	31 000	118 000	65 000	44 000	34 000	75 000	122 000	41 000	23 000	40 000	58 000	141 000	245 500	1 652 500

Indicative breakdown of appropriations by Chapter and Country/Region

	Chapter I	Chapter II	Chapter III	Chapter IV	Chapter V	Chapter VI	Total
Albania	55 000	37 700	115 000	3 500	50 400	87 000	348 600
Armenia	26 000	27 000	20 000	5 000	28 900	76 000	182 900
Azerbaijan	29 000	20 000	0	5 000	20 400	56 000	130 400
Bosnia and Herzegovina	31 000	50 000	0	0	15 500	98 000	194 500
Bulgaria	4 700	0	0	0	15 500	45 000	65 200
Croatia	0	0	10 000	0	15 500	0	25 500
Cyprus	4 000	0	10 000	0	37 000	0	51 000
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	23 000	23 000
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	27 000	27 000
Georgia	89 500	66 000	30 000	0	161 550	94 000	441 050
Greece	24 000	0	0	0	10 000	0	34 000
Hungary	12 000	0	0	0	0	75 000	87 000
Latvia	0	0	0	5 000	0	34 000	39 000
Lithuania	0	0	0	5 000	0	31 000	36 000
Moldova	37 000	61 600	60 000	0	26 050	118 000	302 650
Montenegro	42 000	25 000	20 000	0	19 500	65 000	171 500
Poland	4 000	0	0	0	10 000	44 000	58 000
Romania	3 000	0	0	0	25 300	34 000	62 300
Russian Federation	75 500	287 200	60 000	10 000	50 000	75 000	557 700
Serbia	37 000	10 000	0	0	43 500	122 000	212 500
Kosovo*	58 000	64 600	20 000	0	55 000	41 000	238 600
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	23 000	23 000
Slovenia	0	0	50 200	0	0	40 000	90 200
"the former Yugoslav republic of Macedonia"	38 000	33 000	35 000	0	26 000	58 000	190 000
Turkey	17 000	0	10 000	0	6 950	0	33 950
Ukraine	59 000	19 000	85 000	44 600	86 050	141 000	434 650
Belarus	27 000	0	60 000	0	0	0	87 000
South East Europe	0	0	0	15 000	63 300	0	78 300
South Caucasus	127 000	20 700	85 000	0	35 000	0	267 700
South Caucasus and Eastern Europe		0	0	8 000	20 000	0	28 000
Euro-Mediterranean	0	20 000	0	0	0	0	20 000
Multilateral activities	189 600	202 800	1 071 300	386 500	1 144 800	245 500	3 240 500
Total	989 300	944 600	1 741 500	487 600	1 966 200	1 652 500	7 781 700

* All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.