

***Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with
the Council of Europe***

An assessment focussed on EU funding of Joint Programmes

Final Report

Volume IV

September 2012

Evaluation for the European Commission





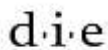
Particip GmbH
Germany



Aide à la Décision Economique
Belgium



Development
Researchers'
Network
Italy



Deutsches Institut für
Entwicklungspolitik

Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik
Germany



German Development
Institute



European Centre for Development Policy
Management
The Netherlands



Overseas Development Institute
United Kingdom

A consortium of
Particip -ADE-DIE-DRN-ECDPM-ODI
c/o Particip GmbH, leading company:

Headquarters

Merzhauser Str. 183
D - 79100 Freiburg / Germany
Phone: +49-761-79074-0
Fax: +49-761-79074-90

info@particip.de

Belgium office
Avenue des Arts 10-11 (4th floor)
B-1000 Bruxelles / Belgium
Phone: +32-2-5501160
Fax: +32-2-5501169

info@particip.de

Framework contract for
**Multi-country thematic and regional/country-
level strategy evaluation studies and syn-
thesis in the area of external co-operation**

**LOT 5:
Evaluation of EC main policies and strategies in the
areas of external cooperation**

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with the Council of Europe**

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This evaluation was carried out by
Particip GmbH

September 2012

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Annex 1. Final evaluation matrix

Evaluation Questions	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
EQ1 – To what extent have the criteria for decisions to cooperate with the CoE been clear, transparent and strategically sound?	JC 1.1 Level of discussion/analysis of the choice of the CoE as a cooperation partner	1.1.1 Evidence at EC/EU HQ level (e.g. strategic assessment) and at country level of justification for selection of the CoE as a cooperation partner, particularly as an aid channel
		1.1.2 Evidence at EU/EC headquarters and in EUDs of a clear vision of CoE, comparative advantage
		1.1.3 Evidence of an overarching strategic vision for co-operation with the CoE
	JC 1.2 Degree to which EC/EU staff at headquarters and in the field are well-informed regarding the possibility to cooperate with the CoE	1.2.1 Sound communication means / tools / channels in place to inform EC HQ and field staff regarding CoE as a relevant and useful cooperation partner
		1.2.2 Discussions and meetings between EU Delegation staff and CoE country field office staff
		1.2.3 Evidence of pro-active measures, by CoE, to increase EC/EU staff familiarity with CoE (information material and seminars, lobbying, etc.)
EQ2 – To what extent has the cooperation with the CoE, in particular via the channelling of funds, enabled the EC to use the CoE's specific sectoral expertise and mandate and geographical scope in the key areas of cooperation?	JC 2.1 Degree to which the CoE's sectoral expertise and mandate and geographic scope and political capacity to hold partner countries accountable have been taken advantage of in cooperation activities including JP implementation	I-2.1.1 Extent and quality of CoE HQ and field office involvement in cooperation activities, including JP design and implementation at all stages
		2.1.2 Adequate provision of CoE expertise at country level during implementation (in-house, external, quality, quantity, timeliness, etc.)
		2.1.3 Cooperating with the CoE enabled the EC to obtain results in countries where their reach through alternative partners was limited and /or to attain results that would not have been attainable working through other organisations
	JC 2.2 Degree to which EU has benefited from jointly working with the CoE on legal issues / standards setting and monitoring / country assessments in human rights, rule of law, and democracy	2.2.1 Extent to which Joint Programmes and other EC TA projects, as well as CoE activities in elaboration of EU acquis standards, draw on the same pool of expertise
		2.2.2 EU and CoE consult in the process of producing country assessments and monitoring reports
		2.2.3 Formal coordination of normative activities (including monitoring) between the EU and CoE

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Evaluation Questions	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
EQ3 – To what extent has the cooperation with the CoE, in particular via the channelling of funds, contributed to increasing respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms?	JC 3.1 Improved protection of human rights (civil, political, social, economic and cultural), including non discrimination	3.1.1 Increased availability of formal and practical legal procedures (application for bail, leave to appeal, scope of judicial review, etc.) in the protection of human rights
		3.1.2 Increased use of ECtHR jurisprudence in the curricula of academic and professional training (lawyers, journalists, prison staff, medical staff, etc.)
		3.1.3 Increased NGO involvement in human rights (death penalty, torture, etc.)
		3.1.4 Access to social and economic rights
	JC 3.2 Degree to which accession to, and compliance with, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the European Social Charter has been promoted and strengthened	3.2.1 Level of knowledge of and technical familiarity with the ECHR among key institutions and main stakeholders improved, and application of human rights law increased
		3.2.2 Implementation and execution of the ECtHR decisions, ECtHR jurisprudence incorporated into domestic law and practice
		3.2.3 Strengthened and more effective state institutions in defence of human rights (such as Offices of Human Rights Commissioners and Ombudsmen) at both central and local levels in beneficiary countries
		3.2.4 Human rights education introduced in school curricula
	JC 3.3 Enhanced protection of the rights of minority groups (including linguistic minorities)	3.3.1 State-sponsored events in support of inter-group confidence building and multiculturalism held
		3.3.2 Anti-discrimination legislation and implementing rules enacted and implemented
		3.3.3 Level of legitimate activity of minority group NGOs increased
		3.3.4 Policies in place/developed to support Cross Border Cooperation relating to minority groups
	JC 3.4 Increased awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	3.4.1 Increased media coverage on questions relating to human rights and fundamental freedoms
		3.4.2 Awareness-raising campaigns undertaken
		3.4.3 Number of complaints dealt with by the Ombudsmen, both at Central and Local levels

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Evaluation Questions	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
	JC 3.5 Improved treatment and conditions of detention	3.5.1 European standards (mainly defined by the Committee for the Prevention of Torture recommendations and the ECtHR judgments) are increasingly adhered to
		3.5.2 Reduced recourse to detention (in particular pre-trial); and reduced duration of deprivation of liberty
EQ4 – To what extent has cooperation with the CoE, in particular via the channelling of funds, contributed to strengthening the rule of law as it relates to the fight against corruption, money laundering, organised crime and trafficking?	JC 4.1 Increased accession to, and compliance with, the conventions relating to the fight against corruption, money laundering, organised crime and trafficking?	4.1.1 Countries acceded to and comply with the provisions of the relevant legal instruments and their additional protocols in the area of corruption, money laundering, organised crime and trafficking
		4.1.2 Strengthened and more effective capacity of domestic institutions to apply and implement the provisions of the relevant legal instruments
	JC 4.2 Improved prevention and deterrence of corruption, money laundering, organised crime and trafficking	4.2.1 Change (decrease) in corruption levels
		4.2.2 Change (decrease) in levels of money laundering
		4.2.3 Change (decrease) in levels of organised crime
		4.2.4 Change (decrease) in levels of trafficking in all its forms
EQ5 – To what extent has the cooperation with the CoE, in particular via the channelling of funds, contributed to strengthening the rule of law as it relates to legal systems and access to justice?	JC 5.1 Increased transparency, efficiency, and effectiveness of the legal system	5.1.1 Reforms in substantive and procedural law including supplementary regulations introduced
		5.1.2 Backlogs and delays reduced through improved case management
	JC 5.2 Improved access to justice	5.2.1 Improved availability of free legal assistance across the board, including to vulnerable and sensitive groups (increased budget, increased number of providers, increased take-up)
		5.2.2 Increased use of Alternative Dispute Resolution, including mediation
EQ6 – To what extent has the cooperation with the CoE, in particular via the channelling of funds, contributed to establishing stronger democratic institutions and practices at central and local level?	JC 6.1 Strengthened democratic institutions and processes in the area of democracy	6.1.1 Executive power subject to parliamentary scrutiny via committees, inquiries, regular reporting requirements, etc.
		6.1.2 Legal and practical barriers to free and independent media (including internet) reduced

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Evaluation Questions	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
		6.1.3 Legal and practical barriers to establish political parties reduced
		6.1.4 Increased opportunities of participation and mobilisation of independent civil society in the political processes
		6.1.5. Legal and practical barriers to register NGOs reduced and existing level of tolerance of operations led by non-registered civil society organisations
	JC 6.2 Improved electoral legislation and practice	6.2.1. Electoral legislation corresponds to European standards, management bodies and their personnel politically independent
		6.2.2. Capacity building of electoral management bodies; trained staff in place
		6.2.3 Adequate election complaints procedures and guidelines in place
		6.2.4 Active involvement of independent NGOs in elections monitoring
		6.2.5 Capacity building of the media on the democratic electoral process
		6.2.6 International electoral observation missions give positive reports on conduct of elections
	JC 6.3 Improved local and regional governance and practice	6.3.1 Level of knowledge and technical familiarity with the applicable international standards set forth in the European Charter of Local Self-Government
		6.3.2 Increased use of elections to select Local Governance Bodies
		6.3.3 Level of Local Financial Autonomy/fiscal policy
		6.3.4 Type of administrative control from the Centre towards the Local Authorities
EQ7 – To what extent have the implementation modalities of Joint Programmes employed by the CoE been appropriate to help achieving EC objectives related to human rights, rule of law, and democracy?	JC 7.1 Degree to which CoE implementation has reflected best practice of programme cycle management	7.1.1 CoE HQ JP project managers and country office staff well-versed in PCM
		7.1.2 JP Project documents contain well-formed log-frames

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Evaluation Questions	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
		7.1.3 Timely mid-term reviews and adjustment of logical framework and implementation
		7.1.4 Mandate appropriately used by JP Steering Committee (regular meetings, appropriate composition, recommendations implemented, etc.)
	JC 7.2 Quality of reporting, monitoring, financial management by JPs and quality of evaluation of JPs	I-721 CoE subjected JPs to timely, high quality monitoring and impact evaluation
		7.2.2 Evaluation recommendations fed back into project cycle
		7.2.3 JPs implemented with high quality of financial management: timely disbursement, application of EU procurement rules, internal monitoring and quality assurance mechanisms in place, etc.
		7.2.4 Progress reports are timely and of high quality
	JC 7.3 Appropriateness of relationship between JP management needs, CoE headquarters human resources, and field presence	7.3.1 JPs receive backstopping from appropriate CoE HQ experts
		7.3.2 Vacant field positions are filled in a timely fashion
		I-733 JPs are adequately provided with Team Leader and support staff support in the field, as well as support from CoE country offices
		7.3.4 Strong horizontal (inter-directorate) and vertical (HQ-field) coordination at CoE,
		7.3.5 Appropriate mix of temporary and permanent CoE staff; in-house and outsourced expertise
	JC 7.4 Mechanisms and processes for incorporating lessons learned and ensuring sustainability in place	7.4.1 Existence of sustainability plans and sustainability roadmap to ensure that lessons learned are assimilated and programme results outlive the life of the programme itself
		7.4.2 Systematic dissemination of results of JPs among CoE Directorates and EC DGs
		7.4.3 Smooth over of project results to Local Stakeholders in Beneficiary Countries
	JC 7.5 Degree to which EC political visibility has been ensured	7.5.1 Wide range of communication tools used to promote EU political visibility

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Evaluation Questions	Judgment Criteria	Indicators
		7.5.2 Overall level of overlap of the CoE and EU image decreased, stakeholders recognise different forms and functions of the two organisations
		7.5.3 Level of knowledge and understanding of the JP's among Major Local Stakeholders in the Partner Countries
EQ8 – To what extent has the cooperation with the CoE, in particular via the channelling of funds, helped to enhance complementarity and synergies between the EC and the CoE?	JC 8.1 Degree to which CoE country strategies were aligned and coordinated with the EC country strategies	8.1.1 EU and CoE Country strategic documents identify similar priorities in the areas of human rights, rule of law, democracy
		8.1.2 Level of identification of common needs and strategic application of results to cooperation
		8.1.3 CoE contributes to high-level EU strategy setting regarding cooperation goals in the areas of democracy, rule of law, and human rights in countries targeted by cooperation programmes
	JC 8.2 Degree to which cooperation between EC and CoE has facilitated complementarity of JPs with EC other external assistance programmes	8.2.1 JP project documents refer to other external assistance programmes
		8.2.2 JPs undertake joint activities with other EC projects / programmes
	JC 8.3 Degree to which joint EC-CoE cooperation activities are aligned with government, EU and CoE priorities	8.3.1 Appropriate consideration of in-country situation and beneficiary requirements in of joint EC-CoE cooperation activities in the country
		8.3.2 Appropriate consideration of EU and CoE priorities in cooperation activities in the country
	JC 8.4 Degree to which EU-CoE cooperation has enhanced synergies between the organisations	8.4.1 Coordination in standard setting
		8.4.2 Coordination in normative activities
		8.4.3 EC-CoE joint cooperation activities strengthened acquis in enlargement countries
	JC 8.5 CoE value added	8.5.1 Cooperation with the CoE in the key areas of cooperation benefits from CoE comparative advantage
		8.5.2 Impacts achieved through EC-CoE cooperation are greater than those that would have been possible in cooperating with other agents/institutions

Annex 2. Synthesis of evaluation reports

Past evaluations of JPs: a survey and synthesis, with implications for the present evaluation

Past evaluations are a source of insights into what sorts of questions need to be addressed in the present evaluation. The evaluation team assembled all evaluations of JPs that were available on the Web, and it is anticipated that more will become available during the Desk Phase, when this survey and synthesis will be updated. In designing the approach proposed above, this review was combined with information gained from the first meeting of the Reference Group, initial interviews in Brussels and Strasbourg, and the evaluators' own experience with the EU and CoE.

Box 1: Past Joint Programme Evaluations: the Evidence Base

Evaluation has assumed a higher profile, and its independence has been enhanced, as a result of organisational changes undertaken in 2010. Previously, evaluation was under the Department of Strategic Planning but, in fact, many evaluations were ad hoc and commissioned either by operational departments or by project managers themselves. With the transfer of evaluation to the new Department of Internal Oversight, a centralised evaluation unit has been put in place and the evaluation function has been completely separated from project design and implementation.

A result of the past ad hoc approach to evaluation is that the evaluation team is investing considerable effort into assembling existing evaluations. There is no single repository, e.g., on the Web. However, at the time of writing this Inception Report, a small but not inconsequential set of past evaluations had been found. These include projects not financed by the EU, so the sample, while what statisticians of the 1950s referred to as a "convenience sample," has some breadth.

Based on headquarters interviews, to date, knowledge of the existence and results of these evaluations inside the CoE seems uneven, raising a number of question marks as to the past readiness of the organisation to learn from these exercises, and to embrace results in order to effect changes.

Available evaluations cover Joint Programmes in the areas of **human rights, justice, and reform of the judiciary**. No evaluations found to date cover **other themes** of the JPs. **Geographically**, the evaluations cover

- the JP in Albania;
- the South Caucasus regional JP for Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia;
- JPs in BiH, Serbia and Montenegro;
- three JPs in the Russian Federation;
- Moldova (MOLICO – co-funded by Sida);
- Turkey (TYEC);
- Ukraine (UPAC – unpublished);
- Georgia (Project against Cybercrime – unpublished);
- FYR of Macedonia (Roma under the Stability Pact I and II) – 2007.
- Russia (Moscow School of Political Studies) – 2003;
- Multi-country (Network of Schools of Political Studies) – 2007.

There are, as well, evaluations (albeit very few) on cooperation projects funded by voluntary contributions:

- an anti-corruption project in the Western Balkans (PACO Impact) funded by Sida;
- an anti-corruption project in Georgia (GEPAC) funded by the government of the Netherlands;
- an anti-corruption project in Azerbaijan (AZPAC) funded by USAID.

Further, there is a **report by the European Court of Auditors** on projects in the area of justice and home affairs in Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine.

The three JPs in the RF were evaluated in **2005**, and the JPs in BiH, Serbia and Montenegro in **2006**. The Moscow School of Political Studies was evaluated in **2003**, and the Network of Schools of Political Studies in **2007**. The JP in Albania was evaluated in **2003**, and the Roma projects in FYROM were evaluated in **2007**. TYEC – the project on ethics in Turkey was subject to a mid-term evaluation in **2008**, while MOLICO and UPAC had an end-of-project evaluation in **2009**; and the Project against Cybercrime in Georgia in **2010**. The European Court of Auditors report of selected projects in Belarus, Moldova (it included MOLICO), and Ukraine (it included UPAC) is from **2008**.

The above-mentioned projects not funded by the EC were evaluated as follows: PACO Impact in

2007; AZPAC in 2009; GEPAC in 2010.

For the following points, **all** available evaluations have been taken into account, i.e. including those done on projects funded by voluntary contributions.

Across the evaluations, the CoE interventions are credited with having done substantial work in beneficiary countries on **legislative reform**, in particular in the aftermath of countries' joining of the Council of Europe on issues that form(ed) part of their accession obligations. Evaluations caution, however, as to whether all progress can legitimately be attributed to CoE interventions.

Work on issues surrounding the **ECHR** seems to have been particularly relevant to countries' needs, as has institution building and training of the judiciary in the **immediate aftermath of countries' accession** to the Council of Europe. The picture looks somewhat different in later projects, as project ideas start to show signs of fatigue, and reflect lack of beneficiaries' low absorptive capacity as regards international technical assistance projects.

Where projects or programmes are found to have underachieved (most of them have failed along one or more vectors), this tends to be attributed to a lack of thorough, long-term planning which should ideally have entailed a joint strategic vision of what 'the CoE and the EC want to achieve' in a country. However, as described below, the assumption that the EU and the CoE have a shared strategic agenda in the countries in which they cooperate is fraught with problems.

The notion that the CoE should have a vision is problematic, as the beneficiary countries are constituent members of the CoE. The CoE is not an entity independent of the beneficiary country. This is important, as it determines the scope for manoeuvre the projects have in the countries. With respect to the evaluators, remarks in this respect probably mean the CoE secretariat as the core implementers of a given project, but they misjudge the role the secretariat should play.

As pointed out above, a review of evaluations suggests that projects seemed to have had different dynamics immediately after countries' accession to the Council of Europe. While there appears to have been a strong initial momentum for reforms to comply with the CoE *aquis*, this enthusiasm seems to have faltered later on. Reasons can be the above-mentioned fatigue with international assistance projects – although absorptive capacity is absent from the discussion in most of the evaluations – but might also be sought in countries' gradual loss of awe *vis-à-vis* the organisation and realisation that muddling through will not lead to their being excluded from it (apart from blatant cases such as Belarus), and that a certain level of activity suffices to keep them in.

A question largely unaddressed is why countries accept projects in the first place. Most evaluations make the implicit assumption that

- once a country agrees to a project, this indicates that they want to make serious headway in a particular issue and, consequently,
- the country will fully cooperate on taking on board reforms in the area.

But there can be a multitude of incentives for countries to pursue projects – and genuine political vision, leadership, and will for reform does not have to be one of them. It could be argued that all countries **want to be seen** as embracing reforms. Assistance projects everywhere are more often than not a tug-of-war between donors and recipients on advancing, or subtly blocking, respectively, unpopular or politically difficult reforms. From the donor's point of view, as well, it is by no means assured that a successful project outcome is realistically looked for or even considered to be the top priority. The project process may, for example, implicitly support a progressive network of persons within a country with whom the donor (the EU in this case) wishes to nurture relations without necessarily looking for a near-term payoff. The maintenance of this network and connections with it may, in itself, be the most tangible project result.

Many of the evaluations then argue that had only the national counterparts been properly consulted in the project design phase, this would have ensured that project results would have been achieved to a greater degree (**national ownership** as the precondition for success). But this is not just a planning issue. The dilemma is whether, and if so what, to do in the face of weak or lack of political will for reform. And sometimes, beneficiaries might have a pronounced interest, but few ideas of how to actually effect changes/reforms.

Perverse incentives for stakeholders to participate in programmes or projects are not explicitly (and rarely implicitly) discussed in the evaluations reviewed. These include, e.g., fees for members of national Working Groups that do work in the framework of projects/programmes; per diems to participate in seminars and study tours; subcontracting arrangements with NGOs (that are then reported as involvement of civil society).

Programming and project design issues

All evaluations reviewed consider issues concerned with the quality of programme and project design, which is considered to be weak throughout. JPs are not so much programmes (or even projects) as

they are lists of individual managed activities. Based on a reading of past evaluations, there appears to be a lack of a wider strategic framework, and of objective-setting therein, and a lack of understanding how (sequence, type of activities/interventions) one would arrive at that objective.

Specifically, based on past evaluations,

- Needs assessments are found to have been weak.
- The processes of national stakeholder consultations have been found problematic in all evaluated programmes and projects.
- Indicators to measure progress are to a great extent unusable; assumptions are frequently unusable.
- Log-frames are not used as a project management tool; they are largely presentational in nature. Log-frames are not adjusted when realities in the project areas change, although actual activities change – the need for “rolling log-frames” has been pointed out in several evaluations. The CoE secretariat has been recommended in more than one evaluation to work with staff on project formulation and design. A brochure in English and French has been published on the subject in the early 2000s (following the first evaluation of the JP RF programme), although it is not known with what effect.

Monitoring and reporting

All evaluations take an issue with the lack of stringent monitoring mechanisms for projects.

Projects have been found to be lacking internal monitoring, and the established project indicators have been found to have not been applied (confirming the above claim of the largely presentational nature of project log-frames). External evaluations have found it difficult to assess the achievements of the projects based on the initial project documents and had, in several cases, to reconstruct the project rational, objectives, anticipated results, assumptions, indicators ex-post.

Because of the lack of monitoring, projects have in most cases had difficulties to track the impact of their legislative advice on countries' newly adopted legislation. I.e., there has only infrequently been a cross comparison of the type of legal advice delivered against the legislation as eventually adopted by national parliaments.

Evaluations have recommended that monitoring arrangements between the EC and the CoE be more explicitly codified.

The quality of project reporting was found to be uneven. Several evaluations mentioned the unavailability of project documentation, the lack of a coherent filing system, the quality of the narrative reporting. Lack of information on some activities hindered the assessment of results in a number of evaluations. One evaluation explicitly questioned the reliability of the information.

Management issues

Most of the available evaluations take issue with the financial management side in the Council of Europe. Procedures are described as hindering results-based management. Cash flow problems were found to have caused delays in payment in the field and threatened the implementation of planned activities, and to have effectively hindered flexibility in the delivery of interventions. Two evaluations (MOLICO and the evaluation of the Network of Schools of Political Studies) suggest serious concerns with regards to financial management that has resulted in external audits being commissioned to investigate these concerns further.

Implementation arrangements on the ground (in-country) have been found to vary, but have been positively assessed for the most part. The success of projects was often attributed to the individual managerial style of the project manager in Strasbourg.

Programmes and projects typically had Steering Groups – experience with the work of the Steering Groups was found to be mixed at best. Absorptive capacity was curiously not mentioned as one of the reasons why Steering Groups did not deliver to their full potential (it would seem to play a significant part).

More than one evaluation discussed the impact of a lack of a layer of programme management support at the CoE secretariat in Strasbourg.

More than one evaluation pointed out the lack of communication inside the CoE secretariat in the pre-programming phase, pointing to duplications of activities in countries.

Types of Interventions

Training seems to have enjoyed a substantial appreciation of beneficiaries in the immediate aftermath of CoE accession. At that stage, experts were almost throughout found to be highly competent, and training topics and way of delivery to be relevant and pertinent. Training material was found to be useful. Later projects were less positively assessed – training was found to be ad hoc, provided with little evidence of strategic approach to who should be trained, how many should be trained, and little atten-

tion paid to moving from filling the gap of individual training needs towards development of national curricula for various institutions. Project documents were found to be somewhat naive about what certain types of training entail, for example “cascade’ training.”

Institution-building has been a focus of programmes and projects throughout; evaluations were, however, consistently too early after programme or project closure to make judgements on the sustainability of the efforts.

Capacity-building has been the objective of most of the projects, however, the understanding of what this is to mean precisely in different contexts has been found to be under-developed.

The rationale for **regional** interventions (JP South Caucasus, PACO Impact, Network of Schools of Political Studies) has been challenged in the respective evaluations. While the regional character of these interventions had been a major “selling point,” the eventual value-added of a regional approach during implementation was questioned.

Legislative drafting has scored very high on the beneficiaries’ side.

Delivery

All evaluations pointed out that all programmes projects were too short for the ambitious reforms they were to affect.

All evaluations pointed out that the budgets of programmes and projects were too modest to achieve the intended objectives (but it is pointed out that this might have been because the objectives were set too ambitiously/unrealistically).

Beneficiary countries were found to have appreciated the project being delivered by the CoE secretariat. Various evaluations come up with beneficiaries pointing to the lack of hidden agenda of the CoE and the respect there is for the organisation, and the flexibility of the project management (‘the CoE listens’).

Various evaluations point to the difficulties of projects to recruit or retain staff, thereby causing delays in the implementation of the projects.

Expertise from CoE experts was considered to be very high, though times between requested and delivered expertise was at times considered too long. Experts seemed to be available due to personal contacts of the project manager rather than there being a roster of experts to draw on for various requests.

Some stakeholders criticised the contradictory nature of experts’ advice.

Visibility

Visibility according to EC guidelines was highlighted positively throughout.

Confusion on the side of the beneficiaries as to the different roles of the CoE and the EC could not be attributed to the CoE not adhering to agreements, but to the fact that

- the EC was not in the implementing (‘front-line’) role and that the CoE by virtue of arrangement was more visible to project counterparts,
- the EC not always used the opportunities to participate in project activities; and that
- in beneficiary countries, the public often ‘lumps’ international organisations together – focusing more on what they can receive in terms of assistance as opposed to who is giving it.

Transparency

More than one evaluation pointed out weaknesses with project websites. Technical papers and project documents were often not available, or different versions of project documents were available at different locations.

Confidentiality arrangements between the CoE secretariat and the beneficiary country have been found to hinder the assessment of the impact of project interventions (specifically in the case of the JPs in Russia).

The JP website, although being credited with having improved, still suffers from problems highlighted by the 2005 JP RF evaluation (‘atomised breakdown of activities’ – while important documents are not systematically collected or presented).

A number of evaluations pointed to potential benefits of the disclosure of the budget breakdown to counterparts in advance.

Annex 3. Results of survey to EU Delegations

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List of Acronyms

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CARDS	Community assistance for reconstruction, development and stabilisation
CoE	Council of Europe
EAR	European Agency for Reconstruction
EC	European Commission
ECHR	European Convention on Human Rights
ECJ	European Court of Justice
EEAS	European External Action Service
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU	European Union
EUD	Delegation of the European Union
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
HQ	Headquarters
IPA	Instrument for pre-accession assistance
JP	Joint Project
MIPD	Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document
MOLICO	Project against corruption, money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Moldova
MS	Member state
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PCM	Project cycle management
PRAG	Practical Guide to contract procedures for EU external actions
ROM	Results oriented monitoring
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank

Note: Unless otherwise specified, the source of all information presented in this Annex in the form of tables, graphs and direct quotations is the web-based Survey to EU Delegations in the CoE countries implemented by Particip in June-July 2011, and Particip's analysis based on data acquired from this survey.

1 Introduction

The survey to EU Delegations in the framework of the evaluation of the EC cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE) was carried out in June-July 2011. It was implemented by the means of a web-based questionnaire, invitation to which was sent to EU Delegations in CoE member countries outside of the EU.

Out of 14 EU Delegations contacted, 12 Delegations filled in the survey, and their answers entered the analysis. EU Delegation Croatia declined participation in the survey, based on limited EU-CoE cooperation at country level and minimum information available at the Delegation. EU Delegation in Montenegro did not respond to the invitation.

Table 1: Coverage of the survey to EU Delegation in CoE countries

Region	Country	EUD Response to survey
South East Europe	Albania	Survey filled in
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Survey filled in
	Croatia	Declined participation
	FYROM	Survey filled in
	Kosovo	Survey filled in
	Montenegro	No response
	Serbia	Survey filled in
South Caucasus	Armenia	Survey filled in
	Azerbaijan	Survey filled in
	Georgia	Survey filled in
Eastern Europe	Moldova	Survey filled in
	Russia	Survey filled in
	Ukraine	Survey filled in
Turkey	Turkey	Survey filled in

The questionnaire consisted of introductory section including an overview of EC-CoE joint programmes in the selected country, and five sections with question on the following subjects:

- Guiding Criteria on Cooperation with the CoE,
- Specific Expertise,
- Results and Impact (Human Rights, Rule of Law, Democracy, Overall),
- Implementation,
- Complementarity and Synergies.

The questions posed were largely of multiple choice or scaling nature, complemented with open space to provide a possibility of further comments or explanations on the choices selected. Answers to no questions were posed as obligatory, therefore in some question results in the following chapters there is less than 12 answers in the summary results presented.

In addition to the survey designed and implemented by the evaluation team, information was also available from the EEAS on the outcomes of the annual survey to EUDs in CoE countries. This survey is comparatively much shorter (less than two pages per country), and does not deal with any results or impact questions. Instead, it focuses on the relations between the EU and the CoE on the country level, and provides the advantage of a yearly update on the topic, so that developments can be observed. The synthesis of the outcomes of the survey is presented at the Senior Officials Meetings between the EC and the CoE held in December each year.

The unedited extractions from the EEAS survey distributed under applicable indicators of the evaluation matrix are presented in the Annex of this document.

The following information was made available to the evaluation team.

Table 2: Available EUD responses to the EEAS survey

<i>Year</i>	<i>Documents available</i>
2008	EUD responses Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia EAR FYROM Georgia Russia Serbia Turkey Ukraine
2009	Synthesis of results (2 pages)
2010	EUD responses Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia FYROM Ukraine Turkey Synthesis of results (2 pages)

2 Main findings

2.1 Overview of EC-CoE Joint Programmes in the country

Based on EUD location filled in on the first page of the survey, respondents were presented with a list of EC-CoE JPs that have been implemented in the country in question in the period under evaluation (2000-2010). The purpose of presenting the summary of past cooperation was two-fold: first, based on previous evaluation experience, the institutional memory is sometimes not very long – staff that have only been in the Delegation for two or three years might not be aware of projects implemented more than five years ago; and second, conversely, the Delegation might have information about past EC-CoE cooperation, which was not covered in the Inception phase inventory exercise, and thus is not included in the table presented. The evaluation could then add the new information in the desk phase analysis.

The information on implemented JPs was presented in three parts:

- JPs implemented exclusively in the country
- JPs implemented in the country, which were of regional or multi-country character
- JPs with pan-European or geographically unspecified implementation

An open question was asked to enquire about the Delegation's familiarity with this past EC-CoE cooperation, and to obtain any related comments. In addition, another open question was asked to retrieve information about EC-CoE cooperation other than JPs, i.e. non-financial cooperation, at country-level.

2.1.1 To what extent are you familiar with the Joint Programmes listed above? Were any of the pan-European joint programmes/activities active in your country? Please provide any other comments you might have related to the above list of Joint Programmes relevant for 2000-2010 in your country.

Most Delegations expressed their familiarity with JPs, which were implemented exclusively in their country. There are some exceptions to this, such as e.g. Azerbaijan, where the Delegation was only established and became operational in 2009, and therefore the EUD is not well aware of past JPs. Sometimes unfamiliarity with country JPs implemented longer ago is resulting from the change of staff (low institutional memory), e.g. Georgia.

Delegations report lower familiarity with multi-country JPs, as those have been implemented from EC Brussels HQ, although they are aware of some of them. Some Delegations noted their familiarity with multi-country JPs to be limited to projects implemented under certain instruments (CARDS, IPA, ENP), while they are not necessarily well informed about projects financed by other DGs, e.g. DG Education and Culture (BiH, FYROM).

2.1.2 Please provide an account of cooperation activities other than JPs carried out in collaboration between the EC and the CoE in your country in 2000-2010

(for example: Has there been dialogue on policy issues between the EC and CoE at country level? Development of joint priorities and/or strategies? Has there been regular exchange of information and/or coordination of operational activities? Have joint activities been organised, such as cultural events, information days, seminars, conferences etc.?)

The situation in non-financial cooperation (cooperation outside of JPs) between the EC and the CoE at country level differs country by country. There is a varying extent of policy dialogue between the two organisations. Sometimes the strategy/priority setting emerges through working on JPs.

There is currently a very intensive dialogue with CoE on Human Rights, particularly via Commissioner Hammarberg advisors in Tbilisi [...] we continue to coordinate and exchange information on Human Rights issues at least on a monthly basis. (Georgia)¹

Yes, CoE country office established a very good relationship with the EUD in Ukraine. Joint priorities and strategies have been developed in areas of judicial, police reforms, media freedoms, etc. (Ukraine)

There has been a dialogue on policy issues, but not on regular basis and mainly with colleagues from CoE HQs. Joint principles and strategies were rather formulated through the implementation of projects than through common political initiatives. (Russia)

¹ Note: EUD quotes were edited for basic typing errors to improve the clarity of the message throughout this Annex.

There is some dialogue on policy issues between the EC and CoE in Kosovo which started to be reinforced recently. (Kosovo)

EC-CoE cooperation is largely based on joint-project activities. There is no political dialogue or jointly organised events. (Turkey)

The EUD and the CoE have worked closely on BiH Constitutional Reform. Through the JP on Higher Education, policy documents for BiH were created but not adopted by BiH.² Visibility events were organised together around the JP implementation (opening and closing of projects). (BiH)

In sphere of Justice there is a constant dialogue on policy. (Armenia)

[T]he discussion with CoE is frequent and regular on operational issues as well as policy issues. (FYROM)

Dialogue has taken place in the context of specific projects, notably the project on Anti-Corruption and Civil Registry Project. This has included seminars and conferences. Information exchange and cooperation on regional projects has been weaker, depending very much upon how proactive the project manager from CoE is. (Albania)

→ JC8.1, JC8.3

Some Delegations report dialogue with the CoE as a part of wider donor coordination in the country.

During programming of EU External Assistance through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), the EUD in Skopje conducts regular meetings with all donors to discuss the proposals for future financing, allowing complementarities and avoiding overlapping. During these meetings, CoE representatives are invited. (FYROM)

EUD and CoE regularly participate to the donor coordination process initiated by the Delegation in 2010. There are regular contacts with the Political section and HoD. (Azerbaijan)

→ JC8.2, JC8.3

Apart from policy dialogue, there are reports of common events and activities being organised jointly by the two organisations.

Human Rights joint celebration, together with other key actors like US took place last December 2010. (Georgia)

Ad hoc cooperation has been secured beyond, for example at the occasion of the celebration of international human rights day. (Kosovo)

The EUD and CoE organised a dissemination of evaluation results together for the project on Efficient Prison Management. (BiH)

2.2 Guiding Criteria on Cooperation with the CoE

2.2.1 Are you aware of the existence of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union? Are you familiar with the contents of this Memorandum?

The EUDs are in their majority (73%) both aware of the existence to the EU-CoE memorandum of Understanding, and familiar with its contents. Only one Delegation (Moldova) reported not being aware of its existence at all.

→ JC1.2

Table 3: Awareness and familiarity with the EU-CoE MoU at Delegations

Aware of MoU	No of EUDs	Familiar with contents	
		Yes	No
Yes	10	8	2
No	1	-	-

² According to the CoE the documents entitled "7 Key Strategies and Guidelines to implement the Bologna Process" were adopted by the BiH Council of Ministers on 27 December 2007.

2.2.2 How frequently was your Delegation actively involved in the process through which decisions were made to implement projects via the Council of Europe (EC-CoE Joint Programmes) in the country in the period 2000-2010?

The extent of EUD's involvement in decisions over implementation via the CoE varies across the countries; however, all EUDs, which had any knowledge on the issue (i.e. did not select 'Do not know' answer), reported involvement in decision making for at least some JPs, and over half of all Delegations (55%) are actively involved in decisions for all or most JPs.

Table 4: *EUD involvement in decisions to implement via the CoE*

Frequency of involvement in JP decision making	No of EUDs
For all JP	4
For most JPs	2
For some JPs	2
Never	0
Do not know	3

2.2.3 Was your Delegation in charge of overseeing the implementation of EC-CoE Joint Programmes in the country in the period 2000-2010?

The subsequent task of being charged with overseeing their implementation matched in the extent the involvement in decision making. Again, Delegations made distinction between the single-country and multi-country projects, with the former receiving more involvement from the Delegations. Some Delegations noted the specific case of projects that were managed by the (now already closed) European Agency for Reconstruction, which implemented projects in the CARDS region, including some projects with the CoE. These projects were therefore not managed by the respective Delegations.

Table 5: *EUDs in charge of JP management*

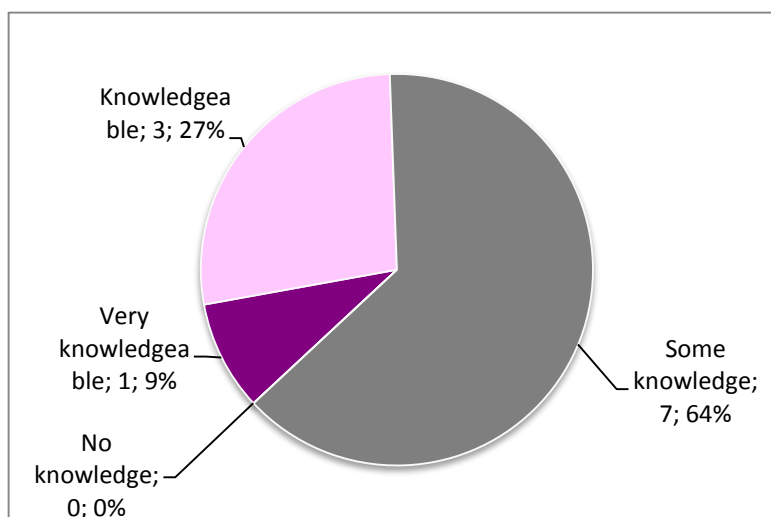
Frequency of involvement in management	No of EUDs
For all JP	4
For most JPs	1
For some JPs	3
Never	0
Do not know	3

2.2.4 How knowledgeable are you regarding EC-CoE cooperation other than Joint Programmes?

All EUDs report having at least some knowledge about the EC-CoE non-financial cooperation, even though the majority of Delegations (64%) chose to quantify their level of knowledge with the smallest available option ('Some knowledge').

→ JC1.2

Figure 1: EUD knowledge of EC-CoE non-financial cooperation



2.2.5 To what extent was your Delegation actively involved in the process through which decisions were made to carry out non-financial EC-CoE cooperation activities in the country in the period 2000-2010?

The extent of EUD involvement in the decisions over non-financial cooperation is lower than their involvement regarding the JPs. The Delegations also did not generally provide any details as to what forms such cooperation actually takes, with the exception of Russia (Meetings between representatives of the CoE and the EU Delegation took place when representatives of CoE were on mission to Moscow), FYROM (EUD involvement in IPA programming, which involved other donors including the CoE), and Ukraine (Regular consultations). Delegation in Bosnia and Herzegovina stands out as the only Delegation which qualifies its knowledge on EC-CoE non-JP cooperation as 'Very knowledgeable' (previous question), and also reports being actively involved in decision making on this type of cooperation 'For all such activities', even though it does not further specify the details of the cooperation.

→ JC1.2

Table 6: EUD involvement in non-financial cooperation

Frequency of involvement in non-financial cooperation decision making	No of EUDs
For all such activities	1
For most such activities	1
For some such activities	4
Never	1
Do not know	3

2.2.6 Are you aware of any formal guidance criteria (i.e. written guidelines for EC/EUD staff) concerning aid channelling (e.g. whether to channel through an NGO, an international institution, a development bank, etc), and which channel to use? If so, do you find them useful?

Over half (7) of the Delegations reported awareness of some formal guidance for EC/EUD staff concerning aid channelling. Out of these, only four find the guidance useful for the purpose. Among guidelines considered useful the Delegations listed the *Financial Regulations and Implementing Rules*, *PRAG Concept for European Community Support to security Sector Reform (COM (2006) 253)*, *Aid effectiveness document*, and the *PCM Manual*. On the other hand, the Financial regulations and PRAG were equally considered not useful for the purpose by another Delegation. The AidCo website with information and guidelines on financial cooperation with International Organisations was also mentioned, without a value judgment on its usefulness.

→ Ind1.1.2

Table 7: Availability and usefulness of formal guidance for aid channelling

Availability of formal guidance	No of EUDs	Usefulness	
		Yes	No
Yes	7	4	2
No	4	-	-

2.2.7 To what extent has the cooperation of the EC with the CoE on JPs and other cooperation activities in the country been based on: [list selection]

This question investigated the extent in which the decisions on cooperation between the EC and CoE have been based on specific and documented analyses that would justify the CoE as a partner for particular activities. In general, there does not seem to be a universal formalised approach to the making of decisions for the cooperation with the CoE.

In three Delegations (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Serbia) the respondents do not have any knowledge of the existence (or non-existence) of a documented analysis or a consultation with the EU MSs underlying the decision for cooperation. The rest of the Delegations are usually aware of formal analysis of certain aspects of the intervention (needs, objectives, implementation mechanisms, available alternatives) for at least some of the JPs / cooperation. The exception is Turkey, which notes that no separate analysis is being performed in individual cases, but the justification is made in the programming stage:

EC financial assistance to Turkey is based on the priorities outlined mainly in the Accession partnership and the MIPD. Therefore there is no separate analysis for joint programmes with the CoE or other IOs. (Turkey)

A certain common deficiency in the awareness in the EUDs of the basis for EC-CoE cooperation that would be somewhat formalised (documented) is noted. This however does not necessarily mean that the cooperation is not based on any formalised decision-making in the EC Brussels HQ, because as evidenced above, the EUDs are not involved in the decision-making process in all instances of the cooperation.

The communication regarding EC and CoE cooperation is going through DG ELARGEMENT or DEVELOPMENT, and not directly with the EUD. (FYROM)

On the other hand, the deficiency is also noted by the EUD in Bosnia, who suggest that EC-CoE cooperation is responding to immediate needs rather than being based on a formalised analysis. This is also seconded by EUD in Russia, who indicate that the basis for the decision on cooperation is less formal than a documented analysis, but involves stakeholders' consultations.

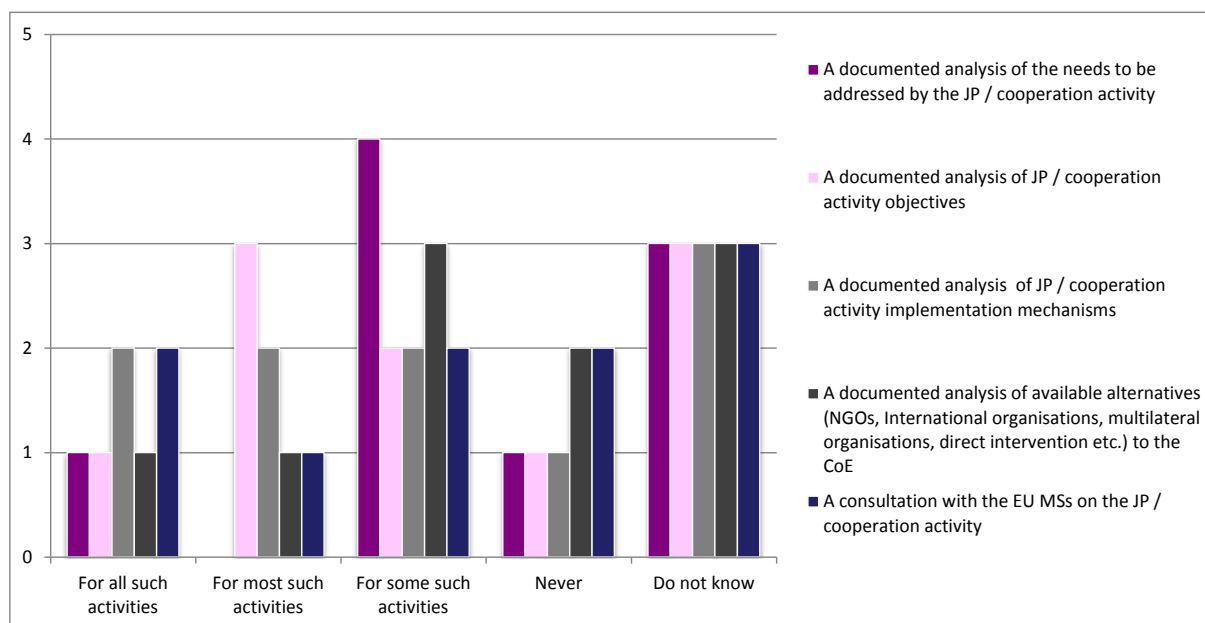
There is a general lack of proper analysis since projects mostly respond to immediate needs. (BiH)

Mainly based on consultations between the RU authorities, CoE and the EU. (Russia)

The notable exception is Ukraine, which reported that decisions on cooperation are being based on documented analysis in all four aspects 'For all such activities', and consultations with EU MSs take place 'For most such activities'.

→ Ind1.1.1

Figure 2: Basis for decision on EC-CoE cooperation



2.2.8 Are you aware of documents providing a justification for the particular decisions to channel funds through the CoE in your country?

The majority of the EUDs (73%) is reportedly aware of documents providing a justification for the particular decisions to channel funds through the CoE. They list in particular the Commission decisions, Financing Agreements and project fiches, which specifically justify the involvement of the CoE. EUD FYROM also mentions the provision of the Implementing Regulation to the Financial Regulation, which “allows for grants to be awarded without a call for proposals to bodies with a de facto monopoly” – an option, which has been used frequently for projects implemented by the CoE.

For National Programmes, the decision to channel funds via the CoE is part of the programming process, involving the beneficiary and MS. The decision in the form of the Financing Agreement and project fiche explicitly includes the justified involvement of the CoE. (Albania)

→ Ind1.1.1

Table 8: Existence of formal justification of EC-CoE cooperation

Existence of formal justification	No of EUDs
Yes	8
No	3

2.2.9 Among the following, what are the main reasons for EC cooperation with the CoE in the country [list selection; Scale: Very important; Important; Less important; Not important; Do not know]

The Delegations were ranking a given list of potential reasons for the cooperation with the CoE on a scale from Very important to Not important. The answers were assigned points from 4 to 1 for the purpose of calculating averages. The answer ‘Do not know’ did not enter the calculations.

The most important reason for the cooperation with the CoE indicated by the Delegations was ‘CoE’s comparative advantage in the sectors of cooperation’ (average 3,4), followed by ‘CoE’s knowledge of the country/region’ (average 3), and ‘CoE’s political mandate’ and ‘Desirability of common EU-CoE approach’ (both average 2,8).

On the other hand, the ‘Long-standing relations between the EU and CoE representation in the country’, ‘Reduced management costs for the EC’ and ‘Opportunity to sit on JP’s Steering committee’ (all average 2,1) were rated by the Delegations as least important reasons for cooperation.

In related comments, two Delegations indicated that the project management costs are not reduced in cooperating with the CoE; as a matter of fact, management costs of cooperating with/through International Organisations are generally higher than in other types of projects, in particular for human resources. The Delegations also commented on the issue of EU visibility in joint projects with the CoE.

Specifically, the visibility of the EU in joint programmes with the CoE is perceived as low, and in need of improvement.

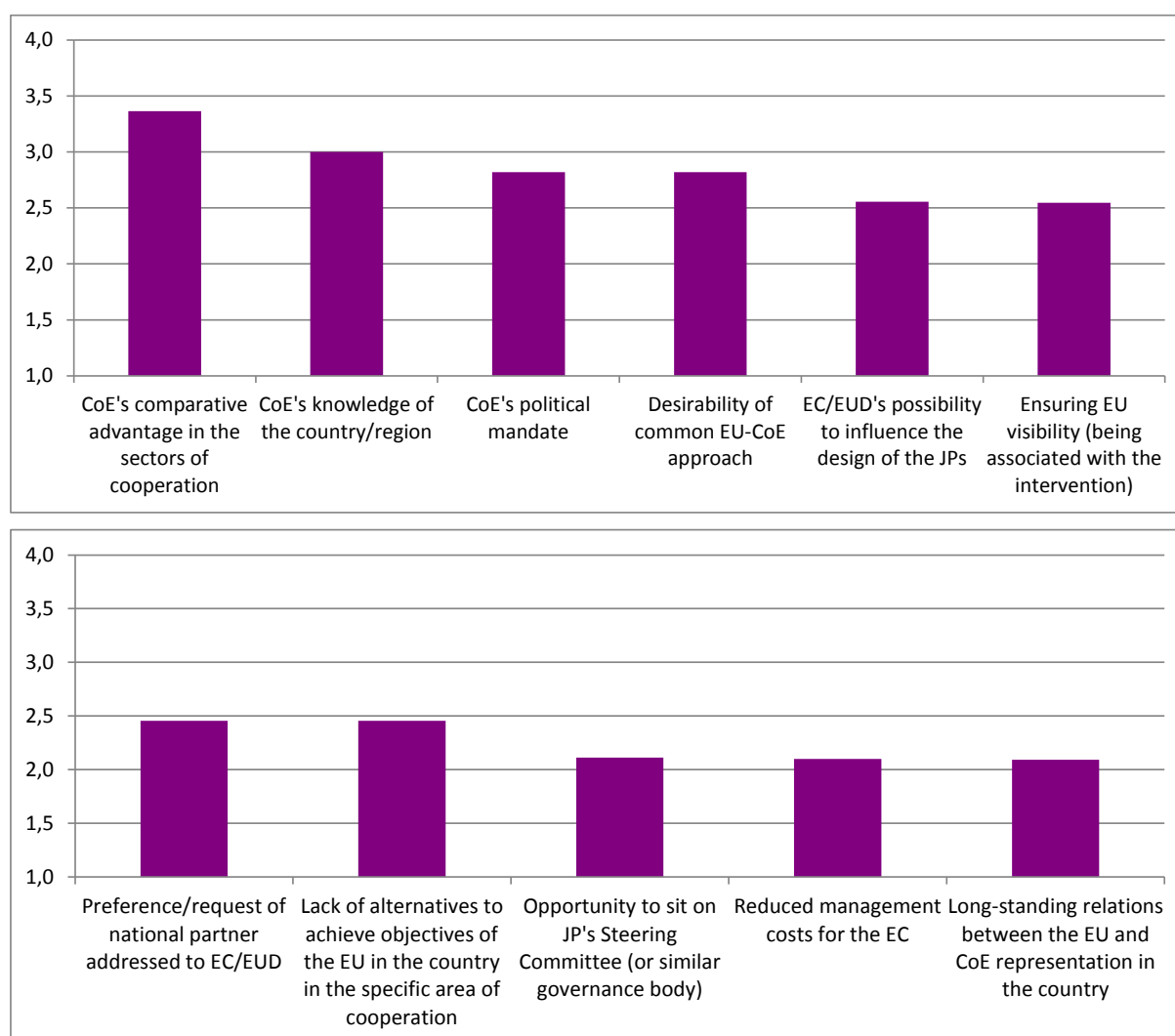
EU visibility in joint-programmes is weaker when compared to other type of projects. (Turkey);

The visibility is one issue that we are struggling with and which still needs to be drastically improved. (Kosovo);

[P]rogrammes with CoE have often reduced EU visibility, not increased it. (Albania)

→ JC1.1, JC7.5, Ind7.1.5

Figure 3: Reasons for EC-CoE cooperation as perceived by the EUDs



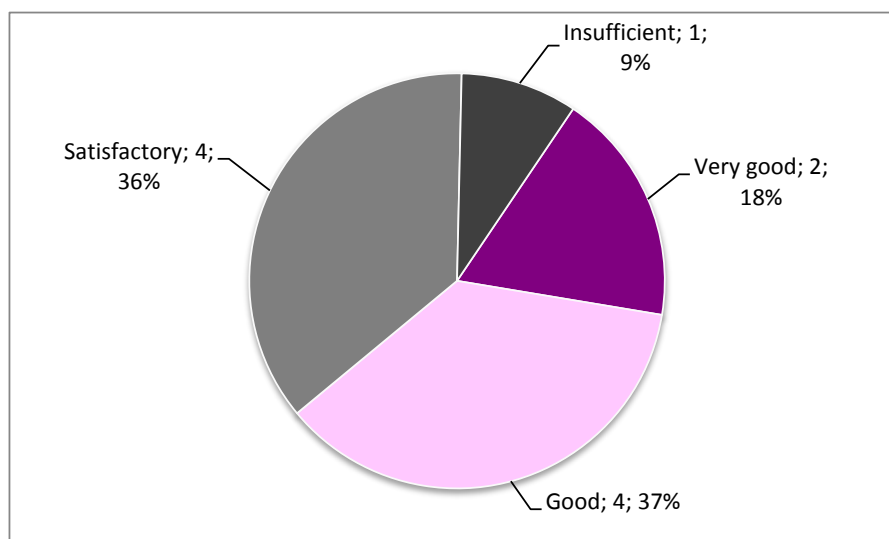
2.2.10 How would you assess the information available to the Delegation regarding the possibility of cooperating with and through the CoE?

The EUDs are by large satisfied with the amount of information available to them regarding the possibility of cooperation with the CoE. Only one Delegation regarded the information as insufficient. The Delegation in Azerbaijan, while rating the information available as 'Good', also expressed the need for more regular communication on the matter.

The CoE Office in Ukraine regularly consults the EU Delegation on their strategic planning in the country, maintains a constant dialogue with the EU Delegation. (Ukraine)

→ JC1.2

Figure 4: Information available to EUD on the possibility of cooperation with the CoE



2.2.11 Are there meetings and/or other forms of communication taking place between the CoE field office staff and the EUD? Please describe the type of, how often and at what level such communication takes place.

The EUDs indicate that there is at least occasional communication taking place between the EUD and the CoE in all countries with a CoE field representation; in 40% of the countries this communication is qualified as regular. Apart from the communication with the CoE field office, the Delegations also mention communication with JP project teams and within steering committees for joint projects. Communication with the CoE HQ staff is also taking place in some countries.

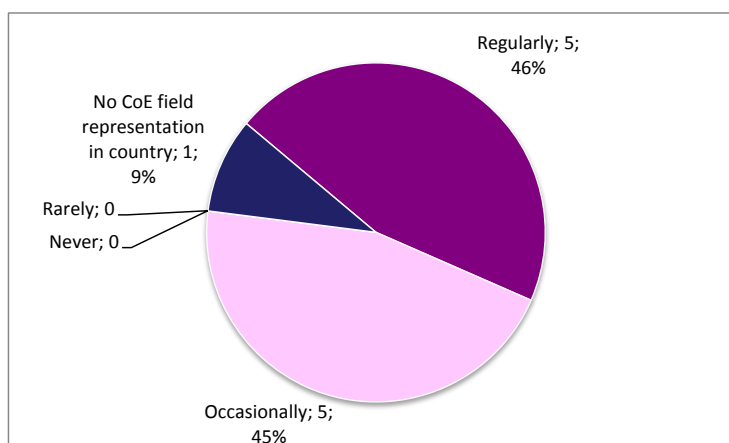
[regularly] Once per 6 months the CoE has its missions to Russia. The meetings are at the level of Director of Political Director of the CoE and Head or Deputy Head of EU Delegation or with the Head of Operations. Meetings also take place in Brussels or Strasbourg. The communication is regular with the CoE field office and with the particular CoE project teams. (Russia)

[occasionally] Not on a regular basis. However, regular meetings are planned in the near future due to an increase of number of joint-projects with the CoE. (Turkey)

[no CoE field representation] The communication is more frequent during programming of IPA funds. In the absence of a Country Office, the dialogue is established during CoE country visits. The EUD has regular communication with CoE relevant staff in the areas of justice, decentralisation and rule of law, etc. (FYROM)

→ Ind1.2.2

Figure 5: Frequency of EUD-CoE communication at country level



2.2.12 To what extent does the CoE staff actively promote cooperation between the EC and CoE in the country?

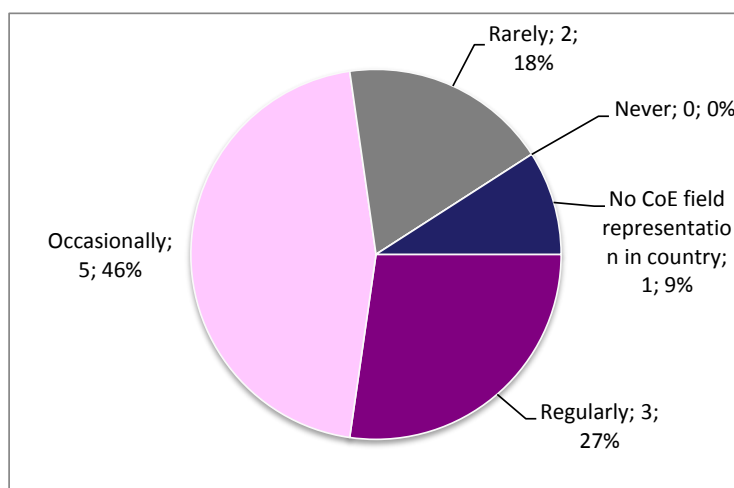
The Delegations also indicate occasional (46%) or even regular (27%) effort of the CoE in the country to actively promote cooperation between the two organisations. While most of the EUDs did not provide any specifics of such activities, EUDs Moldova and Ukraine shared some details.

Joint meetings, joint conferences and presentations. (Moldova)

EU Delegation staff is consulted and asked to contribute beforehand, and invited to any key CoE initiatives in the country. (Ukraine)

→ Ind1.2.3

Figure 6: Active promotion of EC-CoE cooperation by the CoE on country level



2.3 Specific CoE expertise

2.3.1 How would you describe the specific expertise provided by the CoE during implementation of JPs and other forms of cooperation? [list selection]

While the Delegations appreciate the expertise provided by the CoE in joint programmes, most of them (58%) think that similar expertise is also provided by other players in the field – NGOs, international organisations or consultants.

One area mentioned as unique for the CoE by several Delegations is the legal expertise (Venice Commission, Legislative approximation); Delegations also point out the advantage of the country governments being members of the CoE.

Two Delegations draw attention to the point that the level of expertise is dependent on the expertise of the project team, which is often hired externally, and in general available 'in the consultancy market'. On the other hand, some EUDs do indeed see the CoE as providing a unique expertise in certain areas, which could not be sourced elsewhere.

Human rights area is widely covered by NGOs and International organizations in the country. CoE has a privilege to conduct activities together with the Government, but the same opportunities appear available with OSCE Office in Baku. (Azerbaijan)

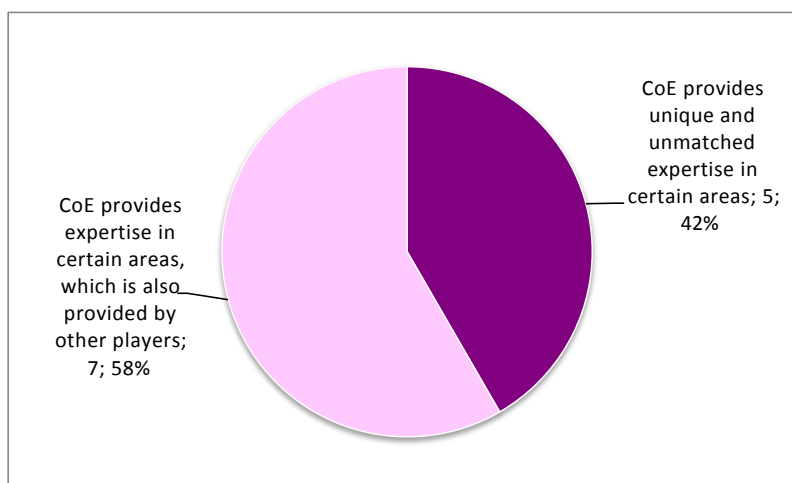
Importance of Venice Commission opinions in Georgia, a country who cares about it. On implementation of projects, there are nevertheless other international organisations and NGOs with long record of experience, such as UNICEF or Georgian Young Lawyers Association. Consultancies are also rivals of CoE when it comes to implementation of EU funded projects. (Georgia)

In some areas the expertise of the CoE is indeed unique. (Russia)

Legislative approximation is one of the areas; CoE is unique in a sense because Ukraine is its member state. (Ukraine)

→ Ind2.1.3, Ind2.2.1, Ind8.5.1

Figure 7: Uniqueness of CoE expertise as perceived by the EUDs



2.3.2 How would you assess the adequacy (quality, usefulness and timeliness) of the specific thematic and geographical expertise provided by the CoE during JP implementation and other cooperation in the country?

Most of the Delegations (70%) assess the adequacy in terms of quality, usefulness and timeliness of the specific CoE expertise as high or very high, while the remaining one third as low. Some Delegations highlighted the quality and usefulness of the CoE expertise, while others pointed to some shortcomings in delivery.

The CoE has extensive knowledge and experience in particular due to the work carried out by the European Court of Human Rights on legislation, functioning of the judiciary and fundamental rights in Turkey. (Turkey)

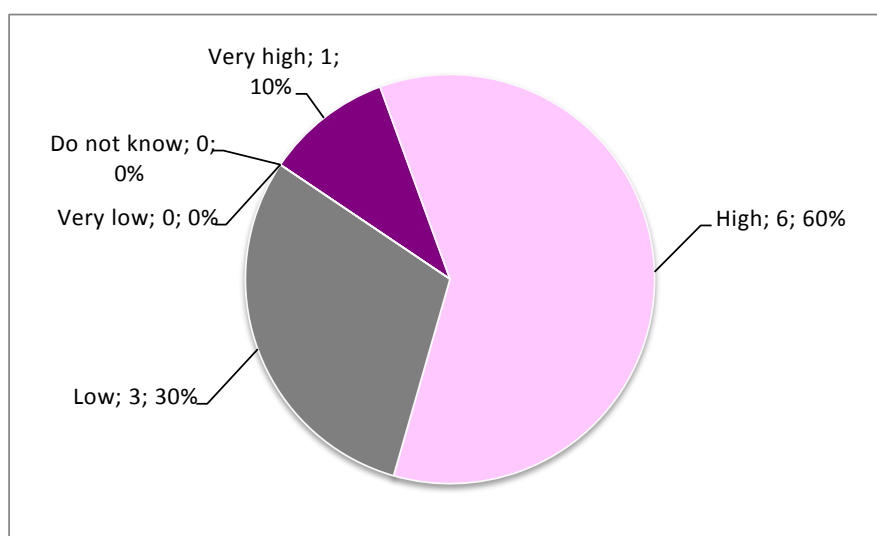
Expertise has usually high quality but low note was given mainly because of the timeliness, the projects are starting very late, for example with Democracy support project it took too long time before CoE found team leader and hired team, meanwhile lots of activities envisaged became obsolete. (Moldova)

Depends on the project. Very high on ill-treatment issues. (Georgia)

The CoE is a key player in most of the EU priority areas. (Ukraine)

→ Ind2.1.2

Figure 8: Adequacy of CoE expertise as perceived by the EUDs



2.3.3 Please rate the importance of the following aspects of expertise and mandate of the CoE for achieving and sustaining the results of the JPs in the country [list selection]

The Delegations were ranking the importance of a given list of different aspects of the CoE expertise/mandate for the achievement of results. The answers were assigned points from 4 to 1 (Very im-

portant to Not important) for the purpose of calculating averages. The answer 'Do not know' did not enter the calculations.

The importance of the CoE thematic expertise was rated the highest by far (average of 3,5), confirming the previous comments of the Delegations (above). The somewhat related aspects of 'Established relationships with partner governments and governmental institutions' and 'CoE political mandate' followed in perceived importance for results (averages 3,1 and 3,0 respectively). While these aspects are rated highly for most Delegations, exceptions to the rule exist:

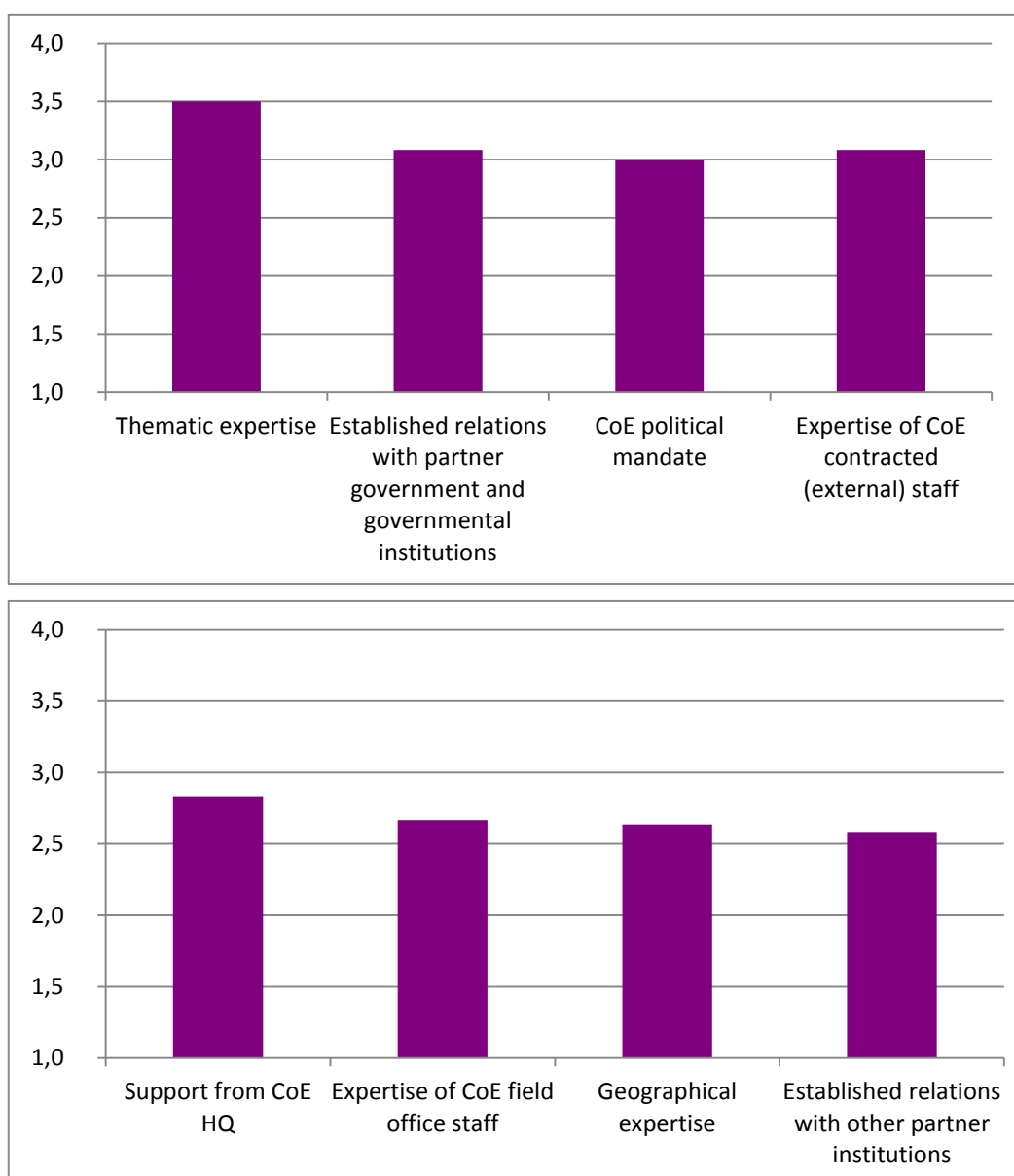
For the EU in Georgia, with long established relations with the Georgian Government, it is not an added value the relations of CoE with Government. [...] The EU has a long standing relation with Government and EU places personnel chosen by EU through consultancy services in the Government. (Georgia)

On the other hand, CoE's 'Geographical expertise' and 'Established relations with other partner institutions' were rated as relatively less important for success (both average 2,6).

It is notable that the 'Expertise of CoE's contracted (external) staff' scored above the 'Expertise of CoE field office staff' (average 3,1 and 2,7 respectively) in their perceived importance for achieving results of the EC-CoE joint programmes.

→ Ind2.1.3, Ind8.5.1

Figure 9: Importance of CoE expertise for achieving results



2.3.4 Does the Delegation avail itself of CoE expertise (via use of CoE documents, via interviews with CoE staff and experts, etc.) when producing country assessments and monitoring reports in some areas?

All the Delegations that provided any comments in this section (total of 9) are using the CoE outputs such as monitoring reports and the expertise of specialised bodies, as a source of information for their own analyses and reports. Areas of particular strength are the human rights and judicial reforms.

Yes, the EU Delegation used CoE documents together with all other relevant sources of information for making its comprehensive assessments on protection of human rights and rights of minorities in Russia. (Russia)

Yes. Project outputs are an important source of information. Also judgements of the ECHR and specialised bodies like CPT (Committee for the Prevention of Torture) are referred to in assessment and monitoring reports. (Turkey)

CoE's assessment and input are certainly taken into account, especially when drafting the annual Progress Report for Kosovo, and beyond for any type of political report. (Kosovo)

For specific areas (penitentiary, justice, others), allowing the EUD to have a larger spectrum of information, before providing a final assessment. (FYROM)

Yes. E.g. Venice Commission's (CoE) expertise on judicial reforms in Ukraine has been widely used in EU documents on Ukraine (strategy and operational papers, planning instruments). (Ukraine)

→ Ind2.2.2

2.4 Results and impact in Human Rights

→ EQ3

2.4.1 Development of the situation in Human rights in the country; EC-CoE joint programmes contribution to the developments in Human rights; EC-CoE non-financial cooperation contribution to the developments in Human rights

The Delegations were asked to provide their assessment on the developments of the following aspects of human rights in the country in the period of 2000-2010:

- Protection of basic human rights
- Compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights
- Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities
- General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- Conditions of detention

These developments were rated on a scale of: Significant improvements, Some improvements, No change, Some deterioration, Significant deterioration, Do not know. In the following questions the perceived contribution of EC-CoE joint programmes and non-financial contribution to these areas was explored.

In general, across all the given aspects of human rights and across all countries the most answers concluded that there were 'Some improvements' in the area. There was no 'Significant deterioration' noted in the situation in of the above points.

Major changes started happen when Government changed from Communists to Liberal Democrats, however the political stability continues and does not allow major reforms to be pursued, but there is lots of willingness from current Government to improve the HR situation in the country and they have achieved also some positive results. (Moldova)

Important improvements can be observed in most of the areas above while there is still room for improvement with regard to rights of minorities, impunity and effective investigations into allegations of torture and ill-treatment. (Turkey)

The contrast from 2003 (Rose Revolution) and next 5 years is remarkable when it comes to advancement of Human Rights. However some international indicators like World Bank "voice and accountability" rank the current levels below those in 2007. Recent shocking step backwards with disproportionate crackdown on rally protesters in May 2011 and subsequent ill treatment of detainees. (Georgia)

The EU has invested very heavily in new detention facilities in the country which has objectively and substantially improved the conditions of detention.(Albania)

Regarding the impact of the EC-CoE joint programmes, the Delegations are most positive about their contribution on improving awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and on strengthen-

ing compliance with the ECHR (average scores 3,9 and 3,6 respectively, on a scale 1-5). The least perceived impact is in the area of improving protection of basic human rights (average 3,3). However, it is worth noting that with only one exception, no Delegation used the rating 'Low extent' or 'Very low extent' to describe the impact of the JPs in any of the five areas; i.e. wherever JPs were implemented and the Delegations had enough information their implementation, they rated them as contributing to at least some extent to the area.

CoE had some impact but major improvement in the period of 2000 to 2010 started to happen from 2009 with the arrival of new Government. (Moldova)

There have been no joint-projects in the field of minority rights. Awareness on human rights has been considerably supported through a high number of training activities for judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officers under joint-projects. (Turkey)

The views on the impacts non-financial EC-CoE cooperation in Human rights were similar to those for JPs. The two most positively viewed areas of contribution were improving awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and strengthening compliance with the ECHR (both average 3,8). However, the protection of basic human rights is on the third position here (average 3,5), while the conditions of detention occupy the last place (average 3,3).

When asked about the importance of the JPs for reinforcing the non-financial cooperation in the area of Human rights, more than half of the Delegations (55%) think that the JPs are 'Very important' or 'Important'.

JPs have been there for ensuring the implementation of the measures agreed on the political level. (Russia)

Figure 10: Impact of EC-CoE joint programmes on Human rights

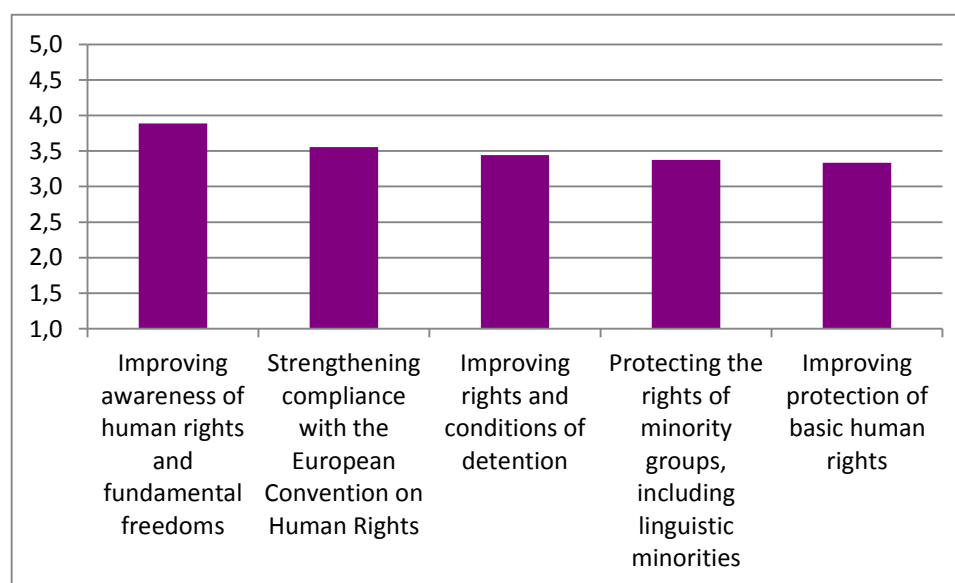
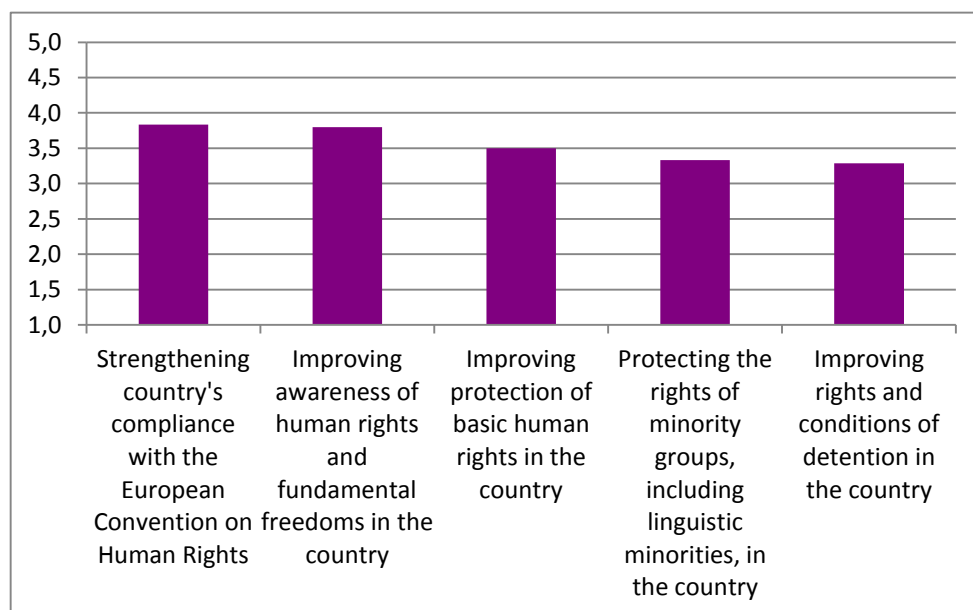
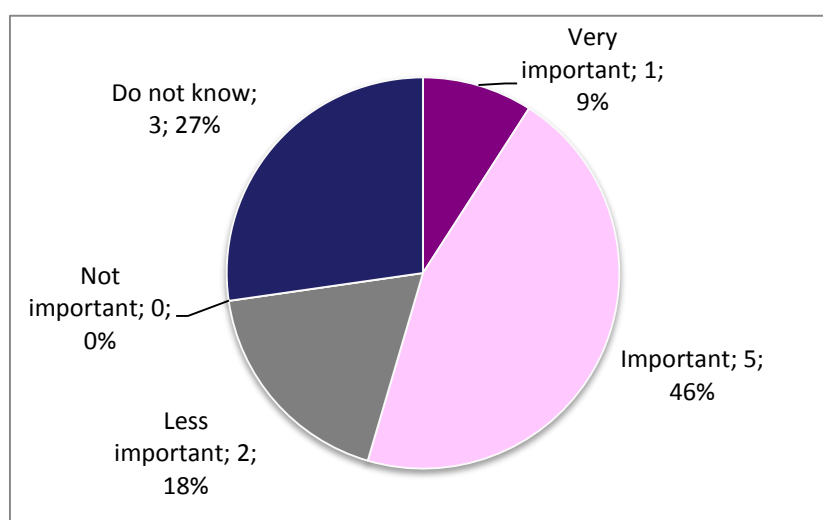


Figure 11: *Impact of EC-CoE non-financial cooperation on Human rights*Figure 12: *Importance of JPs in reinforcing the EC-CoE non-financial cooperation in Human rights*

The following table presents the Delegations' opinions regarding the results and impact of the EC-CoE cooperation in the area of Human rights.

Table 9: *Results and impact of EC-CoE cooperation in Human rights*

Country/ HR area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Albania				Do not know
Protection of basic human rights	Some improve- ments	Do not know	Do not know	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	Some improve- ments	Do not know	Do not know	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improve- ments	Do not know	Do not know	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	
Conditions of detention	Significant im- provements	Do not know	Do not know	

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Country/ HR area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Armenia				Important
Protection of basic human rights	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Some extent	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Some extent	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improve- ments	Low extent	Low extent	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Significant im- provements	High extent	High extent	
Conditions of detention	Significant im- provements	Some extent	Low extent	
Azerbaijan				Do not know
Protection of basic human rights	Some deterioration	Do not know	Do not know	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	Some deterioration	Do not know	Do not know	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improve- ments	Do not know	Do not know	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Some improve- ments	Do not know	Do not know	
Conditions of detention	Some improve- ments	Do not know	Do not know	
Bosnia and Herzegovina				Less im- portant
Protection of basic human rights	-	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	-	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	-	-	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	-	High extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Conditions of detention	-	High extent	Some extent	
FYROM				-
Protection of basic human rights	Significant im- provements	High extent	-	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	Some improve- ments	High extent	-	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Significant im- provements	High extent	-	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Some improve- ments	High extent	-	
Conditions of detention	No change	Some extent	-	
Georgia				Important
Protection of basic human rights	Some improve- ments	Some extent	High extent	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	Some improve- ments	Very high extent	Very high extent	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	No change	High extent	-	
Conditions of detention	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
Kosovo				Important

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Country/ HR area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Protection of basic human rights	No change	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights	No change	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improvements	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Conditions of detention	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Moldova				Less important
Protection of basic human rights	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Conditions of detention	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Russia				Important
Protection of basic human rights	Some deterioration	Some extent	Some extent	
Compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights	No change	Some extent	High extent	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	No change	Some extent	Some extent	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
Conditions of detention	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Serbia				Do not know
Protection of basic human rights	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
Compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	No change	High extent	High extent	
Conditions of detention	No change	High extent	High extent	
Turkey				Important
Protection of basic human rights	Significant improvements	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Compliance with the European Convention on Human Rights	Significant improvements	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Significant improvements	High extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Conditions of detention	Some improvements	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Ukraine				Very important

Country/ HR area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Protection of basic human rights	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
Compliance with the European Conven- tion on Human Rights	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
Protection of the rights of minorities, including linguistic minorities	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
General public awareness of human rights and fundamental freedoms	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
Conditions of detention	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	

2.5 Results and impact in Rule of law I. (Organised crime, corruption and money laundering)

→ EQ4

2.5.1 Development of the situation in Organised crime, corruption and money laundering in the country; EC-CoE joint programmes contribution to the developments in Organised crime, corruption and money laundering; EC-CoE non-financial cooperation contribution to the developments in Organised crime, corruption and money laundering

The Delegations were asked to provide their assessment on the developments of the following aspects of Rule of law in the country in the period of 2000-2010:

- Compliance with the conventions relating to the fight against organised crime, corruption and money laundering
- Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering

These developments were rated on a scale of: Significant improvements, Some improvements, No change, Some deterioration, Significant deterioration, Do not know. In the following questions the perceived contribution of EC-CoE joint programmes and non-financial contribution to these areas was explored.

In general, across all the given aspects of Rule of law and across all countries the most answers concluded that there were 'Some improvements' in the area. There was no rating of 'Some deterioration' or 'Significant deterioration' used to describe the developments in the Rule of law along the above points. However, in the comments provided in this section by some Delegations, a more nuanced view sometimes appeared.

There is an improvement in the fight against money laundering. The situation regarding organised crime and corruption has deteriorated. (Russia)

Legislative changes are made and national strategies are adopted in most of these fields. Apart from that institutional capacities are strengthened to a certain extent. However there is still room for improvement for all of these fields. (Turkey)

Main impact could have been the Dutch funded project on anti-corruption. The EU has high expectations on the Eastern Partnership CoE facility on Governance which includes a chapter on Anti-corruption. (Georgia)

The EU has made very substantial investments in all of these areas. (Albania)

Regarding the impact of the EC-CoE joint programmes, the Delegations view the activities aiming at increasing the compliance with the conventions relating to the fight against organised crime, corruption and money laundering as providing slightly more contribution in this area of the Rule of law than the activities in the prevention of these illegal activities (average 3,0 and 2,8 respectively). Again, comments from the Delegations provide some more insight in the details.

The EC-CoE cooperation has contributed to the prevention of money laundering but in less extent to the fight against corruption. (Russia)

To date, impact of joint-projects with the CoE provided impact limited to ethics and prevention of corruption. While a project on anti-corruption will start soon there are no projects in the fields of organised crime and money laundering. (Turkey)

For one key project on anti-corruption, the CoE team has not taken the same line as the EU despite being an implementing partner. The fact that Albania is a member of the CoE may reduce willingness to openly and publically criticise the government in certain areas. (Albania)

The Delegation's view on the impact of the EC-CoE non-financial cooperation in the area of organised crime, corruption and money laundering is similar to that of joint programmes, even though the difference in favour of the impact on compliance with the relevant conventions is slightly larger (average of 3,2 versus 2,7).

Limited activities are implemented under SIGMA in relation to corruption (workshop and commenting on the national anti-corruption strategy). But no cooperation is existing in the other fields. (Turkey)

Very little information available for these types of actions. (FYROM)

The Delegations are less convinced about the importance of the JPs in reinforcing the non-financial cooperation in this area than in the area of human rights (above). Only two Delegations (20%) see it as 'Important'.

JPs had some importance in the area of money laundering, but very limited importance related to fight against corruption. (Russia)

As Turkey is a member of the CoE cooperation at another level than projects can always have an impact on these areas. (Turkey)

Figure 13: *Impact of EC-CoE joint programmes on the Rule of law I.*

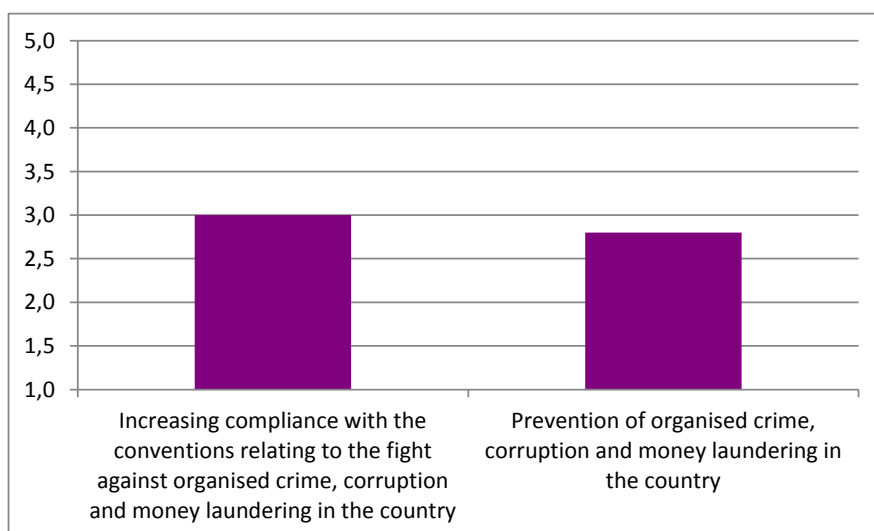


Figure 14: *Impact of EC-CoE non-financial cooperation on Rule of Law I.*

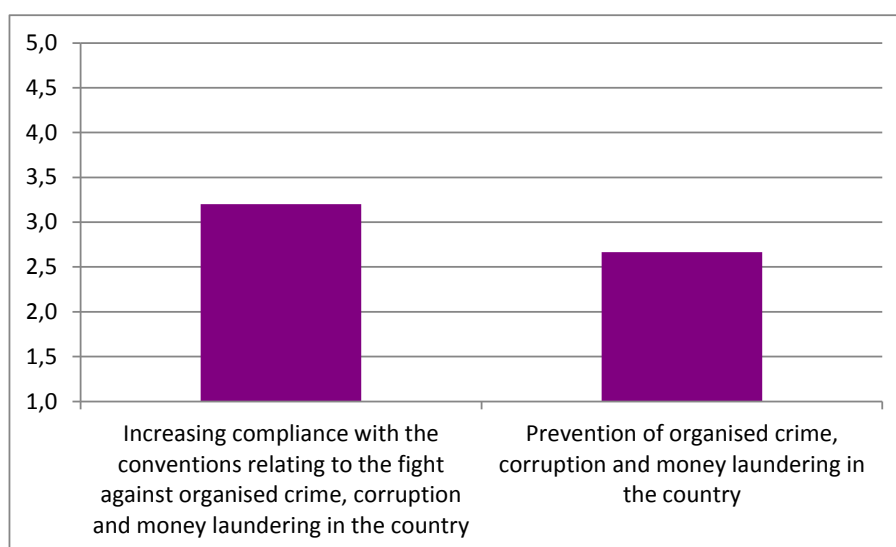
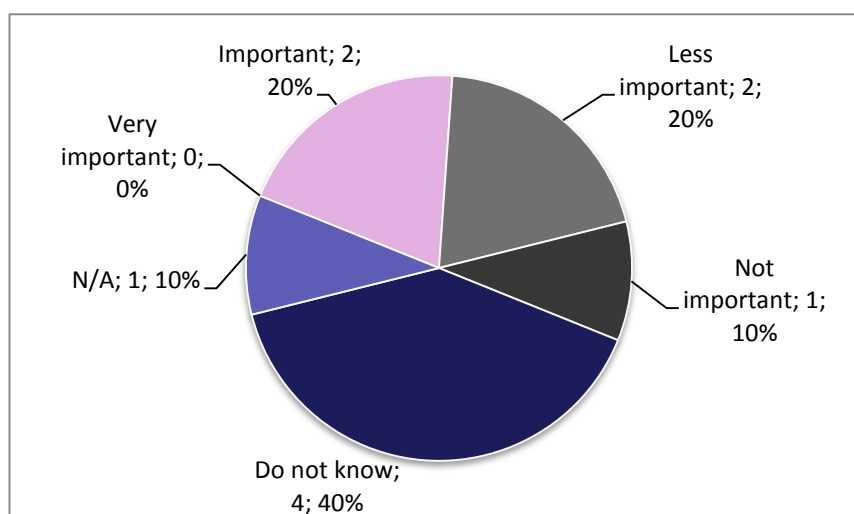


Figure 15: Importance of JPs in reinforcing the EC-CoE non-financial cooperation in Rule of Law I.



The following table presents the Delegations' opinions regarding the results and impact of the EC-CoE cooperation in the area of Rule of Law (organised crime, corruption, money laundering).

Table 10: Results and impact of EC-CoE cooperation in Rule of Law I.

Country/ RoL area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Albania				Not important
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Low extent	Some extent	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Very low extent	Low extent	
Armenia				Do not know
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Some extent	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	No change	Some extent	Some extent	
Azerbaijan				Do not know
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Do not know	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Do not know	
Bosnia and Herzegovina				-
Compliance with the conventions	-	-	-	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	-	-	-	
FYROM				-
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	High extent	-	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Some extent	-	
Georgia				Do not know
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	High extent	Do not know	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Do not know	
Kosovo				N/A

Country/ RoL area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Moldova				Less im- portant
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Some extent	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Some extent	
Russia				Less im- portant
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Low extent	Some extent	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	No change	Low extent	Some extent	
Serbia				Do not know
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	High extent	High extent	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	No change	High extent	High extent	
Turkey				Important
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Low extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Very low extent	
Ukraine				Important
Compliance with the conventions	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Do not know	
Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improve- ments	Some extent	Do not know	

2.6 Results and impact in Rule of law II. (Legal systems and access to justice)

→ EQ5

2.6.1 Development of the situation in Legal systems and access to justice; EC-CoE joint programmes contribution to the developments in Legal systems and access to justice; EC-CoE non-financial cooperation contribution to the developments in Legal systems and access to justice

The Delegations were asked to provide their assessment on the developments of the following aspects of Rule of law in the country in the period of 2000-2010:

- Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering
- Access to justice

These developments were rated on a scale of: Significant improvements, Some improvements, No change, Some deterioration, Significant deterioration, Do not know. In the following questions the perceived contribution of EC-CoE joint programmes and non-financial contribution to these areas was explored.

In general, the aspects of Rule of law II (Legal systems and access to justice) were rated as those with the most positive improvements in key sectors of the survey (Human rights, Rule of law I. and II., Democracy). Similarly to Rule of law I., there was no rating of 'Some deterioration' or 'Significant deterioration' used to describe the developments in the countries. The comments provided some more details, especially for Turkey.

The judicial system has been strengthened via the adoption of structural reforms in 2005 and in 2009. Important progress was made with the entry into force on 1 June 2005 of the Penal

Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Law on Enforcement of Sentences. The adoption of a new Code of Criminal Procedure represented a major step forward. This was followed by approval of the judicial reform strategy in August 2009 which broadly provided the right direction for reforms. The strategy is comprehensive and covers issues related to the independence, impartiality, efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary, enhancement of its professionalism, the management system and measures to enhance confidence in the judiciary, to facilitate access to justice and to improve the penitentiary system. An action plan to implement the strategy has also been approved. Finally in 2010, some of the major pillars of the strategy were implemented through the constitutional amendments. As concerns access to justice, there has been no progress on the introduction of a mediation system into civil justice. Reconciliation, introduced into the criminal justice system in 2005, as an alternative to resolve disputes is not used widely. This points to the need to raise awareness amongst the judicial actors and the public concerned is not used effectively. Provision of legal aid is inadequate in terms of either its coverage or the quality of services provided. (Turkey)

The sector has been top political priority and received substantive international funding. Country turned from high level crime to low level though there are many unresolved problems yet, namely lack of judiciary independence and prison overcrowding plus high number of probationers. (Georgia)

The EU and CoE joint efforts resulted in the adoption of the Unified Judicial Law of 2010 and the Law on Free Legal Aid of 2011 among others. (Ukraine)

Regarding the impact of the EC-CoE joint programmes, the Delegations view the activities aiming at improving access to justice as providing slightly more contribution in this area of the Rule of law than the activities for increasing transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system (average 3,3 and 3,1 respectively).

For the effectiveness of the judiciary a joint Project has been implemented as "Support to Court Management System in Turkey". The Project aimed at reconstruction of the court management system (i.e. case flow management, fiscal management, human resources management, court performance standards and technology management), thus to strengthen the effectiveness of the judiciary and to facilitate faster judicial processes. However with no legislative amendments the project did not reach its objective in full. A follow-up project has recently started to be implemented to assist the Turkish side for these legal amendments. For the efficiency of the legal system another project is the Strengthening the Role of High Courts in Turkey. The aim is to enhance the respective roles of the High Council of Judges and Prosecutors and of the Higher Courts (Constitutional Court, Court of Cassation and State Council) as the superior judicial authorities in the accession process and in the adoption of the European high judicial standards. It is reported that the relations are being established on technical level with the ECHR and ECJ, the participants to the study visits are the judges and prosecutors of the High Courts of Turkey who lead the Turkish judiciary through case law. These participants have the chance to discuss court cases at the ECHR and ECJ with their counterparts. The feedback received demonstrates that the Courts started revising some of their previous judgements following the discussions at those study visits. The added value in this regard is considerably high. (Turkey)

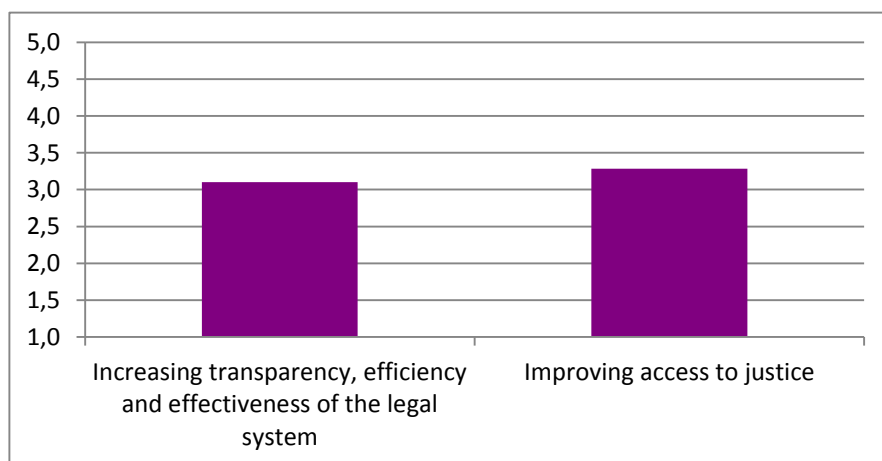
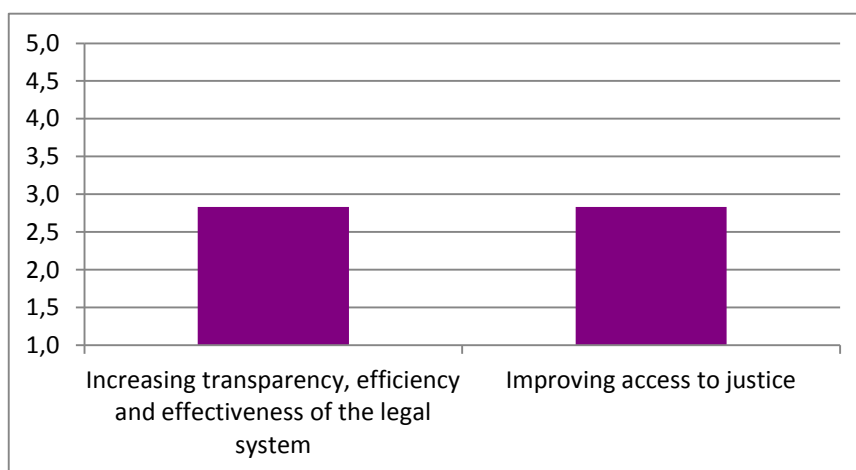
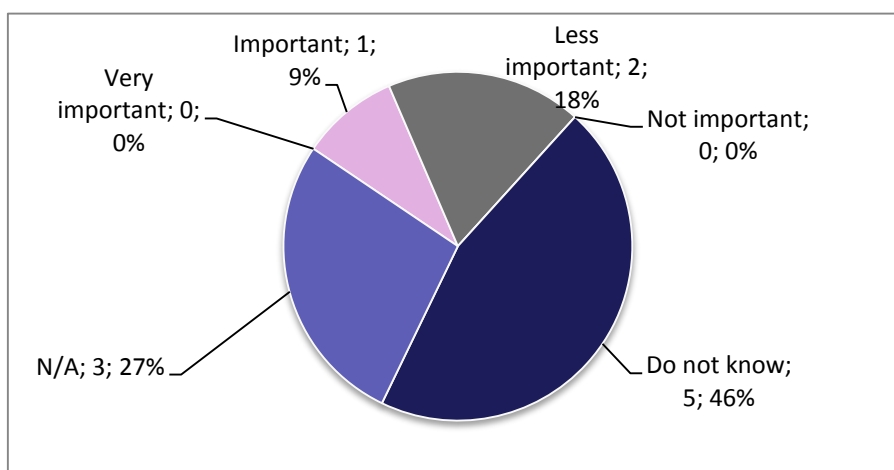
The most important element was Venice Commission expertise. (Georgia)

Joint projects on judicial training have aimed to improve the knowledge and quality of judges entering the legal system. (Albania)

The views on the impacts non-financial EC-CoE cooperation in Rule of law II. were similar to those for JPs; however the impact was rated somewhat lower (average 2,8 for both aspects).

The Delegations are much more uncertain about the importance of JPs for the reinforcement of the non-financial cooperation in the area of legal systems and access to justice – five (45%) Delegations chose the 'Do not know' option, and only one Delegation (Ukraine) regards it as important.

JPs were less important in the area of legal systems and access to justice. There is little co-operation outside the implementation of projects. (Russia)

Figure 16: *Impact of EC-CoE joint programmes on the Rule of law II.*Figure 17: *Impact of EC-CoE non-financial cooperation on Rule of Law II.*Figure 18: *Importance of JPs in reinforcing the EC-CoE non-financial cooperation in Rule of Law II.*

The following table presents the Delegations' opinions regarding the results and impact of the EC-CoE cooperation in the area of Rule of Law (legal systems and access to justice).

Table 11: *Results and impact of EC-CoE cooperation in Rule of Law II.*

Country/ RoL area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Albania				Do not know

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Country/ RoL area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improvements	Some extent	Do not know	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Armenia				Do not know
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Significant improvements	Some extent	Quite high	
Access to justice	Significant improvements	High extent	Quite high	
Azerbaijan				Do not know
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	No change	Do not know	Do not know	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Bosnia and Herzegovina				N/A
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	-	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Access to justice	-	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
FYROM				-
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improvements	High extent	-	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Some extent	-	
Georgia				Do not know
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Significant improvements	Some extent	Very high extent	
Access to justice	Significant improvements	High extent	Very high extent	
Kosovo				N/A
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Moldova				Less important
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Russia				Less important

Country/ RoL area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Serbia				Do not know
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	No change	Low extent	Low extent	
Access to justice	No change	Low extent	Low extent	
Turkey				N/A
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Significant improvements	Some extent	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Access to justice	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Ukraine				-
Transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of the legal system Prevention of organised crime, corruption and money laundering	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
Access to justice	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	

2.7 Results and impact in Democracy

→ EQ6

2.7.1 Development of the situation Democracy; EC-CoE joint programmes contribution to the developments in Democracy; EC-CoE non-financial cooperation contribution to the developments in Democracy

The Delegations were asked to provide their assessment on the developments of the following aspects of Democracy in the country in the period of 2000-2010:

- Democratic institutions and processes in the country
- Electoral legislation and practice
- Local government legislation and practice

These developments were rated on a scale of: Significant improvements, Some improvements, No change, Some deterioration, Significant deterioration, Do not know. In the following questions the perceived contribution of EC-CoE joint programmes and non-financial contribution to these areas was explored.

In general, the aspects of Democracy tended to show some improvements across countries. However, the one exception to the rule was Russia, which was rated as having deteriorated in all three aspects of Democracy, and having seen 'Significant deterioration' for Electoral legislation and practice.

Electoral legislation has been improved significantly; however its implementation still has shortages. (Azerbaijan)

2010 local elections marked progress when compared to previous ones. Still many shortcomings remain (Georgia)

Regarding the impact of the EC-CoE joint programmes, the Delegations regarded the programmes in improving electoral legislation and practice and strengthening democratic institutions and processes as having about the same contribution (both average 3,3), ahead of programmes aiming at improving local government legislation and practice (average 3,0).

The impact of the non-financial cooperation was rated highest for strengthening democratic institutions and processes (average 3,2), while the other two aspects of Democracy were less favourably seen as having impacts (both average 2,8), in part due to being rated 'Very low' in Russia.

The Delegations were again quite uncertain about the importance of JPs for the reinforcement of the non-financial cooperation in the area of Democracy; only one Delegation (Ukraine as above) regards it as important.

Figure 19: *Impact of EC-CoE joint programmes on Democracy*

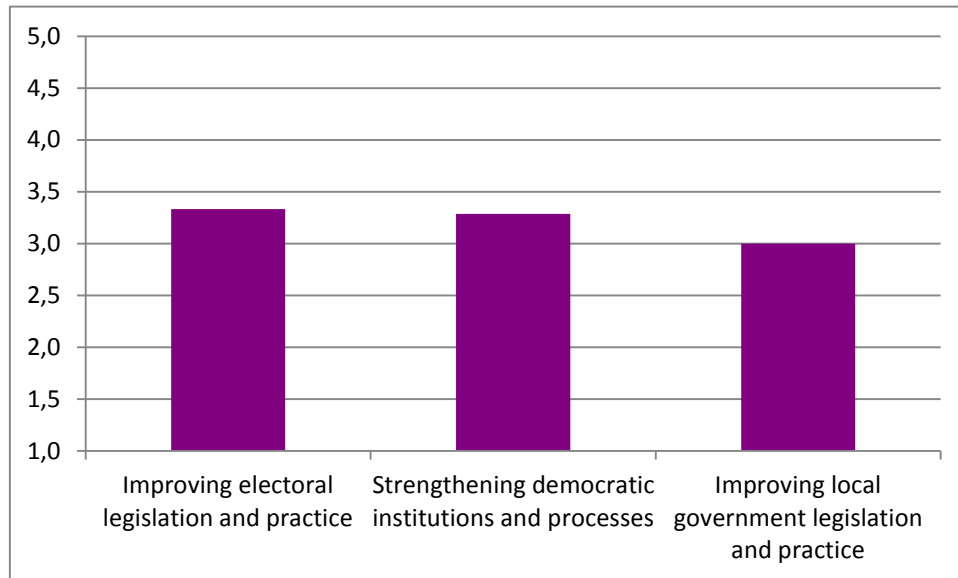


Figure 20: *Impact of EC-CoE non-financial cooperation in Democracy*

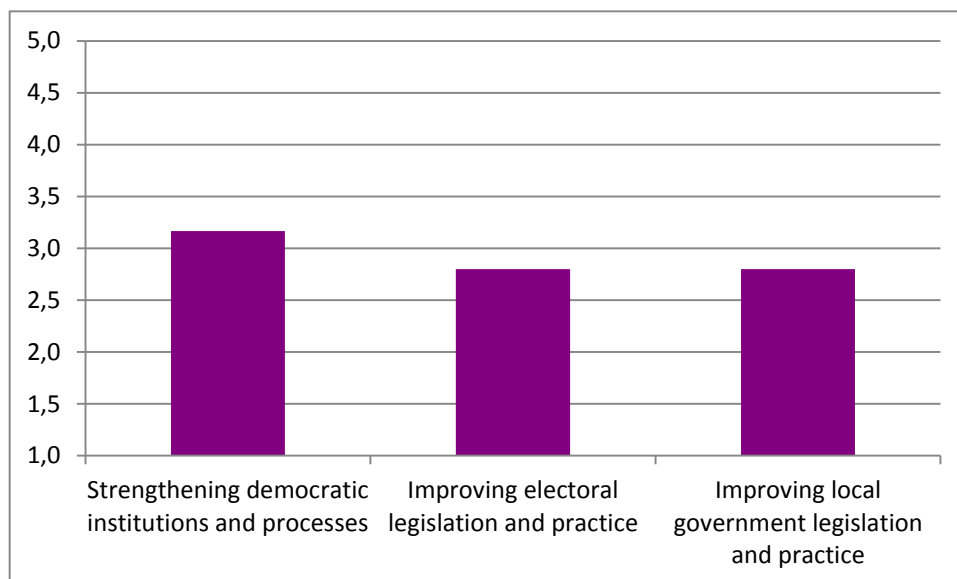
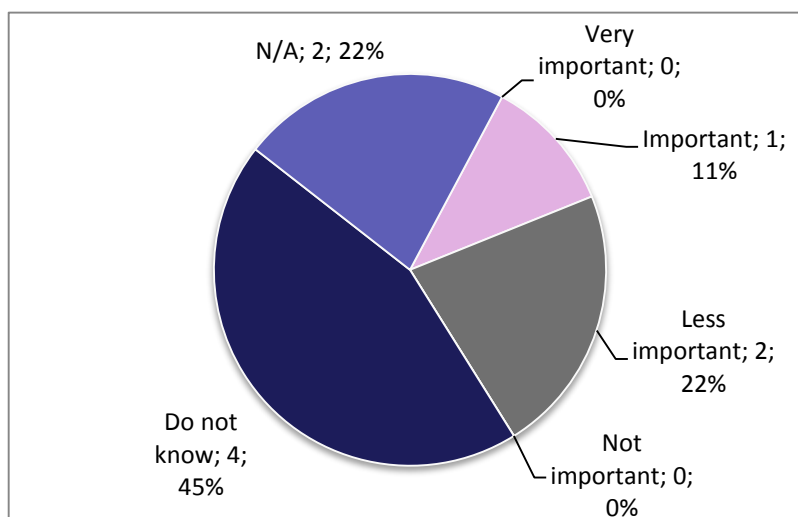


Figure 21: Importance of JPs in reinforcing the EC-CoE non-financial cooperation in Democracy



The following table presents the Delegations' opinions regarding the results and impact of the EC-CoE cooperation in the area of Democracy.

Table 12: Results and impact of EC-CoE cooperation in Democracy

Country/ Democracy area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Albania				Do not know
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Local government legislation and practice	Do not know	Do not know	Do not know	
Armenia				Do not know
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Azerbaijan				Do not know
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	High extent	Do not know	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	High extent	Do not know	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Do not know	
Bosnia and Herzegovina				N/A
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	-	Not applicable (no JP)	Some extent	
Electoral legislation and practice	-	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Local government legislation and practice	-	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
FYROM				-
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	Some extent	-	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	-	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	-	
Georgia				-

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Country/ Democracy area	Change in situation (2000-2010)	EC-CoE JP contribution	EC-CoE non-JP contribution	JP rein- forcement
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Significant improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Do not know	Do not know	
Kosovo				N/A
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Do not know	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Not applicable (no JP)	Not applicable (no such cooperation)	
Moldova				Less im- portant
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Russia				Less im- portant
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some deterioration	Some extent	Some extent	
Electoral legislation and practice	Significant deterioration	Not applicable (no JP)	Very low extent	
Local government legislation and practice	Some deterioration	Low extent	Very low extent	
Serbia				Do not know
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	Some extent	Some extent	
Turkey				-
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	-	-	-	
Electoral legislation and practice	-	-	-	
Local government legislation and practice	-	-	-	
Ukraine				Important
Democratic institutions and processes in the country	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
Electoral legislation and practice	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	
Local government legislation and practice	Some improvements	High extent	High extent	

2.8 Overall results and impact

2.8.1 Overall, how would you assess the results achieved by the Joint Programmes implemented in the period 2000-2010 in the country [list selection]

The majority of Delegations regard the results of the EC-CoE joint programmes as 'In line' compared to the EC expectations. No Delegation regards the programmes as achieving results above the EC expectations. The same is true for the performance of the JPs compared to the results achieved by programmes implemented by the EC itself or through an organisation different than the CoE.

Some more nuanced views were provided in the comments by the Delegations:

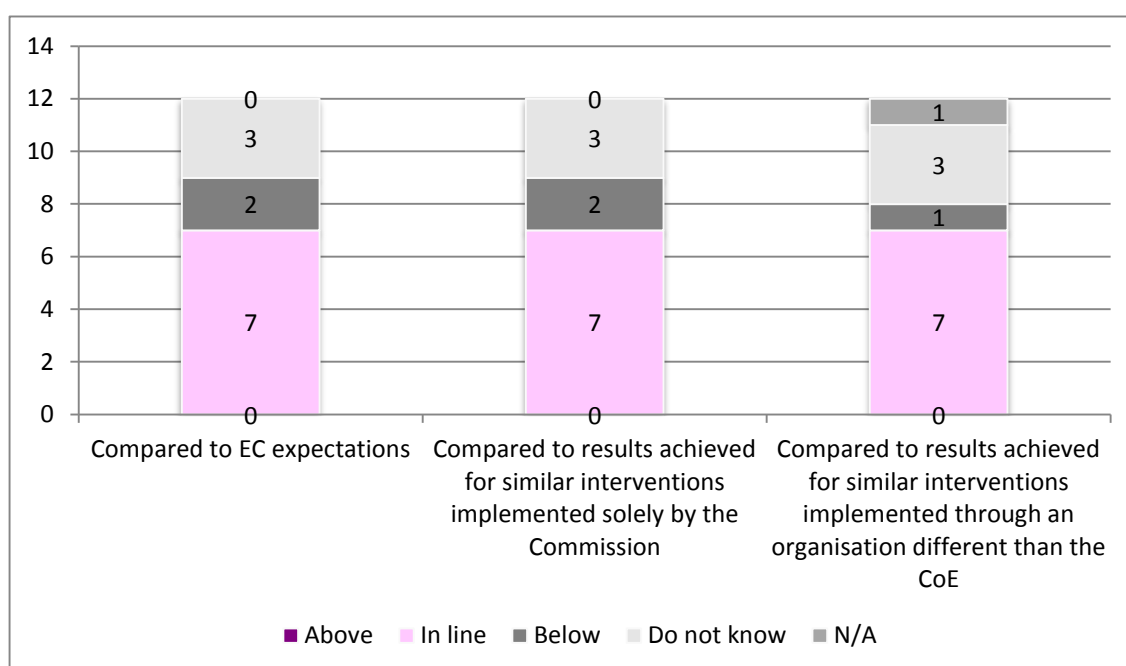
In general the backup management of projects implemented by the CoE is considered as rather expensive in comparison to similar implementing organisations. (Russia)

In Turkey the CoE carries out a number of EU funded projects since 2001. Areas of cooperation are human rights training, judicial modernization (areas like court management, prison reform, criminal justice etc), ethics and anti-corruption. This long period of cooperation contributed to increasing institutional capacities and legislative alignment in these fields and started showing some impact also in terms of sustainability. Results achieved so far change from field to field. While on prevention of corruption and ethics considerable results are achieved cooperation on anti-corruption did not start yet. Expectation is to widen the scope of cooperation to each field. (Turkey)

Added value of UNICEF and other NGOs with management from field level, why CoE is praised as standard setting organisation in GE but not highly regarded as implementor (good impression on ill-treatment project). Incipient good impression with Danida project tackling various areas (very active managers, particularly on penitentiary) (Georgia)

→ JC8.5.2

Figure 22: Overall JP results compared to expectations and other implementing modalities



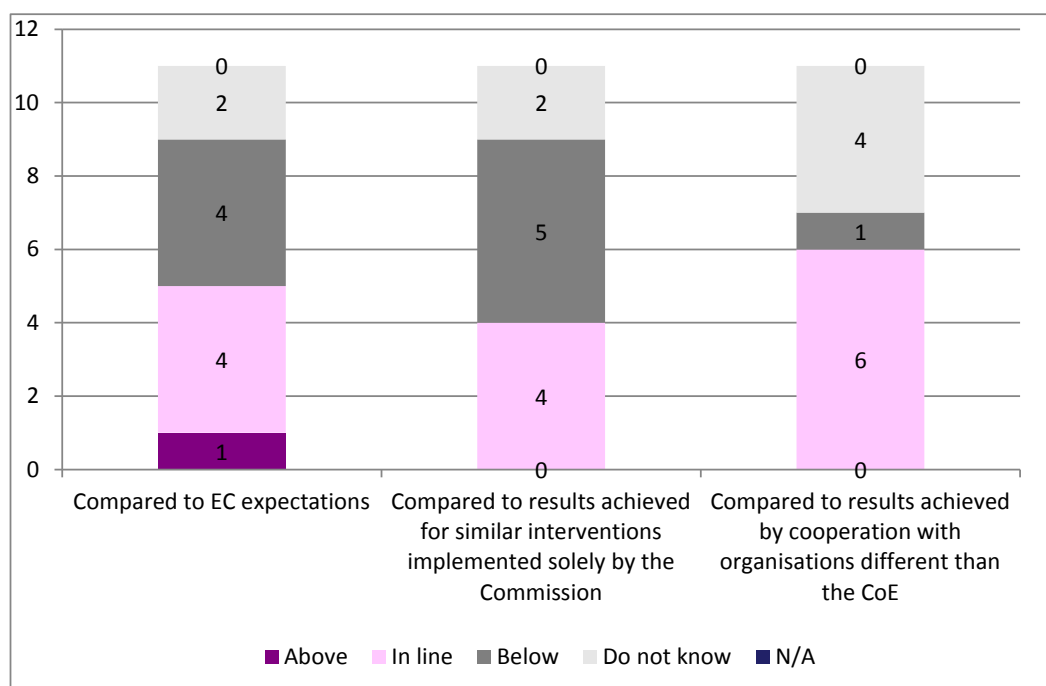
2.8.2 Overall, how would you assess the results achieved by other forms of EC-CoE cooperation carried out in the period 2000-2010 in the country [list selection]

For overall results in non-financial cooperation, the view of the Delegations is somewhat less favourable. While there is one instance of cooperation out-performing expectations (Cooperation in the area of Human rights in Georgia), there is a larger proportion of Delegations viewing the results of such cooperation as below of what is achieved by the EC alone.

This reply relates to the extreme caution used in all cases by CoE in dealing with Kosovo (cf. sensitivity of the question of the status with Serbia as a Member State of the CoE) (Kosovo)

→ JC8.5.2

Figure 23: Overall result of EC-CoE non-financial cooperation compared to expectations and other implementing modalities



2.8.3 In your view, what are the 3 main factors that have enhanced the achievements of EC-CoE cooperation activities in the country?

When discussing the main factors adding value to the EC-CoE cooperation, the Delegations mostly mentioned 1) the fact that their respective countries are members of the CoE, and 2) specific CoE expertise in certain areas.

Considering that Turkey is a member of the CoE, it appears to be comparatively easier for the institutions to accept expertise and recommendations from the CoE. To sustain relations and cooperation with CoE is of political importance for Turkey. (Turkey)

CoE capacity and expertise (Russia)

Ukraine's commitments to fulfil its membership obligations towards the CoE (Ukraine)

→ Ind8.5.2, Ind2.1.2

Some Delegations also see value for achievement of results in higher level dialogue and setting common priorities.

Strong political agenda of both organizations (Azerbaijan)

Excellent collaboration on human rights with Commissioner advisors (Georgia)

The definition of common priorities for both organisations which can be then naturally translated into cooperation opportunities (Kosovo)

→ Ind8.1.2

Some suggestions were also in the area of project implementation.

Permanent field presence for project teams of joint programmes (Kosovo)

Good and proactive staff on the ground on penitentiary and ill-treatment (Georgia)

Close cooperation between staff in country in the EUD and CoE (BiH)

Very good relations and cooperation established between the CoE office and the EU Delegation. (Ukraine)

→ Ind7.3.3

2.8.4 In your view, what have been the main factors that hampered the achievements of EC-CoE cooperation activities in the country?

On the other hand, there are factors which hamper the achievement of results in the EC-CoE cooperation, in the view of EU Delegations. Some of these factors are external, and would likely apply to cooperation implemented through any means, most notably the lack of political will of the authorities of

the partner country. This is probably prominently reflected in the cooperation with the CoE, as this cooperation mostly focuses on politically difficult areas.

Because of internal political reasons the Russian authorities are not always ready to endorse and implement the recommendations and results of the JPs, despite the fact that they have requested and/or participated actively the cooperation programmes. (Russia)

Political climate makes it very difficult to achieve the results. (BiH)

Lack of political will and volatile political situation for most of the period (Ukraine)

As joint projects are generally closely linked to the Political Criteria, in some cases their implementation depends on the adoption of specific legislation and therefore in some fields projects could not be launched e.g. no project could be launched until adoption of an Anti-Corruption Strategy. (Turkey)

Difficulties related to Kosovo status and the limits faced by CoE in terms of official involvement and support to relevant institutions (Kosovo)

→ Ind8.5.2

However, some of the negative factors mentioned by the Delegations are internal to the CoE. This is for example the fact that the Delegations are not always satisfied with the way the CoE pursues its objectives towards the partner government.

Reluctance of CoE to take tougher approach and measures towards one of the biggest CoE Member States and budget contributor (Russia)

Differences in political messages in public events (Albania)

Another persistent challenge in the joint programmes is the relationship with the beneficiary they are supposed to capacity build: the cultural heritage programmes (JP with EU and CoE) in Kosovo started in 2006 and even today the ownership of the relevant ministry is not ensured at all times from the feedback we receive. (Kosovo)

→ Ind8.5.2

The most comments were targeted towards the perceived flaws in implementation of the JPs, specifically delays in implementation, not adequate support from the field staff of the CoE, and shortcomings in project design.

Bureaucratic procedures (Russia)

On projects level the CoE remote project management has created some bad reputation (MOLICO project) and late start of Democracy programme hampered the achievement of some objectives (Moldova)

Late start and long duration of contracting phase delayed the start of some projects. Apart from that expertise has to be ready by the start of the project to avoid delays in implementation. (Turkey)

Poor management and lack of information flows (Albania)

Absence of fully-fledged project team on the ground until 2008 has in particular impacted the efficiency and results to be delivered under complex projects (Kosovo)

CoE not being serious enough when preparing proposed JPs (copy paste from JPs with other countries that have not been adapted to the situation in BiH). (BiH)

Conflicting objectives (Albania)

Also the fact that projects were until now mainly remotely managed from headquarters gave the CoE a low rating re project implementation when compared to other (UN) agencies, NGOs or even consultancies. (Georgia)

→ Ind7.3.3, Ind7.1.2, Ind8.3.1

Specific area of comments was the discussion of low visibility of the EU in the joint cooperation with the CoE.

Weaknesses in project management related to the visibility of EU participation (Russia)

EU visibility policy although in the project strengthening the directorate for seizure of assets in Serbia EU visibility was taken into consideration (Serbia)

Visibility of the EC in joint projects is not ensured to the extent as it has been in other types of cooperation. (Turkey)

→ JC7.5

2.9 Implementation of Joint Programmes

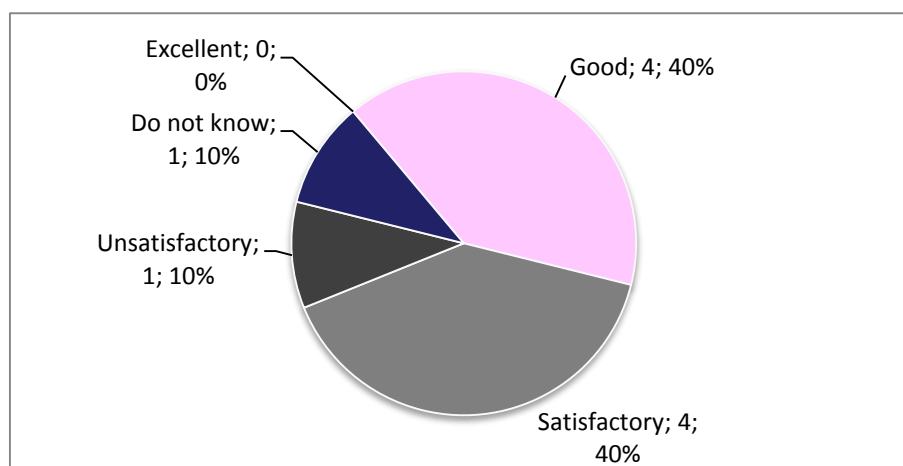
2.9.1 How would you rate the design quality of EC-CoE Joint Programmes?

Despite some objections expressed regarding the quality of project design (above), the vast majority of Delegations (80%) considers the design of EC-CoE joint projects as at least satisfactory.

We are satisfied with them because the EU/EC is very involved in providing input for the design itself. (Kosovo)

→ JC7.1

Figure 24: Quality of EC-CoE joint programme design



2.9.2 Quality of EC-CoE Joint Programmes management (in-country and HQ)

The Delegations consider the management of JP by the CoE field representation as of higher quality than the management/backstopping of the HQ in Strasbourg. This confirms earlier comments of Delegations on factors that hamper the achievement of the programmes' results (see 2.8.4).

Projects managed from country office have been satisfactory and in some cases good. For the reasons given beforehand³ (MOLICO project) the management/backstopping by CoE HQ was not satisfactory. Comment is not concerning regional projects. (Moldova)

The number of joint programmes is increasing. It is observed that this increase puts also a burden on the contracting and management of the projects as well as the staffing. Apart from that the CoE has the advantage of having a competent pool of experts for certain areas. However there is room to improve project management related issues. (Turkey)

The CoE is very slow in providing project reports, using the maximum 6 months most of the time. (BiH)

However, some improvements are also noted, e.g. in Kosovo:

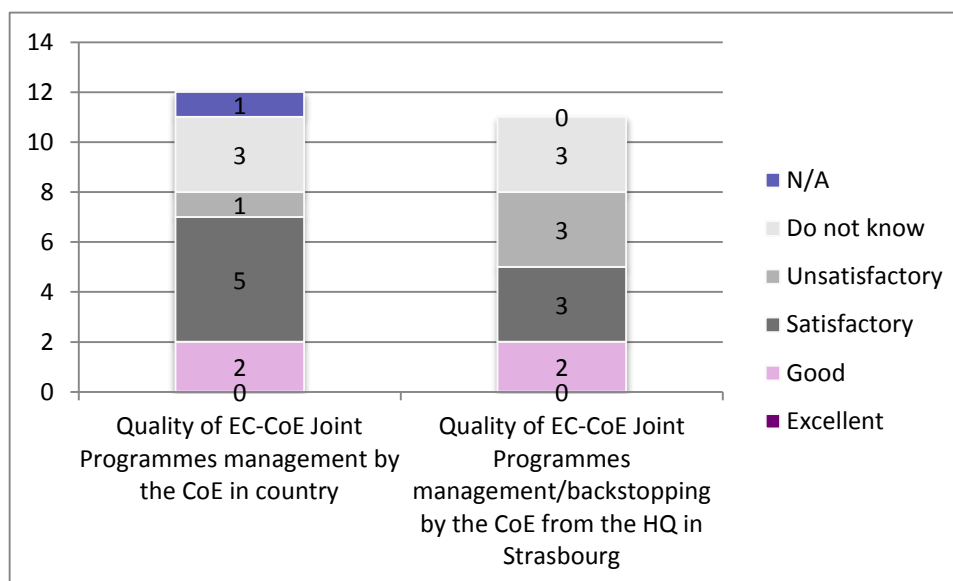
[T]his applies only to previous JPs managed from HQ in Strasbourg and not to current backstopping support provided by HQ to running JPs. Regular exchange of information on operational issues has always existed, but is definitely better since the joint projects are implemented by CoE from the country in question and not anymore by experts based in Strasbourg. (Kosovo)

The project management is good for the projects in the area of minorities. (Russia)

→ JC7.3

³ There have been intensive contacts with CoE country office and CoE managed projects. Cooperation had ups and downs. We had good projects like "Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the Justice system in Moldova". Strong point of it has been the good team of experts and team leader who contributed lot for the reforms. Unfortunately there have been also projects not so successful and even not having followed financial rules like MOLICO project, where audit discovered financial mismanagement and project was put under investigation. The weak point of this project was that the management was done from Strasbourg, not having full control and oversight of the operations in the country. Based on these experiences we insist, that in any new projects the management will be done in beneficiary country, to avoid problems which happen with remote management. (Moldova)

Figure 25: Quality of JP management



2.9.3 The EUD impact on JP implementation

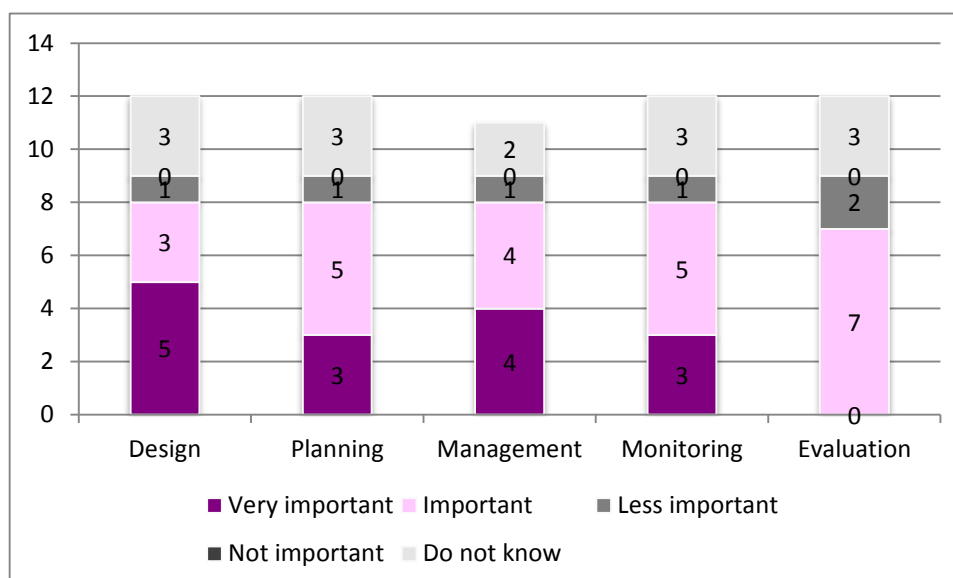
The Delegations also take part in different stages of the implementation of the EC-CoE joint programmes. Two thirds of the Delegations (8) consider their impact on JP Design, Planning, Management and Monitoring as 'Very important' or 'Important', and almost the same proportion (7) qualified as 'Important' their impact on Evaluation.

Delegation is very active in terms of programming under the decentralised implementation system. This also provides a positive impact on the design and planning of projects in the field. In terms of management the Delegation is attending project meetings as an observer however is actively involved in case there are some specific issues to be addressed both at political and project level. As the number of projects with CoE is in increase, regular meetings with the CoE are planned as from the Delegation side. Again for monitoring activities, the activities of the Delegation will increase in the near future including follow up actions after the completion of the projects. Evaluation in the field is limited, as of today it has been done only in one project (Court Management). (Turkey)

The results of the ROM (Result oriented monitoring) reports for several JPs is useful and substantiating this assessment. (Kosovo)

→ JC7.1

Figure 26: Delegations' impact on JP

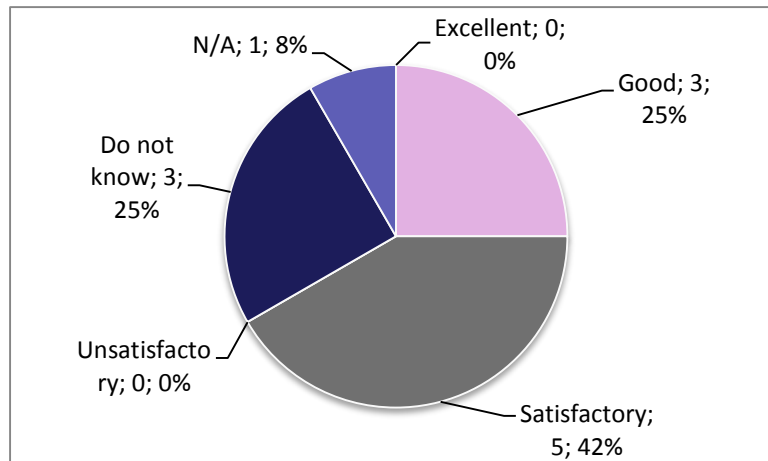


2.9.4 How would you score the quality of progress/monitoring reports delivered on JPs in the country

The quality of JP progress reports is considered largely good (Russia, Ukraine) or satisfactory (combined 67%). There was no instance of the reports being qualified as unsatisfactory, while some Delegations did not have an opinion on the matter. There were no explanatory remarks provided on the subject.

→ Ind7.2.4

Figure 27: Quality of progress/monitoring reports



2.9.5 Visibility of interventions is one of EC's objectives in external cooperation. How is EC/EU visibility promoted in JPs implemented by the CoE?

As already indicate in comments to previous questions. The Delegations generally see the visibility of the EU as a weak point, although there are exceptions to the rule (Ukraine)

Visibility stays an issue as still quite often the EU funded project becomes CoE project in the media and in the minds of the beneficiary, so strict following of the EU Visibility guidelines is necessary when CoE implements EU funded project. (Moldova)

EU visibility in joint-programmes is weaker when compared to other type of projects. Most of the activities in terms of visibility are planned as events open to the media. However a more strategic approach with a concrete planning is needed to provide for long-term visibility not focusing only on activities under projects. (Turkey)

Rather low. Events are organized without prior informing of the Delegation. Visibility materials not coordinated and shared with the Delegation. (Azerbaijan)

Formal requirements are in compliance with EU standards and guidelines, but the perception still prevails that this is the CoE working with this or this Ministry: the double hat seems at times to be difficult for all project staff members to apprehend or promote. (Kosovo)

Higher visibility is needed. (FYROM)

Very well, although initially there were certain issues, e.g. about the prominence of the organisations' logos displayed on joint programmes' visibility materials (Ukraine)

→ JC7.5

2.9.6 How would you characterise the visibility of EU/EC in JPs implemented by the CoE

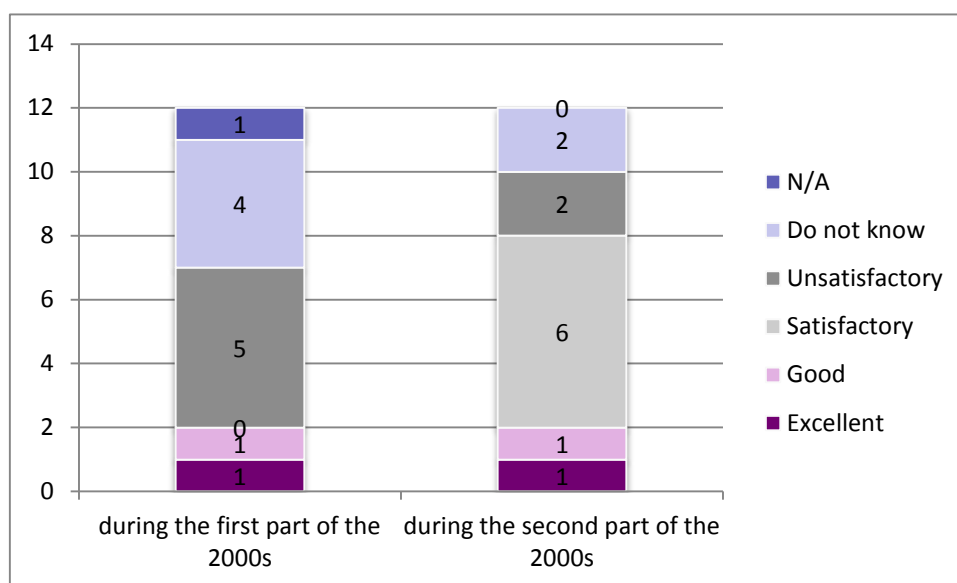
As evidenced above, the Delegations perceive the visibility of the EU in the EC-CoE cooperation as a point, which needs further improvements. However, it also seems that some improvements have already been achieved. When comparing the visibility in the first half and second half of the decade, the assessment shifts considerably towards the 'Satisfactory', while there is a drop in 'Unsatisfactory' performance. In this regard, the situation improved in Russia, Turkey and Armenia, while it remained Good in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Excellent in Ukraine. However, visibility remains unsatisfactory in Azerbaijan and Albania.

As mentioned before, EU visibility in EC-COE joint programmes is weak. The programmes funded by the EU but contracted with the CoE are perceived as programmes of the CoE by the stakeholders and the public, and sometimes even by the beneficiary. In the recent past

with the intervention of the EUD more attention is paid to this issue. However there is still room for improvement. (Turkey)

→ JC7.5

Figure 28: Change in the visibility of EC-CoE JPs in the evaluation period



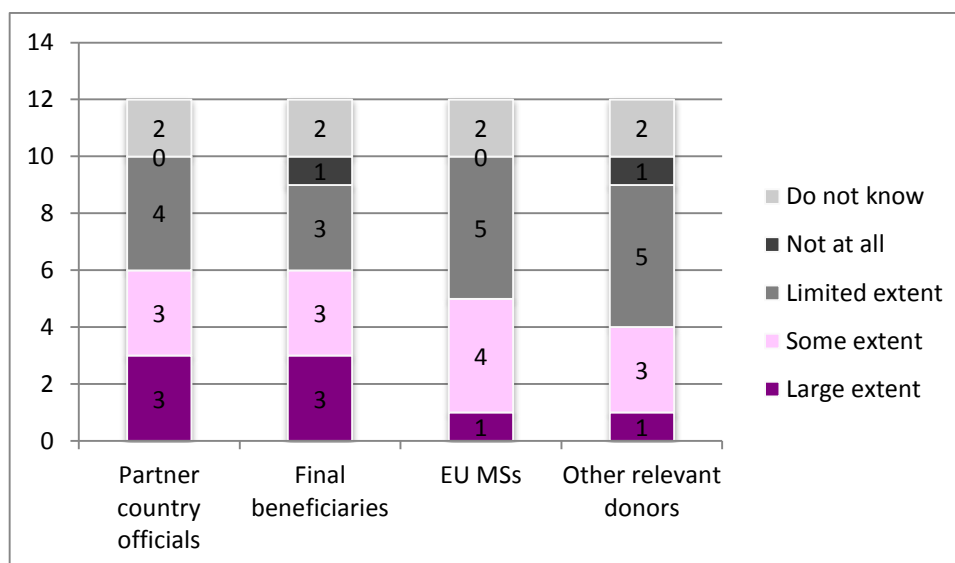
2.9.7 How would you rate the extent to which the following stakeholders were aware of the fact that the EU contributed financially to the implemented JPs in 2000-2010

In a more detailed look into the aspects of the EU visibility, the Delegations were providing their views on how different stakeholders are aware of the EU contribution to the JPs.

The partner country officials and final beneficiaries seem to have the most knowledge of the sources of funding, while the EU member states and other donors are only informed about the EU contribution to a limited extent. However, in Georgia, the Delegation is of the opinion that final beneficiaries are not aware of the EU involvement at all.

→ JC7.5

Figure 29: EU visibility with different stakeholders



2.10 Complementarity and synergies

2.10.1 Are there any mechanisms in place for coordination of strategies between the EC and the CoE in the areas of human rights, rule of law and democracy in the country?

Five Delegations reported mechanisms for the coordination of the EU-CoE strategies in the key areas of cooperation. Most of the time these mechanisms involve also other donors in the country.

Coordination meetings organized by the OSCE with participation of POL and OPS sections of the Delegation. (Azerbaijan)

Excellent exchange of info and meetings on human rights, also involving other key actors like US or Switzerland (Georgia)

Regular coordination between the involved parties (FYROM)

Donor Coordination structures exist in which both EC and CoE may participate (Albania)

Regular CoE Office - EU Delegation exchanges, as well as HQ - HQ communications (Ukraine)

Five Delegations reported having no such mechanisms for the coordination of strategies. Turkey reports that in the absence of strategy coordination, CoE monitoring reports are a source of valuable information for strategy making. Two delegations did not have any knowledge on the matter.

There are no formal mechanisms. Discussions happen only very occasionally. (Russia)

There are no mechanisms in place for coordination of strategies between the EC and the CoE. However the assessments/reviews of various CoE bodies and the judgments of the EHCR are a fundamental source of the EC activities targeting the country. (Turkey)

→ JC8.1

2.10.2 Are there any mechanisms in place for coordination of JPs with other activities in the country, specifically a) Other EC activities, b) Activities of other donors?

On the level of country-level coordination of activities, most Delegations (7) report mechanisms for coordination of the JPs both with other EC activities and for coordination with other donors' interventions.

EU internal management coordination, Donor coordination meetings (Russia)

EU donor coordination meetings and UNDP/WB lead General donor coordination meetings, Sectoral Cooperation Councils, steering committees (Moldova)

Coordination meetings are held for JPs and other relevant or similar EU funded projects (Kosovo)

As part of the programming exercise all stakeholders are consulted and we strive to ensure that there is no overlap of activities between initiatives financed by various donors. (BiH)

This question is mostly relevant for CoE. The EUD in the country maintains regular communication with the active donors on all relevant issues⁴. (FYROM)

Donor coordination exists and is mostly maintained by the donor community. (Ukraine)

→ JC8.2

⁴ During programming of EU External Assistance through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), the EUD in Skopje conducts regular meetings with all donors to discuss the proposals for future financing, allowing complementarities and avoiding overlapping. During these meetings, CoE representatives are invited. In addition, the discussion with CoE is frequent and regular on operational issues as well as policy issues, and from such discussions and government support, the CoE has received a Direct Grant to implement a 2009 IPA Project in the area of "Capacity building of the law enforcement agencies for appropriate treatment of detained and sentenced persons". From these discussions, the EU has taken the initiative to support the CoE Ljubljana Process "Funding Heritage Rehabilitation in South-East Europe", and IPA is providing support for "Conservation and revitalization of the cultural-tourist site St. George - Staro Nagorichane" and "Revitalisation and Adaptation of Shengjul (Gjulshen) Hamam into a Cultural-Info Centre", in Skopje's Old Bazar. (FYROM)

2.11 Final section

2.11.1 Should cooperation between the EC and CoE in be enhanced in the future? Why or why not? If so, how and what concrete suggestions could you make?

The final section of the survey asked the Delegations to look forward, and present their views on the future of the EC-CoE cooperation. The Delegations were generally in favour of continuing and further enhancing the cooperation between the organisations.

Yes. The EU applies sector-wide approach to its assistance in most sectors and CoE's benchmark setting and monitoring role becomes even more important. (Ukraine)

Enhanced cooperation should take place on the basis of shared objectives, common agreed lines and enhanced communication on the ground. (Albania)

The suggestions for future cooperation reflected to a large extent the previous views expressed by the Delegations on the benefits of the cooperation (especially CoE unique expertise) and perceived scope for improvements (project management, quality of design, communication, EU visibility).

There is limited scope for increasing the cooperation between EU and CoE through JPs in Russia since the EU allocations are now extremely limited. The emphasis should be put on the quality and efficiency of interventions rather than on increased volumes. (Russia)

The cooperation with CoE based on CoE expertise and mandate could be enhanced, but only in domains where CoE has exclusive competence not provided by other actors and if bi-lateral projects are managed from office situated in the Beneficiary country. (Moldova)

Cooperation between the EU and CoE should be increased. Relations should be based on more concrete and sustainable grounds and should not depend on specific projects only. This will first of all avoid duplication of activities in certain fields. But above all, this will have a direct impact on the accession process through providing further alignment to the Political Criteria. This means cooperation should not be limited to a project level but should be expanded further. In order to coordinate and avoid duplications, problems and delays regular meetings will start with the CoE and Delegation where also horizontal and sector level issues could be discussed. This will not only have an impact on management of single projects but also on programming of further projects and assessment of improvement in certain fields. (Turkey)

1. Delegation shall be involved more in the project selection process. 2. Enhancing communication on regional projects with HQs. 3. Improvement on visibility issue with CoE (Azerbaijan)

Yes, cooperation should be enhanced through more proactive staff in charge of sectors/projects funded by the EU. Relations between the EU Del and the CoE at highest political level are excellent but at project management could be improved. High resistance from EU Del project managers to award direct contracts to CoE is another problem. This resistance may come from: lack of [will of the] Georgian Government of having joint EU/CoE joint actions, preference of having service tenders on which EU Del can have more control and less successful implementation of EU funded CoE projects compared to others implemented via UNICEF, consultancies or NGOs. (Georgia)

The cooperation could definitely be enhanced, but for JPs it in the end depends on how far each EU Delegation wants to be involved in the entire process (from design to implementation and evaluation). We would recommend that key points of EU assistance (ownership and sustainability in particular) are clearly stated in any new MoU with CoE for example and that these principles apply to each EU funded activity to be implemented. (Kosovo)

Yes, by introducing regular discussions with DG ELARG on the EU Accession activities. (FYROM)

3 EEAS survey extracts

I-1.2.2 Discussions and meetings between EU Delegation staff and CoE country field office staff

Regular contacts, particularly regarding joint programme. Great information and data exchanges. Complementary sectoral analysis. EC delegation is kept in the loop concerning the implementation of joint programmes. More than just informed, fully involved through joint management committees (SMC) and joint steering committees. (Albania 2008) Meetings have been convened with representatives of the CoE in several occasions. In the framework of missions from BXL regarding visa liberalisation or rule of law (for the preparation of the Opinion) there has been fruitful exchanges. In case of visits of the CoE in the country the exchange of information was also fruitful. (Albania 2010)

Regular dialogue in the sectors where CoE and EC have common interests, e.g. human rights, penitentiary, etc. Regular contacts at least monthly, also when missions from CoE HQ are in Bosnia and Herzegovina. (BiH 2008) Excellent cooperation with both the Head of the Council of Europe Mission to BiH (Caroline Ravaud) and her staff. Examples: Bilateral meeting on specific topics are held on a regular basis; exchange of information via email is frequent and certainly not framed by the Progress Report drafting period. Since the EUD took over the role of coordinating the EU HoMs meetings, Ms Ravaud was invited twice to brief the EU Ambassadors on (i) the state of play of the implementation of ruling in Sejdic and Finci case and constitutional reform and (ii) election monitoring. Cooperation is good also at project level. No formalised sectoral dialogue but many discussions around projects in the field of education and prison reform. (BiH 2010)

Regular and efficient contacts. Cooperation on local (project) level is assessed as highly satisfactory. The two local offices support each other's events by providing speakers etc. Situation unique in that the HoD is also EUSR and that EUSR team have provided extensive political briefings to the CoE delegations, in particular to the Commissioner for Human Rights. (FYROM 2008) The high quality of relations and co-operation was maintained in the same fashion as pursued for over a decade. Moreover, in view of the host country chairmanship with the Committee of Ministers of the CoE there was more intensive exchange of information over events taking place in the country. (FYROM 2010)

Cooperation within the Joint Project however remains problematic. In a large part the problems are related with the lack of information on developments within the Project and not inclusion of the Delegation in activities in general. In terms of actual cooperation in the process of implementation of actions cooperation is also very scarce. Last minute invitation to important events. (Georgia 2008)

In the absence of a permanent CoE field office in Moscow, CoE – in particular PACE – pro-actively has sought contact with the EC delegation in the context of its visits. In cases when the CoE has not itself sought contact ahead of visits to Moscow, the Delegation's Political Section pro-actively seeks contact in order to get first-hand information. COM Del at the disposal of people from the Directorate of Strategic Planning of the CoE when they have been in Moscow. We have as a rule tended to invite people from the CoE to our annual EIDHR conference. Contacts which the Delegation developed and promoted, well-established network in the CoE system in Strasbourg. In terms of information flows however, we would be glad to receive more Russia-related information from the Committee of Ministers (currently valuable information of this kind from the Representative of the European Commission to the Council of Europe). (Russia 2008)

EC Project managers are often not timely consulted regarding the dates of planned events / meetings and thus they are often confronted with short notice. Although repeatedly requested, EC project managers are often not informed or invited on meetings with representatives of the government / Ministers. (Serbia 2008)

In Turkey the CoE carries out a number of EC funded projects. The CoE and ECD works together from the design and programming of these projects, throughout their implementation. This enables a constant information flow and dialogue between the CoE and the ECD. Also the CoE carries out visits to Turkey during which meetings with the ECD are also organised and issues on running and future projects as well as procedural aspects of cooperation is discussed. (Turkey 2008) A useful initiative was taken by CoE with "satisfaction audit" carried out in October, for which two auditors came to Ankara for an in depth discussion with EUD; interestingly, they were not really aware about management constraints stemming from decentralised implementation. (Turkey 2010)

Constant dialogue coordinating and "harmonizing" ongoing and future activities in Ukraine. The dialogue is efficiently facilitated by the Office of CoE Representative to Ukraine. Information flows are established and working. (Ukraine 2008)

I-2.1.2 Adequate provision of CoE expertise at country level during implementation (in-house, external, quality, quantity, timeliness, etc.)

CoE expertise particularly in the rule of law and protection of fundamental rights is always an asset in implementation of the EU standards in the sectors concerned. Another important area where we depend on CoE expertise relates to human rights, and penitentiary system: exchange of information with CPT. (FYROM 2008)

I-2.2.2 EU and CoE consult in the process of producing country assessments and monitoring reports

Joint analyses have not been prepared; the consultation process is a regular feature of the co-operation and led to very convergent published analysis. (FYROM 2008)

PACE request for advice to COM Del during election observation missions in late 2007 and early 2008 is a sign of the trust between the EU and the CoE, but is difficult to link directly to the MoU per se. Intensification of contacts with the CoE: exchanges between the colleagues of the operational section with the CoE and discussions on strategic level with the Delegation took place during 2008. The increase of contacts and mutual exchanges has indeed contributed to a strengthening of our relationship with the CoE. (Russia 2008)

Closer involvement of the DEU Skopje in the framework of the CEPEJ, GRECO and MONEYVAL assessments would be desirable. (FYROM 2010)

In the frame of the work on the Opinion, the EUD has received information from the CoE office in Tirana regarding cases in front of the ECHR and related statistics. (Albania 2010)

I-3.5.1 European standards (mainly defined by the Committee for the Prevention of Torture recommendations and the ECtHR judgments) are increasingly adhered to

Where the objectives of both organisations were aligned significant progress could be made, as with the joint "demarche" in February 2009 of the EUSR Office and the CoE Committee for the Prevention of Torture to the Prime Minister of FYROM regarding the alarming state of prison conditions. (Synthesis report 2009)

I-7.1.3 Timely mid-term reviews and adjustment of logical framework and implementation

When needed, adaptation of the work on implementation was done in close collaboration with the CoE, ECD and the Russian stakeholders. (Russia 2008)

I-7.1.2 JP Project documents contain well-formed logframes

The implementation of the programme by the Council of Europe is often more process than output oriented which sometimes makes difficult to assess how much concrete results have actually been achieved (Serbia 2008)

The CoE is at times slow in getting projects operational within the frame of three first months allowed by a regular contract for "inception phase" activities. CoE procedures are sometimes excessively bureaucratic and formalistic. Rather cumbersome implementation of activities. These difficulties do not prevent them from fulfilling their contractual obligations. (Ukraine 2008)

However a number of Delegations criticised the quality of CoE project proposals. Project results depend on the quality of the experts and design can be weak, with a focus on self-justifying activities (notably GE). Similar criticism can be observed in last year's evaluation. Furthermore, EC/EU and CoE approaches to project design and implementation can be quite different, especially in pre-accession countries, as the EU focuses on harmonisation with the *acquis*, while the CoE stresses wider institutional processes (CS). (Synthesis report 2009)

I-7.2.3 JPs implemented with high quality of financial management: timely disbursement, application of EU procurement rules, internal monitoring and quality assurance mechanisms in place, etc.

Their [CoE] HQ is still using between 50-70% of the overall budget of the project to finance Strasbourg administration, which from the operational point of view unacceptable. (Serbia 2008)

I-7.2.4 Progress reports are timely and of high quality

In Montenegro: weaknesses in timely reporting including financial reporting. In FYROM, improvement with respect to previous cooperation. Adherence to EU procedures and regulatory requirements. (EAR 2008)

Reporting on the progress of the projects is timely and accurate. (Russia 2008)

The CoE is getting more and more accustomed to working with the EC – and its project management rules and procedures. Quality of reporting has increased in the recent past. (Turkey 2008)

I-7.3.2 Vacant field positions are filled in a timely fashion

The CoE representative in Ankara was recruited recently after the post had been vacant for a number of years. This is already improving the effectiveness of cooperation as well as the political presence of the CoE in Turkey. (Turkey 2010)

I-7.3.3 JPs are adequately provided with Team Leader and support staff support in the field

To give full management of the project to the local office would be the logical choice (decentralisation of project management), since the location of the assignments is in Serbia and not in France (Strasbourg). The flow of information and links between the team managing the project and the team in charge of ensuring successful implementation in Strasbourg were not optimal. The Programme Manager implementing the programme in the beneficiary country does not always seem to be informed or authorised to represent the position of the Council of Europe. (Serbia 2008)

Currently project management staff of the CoE on the ground is not selected from the organizations headquarters. Instead they are being recruited through advertisement in newspapers which does not always ensure the required level of expertise. Considering that one of justifications for granting projects to IO's is their established pool of experts, this practice is not favoured by the EUD. For instance, as far as the expertise of project managers is concerned, they should have background knowledge and experience in the sector which is not the case for some of the projects. (Turkey 2010)

I-7.5.1 Wide range of communication tools used to promote EU political visibility

However significant problems of visibility – some of the regional programmes were perceived by the beneficiaries as solely funded and implemented by the CoE. Weakest point of our cooperation with the CoE. The visibility of the EU funding is largely ignored. More effort is needed on the side of our partners to publicise our support, not least since on the policy advice, the CoE does often refer to the EU as this reference offers a particular leverage in a candidate country such as the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. (FYROM 2008)

It would be helpful to define a common view on the use and application of the EU Visibility Guidelines and its application in the cooperation between the EU and the CoE. This is an area with scope of improvement. (Russia 2008)

CoE usually is not respecting the standard guidelines for the visibility of the projects. (Serbia 2008)

EU visibility remains to be a problem. The programmes funded by the EU but contracted with the CoE are perceived as programmes of the CoE by the stakeholders and the public, and sometimes even by the beneficiary. In the recent past with the intervention of the ECD more attention is paid to this issue. (Turkey 2008) EU visibility remains a serious problem. (Turkey)

However, as regards the EC visibility, certain issues as to ensuring full credit for the Commission have been sometimes encountered. Trivial issues (whose name should come first; the largest donor (EC) seems most obvious to us and less obvious to CoE, etc.). Outright "invisibility" for the EC on rare occasions. (Ukraine 2008)

An improvement in the area of visibility for the work of the EC/EU Delegations can be observed since last year. While GE noted that this was an issue that was continuously raised with the CoE office, no other Delegations reported problems, and BiH, AL, CS and RF reported satisfaction. (Synthesis report 2009)

This far the visibility of EU funding in the ongoing contracts has been fine, the Delegation participates in the Steering Committees and all visibility events. Improvements however still could be done in individual cases. (BiH 2010)

The joint logo is an improvement (previously the Council of Europe was listed first) but there is a lack of flexibility about its use, especially the translation of "European Union" and "Council of Europe" into

local languages; given the difficulty of understanding the difference between the two organisations, to say nothing of the fact they share the same logo, every effort should be made to make this as comprehensible as possible to a local audience. (Ukraine 2010)

I-8.1.1 EU and CoE Country strategic documents identify similar priorities in the areas of human rights, rule of law, democracy

COM's involvement in Council of Europe Action Plan for Ukraine 2008-2011. (Ukraine 2008)

I-8.1.2 Level of identification of common needs and strategic application of results to cooperation

However there is no joint analysis and sectoral dialogue is limited. (Turkey 2010) While synergy in project management exists between the two institutions, more involvement and activeness is needed from CoE side concerning political and technical dialogue. (Turkey 2010)

I-8.2.1 JP project documents refer to other external assistance programmes

When agreeing on joint activities, a careful analysis is done on what the EC is implementing or will implement as well as what other donors are currently undertaken in the fields concerned. (Russia 2008)

It can happen that issues addressed through bi-lateral projects between Turkey and individual European countries are addressed in projects financed by the EC and implemented with the CoE. To avoid this we seek to improve information flow between the EC and the CoE as well as the EC and other European countries with a view to receive more regular and timely information on project activities and outputs. (Turkey 2008)

I-8.2.2 JPs undertake joint activities with other EC projects / programmes

Cooperation in the area of decentralisation where our programmes complement each other. (FYROM 2008)

CoE is implementing regional project for which we have shown interest to closely follow due to the Social matters covered (pensions) however no meetings were organised at last 12 months at which we have participated. (BiH 2010)

I-8.3.1 Appropriate consideration of in-country situation and beneficiary requirements in of joint EC-CoE cooperation activities in the country

The duplication is avoided by continuous donor coordination efforts. (Ukraine 2010)

The EU Delegation developing donors/partners coordination, the CoE is participating to Donor Coordination meetings since this year. (Turkey 2010) The EUD is placing great importance that no duplication of project activities takes place and projects rather build on the expertise established through previous intervention. The EUD in Ankara has started donor coordination activities for information flow between all stakeholders to receive more regular and timely information on project activities and outputs. (Turkey 2010)

Information flow is regular between the CoE Head of Mission and EUD (Political section), it allows the EUD prompt reporting/analysis both internally and for HQ needs, so it is complimentary, not overlapping. (BiH 2010)

I-8.3.2 Appropriate consideration of EU and CoE priorities in cooperation activities in the country

Non joint programmes planning should maybe be more transparent from the CoE side or at least involve a minimum of consultation with COM Del, through the local office of the CoE. (Albania 2008)

The outputs of the sector dialogue, findings of the expertise provided by the CoE, are not reflected / reported systematically throughout the project. (Serbia 2008)

Relations can be improved. When working on projects financed under EU funds, the CoE has the tendency to privilege their own agenda. It is necessary to remind to CoE that our projects have as main objective to support EU policies. For instance very recently, it took us one day of work to let the CoE understand that for a public event financed under our project (assistance to Albania for Anticorruption) it was necessary to establish one common press release mentioning clearly EU priorities in the anti-corruption domain. In particular in ENLARG countries they should have a more pro-active attitude (less neutral) supporting EU priorities. For instance in the field of fight against corruption in Albania it is

necessary to push the Government in adopting clear and convincing actions not only on paper but with real implementation. The excuse that because Albania is a member of the CoE the same CoE needs to have a prudent approach is not acceptable. Once contractual agreements are signed in a certain domain CoE has to support EU policies. In practice the cooperation is of a lower level than normally expected and has led to formal exchanges in writing between the EUD and Strasbourg. (Albania 2010)

However there is no joint analysis and sectoral dialogue is limited. CoE sometimes takes for granted that their policies are known and does not always express considerable interest for the EU Turkey accession programme and political priorities but is rather focused on their own priorities, which occasionally gives the impression that the EU is financing CoE programmes. (Turkey 2010)

I-8.5.1 Cooperation with the CoE in the key areas of cooperation benefits from CoE comparative advantage

Synergies and effectiveness in the implementation of joint programmes. Benefit from good practices and previous experiences of the CoE in the country. CoE has good experts network. (Albania 2008)

Added value is the respect and the specific expertise of the Council of Europe recognised by the public of the beneficiary country in the specific field of the relevant legislation framework covered by the programme. (Serbia 2008)

I-8.5.2 Impacts achieved through EC-CoE cooperation are greater than those that would have been possible in cooperating with other agents/institutions

Leverage of CoE in addressing successfully politically sensitive areas seems overrated. (EAR 2008)

The fact that Russia is a member of the CoE provides opportunities and leverage to set up projects in fields that can be supported by the EU. Added value of the joint programmes since they relate to obligations of the RF to which they have subscribed as member of the CoE. (Russia 2008)

The CoE has valuable expertise in areas such as protection of human rights or anti-corruption. Considering that Turkey is a member of the CoE, it appears to be sometimes comparatively easier for the country to accept experts from the CoE. (Turkey 2008) Turkey is member of CoE and plays currently a prominent political role in the organisation with several key positions retained. Membership of CoE helps to justify reforms also needed in view of accession. (Turkey 2010) The CoE has legitimacy and credibility vis a vis the Turkish authorities and a valuable expertise in areas such as protection of human rights and anti-corruption. As the number of projects and institutions involved in projects has risen over the last years the network of the CoE has also widened. (Turkey 2010)

We believe that there is certain added value in working with the CoE in selected sectors as the CoE is politically well accepted by the beneficiaries. In the field of education there is a clear added value as the CoE is involved in several networks and institutions for Higher Education in Europe and can provide very good experts when implementing projects. Thanks to similar experience in other countries in the region, the CoE will be involved in the International Monitoring Operation of the Census, to be co-financed by the EU and a contribution agreement with the CoE will be signed once the census law is adopted. The joint project on prison reform was considered as very successful by the beneficiaries on all sides in BiH. (BiH 2010)

Joint projects have very sound effect and sustainable result as both institutions have monitoring missions and political dialogue with Ukrainian beneficiaries. The CoE's technical competence, its high degree of specialisation, its capabilities to attract high-level specialists for project events and activities, and its administrative power. Ukraine is also a member of the CoE and strives to comply with its commitments. (Ukraine 2010)

EUD involvement in JP PCM

The Delegation was not sufficiently informed or even involved into regional CoE projects. (BiH 2008)

EC Delegation and EAR have received all relevant documents, have participated in the SC meetings, and ECD was also consulted on the developments. Regular exchange of information was maintained and periodical meetings organized to review the state of play in the specific sector related to the project activities. (FYROM 2008)

Another issue is the participation of the delegation in the process of agreement on new programmes between EC HQs and the CoE and consideration of delegation's comments to the draft proposals. The joint projects to a large degree are managed without involvement of the EC Delegation. There may be some information provided on separate meeting taking place with the joint project. (Georgia 2008)

In general, we are indeed satisfied with the joint programme implementation. Staff from the ECD attends Steering Committees, participates in seminars organised by the project etc. (Russia 2008)

The CoE and ECD works together from the design and programming of these projects, throughout their implementation. (Turkey 2008) The EUD is an observer of the steering committee meetings and as such is regularly informed about project activities/steering committee meetings etc. (Turkey 2010)

ECD staff is regularly involved in the joint implementation activities. The EU Delegation sector management is always invited to the events and steering committees. (Ukraine 2010)

Project implementation has evolved from deconcentrated implementation to decentralised implementation system. The CoE has been cautious at the beginning of this shift as the decentralised system places a greater role on the Turkish institutions which are the contracting authority. The role of the CFCU placed as the contracting authority and the EUSG in the decentralised implementation system should be respected by CoE. Better knowledge is needed on the Decentralised Implementation System-DIS in Turkey. (Turkey 2010)

Suggestions for future

However, in candidate and potential candidate countries the influence of the CoE tends to be hampered by the presence of the EU. Com has grown in importance since its assistance has dramatically increased. As a consequence, Com has taken over from CoE the leading role in the legal and judicial reform. Coe is maintaining its own voice. Com respects CoE authority in this area. (Albania 2008)

Strengthen cooperation in areas of common interest where the CoE has monitoring and consultation tools (justice, commitments monitoring, human rights, prevention of torture). (Albania 2008, 2010) The CoE should be more proactive in following up with the Albanian authorities CoE general measures of the Committee of Ministers, and ensuring that the country undertakes necessary measures to implement CoE recommendations, which are part of European standards. (Albania 2010) The CoE should actively monitor the sustainability of past EU funded projects with the Albanian authorities and share these findings with the EUD. (Albania 2010)

Human rights issues could be tackled even more by CoE depending on its resources, whereas there are issues for which the CoE is asking for support and which are not EC priorities (primary education). (BiH 2008)

Concerning regional projects, the coordination and information flows also to the Delegation could be improved. This would help also the Delegation for the optimal design of national projects complementing the regional projects. (BiH 2008)

The ECD and CoE Office in Skopje could once a year do a joint presentation of their ongoing and planned projects to all beneficiaries and partners in the country. (FYROM 2008)

Information sharing in a consistent manner shall be an important part in the process of improving the cooperation and management of the joint projects. (Georgia 2008)

The programme management structure at the place of implementation should be better organised with sufficient resources allocated under the programme. The flow of information and co-operation between the headquarters in Strasbourg and the Council of Europe implementation team in the beneficiary country could be improved. (Serbia 2008)

Cooperation with the CoE is and will play an important role in the fulfillment of the Copenhagen political criteria. Since Turkey is a member of the CoE, it can be expected that the Turkish institutions will feel more comfortable in working with the CoE in particular in some areas which are defined as politically sensitive. The CoE could play a greater role in this area through early and elaborated programming of projects that address the priorities on the political criteria. On the other hand, this role of the CoE can be undermined by the fact that Turkey is a member of it and therefore it can orient its activities towards a more cautious approach. (Turkey 2008, 2010)

A joint agreement that covers visibility in detail as per that with UN (FAFA) would be useful. (Ukraine 2008)

Organisation of regular meeting (monthly/bi-monthly basis?) between the CoE and EUD staff would be advisable (Political and Economic section and Task Mangers from OPS). Up to date, all exchange of information occurs on an informal basis. Joint demarches, letters and public statements or lobbying activities (especially with regards to Constitutional reform) took place in the past and should take place in the future, the co-operation with Venice Commission on this issue would be of great interest and value. (BiH 2010)

Considering the importance of political/ institutional reforms for Ukraine's further democratic development and the CoE's strong expertise in such matters, it would be advisable to enhance cooperation/ consultation mechanisms in this regard (including contacts with Venice Commission). (Ukraine 2010)

However relations should be based on more concrete and sustainable grounds and should not depend on specific projects only. The appointment of the political representative is perceived as an opportunity to improve the relationship both between the EUD and the CoE and the national institutions and the CoE. More interactive and efficient dialogue is needed between the CoE and Turkey throughout the accession process which will at the end provide an added value also to EU activities in the country. (Turkey 2010)

Annex 4. Inventory

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1 Introduction

This section presents the inventory of the European Commission's funding to programmes implemented by the Council of Europe (CoE).

As specified in the ToR, the inventory provides a "complete overview of the mapping of EC financial contributions (commitments and disbursement) of the RELEX family and of other DGs to the CoE, and their typology."⁵

In accordance with the ToR, the inventory takes into consideration EC funding of the CoE programmes during the period 2000-2010, in "all regions where the EC cooperation with partner countries is implemented through the CoE."⁶

The approach to this inventory relied primarily on the information available in the European Commission's Common RELEX Information System (CRIS) database. In addition, due to the specifics of the programmes implemented (as explained below), the information from CRIS was supplemented by information gained from other EC sources, particularly from officers in the HQ in Brussels, from officers in EU Delegations, and from additional documentation not found in CRIS.

Considerable effort has been made to gather maximum of information on EC financial flows to the CoE from EC sources. However, the CoE database of Joint Programmes (JPs) with the EC and additional information provided by the CoE officers was taken into account when establishing the inventory, mainly for cross-checking and information validating purposes. There were several instances where information on financial flows provided by the CoE could not be confirmed by the EC sources. In these cases the CoE information is also presented in this inventory while indicating the source.

2 Description of the approach to the inventory

The objective of the inventory is to gather and organise basic information on financial flows channelled from the EC to the CoE for the purpose of structuring the evaluation and providing aid for decisions on methodology to be used throughout the evaluation process.

The approach to the inventory was based on the nature of cooperation of the EC and CoE on external assistance interventions, gained through document review and interviews in Strasbourg and Brussels, including the following issues:

- External assistance interventions implemented through and with the CoE were mainly carried out through so-called Joint Programmes (JPs). The JPs were agreed upon on individual case-by-case basis, and generally a specific contract between the two organisations should be available for each one of them.
- JPs were implemented in CoE member states outside of the EU⁷ either individually or regionally. There are a few exceptions to this rule, such as a JP implemented in Bolivia and a few JPs implemented in the EU member states.
- JPs were implemented mainly in key areas of cooperation (Human rights, Democracy, Rule of law), but also in other areas specified in the MoU⁸ between the two organisations.

The approach was therefore to focus on finding information on contracts that fulfil the following criteria:

- The contracting party is the Council of Europe. In specific cases there could be a different contractor, such as the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity, which is an autonomous institution of the Council of Europe, implementing the activities of the so-called North South Centre⁹. However, contracts for programmes implemented multilaterally, where the contractor is not the Council of Europe have not been considered for the purposes of this evaluation, in accordance with the ToR.
- Given the geographical distribution of the cooperation, the contracts could be concluded within the following geographical instruments: TACIS¹⁰, CARDS¹¹, PHARE¹², ENPI¹³, and IPA¹⁴. Giv-

⁵ ToR pg. 8

⁶ ToR pg. 5

⁷ JPs implemented in the EU member states were not considered for the purposes of this evaluation, in accordance with the ToR

⁸ Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union (2007)

⁹ Information on the European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (North-South Centre) of the CoE can be found on http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/default_en.asp

¹⁰ Technical Aid to the Commonwealth of Independent States

¹¹ Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation

en the thematic focus of the cooperation, the contracts could be concluded within the following thematic instruments: DDH¹⁵, EIDHR¹⁶, DCI¹⁷, IFS¹⁸. All EC contributions are expected to originate from the EC budget, no contributions are expected to stem from the EDF.

- Some JPs were co-financed by other EC DGs than the 'traditional' external assistance DGs, i.e. DG AIDCO, DG RELEX, and DG ELARG.

2.1 CRIS database

The primary source of information and a basis for the inventory was the European Commission's Common RELEX Information System (CRIS) database. The CRIS database gathers operational data (decisions, projects, contracts descriptions) and financial data (budget lines, commitments, disbursements) on the EC's external assistance managed by the EuropeAid Co-operation Office (AIDCO), now DG DEVCO, and DG for External Relations of the European Commission (RELEX), now European External Action Service (EEAS), and for the DG Enlargement (ENLARG).

The first step in compiling the inventory was the extraction of data at contract level from CRIS¹⁹. This was done by filtering the database at the field 'Contracting party' with the keyword "CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE"²⁰ (or "Council of Europe" or "CoE") or at the field 'Legal entity' with the number-string "6000072816", which represents the CoE in the CRIS. **This first filtering of CRIS yielded a total of 132 contracts concluded between the EC and the CoE.**

A second screening of CRIS was done by filtering the fields 'Contract title' and 'Decision title' by the keyword "*Council of Europe*" or "*CoE*" or "*Conseil de l'Europe*". The results were manually (line by line) cleared of duplicate entries (already in the dataset after the first screening) and irrelevant entries (resulting mainly from contract titles containing words with the string *coe*, such as 'coexistence'), leaving only two contracts with "Council of Europe" in the 'Contract title' field; these two contracts did not have the field 'Contracting party' filled in, and thus they were not found in the first screening.

In accordance with the evaluation time scope, contracts concluded before the year 2000 were removed, resulting in a dataset of 107 contracts between the EC and the Council of Europe in the period of 2000-2010. Furthermore, contracts for programmes implemented in the EU member countries were removed from the dataset. This included two programmes implemented in Cyprus (*Support to new trends in history teaching for reconciliation and stability in Cyprus*, and *Academy of political studies*, year of contract being 2007 in both cases).

The base dataset gained from the CRIS database through the described process contained a total of **105 contracts** between the EC and the Council of Europe in the period of 2000-2010.

For these contracts the following information can (among other) be extracted from CRIS:

- Contract reference number
- Contract year
- Status (Ongoing/Closed/ Cancelled)
- Domain (Geographical or thematic instrument)
- Award procedure type
- Amount contracted in €
- Amount paid in € (Disbursements to date of extraction)
- Zone benefitting from the action (Country, multiple countries or a region)
- Associated (higher level) decision reference number and title

¹² Poland and Hungary: Assistance for Restructuring their Economies – this programme was later expanded to provide assistance to other Central, Eastern, and Southern European countries

¹³ European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument

¹⁴ Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance

¹⁵ Democracy and Human Rights

¹⁶ European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

¹⁷ Development Co-operation Instrument

¹⁸ Instrument for stability

¹⁹ Extraction carried out in January 2011

²⁰ The name of the organisation in the CRIS database contains a space character between the apostrophe and the word 'Europe'. Wherever the French name of the organisation was used as a filtering keyword, both the version with and without the space was used to ensure completeness of results in case of inconsistencies at this point.

- DAC code

However, not all fields are always filled in, thus not all of the information is available for every contract.

2.2 Information from other sources

To verify and complement the information gathered from CRIS, information on financial flows was sought from other sources.²¹

First, additional information was searched for at DG DEVCO, DG RELEX, DG ELARG and at several relevant EU Delegations, by email and phone contacts.. Contractual information from these sources should, in theory, be covered by the CRIS database; experience shows however, that CRIS information is not always complete, especially for contracts from earlier years. While these efforts yielded some additional information, several sources confirmed that institutional memory in terms of data on projects completed over five years ago remains limited outside the CRIS database, and additional information over what was already available from CRIS was not abundant. Substantial contributions were made e.g. by EU Delegation in Turkey.

Specific example of contracts implemented by in the enlargement countries include contracts concluded by the (no longer active) European Agency for Reconstruction (EAR). Information on these contracts was gathered from the EAR archived website²², although it was not available in the same level of detail as information from CRIS. Specifically, no confirmation on disbursements was available for these contracts. More information on EAR contracts is given in chapter **Error! Reference source not found.**

Using the CoE database of JPs as an indicator of past programmes implemented with a financial contributions from the EC, other DGs than those of the RELEX family were identified, which might have co-financed programmes with the CoE. Specifically, DG EAC, DG EMPL, and DG INFSO were contacted with requests for information on their cooperation with the CoE. Substantial contributions towards the inventory were made especially from DG EAC and DG EMPL.

The information gathered by the above means was further validated and cross-checked through various publicly available EC sources, such as:

- Statistics on cooperation with International Organisation – Council of Europe, for the years 2004-2010, available as pdf documents at the EuropeAid website²³
- Compendia of EIDHR projects for various years and time periods, available on the EuropeAid website²⁴
- Evaluation reports on EC-CoE JPs, available on the EuropeAid website²⁵

Further information on financial flows was extracted from documents downloaded from CRIS under specific contract numbers. This way the inventory was enhanced of information in specific cases, especially for contracts concluded by the EAR (disbursements) and on contracts covering several JPs (more information on specific cases is in section 1.3).

In parallel to the efforts of gathering information from the EC sources, information on financial flows was collected from the CoE as well, mainly for cross-checking purposes but also for completing information where not available from any EC source. The base source of information from the CoE side was the electronic database of EC-CoE JPs, available online²⁶. While this database contains a good overview of the JPs implemented, the financial information in it is only limited to the total programme budget, without specifying the amount of the EC contribution towards it by contract or by actual disbursements. Therefore, further information was sought from other CoE sources, such as Committee of Ministers Sessions documents or evaluation reports of the JPs available on the CoE website. However, to be able to gather detailed information on financial contributions to the JPs, information had to be requested directly from the CoE officials, who were able to provide the evaluation team with the missing information.

Even though some of the contracts and financial flows identified by the CoE have not been confirmed by any EC sources to date, this information is still provided in the section with findings and in the overview Annexes, including the remark on its source, to complete the information available on the inven-

²¹ See also list of persons contacted in the inventory phase in Annex 5.

²² <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/archives/ear/agency/agency.htm>

²³ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/who/partners/international-organisations/index_en.htm

²⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/what/human-rights/projects_en.htm

²⁵ For an overview of evaluation reports available, please refer to the list of documents in Annex 10

²⁶ Available at www.jp.coe.int

tory. Whenever further confirmation from the EC sources on presented data is gained in time to introduce potential precisions before the Final version of the Inception report is submitted, this will be done. Wherever information from EC and CoE sources differed, preference was given to the confirmation from the EC source for the purposes of this inventory.

2.3 Specific cases

The approach to the inventory as described above revealed several specific cases of interest that are dealt with in more detail in this chapter.

2.3.1 Single contracts concluded for several JPs

While, in general, unique contracts between the EC and the CoE have been concluded for each of the JPs implemented, a few exceptions to this rule have been found. In particular, there were three contracts identified, in which EC co-financing of CoE programmes has been divided into so-called “strands”, representing contributions for different JPs.

This implied some challenges in the analysis of the financial flows for the purposes of this inventory, as information on commitments and disbursements in CRIS was available on the aggregated level (i.e. contract level), but not necessarily in each case for each individual strand (JP) covered by the contract.

The following table presents information on these three contracts, indicating individual strands and financial information where available. For contract nr. 57114 (*Joint Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law*), which covers 6 JPs, detailed information on commitments and disbursements was available for each of the strands in CRIS. Therefore, for the purposes of further analysis, this contract could be separated, and its individual financial flows were treated as separate contracts, e.g. for country-specific aggregations.

For the remaining two contracts, nr. 75496 (*Joint Programme 2003 of co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe under the EIDHR (3 activities, Russia, Ukraine and support to the Venice Commission)*) and nr. 89231 (*19 04 03/2004/3007 Joint Programme 2004: 3 strands*) information on individual commitments and disbursements for the strands was not confirmed in CRIS, and therefore these contracts were treated on aggregated level in the analysis, i.e. entered as Russia and multi-country JPs respectively.

Table 13: Overview of multi-strand contracts between the EC and the CoE

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law	REE	3,042,173.73	3,042,173.73	CRIS
		Included strands	1) Strengthening democratic institutions and civil society in the Russian Federation (implementing body MSPS)	RU	299,229	299,229	CRIS
			2) Joint programme to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in fulfilling post-accession commitments and in developing and maintaining democratic institutions	BA	750,000	750,000	CRIS
			3) Joint programme of cooperation between the EC and the CoE to strengthen local and regional democracy, human rights protection mechanisms, and the rule of law, in Georgia	GE	500,000	500,000	CRIS
			4) To provide public administrations with the tools for the effective implementation of national strategies for Roma at local level	REE	300,000	300,000	CRIS
			5) Joint programme of cooperation between the EC and the CoE to strengthen federalism, regional and local democracy and regional human rights protection mechanisms in the Russian Federation	RU	442,944.73	442,944.73	CRIS
			6) EC/CoE Joint Programme of cooperation to support the process of accession by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Council of Europe	RS	750,000	750,000	CRIS
2003	75496	DDH	Joint Programme 2003 of co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe under the EIDHR (3 activities, Russia, Ukraine and support to the Venice Commission)	RU	1,277,870.80	1,277,870.80	CRIS
		Included strands	1) Joint Programme of Co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe to promote democratic governance and social development in the Kaliningrad/North-West region of the Russian Federation		Not confirmed		
			2) Joint Programme of Co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe to strengthen democratic stability in Ukraine		Not confirmed		
			3) Joint Programme of Co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe "Democracy through free and fair elections"		Not confirmed		
2004	89231	DDH	19 04 03/2004/3007 Joint Programme 2004: 3 strands	TPS	2,042,025.07	2,042,025.07	CRIS
		Included strands	1) Joint programme of cooperation between the EC and the CoE for strengthening civil society and democratic institutions in the Russian Federation (Russia VIII)		Not confirmed		
			2) Moscow School of Political Studies		Not confirmed		
			3) Support to a regional network of schools of political studies		Not confirmed		

Source: CRIS

2.3.2 Contracts concluded through the EAR

As pointed out above, another challenge to the inventory was presented by the fact that some contributions to the CoE were made by the European Agency for Reconstruction. The EAR managed the EU's main assistance programmes (e.g. CARDS) on behalf of the EC in the Republic of Serbia, Kosovo²⁷, Montenegro and FYROM. The EAR is no longer active.

The contracts concluded by the EAR with the CoE are not in the CRIS database. However, an overview of the contracts can be found on the archived website of the EAR²⁸. The overview does not provide the same level of detail on the individual contracts as CRIS entry does, most notably there is no information on actual disbursements made by the EAR.

In selected cases, this problem was aided by complementary information from CRIS, whenever the EAR contracts were later amended by the EC, replacing the EAR with the EC as a contracting party. This (usually proportionally quite small) outstanding contribution towards the programme was entered in CRIS as a specific contract, and the analytical information to this entry in CRIS usually contains also information on previous disbursements for the original EAR contract.

However, not for all EAR contracts with the CoE was there an amendment with the EC concluded, and in these cases information on EAR disbursements is not given. Therefore, a complete overview of disbursements could not be established for the inventory. For the purposes of further aggregation of financial flows in this inventory only the original commitment from the EAR is used, as the commitment from the amendments represents the outstanding part of the previous commitment, not an additional amount planned.

The following table summarises the information on JPs contracted (primarily) by the EAR, with commitment and disbursement information where available.

²⁷ Under UNSCR 1244/99

²⁸ <http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/archives/ear/agency/agency.htm>

Table 14: Overview of JPs contracted by the EAR

JP title (CoE database)	Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/country benefiting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
Serbia								
Media in Serbia	2001	00SER03/05/002		05 - Media - GRANT AGREEMENT WITH AN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE	RS	134,047		EAR
Support to promote freedom of expression and information and freedom of media in accordance with CoE/EU standards	2006	05SER01/11/002		FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & INFORMATION & FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA	RS	250,701	224,342	EAR/CRIS
	2008	164924	CARDS	05SER01/11/002 Freedom of expression & information & freedom of the media	RS	21,285.46	21,285.46	CRIS
Strengthening local self-government	2006	05SER01/16/004		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	RS	1,474,719	1,310,969.22	EAR/CRIS
	2008	164815	CARDS	05SER01/16/004 Strengthening Local Self Government in Serbia	RS	163,749.78	0	CRIS
Support to parliamentary institutions in the Republic of Serbia and in the Republic of Montenegro - Joint Initiative by PACE and EAR	2005	04SER01/02/002		SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTS INSTITUTIONS	RS	1,445,888.89	1,301,300	EAR/CRIS
	2008	162992	CARDS	04SER01/02/002 Support to Parliamentary Institutions	RS	144,588.89	0	CRIS
Support to Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence	2005	04SER01/02/004		SUPPORT TO BELGRADE FUND FOR POLITICAL EXCELLENCE	RS	500,000	449,035	EAR/CRIS
	2008	162898	CARDS	04SER01/02/004 Support to Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence	RS	42,129	42,129	CRIS
Project on the implementation of the National Judicial Reform Strategy- results achieved and challenges	2007	04SER01/04/023		PROJECT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NJRS	RS	120,009		EAR
Strengthening Higher Education Reforms in Serbia	2007	04SER01/13/028		STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS	RS	513,000	200,615.76	EAR/CRIS
	2008	162896	CARDS	04SER01/13/028 Strengthening higher education reform in Serbia	RS	312,384.24	261,084	CRIS

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<i>JP title (CoE database)</i>	<i>Contract year</i>	<i>Contract number</i>	<i>Domain</i>	<i>Contract title</i>	<i>Region/ country benefitting</i>	<i>Planned amount (€)</i>	<i>Paid amount (€)</i>	<i>Source of information</i>
Project against economic crime	2005	05SER01/02/003		PROJECT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME	RS	1,499,290	0	EAR/CRIS
	2008	164843	CARDS	05SER01/02/003 Project against economic crime	RS	204,657	0	CRIS
Kosovo								
Census Observation and Monitoring mission in Kosovo	2006	05KOSO1/06/008		CENSUS OBSERVATION AND MONITORING MISSION	XK	594,931	119,083.20	EAR/CRIS
	2008	162015	CARDS	05KOS01/06/008 Census Observation and Monitoring mission	XK	475,847.80	204,170.3	CRIS
EAR/CoE Reconstruction of Religious Monuments and Sites	2006	06KOSO1/01/001		RECONSTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS AND SITE IN KOSOVO	XK	400,000	356,692.48	EAR/CRIS
	2008	162020	CARDS	06/KOS01/01/001 Reconstruction of Religious Monuments and Sites in Kosovo	XK	36,335.13	36,335.13	CRIS
Montenegro								
Second Joint Initiative EAR-CoE in the Legal Media Field (Montenegro)	2003	03MTG01/02/001		SECOND JOINT INITIATIVE EAR-COE IN THE LEGAL MEDIA FIELD	ME	178,880		EAR
Media in Montenegro	2001	99MTG01/01/003		BROADCASTING LAW	ME	66,600		EAR
Joint Initiative EAR-CoE in Prison Reform	2006	05MTG01/04/005		JOINT INITIATIVE WITH COE FOR PRISON REFORM	ME	162,684	97,610	EAR/CRIS
	2008	165321	CARDS	05MON01/04/005 Prison Reform and Probation Service Development	ME	14,218.57	14,218.57	CRIS
Strengthening Local Self-Government in Montenegro	2006	06MON01/04/002		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	ME	643,977.36	579,579.62	EAR/CRIS
	2008	165376	CARDS	06MON01/04/002 STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN MONTENEGRO	ME	18,720.16	18,720.16	CRIS
FYROM								

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<i>JP title (CoE database)</i>	<i>Contract year</i>	<i>Contract number</i>	<i>Domain</i>	<i>Contract title</i>	<i>Region/ country benefitting</i>	<i>Planned amount (€)</i>	<i>Paid amount (€)</i>	<i>Source of information</i>
Development of operational capacity to combat money laundering (MOLI-MK)	2004	02MAC01/15/001		DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITY TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING	MK	648,895.76		EAR
Assistance for the reform of the prison system of "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" - EAR/CoE JP	2006	06MAC01/01/101		TECHNICAL ASSTSTANCE TO THE PENITENTIARY REFORM	MK	400,000	276,023.20	EAR/CRIS
	2008	166039	CARDS	06MAC01/01/101 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PENITENTIARY REFORM	MK	18,386.58	18,386.58	CRIS
Leadership Benchmark and Best Practices Programme in "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" - EAR/CoE JP	2007	06MAC01/05/101		LEADERSHIP BENCHMARK AND BEST PRACTICES PROGRAMME	MK	399,112		EAR

Source: EAR, CRIS

2.3.3 Contracts concluded with a different contracting party than the CoE

The ToR describe the CoE as a “channel of aid delivery for EC external assistance”²⁹ when specifying the thematic focus of the evaluation. For this reason, only financial flows specifically channelled through the CoE are considered to be within the scope of this evaluation. However, several specific cases of financial contribution of the EC to entities other than the CoE deserve to be mentioned here, with some background information on their substance.

MSPS

Some JPs to which the EC financially contributed through a contract with the CoE were further implemented by other organisations. Prime example of this approach to JPs is the Moscow School of Political Studies (MSPS). The EC financially supported the MSPS since 1996, partially through contributing to several phases of JPs implemented through the CoE. However, some contributions from the EC were also made to the MSPS directly during the 2000-2010 time period, through EIDHR microprojects. These direct contributions are **not considered to be within the scope** of the evaluation, and do not enter further aggregations of financial flows in this inventory.

North-South Centre

The European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity (also called the North-South Centre, NSC) is an autonomous institution of the Council of Europe, “promoting dialogue and cooperation between Europe, the South of the Mediterranean and Africa, and building a global citizenship based on human rights and citizens' responsibilities”.³⁰ The NSC currently has 22 member states, some of which are not CoE member states (e.g. Morocco, Cape Verde). The NSC is a contracting party to one of the JPs implemented, specifically the *Global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond*. While strictly speaking this financial contribution was not channelled through the CoE, the NSC is considered to be connected to the CoE in a way that justifies for this JP to be **considered within the scope** of the evaluation.

Turkey

Turkey is one of the countries benefitting from multiple EC-CoE JPs as presented in the CoE online database. However, since the year 2006 this cooperation has in fact been contracted through the Government of Turkey, represented by the Central Financial and Contracts Unit (CFCU) within the Under-secretariat of Treasury. According to information from the CoE, the EU Delegation in Ankara keeps a prerogative of endorsement for financing, and these programmes are implemented by the CoE or partially by partner institutions (e.g. Ministry of Justice). Similarly as in the previous case, strictly speaking these contributions are not channelled through the CoE. However, the financing arrangement seems to be of such nature that allows the **inclusion** of these programmes **within the scope** of this evaluation. The financial flows thus also enter the aggregations for the purposes of this inventory.

Other

One of the JPs, *CARDS – Regional project “Establishment of an independent, reliable and functioning judiciary, and the enhancing of the judicial co-operation”*, was according to the CoE “implemented by a consortium”. In the CRIS database the contracting party for this project is the Austrian Republic. While further details on the specific implementation arrangements are not known, the evaluation team does not regard this project to be justifiably considered as “channelled through the CoE”, and therefore this contract is **not included in the scope** of this evaluation, and does not enter further aggregations of financial flows.

The following table presents the contracts with other entities than the CoE as the contracting party.

²⁹ ToR pg. 5

³⁰ http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/default_en.asp

Table 15: Overview of relevant contracts with other entities than the CoE

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Contracting party	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
MSPS								
2004	82791	DDH	Strengthening the democratic institution of independent media in the regions of Russia	RU	MOSCOW SCHOOL OF POLITICAL STUDIES	79,760	79,760	CRIS
2005	111669	DDH	Enhancing freedom of expression, independent mass media and human rights protection in the North Caucasus	RU	MOSCOW SCHOOL OF POLITICAL STUDIES	78,542	78,542	CRIS
NSC								
2008	168814	DCI-NSA	Joint Management Agreement for global/development education	RUE	THE EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR GLOBAL INTERDEPENDENCE AND SOLIDARITY	900,000	540,000	CRIS
Turkey								
2004	91669	PHARE	DELTUR/MEDTQ/002-04 "Council of Europe" "contribution to the judicial modernization and penal reform programme in Turkey"	TR	<not given>	7,000,000	6,076,333	CRIS/ DELTUR
2004	DELTUR/M EDTQ/01-02	PHARE	Joint EC/CoE Initiative with Turkey to enhance the ability of the Turkish authorities to implement the National Programme for the adoption of the Community acquis (NPAA)	TR	<not given>	1,180,000	944,000	CRIS/ DELTUR
2006	AA/DELTUR/SECC/2006/D/6270		Human Rights training to the staff of the Delegation of the European Commission	TR	<not given>	10,000		CoE
2006	TR0501.04/001		Cascade training for Turkish lawyers on the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)	TR	<not given>	1,300,000	1,033,742	DELTUR
2006	TR0401.01/001		Support to the implementation of human rights reforms	TR	<not given>	4,000,749	3,773,258	DELTUR
2009	TR702 18-01/001		Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of Prison reform in Turkey	TR	<not given>	2,975,590	2,034,422	DELTUR
2010	TR801-01-01/001		Enhancing the role of the supreme judicial authorities in Turkey	TR	<not given>	3,000,000	912,771	DELTUR

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Contracting party	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2007	TR0601.04/001		Support to Court Management System in Turkey	TR	<not given>	3,005,328	2,594,762	DELTUR
2009	TR601-08	IPA	Project on Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey	TR	<not given>	1,350,000		CoE
2010	TR0701.03-01/001		Training of military judges and prosecutors on human rights issues in Turkey	TR	<not given>	2,000,000	0	DELTUR
Other								
2004	82231	CARDS	Establishment of an independent, reliable and functioning judiciary, and the enhancing of the judicial co-operation in the Western Balkans	CAR	REPUBLIK OSTERREICH	4,949,677.88	4,949,677.88	CRIS

Source: CRIS, CoE, EU Delegation Turkey

2.3.4 CoE facility

The contract between the EC and the CoE on the “CoE facility” was signed in 2010, with planned amount of 4 million € (CRIS contract number 256600), and it bears some resemblance to the multi-strand contracts described above.

The Facility was devised by the EC as a tool allowing it to fund the CoE actions in the countries of the Eastern Partnership (EaP) – Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine – in the thematic areas covered by EaP *Platform I – Democracy, Good governance and Stability*, and (to a lesser extent) *Platform IV – Contacts between people*. The Facility is modelled on EU cooperation with the OECD under SIGMA programme³¹.

Four JPs will be funded by the Facility (plus one transversal component). For these, specific conditions should be signed between the two institutions individually.

The preliminarily planned activities under the Facility are:

1. Support to Free and Fair Elections
2. Enhancing judicial reform
3. Good governance and the fight against corruption
4. Co-operation against cybercrime
5. Transversal component/General management (kick-off, mid-term and wrap-up Steering Committees, Communication/Visibility, Audit and Evaluation).

The CoE facility is entered into the inventory as a single contract, as specific conditions for individual programmes have not been signed yet.

2.4 Assigning thematic sectors to interventions

For the purposes of categorisation and further analysis of the EC-CoE cooperation, joint programmes were assigned to thematic sectors.

The basis for the classification was the outline of EC-CoE areas of cooperation as given in the MoU³², to which a thematic sector “Environment” (not foreseen in the MoU) was added:

1. Human rights and fundamental freedoms;
2. Rule of law, legal co-operation and addressing new challenges;
3. Democracy and good governance; Democratic stability;
4. Intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity;
5. Education, youth and promotion of human contacts;
6. Social cohesion;
7. Environment.

Assigning individual programmes to thematic sectors was carried out in the following steps:

- Confirming (or adjusting) DAC sector classification code for contracts, or assigning a new one for those contracts that did not have any;
- Distributing DAC sectors to the above categories.

2.4.1 Step 1 – Confirmation of DAC codes

Contracts retrieved from the CRIS database contain in their majority information on the DAC sector assigned by their code³³. However, not all contracts in the dataset were retrieved from CRIS (see above), and even some of those from CRIS did not carry this information (about 10 % of CRIS entries did not have a DAC sector assigned). Furthermore, sometimes DAC sector codes were applied inconsistently or not completely in line with the DAC guidelines for coverage.

³¹ SIGMA is a joint initiative of the OECD and the European Union, principally financed by the European Union. SIGMA supports European Union candidates, potential candidates and European Neighbourhood Policy partners in their public administration reforms.

<http://www.sigmaweb.org>

³² Memorandum of Understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union (2007)

³³ Information on OECD DAC sector classification together with the full overview table of codes and notes on coverage can be found on the OECD website :

http://www.oecd.org/document/21/0,3746,en_2649_34621_1914325_1_1_1_1,00.html

Therefore, as a first step, contracts were treated manually (one-by-one), confirming, re-assigning, or assigning a code. This exercise was done following DAC general rule that “*the sector of destination of a contribution should be selected by answering the question ‘which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the transfer intended to foster’*”³⁴

While most care was taken to assign codes most fitting to the objectives of the programmes implemented, ambiguity in certain cases was unavoidable.

- First, the areas of Human rights, Rule of Law and Democracy are inextricably interrelated; generally speaking one cannot be achieved without the others, and therefore also programmes often target them together. In many cases the classification of a programme was based on further description of programme activities and objectives available on CoE database of the JPs³⁵. While the final decision with some projects could sometimes be seen as arbitrary to some extent, it was deemed useful to maintain the separation of these three categories for the purposes of further analysis.
- Second, while the DAC sector classification was used as a basis, this classification is arguably not optimal for classifying the less traditionally development oriented programmes such as those with objectives in youth, social cohesion or intercultural dialogue areas, and no specific sectors are created for them in the DAC system. Although these programmes could ultimately be judged to be targeting the promotion of human rights (through equality, non-discrimination, fight against xenophobia, racism and social exclusion etc.) within the general public and civil society, more nuanced classification was chosen to distinguish them from the more ‘traditional’ programmes in human rights, thus preserving the possibility to analyse the EC-CoE cooperation along the chosen areas stemming from the MoU.

New codes were created (with no DAC equivalent) to complete the coverage of the DAC classification. These codes were also assigned based on the information known about the programmes objectives. Many of these programmes were those not supported by the RELEX family DGs, but by the DGs which do not traditionally implement external assistance, or programmes where this source of financing is suspected but unconfirmed (information on financing only available from the CoE).

These sectors are:

- Intercultural dialogue – 00011;³⁶
- Social cohesion – 00012;
- Youth – 00013.

Several general observations from the process are to be noted:

- In some cases the code 15160 – *Human rights* originally assigned in CRIS was changed to 15130 – *Legal and judicial development*, in accordance with the DAC guidelines, where the objective of the programme was the “*Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector; ... support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; ... police, prisons and their supervision; ... Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations.*”³⁷ Thus, this code was assigned to programmes aiming at prison system reforms, and human rights trainings to lawyers, judges, and the police.
- In some cases the code 15140 – *Government administration* was used in the CRIS database. This code is no longer in use in the DAC sector system. Projects with this code were also judged on individual basis, classified based on their objectives and content.
- The three contracts which contained multiple ‘strands’ supporting several JPs (as explained above) were kept in their CRIS classification of 15160 – *Human rights*, even though some of the individual strands were likely to have been targeted towards other sectors. The contract for the “CoE facility” was assigned to 15130 – *Legal and judicial development*, based on the description of the objectives of the programmes to be developed under this facility.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ www.jp.coe.int

³⁶ Numbers for new sectors were assigned arbitrarily for the purpose of this inventory. They were chosen in a way so as not to interfere with existing DAC sector codes, hence they start with ,000’.

³⁷ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/28/46804176.doc>

The complete overview of DAC sectors attached to individual contracts in CRIS (where available), and those assigned to them for the purpose of this inventory and further analysis can be found in **Error! eference source not found.**

2.4.2 Step 2 – Distribution of DAC sectors to the chosen categories

In a following step, DAC sectors used (and the three new sectors created) were distributed to the set of categories chosen for the classification of the inventory. The following table summarises the distribution of sectors, together with their brief description.

Table 16: Overview of categories used for the thematic classification of EC-CoE joint programmes

Category	Corresponding DAC codes	Description ³⁸
1. Human rights and fundamental freedoms	15160: Human rights	Measures to support specialised official human rights institutions and mechanisms at universal, regional, national and local levels in their statutory roles to promote and protect civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights as defined in international conventions and covenants; translation of international human rights commitments into national legislation. Human rights programming targeting specific groups.
2. Rule of law, legal co-operation and addressing new challenges	15113: Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	Specialised organisations, institutions and frameworks for the prevention of and combat against corruption, bribery, money-laundering and other aspects of organised crime, with or without law enforcement powers.
	15130: Legal and judicial development	Support to institutions, systems and procedures of the justice sector; support to ministries of justice, the interior and home affairs; judges and courts; legal drafting services; bar and lawyers associations; professional legal education; maintenance of law and order and public safety; police, prisons and their supervision. Measures that support the improvement of legal frameworks, constitutions, laws and regulations; legislative and constitutional drafting and review; legal reform.
3. Democracy and good governance; Democratic stability	15110: Public sector policy and administrative management	Institution-building assistance to strengthen core public sector management systems and capacities.
	15112: Decentralisation and support to sub-national government	Decentralisation processes (including political, administrative and fiscal dimensions); intergovernmental relations and federalism; strengthening departments of regional and local government, regional and local authorities and their national associations.
	15150: Democratic participation and civil society	Support to the exercise of democracy and diverse forms of participation of citizens beyond elections.
	15151: Elections	Electoral management bodies and processes, election observation, voters' education.
	15152: Legislatures and political parties	Assistance to strengthen key functions of legislatures/parliaments including subnational assemblies and councils (representation; oversight; legislation), such as improving the capacity of legislative bodies.
	15153: Media and free flow of information	Activities that support free and uncensored flow of information on public issues; activities that increase the editorial and technical skills and the integrity of the print and broadcast media, e.g. training of journalists.

³⁸ Descriptions are based on DAC sectors 2010 (<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/13/28/46804176.doc>) where DAC sectors were used; for sectors with no DAC equivalent (00011, 00012, 00013) descriptions are based on programmes objectives

<i>Category</i>	<i>Corresponding DAC codes</i>	<i>Description</i> ³⁸
4. Intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity	00011: Intercultural dialogue	Promotion of intercultural dialogue in society, participative governance, balanced media reporting, intercultural mediation and cultural policies and action.
	16061: Culture and recreation	Promotion of common cultural heritage in support of cultural identities and social linkages. Rehabilitation of cultural and archaeological heritage.
5. Education, youth and promotion of human contacts	00013: Youth	Promotion of youth work and youth policy development and a better knowledge of youth. Promotion of social contacts between youth.
	11110: Education policy and administrative management	Education sector policy, planning and programmes; aid to education ministries, administration and management systems; institution capacity building and advice; school management and governance; curriculum and materials development.
	99820: Promotion of development awareness	Spending for heightened awareness/interest in development co-operation.
6. Social cohesion	00012: Social cohesion	Social cohesion strategies, promotion of well-being as a key to social cohesion, encouraging collective shared responsibilities. Promotion of policies for social mobility and institutional intercultural competencies in social services.
	16010: Social/ welfare services	Social legislation and administration; institution capacity building and advice; social security and other social schemes; special programmes for the elderly, orphans, the disabled, street children; social dimensions of structural adjustment.
7. Environment	41010: Environmental policy and administrative management	Environmental policy, laws, regulations and economic instruments; administrative institutions and practices; miscellaneous conservation and protection measures.
	41030: Bio-diversity	Including natural reserves and actions in the surrounding areas; other measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats.

2.5 Limitations and constraints of the inventory

Considerable effort has been invested into gathering maximum of information about all financial commitments and disbursements from the EC to the CoE, and cross-checking the information where possible. Nevertheless, the evaluation team is aware of the limitations and constraints to the complete accuracy of the inventory, and some of them have been already outlined above.

The CRIS database contains most of the information required but has its own limits. First, not all contracts of the RELEX family DGs are entered into CRIS, especially those that are older or those concluded by a specific entity, such as the EAR. Second, CRIS does not generate a readily exportable overview of disbursements by year for individual contracts, only a disbursement total to date. This means that aggregated annual disbursement tables cannot be prepared for this inventory, and annual information is aggregated on the level of commitments only.

Another constraint to the completeness of the inventory was the fact that some contracts were concluded at DGs outside of the RELEX family. While some DGs contributed their overviews of financial flows towards the CoE, at other DGs this information was not readily available. Therefore, in cases where the information on contracts from CoE could not be verified with the EC unit responsible, and the CoE information was used for the purposes of the inventory (clearly marked).

There were constraints to the complete accuracy of the typology of the financial flows as well. Foremost, the three key areas of cooperation – Human rights, Rule of Law, Democracy – are interrelated to a great extent, and many interventions cannot be conclusively assigned to single one of them, based on their objectives. Even so, it was deemed useful for further analysis to maintain the separation of the three key areas in the classification, while the ambiguity of the assignment of a single category in some cases is recognised.

3 Findings

3.1 Main findings

The main findings of this inventory can be summarised as follows:

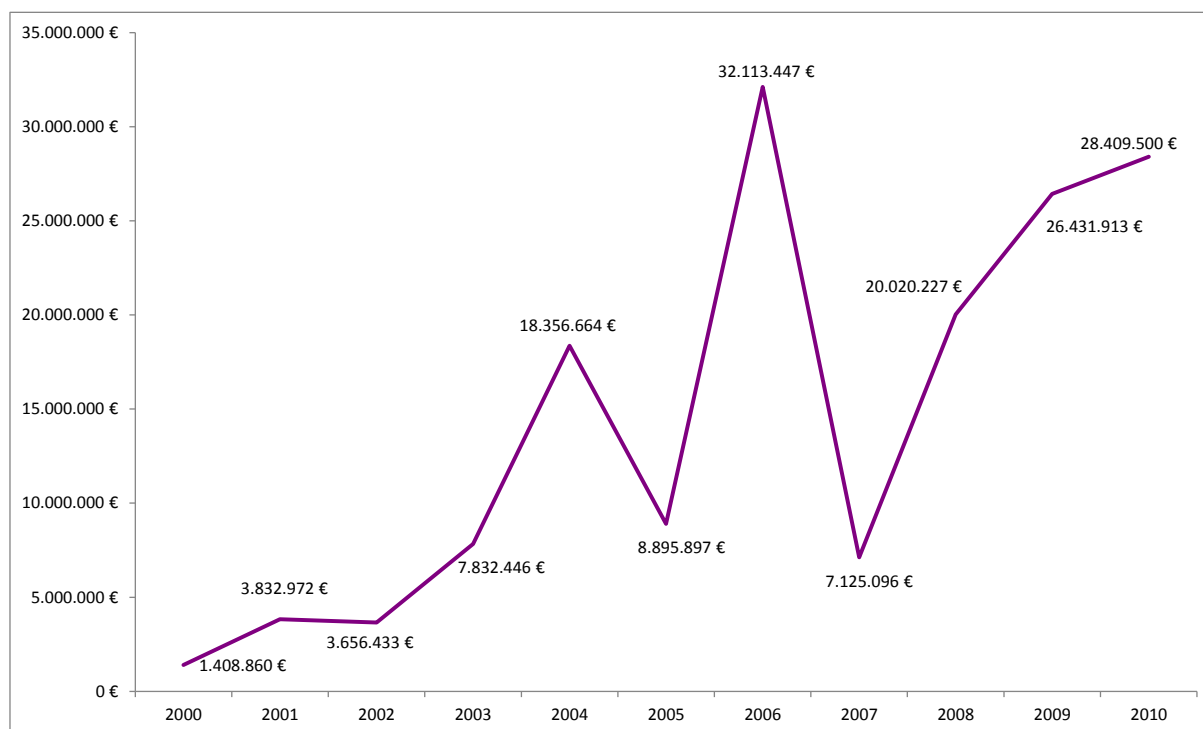
- There were total of 164 contracts identified for this inventory, concluded between the EC and the CoE (with the exceptions explained in the section on detailed approach to the inventory) in the period 2000-2010. Through these contracts total of almost 160 million € have been committed to finance and co-finance programmes through and with the CoE.
- The annual amounts committed to the cooperation with the CoE show an upward trend, with some years showing substantial cutbacks to the trend.
- The largest recipient of interventions financed by the EC through the CoE was Turkey, followed by Ukraine and Russia. On regional level (single country and regional programmes combined) the largest contributions were made to the region of Eastern Europe and South Caucasus, followed by South East Europe.
- The three 'key sectors of cooperation' – Rule of law, Human rights and Democracy – received the overwhelming majority of contributions; combined value of 85 % (over 132 million €) of total EC commitments. The other thematic sectors of cooperation were supported only marginally in comparison, with none of them receiving more than 6 % (less than 10 million €) in commitments.
- Most resources to the JPs have been channelled through the geographic instrument TACIS (23 % of funds for the JPs). The second largest contribution came from the instruments for democracy and human rights (domains DDH and EIDHR combined; 14 %), followed by CARDS and IPA each with 13 % of contribution.
- The share of programme budget financed by the EC varies, with slightly upwards trend. On average the EC financed about 80 % of the budget of JPs, with individual programmes receiving between 25 and 100 % of resources from the EC.
- Non-competitive award procedures (joint management and direct grant award) remain at the core of EC financing of the CoE activities (82 % of total commitments where the information of award procedure is available), being completed by grants awarded based on a call for proposals.

3.2 Detailed findings

3.2.1 Commitments by year

Total commitments contracted by the EC to the joint programmes with the CoE in the period 2000-2010 were 158,083,455 €. While the aggregated annual commitments show an upward trend in general, there are significant cutbacks to this trend in certain years. The following figure presents the evolution in the annual commitments to the CoE.

Figure 30: Annual commitments to EC-CoE Joint Programmes



Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

Due to the fact that that CRIS database does not generate a readily exportable overview of disbursements by year for individual contracts, and the fact that disbursements for some contracts were not confirmed for reasons explained above, yearly aggregations of disbursements could not be prepared for this inventory. However, disbursements for individual contracts, where known, can be found in the overview tables in the Annexes.

3.2.2 Commitments by country/region

Joint programmes between the EC and the CoE that fall within the scope of this evaluation were implemented in CoE member states outside the EU. There are a few exceptions to this rule – JPs were implemented in Bolivia, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and one JP was implemented through the North-South Centre of the CoE, which includes countries that are not CoE members. There is also a group of JPs with pan-European reach, such as the European Heritage Days.

The following table and figure present aggregations and share of commitments for CoE programmes in 2000-2010 by countries and regions, the complete overview of individual contracts by country and region is in Annex 7.

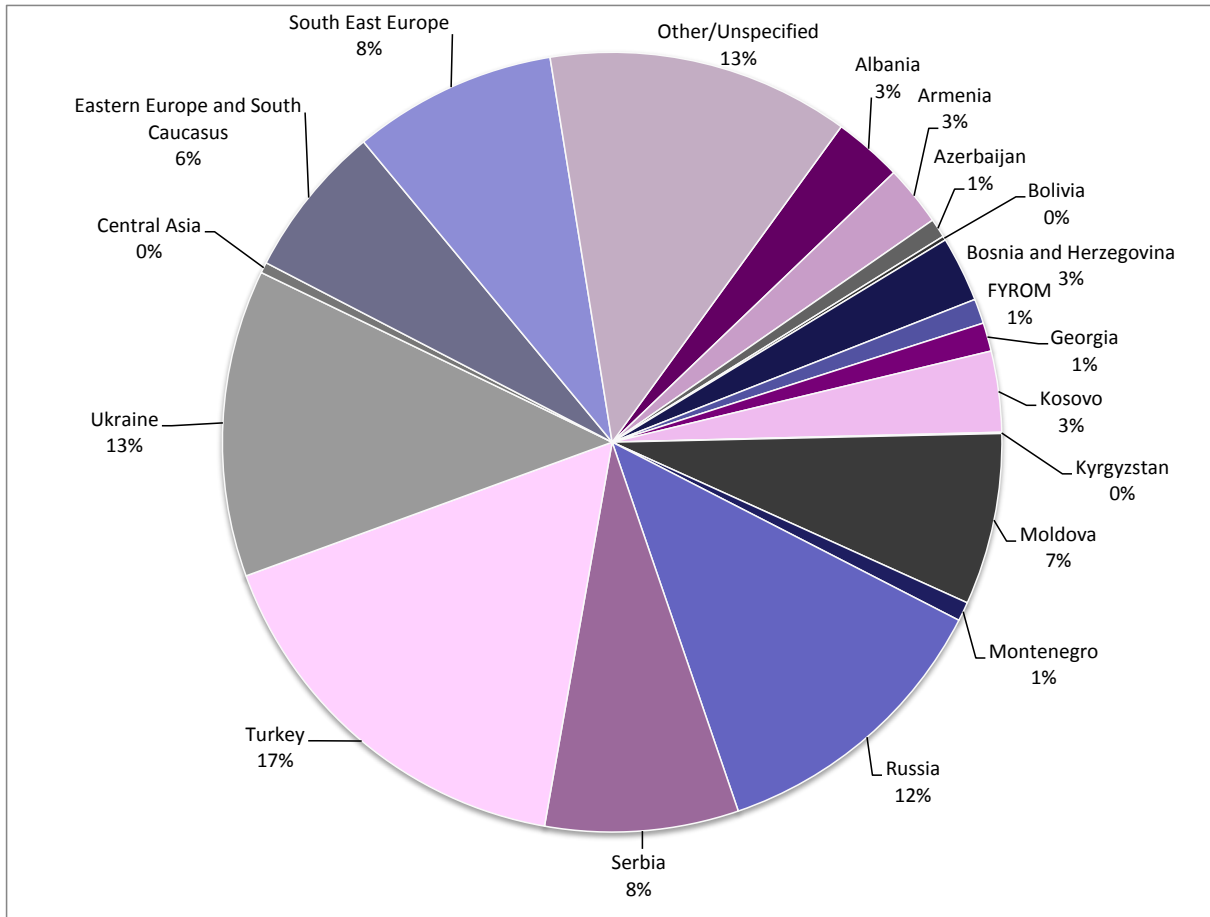
The largest recipient of interventions financed by the EC through the CoE was Turkey (26,321,667 €, 17 %), followed by Ukraine (20,129,429 €; 13 %) and Russia (19,292,084 €; 12 %).

Table 17: Overview of commitments to CoE programmes by countries and regions

Country/Region	Total commitments (€)	Share
Single country JPs		
Albania	4,513,016	3%
Armenia	3,961,502	3%
Azerbaijan	1,250,000	1%
Bolivia	270,000	0%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,292,071	3%
FYROM	1,621,597	1%
Georgia	1,869,300	1%
Kosovo	5,294,931	3%
Kyrgyzstan	80,000	0%
Moldova	11,242,844	7%
Montenegro	1,252,141	1%
Russia	19,292,084	12%
Serbia	12,687,655	8%
Turkey	26,321,667	17%
Ukraine	20,129,429	13%
Regional JPs		
Central Asia	700,000	0%
Eastern Europe and South Caucasus	10,091,983	6%
South East Europe	13,374,548	8%
Other		
Other/Unspecified	19,838,689	13%
TOTAL	158,083,455	100%

Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

Figure 31: Share of commitments to CoE programmes by countries and regions

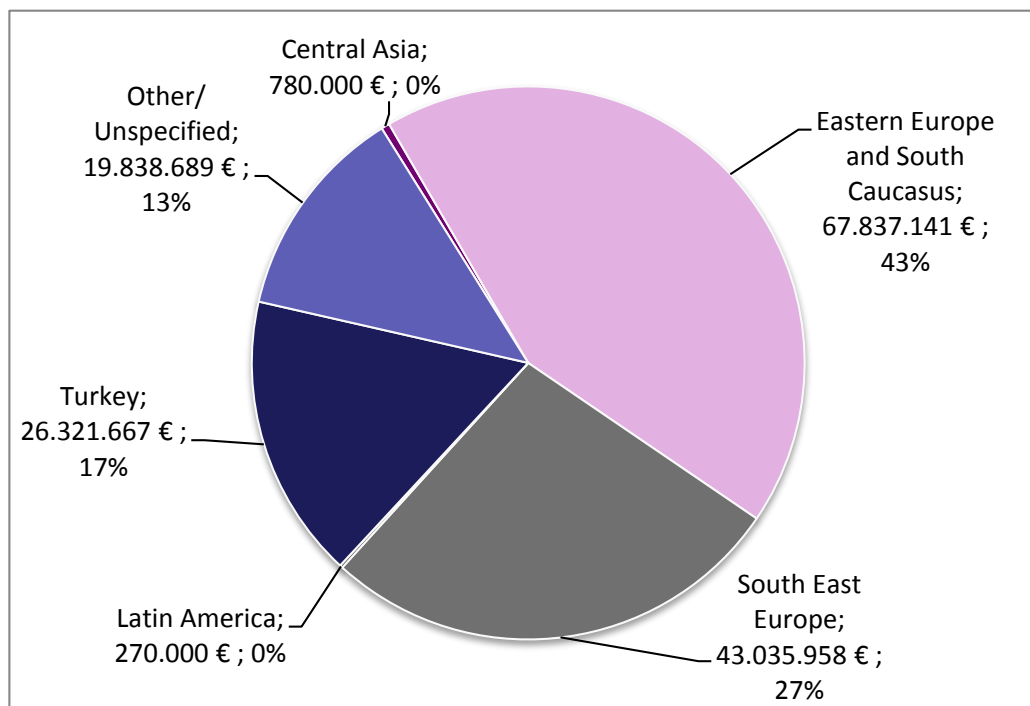


Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

To receive a regional breakdown of commitments, single-country programmes were assigned to their respective regions³⁹, while Turkey was left in a category on its own. The largest proportion of JPs by financial value has been implemented in Eastern Europe and South Caucasus (67,837,141 €; 43 %), followed by South East Europe (43,035,958 €; 27 %). There have been commitments of 26,321,667 € (17 %) for programmes in Turkey, while Central Asia and Latin America remained relatively marginal (780,000 € and 270,000 € respectively). The following figure represents this regional distribution of commitments for CoE programmes in 2000-2010.

³⁹ South East Europe: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM, Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia
 Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan
 Eastern Europe and South Caucasus: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine
 Latin America: Bolivia

Figure 32: Commitments to CoE programmes by region



Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

3.2.3 Commitments by sectors

All contracts identified for this inventory were assigned to thematic sectors based on the EC-CoE areas of cooperation (a description of the process of classification can be found in the section containing detailed description of approach to the inventory).

By far the most supported sector was the Rule of law, with 61 % (95,709,221 €) of total commitments. Contributions for Human Rights and Democracy followed with 13 % (20,049,978 €) and 11 % (17,041,652 €) respectively. Other sectors received less than 10 % of contributions.

The sector of Rule of law received steadily high proportion of commitments in every year, while in some years several JPs were implemented in this sector of exceptionally high budgets, e.g.

- **2004:** Development of reliable and functioning policing systems and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police co-operation, CARDS region, 3.6 mil. €, Judicial modernization and penal reform programme in Turkey, 7 mil. €;
- **2006:** Projects against Corruption, Money Laundering, and Terrorist Financing in Moldova, 3 mil. €, Russia 3 mil. €, Ukraine 5 mil. €; Human rights reforms Turkey 4 mil. €, Justice system reform Moldova 3 mil. €;
- **2009:** Support for Access to Justice in Armenia 4 mil. €, Democracy support and Confidence-building measures in Moldova 4 mil. €, Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of Prison reform in Turkey 3 mil. €;
- **2010:** CoE facility 4 mil. €, Enhancing the role of the supreme judicial authorities in Turkey 3 mil. €, Strengthening capacities in the fight against cybercrime, regional 2.5 mil. €.

There were no specific trends or patterns observable with regards to the sectoral priorities and countries regions supported, due to the overwhelming amount of financial volumes (and number of programmes) implemented in the core areas of CoE involvement in all countries.

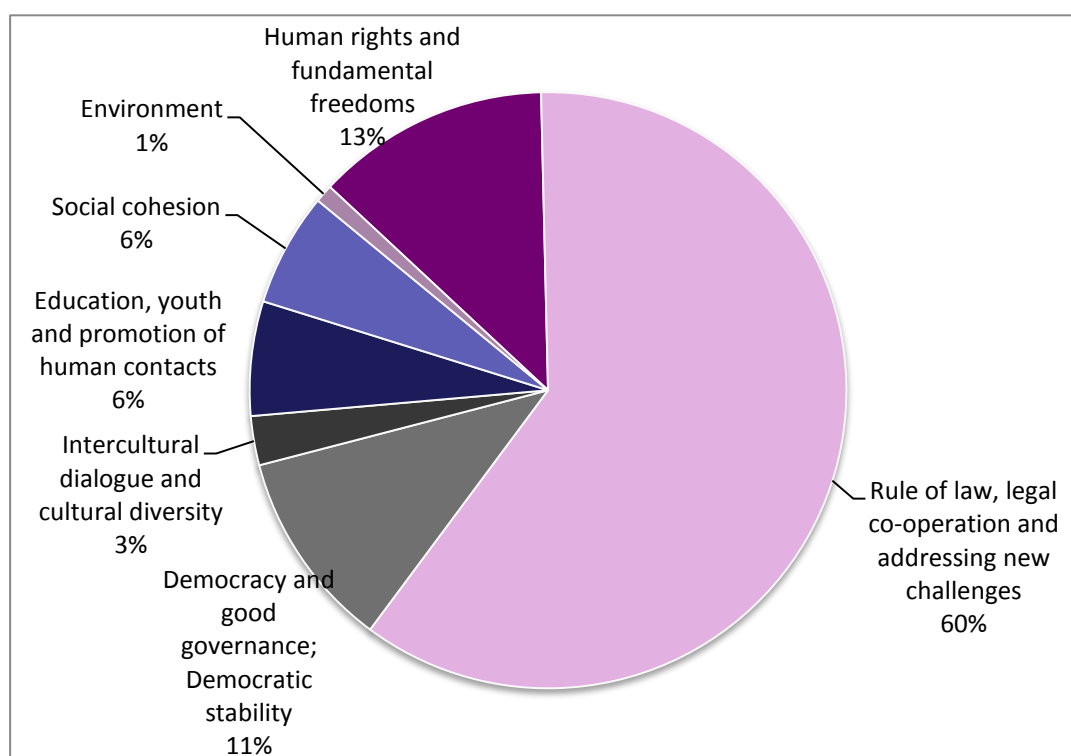
The following table and figures present the distribution of commitments into thematic sectors, and the commitments to sectors by year.

Table 18: Overview of commitments by thematic sectors

Sector	Total commitments (€)	Share
Human rights and fundamental freedoms	20,049,978	13%
Rule of law, legal co-operation and addressing new challenges	95,709,221	61%
Democracy and good governance; Democratic stability	17,041,652	11%
Intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity	4,211,647	3%
Education, youth and promotion of human contacts	9,808,683	6%
Social cohesion	9,728,275	6%
Environment	1,534,000	1%
TOTAL	158,083,455	100%

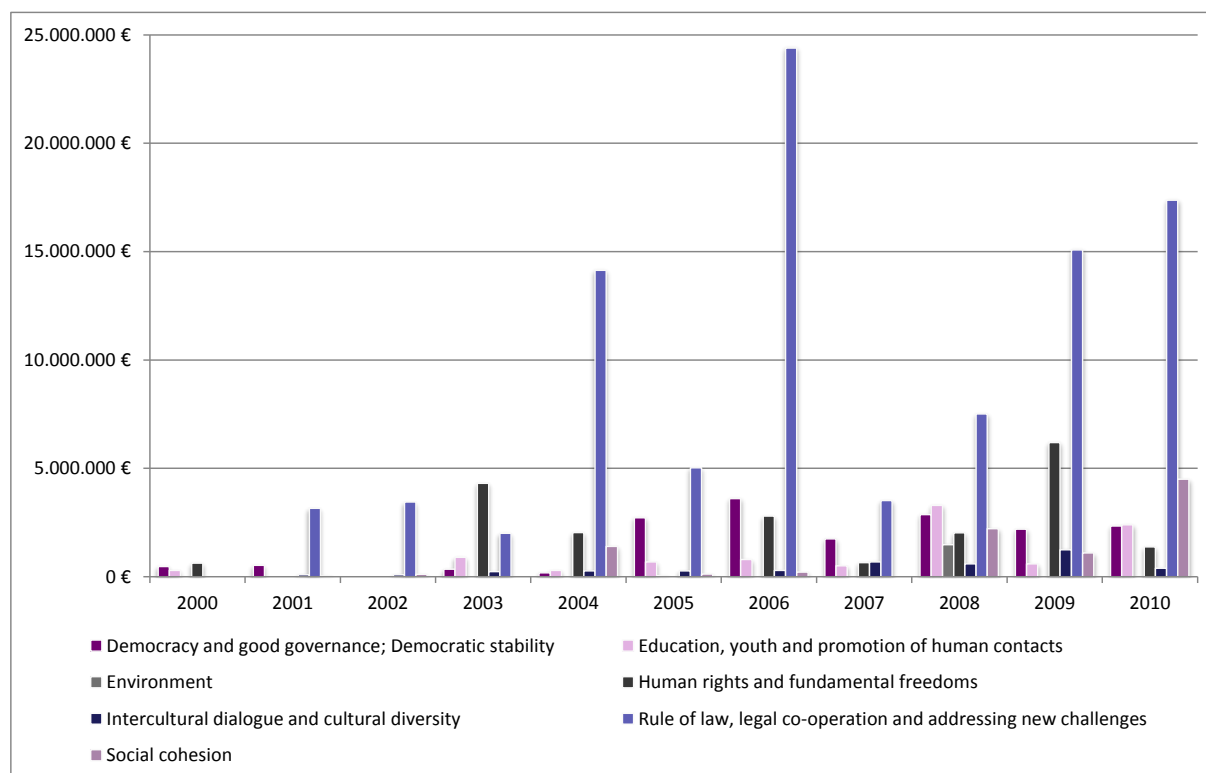
Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

Figure 33: Share of thematic sectors in total commitments



Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

Figure 34: Commitments to sector by year



Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

3.2.4 Commitments by instrument

Joint programmes with the CoE were implemented through a variety of geographical and thematic instruments of external assistance managed by the RELEX family (DG AIDCO, RELEX and ELARG). Moreover, JPs were also financed through DGs not traditionally involved in external cooperation – most prominently DG Education and Culture (EAC) and DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (EMPL). Other DGs are also likely to have been involved in financing selected JPs. However, since the confirmation of these contracts from relevant DGs has not been received to date, the data on such contracts are only confirmed from the CoE, and enter as “unspecified” in this overview of instruments.

Most resources to the JPs have been channelled through the (now closed) geographic instrument TACIS, which provided aid to the countries of the former Soviet Union. TACIS accounted for 23 % of funds for the JPs. Second largest contribution came from the instruments for democracy and human rights (domains DDH and EIDHR combined; 14 %), followed by CARDS (assistance for the Balkans region, now closed) and IPA (pre-accession assistance since 2007) each with 13 % of contribution.

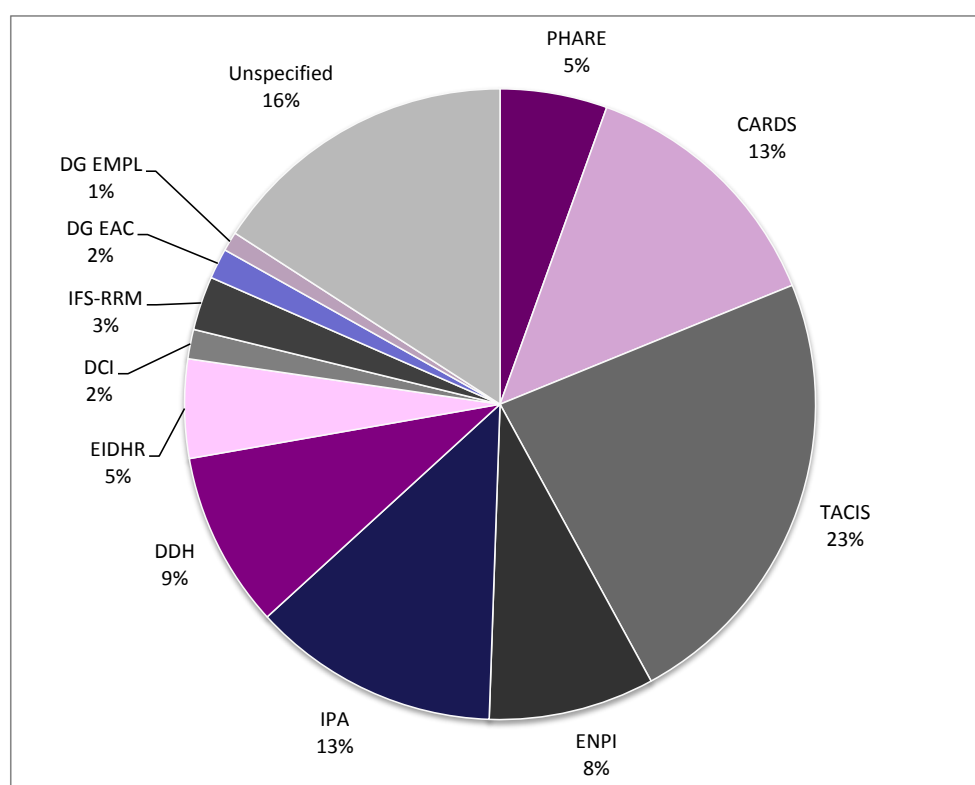
The following table and figure present the summary of commitments for the CoE programmes by instrument or DG.

Table 19: Overview of commitments to CoE programmes by financing instrument

<i>Instrument</i>	<i>Total commitments (€)</i>	<i>Share</i>
Geographical		
PHARE	8,680,000	5%
CARDS	21,112,555	13%
TACIS	36,686,332	23%
ENPI	13,430,000	8%
IPA	20,026,509	13%
Thematic		
DDH	14,264,111	9%
EIDHR	8,009,500	5%
DCI	2,384,000	2%
IFS-RRM	4,370,000	3%
DG		
DG EAC	2,461,647	2%
DG EMPL	1,566,176	1%
Unspecified		
Unspecified	25,092,626	16%

Source: CRIS, EC, Particip analysis

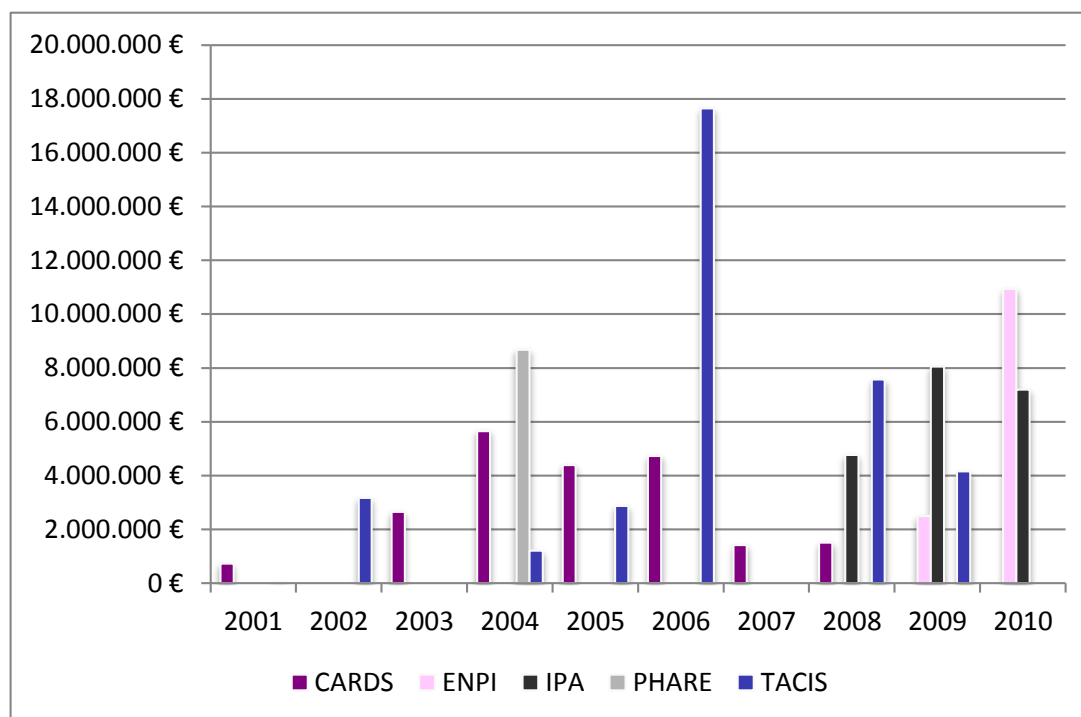
Figure 35: Share of commitments to CoE programmes by financing instrument



Source: CRIS, EC, Particip analysis

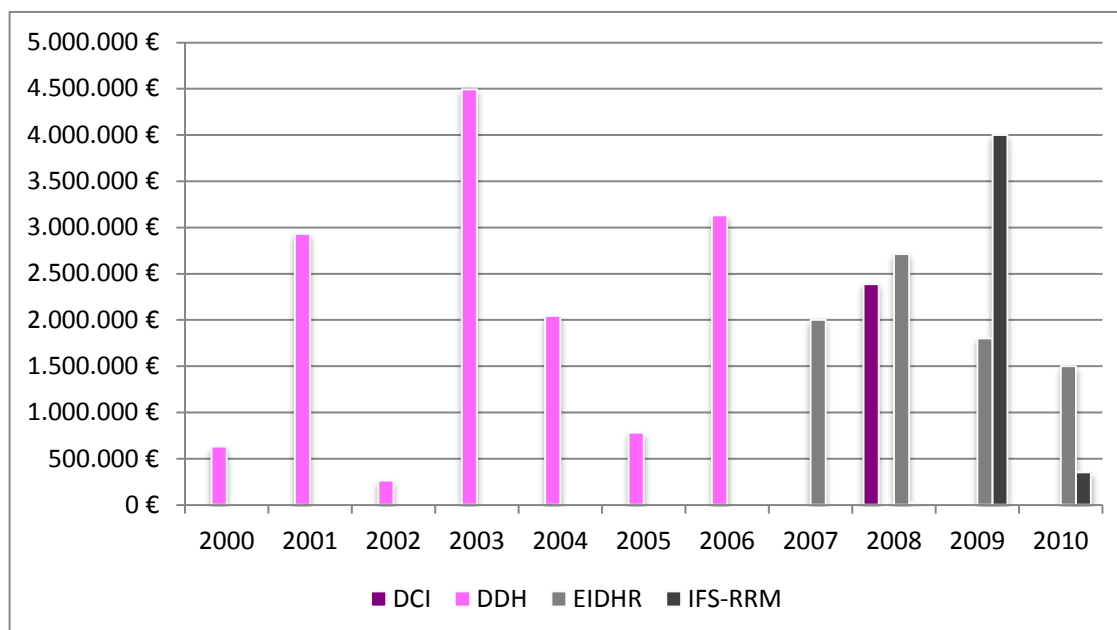
Predictably, contributions from discontinued instruments such as PHARE, TACIS and CARDS were phasing out during the second half of the 2000-2010 period, while new instruments of cooperation such as DCI, IPA, IFS, and ENPI were taking over. The following figures show the distribution of commitments from different instruments in time.

Figure 36: Distribution of commitments from geographical instruments by year



Source: CRIS, EC, Particip analysis

Figure 37: Distribution of commitments from thematic instruments by year



Source: CRIS, EC, Particip analysis

3.2.5 EC contribution as a share of programme budget

The contribution from the EC towards joint programmes with the CoE varies in terms of its share towards the total planned budget. Usually, this share is between 50-100% but there are also programmes to which the EC contributed less than half of the budget. The following table and figure present the share of EC contributions in individual years (calculated from commitments and planned budgets). There were several programmes of (total EC commitments of about 800.000 €) for which total planned budget was not known, as the information on total budget was not confirmed by either organisation, and these contracts do not enter the calculations in this section.

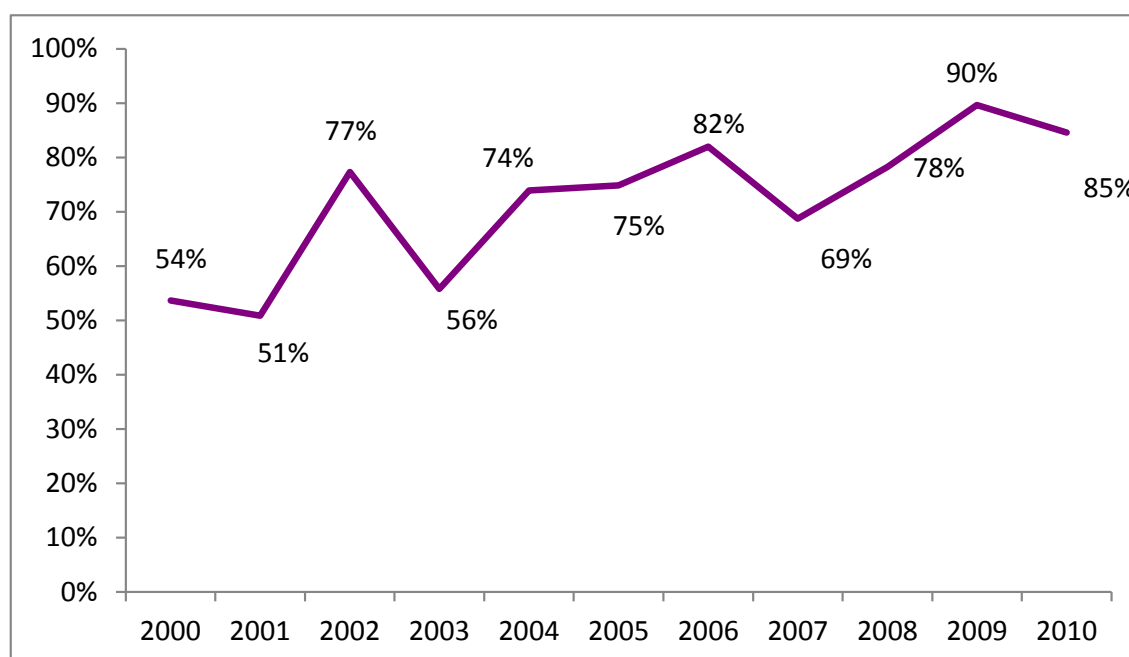
The share of EC contribution to the CoE programme budget shows an upward trend, with increasing number of individual programmes being fully financed by the EC.

Table 20: Share of EC contributions of total programme budget

Year	EC commitments (€)	Total budget (€)
2000	1,002,005 €	1,867,516
2001	3,788,709	7,452,349
2002	3,593,313	4,647,439
2003	7,658,857	13,726,493
2004	18,374,035	24,855,303
2005	8,895,897	11,890,136
2006	32,113,447	39,178,260
2007	7,125,096	10,369,790
2008	20,802,856	26,598,327
2009	26,431,913	29,478,521
2010	27,509,500	32,523,028
TOTAL	157,295,628	202,587,162

Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

Figure 38: Share of EC contributions of total programme budget



Source: CRIS, EC, CoE, Particip analysis

3.2.6 Commitments by award procedure

The EC provides financial support to an action implemented by an international organisation through 'joint management' or through grants.

Joint management is a specific budget allocation modality applicable to international organisations by which the EC entrusts some of its implementing tasks to an international organisation.⁴⁰ Under joint management the EC delegates the management of funds to the international organisation which is then responsible for the organisation of tenders, awarding grants and making payments to third parties. The EC, however, keeps some prerogatives of control and verification, as required by the Financial Regulation.

The joint management implementation modality can be applied:

⁴⁰ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/faq/international_organisations_en.htm

- In case of multi-donor action;
- Where a long-standing framework agreement is in place;
- Where the project or programme is jointly elaborated with the International Organisation.

Before the revision of the EC Financial Regulation in May 2007, the only possibility to use joint management was in case of multi-donor actions. After the entry into force of the new Financial Regulation, joint management can be applied even in cases of single-donor actions. The use of joint management does not exclude the possibility for the International Organisation to receive EC funds through other allocation modalities.⁴¹

There is a Framework Agreement between the EC and the CoE in place, which allows programmes to be implemented under the joint action modality.

A grant is a “direct financial contribution, by way of donation, from the EU budget or the EDF, in order to finance:

- either an action intended to help achieve an objective forming part of a European Union policy;
- or the functioning of a body which pursues an aim of general European interest or has an objective forming part of a European Union policy.”⁴²

A grant is made for an operation which is proposed to the Contracting Authority by a potential beneficiary and falls within the normal framework of the beneficiary's activities. This is in contrast to a procurement contract, in which the Contracting Authority draws up the terms of reference for a project it wants to be carried out.⁴³

While grants are usually awarded based on a call for proposals, exceptions are possible, and widely used for awarding grants to international organisations directly. That, however, does not exclude International Organisations from applying for grants in open calls for proposals as well. Therefore, grants awarded to the CoE could follow any of the possible awarding procedures.

Generally⁴⁴, the grant awarding procedures could be summarised as follows:

- Call for proposal – open or restricted; public invitation for submitting proposals for financing within the framework of a specific programme;
- Direct award – awarding of a grant without organising a call for proposals under specified circumstances. These circumstances may be, *inter alia*:
 - Grant awarded in substantiated cases of urgency;
 - Grant awarded to a body with a *de jure* or *de facto* monopoly;
 - Grant awarded to finance actions with specific characteristics;
 - Grant awarded to a body identified by the relevant basic act as a beneficiary of a grant.

Funds to the CoE were provided both as grants (calls for proposal or direct award) and through joint management. For the purpose of the analysis of implementing modality used, only the contracts found in CRIS, where this information is available, were used. This constituted a total of 103 contracts, from which in three contracts the nature and extent of competitiveness of the award procedure remained unclear ('Negotiated procedure'). The following table summarises the attribution of the multiplicity of CRIS entries in the dataset into categories of award procedures used for analysis.

⁴¹ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/faq/international_organizations_en.htm

⁴² Practical Guide to Contract procedures for EU external actions (PRAG), EC 2010 – p.91

Available at http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/implementation/practical_guide/index_en.htm

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ More detailed overview of grant awarding procedures and conditions can be found in Practical Guide to Contract procedures for EU external actions (PRAG), EC 2010

Table 21: Overview of award procedures types in EC-CoE contracts

<i>Award procedure</i>	<i>CRIS entry ('Award procedure type')</i>
Joint management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint Management with International Organisation (Art. 6.3.2 PRAG)
Direct award	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actions that require technical competence / high degree of specialisation (Art 168 1f IR). Bodies identified in the annual work programme (Art 168 1e IR) Direct Agreement & AV DA Direct attribution (Grants) Exceptions to call for proposals : Bodies identified by a basic act as recipients of grants (Art. 168.1d IR) Exceptions to calls for proposals: Bodies with a 'de jure or de facto' monopoly (Art. 168. 1c IR) Exceptions to calls for proposals: Humanitarian aid & aid for crisis situation (Art. 168.1a IR) Not applicable - contract nature CF, IT and RC
Call for proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open Call for Proposals Restricted Call for Proposals Restricted Call for Tender
Unclear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiated Procedure

Source: CRIS

Non-competitive award procedures (joint management and direct grant award) are the main financing modality for EC-CoE contributions (82 % of total commitments where the information on award procedure is known). Direct grant award itself accounted for over a half of the commitments, while the joint management modality only started to be used in the second half of the ten year period. This result confirms the status of the CoE as an organisation with specific expertise and monopoly in certain areas of interventions, which forms the rationale of EC cooperation with the CoE. However, the CoE also took part in calls for proposals, through which almost one fifth of commitments were made.

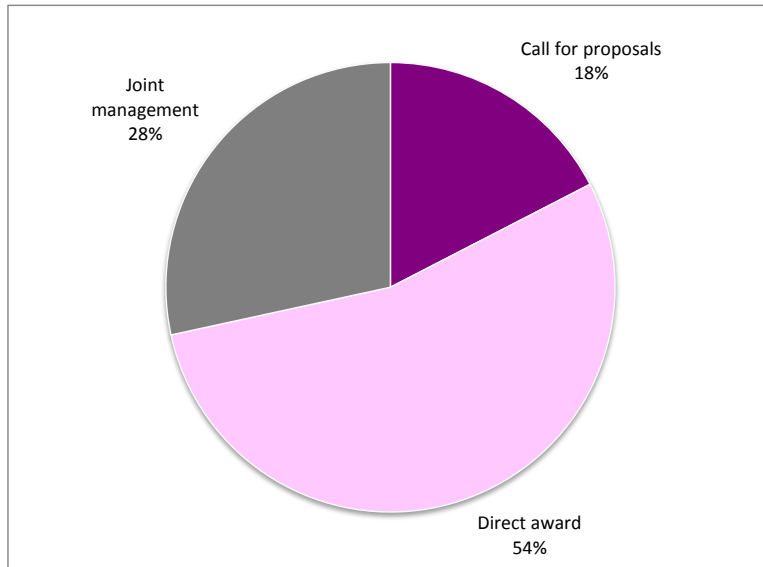
The following table and figures summarise the use of awarding procedures in EC-CoE contracts, and their evolutions through the 2000-2010 period. Most awards (54%), as shown in the table, are direct.

Table 22: Financial value of EC-CoE contracts by award procedure

<i>Award procedure</i>	<i>Total commitments (€)</i>	<i>Share</i>
Call for proposals	20,008,045	18%
Direct award	62,200,539	54%
Joint management	32,618,196	28%
TOTAL	114,826,780	

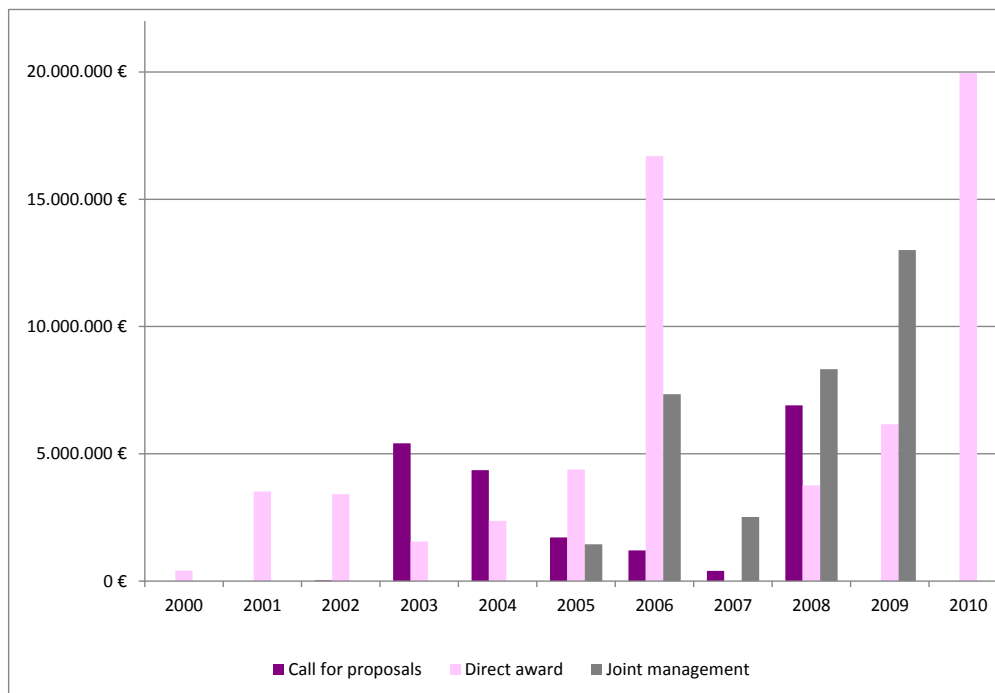
Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

Figure 39: Share of award procedures in EC-CoE contracts (by financial volume)



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

Figure 40: Evolution of the use of award procedures in EC-CoE contracts



Source: CRIS, Particip analysis

Annex 5. List of EC-CoE contracts

List of contracts by year

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2000							
2000	50382	DDH	Council of Europe-OSCE/ODIHR Project on Roma under the Stability Pact.	REE	223,352	223,352	EC
2000	B7-7010/T2000-61		North Caucasus Joint Programme to strengthen democratic stability	REE	478,653		CoE
2000	DYS/PAT/2000/382 + Amendment 2002-5591		Partnership programme on European youth work training 2000-2003-3rd Covenant		300,000		CoE
2000	50362	DDH	HR training for Russian administrators deployed in Chechnya, seminars on local government according to the Europ Charter of Local Self-gov in NCaucasu	RU	406,855	406,855	EC
2001							
2001	34027	CARDS	Strength.institut&suppr. implement Legfr	AL	540,000	540,000	EC
2001	99MTG01/01/003		BROADCASTING LAW	ME	66,600		EC
2001	50610	DDH	Moscow School of Political Studies: Strengthening civil society and democratic institutions in the Russian Federation	RU	327,745	327,745	EC
2001	50609	DDH	Joint Programme EC-CoE to strengthen the rule of law and the protection of Human Rights in the Russian Federation	RU	630,000	630,000	EC
2001	00SER03/05/002		05 - Media - GRANT AGREEMENT WITH AN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE	RS	134,047		EC
2001	50611	DDH	Promoting & strengthening democratic Stability and preventing conflict in Ukraine	UA	822,081	822,081	EC
2001	2001-1720/001/1	EAC	European Heritage Days 2001		95,000		CoE
2001	50595	DDH	Joint Programme EC-CoE to promote and strengthen democratic stability and prevent conflict in the South Caucasus region	GE	1,149,300	1,149,300	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2001	01-0153		Access to Social Rights in Anti-Poverty Strategies: Social partnerships as a Factor for development		23,936		CoE
2001	26859	TACIS	Acces social rights anti-poverty Caucas	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+TPS	19,689	19,689	EC
2001	26853	TACIS	Select committee of experts on Evaluation	TAC	24,574	24,574	EC
2002							
2002	50666	DDH	Joint Programme of Co-operation to Strengthen Democratic Stability in Moldova	MD	261,235	261,235	EC
2002	49632	TACIS	Project against Money laundering in Russian Federation	RU	2,145,068	2,145,068	EC
2002	49627	TACIS	Project against Money laundering in Ukraine	UA	944,328	944,328	EC
2002	27746	TACIS	Strengthening the money laundering control and prevention system in Ukraine : preliminary legal review	UA	20,400	20,400	EC
2002	2002-4724/002/001	EAC	European Heritage Days 2002		95,000		CoE
2002	02-0179		Access to Social Rights in Anti-Poverty Strategies: Social partnerships as a Factor for development 2002		42,720		CoE
2002	SUB/2002/B5-3001/E/35		The Convention on information and legal co-operation concerning Information Society Services		76,300		CoE
2002	27158	TACIS	Seminar Anti-Poverty strategies in the Mountains Regions of the Southern Caucasus	TAC	42,720	42,720	EC
2002	51357	TACIS	SC02/002 – Women's contribution to social cohesion in Russia	RU	28,662	28,662	EC
2003							
2003	74258	CARDS	IV Joint Programme EC-COE: Support to the School of Magistrates, to the Organisation and Training of the Legal Professions and to the Promotion of Human Rights in Albania	AL	919,112	919,112	EC
2003	67255	CARDS	Commentaries on the new criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	333,198	333,198	EC
2003	69730	CARDS	Modernising the Management and Governance Capacities of Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	463,933	463,933	EC
2003	70611	CARDS	Support to the Centres for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training in BiH	BA	756,940	756,940	EC
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law	BA	3,042,174	3,042,174	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2003	03MTG01/02/001		SECOND JOINT INITIATIVE EAR-COE IN THE LEGAL MEDIA FIELD	ME	178,880		EC
2003	75496	DDH	Joint Programme 2003 of co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe under the EIDHR (3 activities, Russia, Ukraine and support to the Venice Commission)	RU	1,277,871	1,277,871	EC
2003	2003-1865	EAC	European Heritage Days 2003		95,000		CoE
2003	FC/DS 2003-0231		Cultural & Natural Heritage in SE Europe 1st phase "Survey of the cultural heritage situation in the Balkans region"	SEE	150,000		CoE
2003	DYS/PAT/20 03/1843/001		Youth Policy research		291,750		CoE
2003	2003-1791		Euro-Med YOUTH programme		150,000		CoE
2003	72944	DDH	Finalising the independent monitoring of the population census in FYROM	FYR	173,589	173,589	EC
2004							
2004	02MAC01/15/001		DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITY TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING	MK	648,896		EC
2004	98366	TACIS	Support to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of Moldova (PACO Moldova)	MD	225,000	225,000	EC
2004	78232	TACIS	Human right-Council of Europe	MD	756,609	756,609	EC
2004	89231	DDH	19 04 03/2004/3007 Joint Programme 2004: 3 strands	TPS	2,042,025	2,042,025	EC
2004	95136	PHARE	Police, Professionalism and the Public in Turkey	TR	500,000	400,000	EC
2004	91669	PHARE	DELTUR/MEDTQ/002-04 "Council of Europe" "contribution to the judicial modernization and penal reform programme in Turkey"	TR	7,000,000	6,076,333	EC
2004	DELTUR/ME DTQ/01-02	PHARE	Joint EC/CoE Initiative with Turkey to enhance the ability of the Turkish authorities to implement the National Programme for the adoption of the Community acquis (NPAA)	TR	1,180,000	944,000	EC
2004	2004- 2646/001/1	EAC	European Heritage Days 2004		95,000		CoE
2004		EAC	Culture 2000 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - second EC/CoE Covenant 2004-2006	SEE	180,000	180,000	EC
2004	79524	CARDS	Development of reliable and functioning policing systems and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police co-operation (a justice and home affairs regional project, under a CARDS regional 2002/2003 programme)	CAR	3,600,000	3,600,000	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2004	85023	CARDS	"Social Institutions Support Programme"	CAR	1,407,363	1,407,363	EC
2004	2004-0508 001/001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2004		300,000		CoE
2004	2004-0508 001/001 JEU-JEUB		European Crossroads : Sport - the Front Door to Democracy		185,600		CoE
2004	96517	TACIS	Harmonising Russian anticorruption legislation with international stand- ards	RU	236,172	236,172	EC
2005							
2005	109761	CARDS	V JOINT PROGRAMME EC-COE: Support to the training of Court admin- istrators in Albania	AL	657,904	657,904	EC
2005	112585	TACIS	Modernising the prison system of Azerbaijan	AZ	1,250,000	1,000,000	EC
2005	115568	CARDS	Strengthening Higher Education (SHE) in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	288,000	288,000	EC
2005	107256	TACIS	Improving legislation and practices on dealing with money laundering and financing of terrorism in the Russian Federation	RU	200,000	200,000	EC
2005	04SER01/02 /004		SUPPORT TO BELGRADE FUND FOR POLITICAL EXCELLENCE	RS	500,000	449,035	EC
2005	05SER01/02 /003		PROJECT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME	RS	1,499,290	0	EC
2005	110195	TACIS	Ukraine International Cooperation in Criminal Matters (UPIC)	UA	1,426,029	1,426,029	EC
2005	2005- 160/001/001	EAC	European Heritage Days 2005		95,000		CoE
2005		EAC	Culture 2000 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Archi- tectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE (IRPP-SAAH) – 3rd EC/CoE Covenant 2005-2007	SEE	180,000	163,220	EC
2005	113934	DDH	Promoting the democratic process	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+UA+ TPS	780,000	747,911	EC
2005	04SER01/02 /002		SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTS INSTITUTIONS	RS	1,445,889	1,301,300	EC
2005	070402/2005 /410535/SU B/B2		Pan-European Ecological Network		50,000		CoE

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefiting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2005	SI2.422393	DG EMPL	LA DIMENSION INTER (CULTURELLE) DE LA COHESION SOCIALE (Inter-cultural dimension of social cohesion)		123,785	123,785	EC
2005	2005-1220/001-001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2005		400,000		CoE
2006							
2006	06MAC01/01/101		TECHNICAL ASSTSTANCE TO THE PENITENTIARY REFORM	MK	400,000	276,023	EC
2006	05KOS01/06/008		CENSUS OBSERVATION AND MONITORING MISSION	XK	594,931	119,083	EC
2006	06KOS01/01/001		RECONSTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS AND SITE IN KOSOVO	XK	400,000	356,692	EC
2006	122590	TACIS	Project against Corruption, Money Laundering, and Terrorist Financing in the Republic of Moldova	MD	3,000,000	2,073,663	EC
2006	123766	TACIS	Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system of the Republic of Moldova	MD	3,000,000	2,400,000	EC
2006	05MTG01/04/005		JOINT INITIATIVE WITH COE FOR PRISON REFORM	ME	162,684	97,610	EC
2006	06MON01/04/002		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	ME	643,977	579,580	EC
2006	126126	TACIS	Protection against money laundering and terrorist financing	RU	3,000,000	1,401,471	EC
2006	132379	DDH	Enforcing the rights of the child and reintegrating children at risk into society	RU	179,896	179,896	EC
2006	132384	DDH	Enhancing the capacity of legal professionals and law enforcement officials in Russia to apply the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in domestic legal proceedings and practices (EIDHR Campaign 2 – Fostering a culture of human rights)	RU	950,000	902,500	EC
2006	121984	TACIS	Prevention of corruption	RU	188,988	175,000	EC
2006	05SER01/16/004		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	RS	1,474,719	1,310,969	EC
2006	05SER01/11/002		FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & INFORMATION & FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA	RS	250,701	224,342	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2006	AA/DELTUR /SECC/2006/ D/6270		Human Rights training to the staff of the Delegation of the European Commission	TR	10,000		CoE
2006	TR0501.04/0 01		Cascade training for Turkish lawyers on the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)	TR	1,300,000	1,033,742	EC
2006	TR0401.01/0 01		Support to the implementation of human rights reforms	TR	4,000,749	3,773,258	EC
2006	120157	TACIS	Support to Good Governance: Project Against Corruption in Ukraine	UA	1,500,000	1,404,474	EC
2006	120437	TACIS	Follow-up Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Ukraine - MOLI-UA-2	UA	5,000,000	4,199,583	EC
2006	121712	TACIS	Ukraine - Judicial Selection and Appointment Procedure, Training, Disciplinary Liability, Case Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution (former title: Strengthening Capacity of Justice System of Ukraine)	UA	1,948,565	1,948,565	EC
2006		EAC	European Heritage Days 2006		95,000	77,547	EC
2006		EAC	Culture 2000 -Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 4th EC/CoE Covenant 2006-2008	SEE	200,000	199,996	EC
2006	125301	DDH	Network of Schools of Political Studies	TPS	639,683	639,683	EC
2006	126720	DDH	Fostering a Culture of Human Rights	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+UA+ TPS	995,000	970,614	EC
2006	132165	CARDS	Development of a reliable and functioning prison system respecting fundamental rights and standards and enhancing of regional co-operation in the Western Balkans	CAR	800,000	800,000	EC
2006	113784	DDH	Equal rights and treatment for Roma	CAR	263,305	263,305	EC
2006	126319	DDH	Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan: Assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive constitutional reform	TAC	100,000	35,492	EC
2006	SI2.454274	DG EMPL	CONSTITUTION D'UN INTERRESEAU EUROPEEN DES INITIATIVES ETHIQUES (Dialogue Platform on ethical/solidarity-based citizens' initiatives to combat poverty and exclusion)		213,249	213,249	EC
2006	2006- 1291/001- 001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2006		802,000		CoE

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2007							
2007	143770	CARDS	Support to the Sustainability of the School of Magistrates of Albania	AL	396,000	370,000	EC
2007	06MAC01/05 /101		LEADERSHIP BENCHMARK AND BEST PRACTICES PROGRAMME	MK	399,112		EC
2007	04SER01/13 /028		STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS	RS	513,000	200,616	EC
2007	04SER01/04 /023		PROJECT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NJRS	RS	120,009		EC
2007	TR0601.04/0 01		Support to Court Management System in Turkey	TR	3,005,328	2,594,762	EC
2007		EAC	European Heritage Days 2007	Other	95,000	81,258	EC
2007		EAC	Intercultural cities: governance and policies for diverse communities	Other	396,647	396,647	EC
2007		EAC	Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 5th EC/CoE Covenant 2007-2009	SEE	200,000	140,000	EC
2007	140322	EIDHR	Support to free and fair elections in South Caucasus and Moldova	AM+AZ+GE +MD+TPS+ REO	500,000	466,838	EC
2007	140325	EIDHR	Civil Society Leadership Network - Ukraine, Moldova and Southern Caucasus	AM+AZ+GE +MD+UA+T PS+REO	350,000	324,685	EC
2007	140327	EIDHR	SYNOMIA - Setting up of an active network of independent non-judicial H.R. structures (NHRs - ombudsmen and H.R. commissions at nation-wide and sub nation-wide levels	REO+RVS	450,000	417,987	EC
2007	140324	EIDHR	Freedom of expression & information and freedom of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova	AM+AZ+GE +MD+TPS+ REO	500,000	450,000	EC
2007	140326	EIDHR	Adoption and Implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the improvement of the living conditions of the Roma and for their integration into society	MD+UA+TP S+REO	200,000	180,000	EC
2008							
2008	164500	IPA	Strengthening Higher Education in B&H (SHE II)	BA	400,000	165,349	EC
2008	168301	IPA	Support to the efficient prison management	BA	600,000	308,028	EC
2008	166039	CARDS	06MAC01/01/101 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PENITENTIARY REFORM	MK	18,387	18,387	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2008	163485	IFS-RRM	Contributing to the continuity of the reforms via elaborating and distributing of the publication "Georgia, Parliamentary and Presidential elections 2008 – Lessons Learned "	GE	20,000	20,000	EC
2008	154020	IPA	Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo	XK	400,000	335,945	EC
2008	157942	IPA	Education in Kosovo: Inter/culturalism and the Bologna Process	XK	1,400,000	825,047	EC
2008	162015	CARDS	05KOS01/06/008 Census Observation and Monitoring mission	XK	475,848	204,170	EC
2008	162020	CARDS	06/KOS01/01/001 Reconstruction of Religious Monuments and Sites in Kosovo	XK	36,335	36,335	EC
2008	165321	CARDS	05MON01/04/005 Prison Reform and Probation Service Development	ME	14,219	14,219	EC
2008	165376	CARDS	06MON01/04/002 STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT IN MONTENEGRO	ME	18,720	18,720	EC
2008	162896	CARDS	04SER01/13/028 Strengthening higher education reform in Serbia	RS	312,384	261,084	EC
2008	162898	CARDS	04SER01/02/004 Support to Belgrade Fund for Political Excellence	RS	42,129	42,129	EC
2008	164815	CARDS	05SER01/16/004 Strengthening Local Self Government in Serbia	RS	163,750	-	EC
2008	164843	CARDS	05SER01/02/003 Project against economic crime	RS	204,657	-	EC
2008	164924	CARDS	05SER01/11/002 Freedom of expression & information & freedom of the media	RS	21,285	21,285	EC
2008	141439	TACIS	Transparency and efficiency of the judicial system of Ukraine	UA	5,400,000	1,261,584	EC
2008	146597	TACIS	Promotion of European Standards in the Ukrainian Media Environment	UA	1,088,026	1,010,992	EC
2008	163498	TACIS	Women and children rights in Ukraine	UA	1,080,000	510,612	EC
2008		EAC	Multilateral: European Heritage Days- 2008		95,000	88,386	EC
2008		EAC	Balkan heritage 2007-2009 (Amendment to the 5th Convent)	SEE	100,000	70,000	EC
2008	168721	EIDHR	Network of Schools for Political studies	RVS	1,759,500	699,600	EC
2008	162992	CARDS	04SER01/02/002 Support to Parliamentary Institutions	RS	144,589	0	EC
2008	168814	DCI-NSA	Joint Management Agreement for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond	RUE	900,000	540,000	EC
2008	149825	DCI-ENV	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.	AM+AZ+BY +GE+MD+R U+UA+RVS	1,484,000	964,600	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2008	165700	EIDHR	Combating torture, ill-treatment and impunity	AM+AZ+GE +MD+UA+R EO	950,000	375,000	EC
2008	153650	CARDS	Support to the Prosecutors' Network	CAR	1,500,000	1,382,899	EC
2008	164093	CARDS	""dummy"" contract for final payment on contract 2004/079-524	NA+CAR	17,371	17,371	EC
2008	SI2.516037	DG EMPL	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2008-2009 : UNE EUROPE DES RESPONSABILITES (A Europe of shared social responsibilities)		249,821	248,921	EC
2008	153292	IPA	Regional Programme for Social Security Coordination and Social Security Reforms in South East Europe	IPA	1,976,509	1,193,062	EC
2008	2008- 0670/001- 001 04/06/2008		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 - I		600,000		CoE
2009							
2009	212599	IPA	Project Against Corruption in Albania	AL	2,000,000	593,738	EC
2009	215401	TACIS	Support for Access to Justice in Armenia	AM	3,961,502	1,566,671	EC
2009	205431	TACIS	Project on cybercrime in Georgia	GE	200,000	160,000	EC
2009	219555	IPA	EU/CoE Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Kosovo	XK	2,500,000	962,351	EC
2009	226597	IFS-RRM	Democracy support and Confidence-building measures in Moldova	MD	4,000,000	0	EC
2009	213348	IPA	Strengthening Local Self-Government in Montenegro (2009-2010) -Phase 2	ME	200,000	132,624	EC
2009	170400	ENPI	Preparatory action ""Minorities in Russia: Developing Languages, Cul- ture, Media and Civil Society""	RU	2,500,000	381,223	EC
2009	201621	IPA	Strengthening LSG in Serbia - phase 2	RS	2,000,000	509,950	EC
2009	TR702 18- 01/001		Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of Prison reform in Turkey	TR	2,975,590	2,034,422	EC
2009	TR601-08	IPA	Project on Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey	TR	1,350,000		CoE
2009		EAC	European Heritage Days - EHD 2009		95,000	93,988	EC
2009		EAC	Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme: 1st Covenant - Pilot Project for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage in historic towns		100,000	80,000	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2009		EAC	Intercultural Cities: governance and policies for diverse communities		50,000	40,000	EC
2009	226588	EIDHR	Targeted Project ""Peer-to-Peer II"" - promoting independent national non-judicial mechanisms for the protection of human rights, especially for the prevention of torture	TPS	1,200,000	497,124	EC
2009	220187	EIDHR	EU-Central Asia Rule of Law Initiative	RSC	600,000	275,920	EC
2009	SI2.548173		PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2010 ADDENDUM (A Europe of shared social responsibilities)		349,821	300,000	EC
2009	HOME/2009/ EIFX/CA/181 8		Shaping Perceptions and Attitudes to Realise the Diversity Advantage* (SPARDA)*		750,000		CoE
2009	JUST/2009F RAC/AG/100 3-30-CE- 0377087/00- 64		Media against racism in sport		1,000,000		CoE
2009	2009-11763		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 - II		600,000		CoE
2010							
2010	232894	IFS-RRM	'Apoyo al desarrollo legislativo de la nueva Constitución Política del Estado	BO	270,000	165,300	EC
2010	248169	IFS-RRM	Reform of legislation in Kyrgystan	KG	80,000	64,000	EC
2010	254874	ENPI	Introduction of the appeal in the Russian judiciary system	RU	1,500,000	0	EC
2010	232748	IPA	Capacity building for directorate for management of seized and confiscated assets	RS	2,000,000	526,136	EC
2010	252978	IPA	Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia (MOLI-Serbia)	RS	2,000,000	413,078	EC
2010	TR801-01- 01/001		Enhancing the role of the supreme judicial authorities in Turkey	TR	3,000,000	912,771	EC
2010	TR0701.03- 01/001		Training of military judges and prosecutors on human rights issues in Turkey	TR	2,000,000	0	EC
2010	259362	ENPI	Addendum No 4 to contract 2007/146-597	UA	900,000	0	EC
2010		EAC	European Heritage Days revisited - EHD 2010		100,000	80,000	EC
2010		EAC	Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme: 2nd Covenant - Pilot Project for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage in historic towns		100,000	80,000	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount(€)	Source of information
2010	SI2.567251	DG EMPL	LES DROITS HUMAINS DES PERSONNES EN SITUATION DE PAUVRETE (Human rights of people experiencing poverty)		629,500	192,000	EC
2010	257602	EIDHR	Reinforcing the fight against ill-treatment and impunity	TPS+REO	750,000	0	EC
2010	247132	ENPI	EaP Panel fight against corruption - Corruption Component (Panel Support)-Bridge Activities (August - November 2010)	REO	30000	27000	EC
2010	SI2.571822		Study on European cultural routes impact on SMEs innovation and competitiveness		200,000		CoE
2010	248578	IPA	Regional Cooperation in Criminal Justice: Strengthening capacities in the fight against cybercrime @CyberCrime	IPA	2,500,000	900,818	EC
2010	EAC-2010-CoE		Youth Partnership Framework Programme 2010-2013		2,100,000		CoE
2010	2010-0034		Youth Partnership Framework Programme 2010		300,000		CoE
2010	256575	EIDHR	Promoting freedom, professionalism and pluralism of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova	REO	750,000	750,000	EC
2010	254128	ENPI	Promoting cultural diversity and social cohesion in a multi-ethnic society through intercultural dialogue	RU	4,500,000	0	EC
2010	256600	ENPI	Council of Europe Facility	REO	4,000,000	1,188,692	EC
2010	249382	IPA	Census Observation and Monitoring Mission in BIH	BA	700,000	0	EC

List of contracts by country/region

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
Albania							
2001	34027	CARDS	Strength.institut&suppr. implement Legfr	AL	540,000	540,000	EC
2003	74258	CARDS	IV Joint Programme EC-COE: Support to the School of Magistrates, to the Organisation and Training of the Legal Professions and to the Promotion of Human Rights in Albania	AL	919,112	919,112	EC
2005	109761	CARDS	V JOINT PROGRAMME EC-COE: Support to the training of Court administrators in Albania	AL	657,904	657,904	EC
2007	143770	CARDS	Support to the Sustainability of the School of Magistrates of Albania	AL	396,000	370,000	EC
2009	212599	IPA	Project Against Corruption in Albania	AL	2,000,000	593,738	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
Armenia							
2009	215401	TACIS	Support for Access to Justice in Armenia	AM	3,961,502	1,566,671	EC
Azerbaijan							
2005	112585	TACIS	Modernising the prison system of Azerbaijan	AZ	1,250,000	1,000,000	EC
Bolivia							
2010	232894	IFS-RRM	"Apoyo al desarrollo legislativo de la nueva Constitución Política del Estado	BO	270,000	165,300	EC
Bosnia and Herzegovina							
2003	67255	CARDS	Commentaries on the new criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	333,198	333,198	EC
2003	69730	CARDS	Modernising the Management and Governance Capacities of Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	463,933	463,933	EC
2003	70611	CARDS	Support to the Centres for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training in BiH	BA	756,940	756,940	EC
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law Strand 2) Joint programme to assist Bosnia and Herzegovina in fulfilling post-accession commitments and in developing and maintaining democratic institutions	BA	750,000	750,000	EC
2005	115568	CARDS	Strengthening Higher Education (SHE) in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	288,000	288,000	EC
2008	164500	IPA	Strengthening Higher Education in B&H (SHE II)	BA	400,000	165,349	EC
2008	168301	IPA	Support to the efficient prison management	BA	600,000	308,028	EC
FYROM							
2003	72944	DDH	Finalising the independent monitoring of the population census in FYROM	FYR	173,589	173,589	EC
2004	02MAC01/15/001		DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITY TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING	MK	648,896		EC
2006	06MAC01/01/101		TECHNICAL ASSTSTANCE TO THE PENITENTIARY REFORM		400,000	276,023	EC
2007	06MAC01/05/101		LEADERSHIP BENCHMARK AND BEST PRACTICES PROGRAMME	MK	399,112		EC
Georgia							
2001	50595	DDH	Joint Programme EC-CoE to promote and strengthen democratic stability and prevent conflict in the South Caucasus region	GE	1,149,300	1,149,300	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law Strand 3) Joint programme of cooperation between the EC and the CoE to strengthen local and regional democracy, human rights protection mechanisms, and the rule of law, in Georgia	GE	500,000	500,000	EC
2008	163485	IFS-RRM	Contributing to the continuity of the reforms via elaborating and distributing of the publication "Georgia, Parliamentary and Presidential elections 2008 – Lessons Learned "	GE	20,000	20,000	EC
2009	205431	TACIS	Project on cybercrime in Georgia	GE	200,000	160,000	EC
Kosovo							
2006	05KOS01/06 /008		CENSUS OBSERVATION AND MONITORING MISSION		594,931	119,083	EC
2006	06KOS01/01 /001		RECONSTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS AND SITE IN KOSOVO		400,000	356,692	EC
2008	154020	IPA	Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo	XK	400,000	335,945	EC
2008	157942	IPA	Education in Kosovo: Inter/culturalism and the Bologna Process	XK	1,400,000	825,047	EC
2009	219555	IPA	EU/CoE Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Kosovo	XK	2,500,000	962,351	EC
Kyrgyzstan							
2010	248169	IFS-RRM	Reform of legislation in Kyrgyzstan	KG	80,000	64,000	EC
Moldova							
2002	50666	DDH	Joint Programme of Co-operation to Strengthen Democratic Stability in Moldova	MD	261,235	261,235	EC
2004	98366	TACIS	Support to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of Moldova (PACO Moldova)	MD	225,000	225,000	EC
2004	78232	TACIS	Human right-Council of Europe	MD	756,609	756,609	EC
2006	122590	TACIS	Project against Corruption, Money Laundering, and Terrorist Financing in the Republic of Moldova	MD	3,000,000	2,073,663	EC
2006	123766	TACIS	Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system of the Republic of Moldova	MD	3,000,000	2,400,000	EC
2002	50666	DDH	Joint Programme of Co-operation to Strengthen Democratic Stability in Moldova	MD	261,235	261,235	EC
2009	226597	IFS-RRM	Democracy support and Confidence-building measures in Moldova	MD	4,000,000	-	EC
Montenegro							
2001	99MTG01/01 /003		BROADCASTING LAW	ME	66,600		EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefiting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2003	03MTG01/02/001		SECOND JOINT INITIATIVE EAR-COE IN THE LEGAL MEDIA FIELD	ME	178,880		EC
2006	05MTG01/04/005		JOINT INITIATIVE WITH COE FOR PRISON REFORM	ME	162,684	97,610	EC
2006	06MON01/04/002		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	ME	643,977	579,580	EC
2009	213348	IPA	Strengthening Local Self-Government in Montenegro (2009-2010) -Phase 2	ME	200,000	132,624	EC
Russia							
2000	B7-7010/T2000-61		North Caucasus Joint Programme to strengthen democratic stability		478653		CoE
2000	50362	DDH	HR training for Russian administrators deployed in Chechnya, seminars on local government according to the Europ Charter of Local Self-gov in NCaucasus	RU	406,855	406,855	EC
2001	50610	DDH	Moscow School of Political Studies: Strengthening civil society and democratic institutions in the Russian Federation	RU	327,745	327,745	EC
2001	50609	DDH	Joint Programme EC-CoE to strengthen the rule of law and the protection of Human Rights in the Russian Federation	RU	630,000	630,000	EC
2002	49632	TACIS	Project against Money laundering in Russian Federation	RU	2,145,068	2,145,068	EC
2002	51357	TACIS	SC02/002 – Women's contribution to social cohesion in Russia	RU	28,662	28,662	EC
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law Strand 1) Strengthening democratic institutions and civil society in the Russian Federation (implementing body MSPS)	RU	299,229	299,229	EC
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law Strand 5) Joint programme of cooperation between the EC and the CoE to strengthen federalism, regional and local democracy and regional human rights protection mechanisms in the Russian Federation	RU	442,945	442,945	EC
2003	75496	DDH	Joint Programme 2003 of co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe under the EIDHR	RU	1,277,871	1,277,871	EC
2004	96517	TACIS	Harmonising Russian anticorruption legislation with international standards	RU	236,172	236,172	EC
2005	107256	TACIS	Improving legislation and practices on dealing with money laundering and financing of terrorism in the Russian Federation	RU	200,000	200,000	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2006	126126	TACIS	Protection against money laundering and terrorist financing	RU	3,000,000	1,401,471	EC
2006	132379	DDH	Enforcing the rights of the child and reintegrating children at risk into society	RU	179,896	179,896	EC
2006	132384	DDH	Enhancing the capacity of legal professionals and law enforcement officials in Russia to apply the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in domestic legal proceedings and practices (EIDHR Campaign 2 – Fostering a culture of human rights)	RU	950,000	902,500	EC
2006	121984	TACIS	Prevention of corruption	RU	188,988	175,000	EC
2009	170400	ENPI	Preparatory action ""Minorities in Russia: Developing Languages, Culture, Media and Civil Society""	RU	2,500,000	381,223	EC
2010	254874	ENPI	Introduction of the appeal in the Russian judiciary system	RU	1,500,000	0	EC
2010	254128	ENPI	Promoting cultural diversity and social cohesion in a multi-ethnic society through intercultural dialogue	RU	4,500,000	-	EC
Serbia							
2001	00SER03/05/002		05 - Media - GRANT AGREEMENT WITH AN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE	RS	134,047		EC
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law Strand 6) EC/CoE Joint Programme of cooperation to support the process of accession by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Council of Europe	RS	750,000	750,000	EC
2005	04SER01/02/004		SUPPORT TO BELGRADE FUND FOR POLITICAL EXCELLENCE	RS	500,000	449,035	EC
2005	05SER01/02/003		PROJECT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME	RS	1,499,290		EC
2005	04SER01/02/002		SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTS INSTITUTIONS	RS	1,445,889	1,301,300	EC
2006	05SER01/16/004		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT	RS	1,474,719	1,310,969	EC
2006	05SER01/11/002		FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & INFORMATION & FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA	RS	250,701	224,342	EC
2007	04SER01/13/028		STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS	RS	513,000	200,616	EC
2007	04SER01/04/023		PROJECT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NJRS	RS	120,009		EC
2009	201621	IPA	Strengthening LSG in Serbia - phase 2	RS	2,000,000	509,950	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/country benefiting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2010	232748	IPA	Capacity building for directorate for management of seized and confiscated assets	RS	2,000,000	526,136	EC
2010	252978	IPA	Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia (MOLI-Serbia)	RS	2,000,000	413,078	EC
Turkey							
2004	95136	PHARE	Police, Professionalism and the Public in Turkey	TR	500,000	400,000	EC
2004	91669	PHARE	DELTUR/MEDTQ/002-04 "Council of Europe" "contribution to the judicial modernization and penal reform programme in Turkey"	TR	7,000,000	6,076,333	EC
2004	DELTUR/ME DTQ/01-02	PHARE	Joint EC/CoE Initiative with Turkey to enhance the ability of the Turkish authorities to implement the National Programme for the adoption of the Community acquis (NPAA)	TR	1,180,000	944,000	EC
2006	AA/DELTUR/SECC/2006/D/6270		Human Rights training to the staff of the Delegation of the European Commission	TR	10,000		CoE
2006	TR0501.04/01		Cascade training for Turkish lawyers on the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)	TR	1,300,000	1,033,742	EC
2006	TR0401.01/01		Support to the implementation of human rights reforms	TR	4,000,749	3,773,258	EC
2007	TR0601.04/01		Support to Court Management System in Turkey	TR	3,005,328	2,594,762	EC
2009	TR702 18-01/001		Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of Prison reform in Turkey	TR	2,975,590	2,034,422	EC
2009	TR601-08	IPA	Project on Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey	TR	1,350,000		CoE
2010	TR801-01-01/001		Enhancing the role of the supreme judicial authorities in Turkey	TR	3,000,000	912,771	EC
2010	TR0701.03-01/001		Training of military judges and prosecutors on human rights issues in Turkey	TR	2,000,000	-	EC
Ukraine							
2001	50611	DDH	Promoting & strengthening democratic Stability and preventing conflict in Ukraine	UA	822,081	822,081	EC
2002	49627	TACIS	Project against Money laundering in Ukraine	UA	944,328	944,328	EC
2002	27746	TACIS	Strengthening the money laundering control and prevention system in Ukraine : preliminary legal review	UA	20,400	20,400	EC
2005	110195	TACIS	Ukraine International Cooperation in Criminal Matters (UPIC)	UA	1,426,029	1,426,029	EC
2006	120157	TACIS	Support to Good Governance: Project Against Corruption in Ukraine	UA	1,500,000	1,404,474	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2006	120437	TACIS	Follow-up Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Ukraine - MOLI-UA-2	UA	5,000,000	4,199,583	EC
2006	121712	TACIS	Ukraine - Judicial Selection and Appointment Procedure, Training, Disciplinary Liability, Case Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution (former title: Strengthening Capacity of Justice System of Ukraine)	UA	1,948,565	1,948,565	EC
2008	141439	TACIS	Transparency and efficiency of the judicial system of Ukraine	UA	5,400,000	1,261,584	EC
2008	146597	TACIS	Promotion of European Standards in the Ukrainian Media Environment	UA	1,088,026	1,010,992	EC
2008	163498	TACIS	Women and children rights in Ukraine	UA	1,080,000	510,612	EC
2010	259362	ENPI	Addendum No 4 to contract 2007/146-597	UA	900,000	-	EC
Central Asia							
2006	126319	DDH	Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan: Assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive constitutional reform	TAC	100,000	35,492	EC
2009	220187	EIDHR	EU-Central Asia Rule of Law Initiative	RSC	600,000	275,920	EC
Eastern Europe and Southern Caucasus							
2001	26859	TACIS	Access social rights anti-poverty Caucasus	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+TPS	19,689	19,689	EC
2001	26853	TACIS	Select committee of experts on Evaluation	TAC	24,574	24,574	EC
2002	27158	TACIS	Seminar Anti-Poverty strategies in the Mountains Regions of the Southern Caucasus	TAC	42,720	42,720	EC
2005	113934	DDH	Promoting the democratic process	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+UA+ TPS	780,000	747,911	EC
2006	126720	DDH	Fostering a Culture of Human Rights	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+UA+ TPS	995,000	970,614	EC
2007	140322	EIDHR	Support to free and fair elections in South Caucasus and Moldova	AM+AZ+GE +MD+TPS+ REO	500,000	466,838	EC
2007	140325	EIDHR	Civil Society Leadership Network - Ukraine, Moldova and Southern Caucasus	AM+AZ+GE +MD+UA+T PS+REO	350,000	324,685	EC
2007	140324	EIDHR	Freedom of expression & information and freedom of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova	AM+AZ+GE +MD+TPS+ REO	500,000	450,000	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2007	140326	EIDHR	Adoption and Implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the improvement of the living conditions of the Roma and for their integration into society	MD+UA+TP S+REO	200,000	180,000	EC
2008	165700	EIDHR	Combating torture, ill-treatment and impunity	AM+AZ+GE +MD+UA+R EO	950,000	375,000	EC
2009		DG EAC	Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme: 1st Covenant - Pilot Project for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage in historic towns		100,000	80,000	EC
2010		DG EAC	Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme: 2nd Covenant - Pilot Project for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage in historic towns		100,000	80,000	EC
2010	257602	EIDHR	Reinforcing the fight against ill-treatment and impunity	TPS+REO	750,000	0	EC
2010	247132	ENPI	EaP Panel fight against corruption - Corruption Component (Panel Support)-Bridge Activities (August - November 2010)	REO	30000	27000	EC
2010	256575	EIDHR	Promoting freedom, professionalism and pluralism of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova	REO	750,000	750,000	EC
2010	256600	ENPI	Council of Europe Facility	REO	4,000,000	1,188,692	EC
South East Europe							
2003	FC/DS 2003-0231		Cultural & Natural Heritage in SE Europe 1st phase "Survey of the cultural heritage situation in the Balkans region"	SEE	150,000		CoE
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law Strand 4) To provide public administrations with the tools for the effective implementation of national strategies for Roma at local level	REE	300,000	300,000	EC
2004		DG EAC	Culture 2000 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - second EC/CoE Covenant 2004-2006	SEE	180,000	180,000	EC
2004	79524	CARDS	Development of reliable and functioning policing systems and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police co-operation (a justice and home affairs regional project, under a CARDS regional 2002/2003 programme)	CAR	3,600,000	3,600,000	EC
2004	85023	CARDS	"Social Institutions Support Programme"	CAR	1,407,363	1,407,363	EC
2005		DG EAC	Culture 2000 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE (IRPP-SAAH) – 3rd EC/CoE Covenant 2005-2007	SEE	180,000	163,220	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2006		DG EAC	Culture 2000 -Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 4th EC/CoE Covenant 2006-2008	SEE	200,000	199,996	EC
2006	132165	CARDS	Development of a reliable and functioning prison system respecting fundamental rights and standards and enhancing of regional co-operation in the Western Balkans	CAR	800,000	800,000	EC
2006	113784	DDH	Equal rights and treatment for Roma	CAR	263,305	263,305	EC
2007		EAC	Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 5th EC/CoE Covenant 2007-2009	SEE	200,000	140,000	EC
2008		EAC	Balkan heritage 2007-2009 (Amendment to the 5th Convent)	SEE	100,000	70,000	EC
2008	153650	CARDS	Support to the Prosecutors' Network	CAR	1,500,000	1,382,899	EC
2008	164093	CARDS	""dummy"" contract for final payment on contract 2004/079-524	NA+CAR	17,371	17,371	EC
2008	153292	IPA	Regional Programme for Social Security Coordination and Social Security Reforms in South East Europe	IPA	1,976,509	1,193,062	EC
2010	248578	IPA	Regional Cooperation in Criminal Justice: Strengthening capacities in the fight against cybercrime @CyberCrime	IPA	2,500,000	900,818	EC
OTHER/ UNASSIGNED							
2000	50382	DDH	Council of Europe-OSCE/ODIHR Project on Roma under the Stability Pact.	REE	223,352	223,352	EC
2000	DYS/PAT/2000/382 + Amendment 2002-5591		Partnership programme on European youth work training 2000-2003-3rd Covenant	Other	300,000		CoE
2001	2001-1720/001/1	DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2001	Other	95,000		CoE
2001	01-0153		Access to Social Rights in Anti-Poverty Strategies: Social partnerships as a Factor for development	Other	23,936		CoE
2002	2002-4724/002/001	DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2002	Other	95,000		CoE
2002	02-0179		Access to Social Rights in Anti-Poverty Strategies: Social partnerships as a Factor for development 2002	Other	42,720		CoE
2002	SUB/2002/B5-3001/E/35		The Convention on information and legal co-operation concerning Information Society Services	Other	76,300		CoE
2003	2003-1865	DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2003	Other	95,000		CoE

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2003	DYS/PAT/2003/1843/001		Youth Policy research	Other	291,750		CoE
2003	2003-1791		Euro-Med YOUTH programme	Other	150,000		CoE
2004	89231	DDH	19 04 03/2004/3007 Joint Programme 2004: 3 strands	TPS	2,042,025	2,042,025	
2004	2004-2646/001/1	DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2004	Other	95,000		CoE
2004	2004-0508001/001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2004	Other	300,000		CoE
2004	2004-0508001/001 JEU-JEUB		European Crossroads : Sport - the Front Door to Democracy	Other	185,600		CoE
2005	2005-160/001/001	DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2005	Other	95,000		CoE
2005	070402/2005/410535/SU B/B2		Pan-European Ecological Network	Other	50,000		CoE
2005	SI2.422393		LA DIMENSION INTER (CULTURELLE) DE LA COHESION SOCIALE (Inter-cultural dimension of social cohesion)	Other	123,785	123,785	EC
2005	2005-1220/001-001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2005	Other	400,000		CoE
2006		DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2006	Other	95,000	77,547	EC
2006	125301	DDH	Network of Schools of Political Studies	TPS	639,683	639,683	EC
2006	SI2.454274	DG EMPL	CONSTITUTION D'UN INTERRESEAU EUROPEEN DES INITIATIVES ETHIQUES (Dialogue Platform on ethical/solidarity-based citizens' initiatives to combat poverty and exclusion)	Other	213,249	213,249	EC
2006	2006-1291/001-001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2006	Other	802,000		CoE
2007		DG EAC	European Heritage Days 2007	Other	95,000	81,258	EC
2007		DG EAC	Intercultural cities: governance and policies for diverse communities	Other	396,647	396,647	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2007	140327	EIDHR	SYNOMIA - Setting up of an active network of independent non-judicial H.R. structures (NHRs - ombudsmen and H.R. commissions at nation-wide and sub nation-wide levels	REO+RVS	450,000	417,987	EC
2008		DG EAC	European Heritage Days- 2008	Other	95,000	88,386	EC
2008	168721	EIDHR	Network of Schools for Political studies	RVS	1,759,500	699,600	EC
2008	168814	DCI-NSA	Joint Management Agreement for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond	RUE	900,000	540,000	EC
2008	149825	DCI-ENV	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.	AM+AZ+BY +GE+MD+R U+UA+RVS	1,484,000	964,600	EC
2008	SI2.516037	DG EMPL	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2008-2009 : UNE EUROPE DES RESPONSABILITES (A Europe of shared social responsibilities)	Other	249,821	248,921	EC
2008	2008-0670/001-001 04/06/2008		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 - I	Other	600,000		CoE
2009		DG EAC	European Heritage Days - EHD 2009	Other	95,000	93,988	EC
2009		DG EAC	Intercultural Cities: governance and policies for diverse communities	Other	50,000	40,000	EC
2009	226588	EIDHR	Targeted Project ""Peer-to-Peer II"" - promoting independent national non-judicial mechanisms for the protection of human rights, especially for the prevention of torture	TPS	1,200,000	497,124	EC
2009	SI2.548173	DG EMPL	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2010 ADDENDUM (A Europe of shared social responsibilities)	Other	349,821	300,000	EC
2009	HOME/2009/EIFX/CA/1818		Shaping Perceptions and Attitudes to Realise the Diversity Advantage* (SPARDA)*	Other	750,000		CoE
2009	JUST/2009F RAC/AG/100 3-30-CE- 0377087/00- 64		Media against racism in sport	Other	1,000,000		CoE
2009	2009-11763		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 - II	Other	600,000		CoE
2010		DG EAC	European Heritage Days revisited - EHD 2010	Other	100,000	80,000	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	Source of information
2010	SI2.567251	DG EMPL	LES DROITS HUMAINS DES PERSONNES EN SITUATION DE PAUVRETE (Human rights of people experiencing poverty)	Other	629,500	192,000	EC
2010	SI2.571822		Study on European cultural routes impact on SMEs innovation and com- petitiveness	Other	200,000		CoE
2010	EAC-2010- CoE		Youth Partnership Framework Programme 2010-2013	Other	2,100,000		CoE
2010	2010-0034		Youth Partnership Framework Programme 2010	Other	300,000		CoE

List of contracts by thematic sectors

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
Democracy and good governance; Democratic stability									
2000	B7- 7010/T2000- 61		North Caucasus Joint Programme to strengthen democratic stability		478653			15150	CoE
2001	50610	DDH	Moscow School of Political Studies: Strengthening civil society and democratic institutions in the Russian Federation	RU	327,745	327,745		15150	EC
2001	99MTG01/01 /003		BROADCASTING LAW		66,600			15153	EC
2001	00SER03/05 /002		05 - Media - GRANT AGREEMENT WITH AN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE		134,047			15153	EC
2003	72944	DDH	Finalising the independent monitoring of the popu- lation census in FYROM	FYR	173,589	173,589	15160	15110	EC
2003	03MTG01/02 /001		SECOND JOINT INITIATIVE EAR-COE IN THE LEGAL MEDIA FIELD		178,880			15153	EC
2004	2004-0508 001/001 JEU-JEUB		European Crossroads : Sport - the Front Door to Democracy		185,600			15150	CoE
2005	04SER01/02 /004		SUPPORT TO BELGRADE FUND FOR POLITICAL EXCELLENCE		500,000	449,035		15150	EC

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2005	04SER01/02/002		SUPPORT TO PARLIAMENTS INSTITUTIONS		1,445,889	1,301,300	15140	15152	EC
2005	113934	DDH	Promoting the democratic process	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+UA+ TPS	780,000	747,911	15160	15153	EC
2006	05KOS01/06/008		CENSUS OBSERVATION AND MONITORING MISSION		594,931	119,083		15110	EC
2006	06MON01/04/002		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT		643,977	579,580		15112	EC
2006	05SER01/16/004		STRENGTHENING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT		1,474,719	1,310,969		15112	EC
2006	125301	DDH	Network of Schools of Political Studies	TPS	639,683	639,683	15160	15150	EC
2006	05SER01/11/002		FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION & INFORMATION & FREEDOM OF THE MEDIA		250,701	224,342		15153	EC
2007	06MAC01/05/101		LEADERSHIP BENCHMARK AND BEST PRACTICES PROGRAMME	MK	399,112			15112	EC
2007	140325	EIDHR	Civil Society Leadership Network - Ukraine, Moldova and Southern Caucasus	AM+AZ+GE +MD+UA+T PS+REO	350,000	324,685	15160	15150	EC
2007	140322	EIDHR	Support to free and fair elections in South Caucasus and Moldova	AM+AZ+GE +MD+TPS+ REO	500,000	466,838	15160	15151	EC
2007	140324	EIDHR	Freedom of expression & information and freedom of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova	AM+AZ+GE +MD+TPS+ REO	500,000	450,000	15160	15153	EC
2008	168721	EIDHR	Network of Schools for Political studies	RVS	1,759,500	699,600	15160	15150	EC
2008	163485	IFS-RRM	Contributing to the continuity of the reforms via elaborating and distributing of the publication "Georgia, Parliamentary and Presidential elections 2008 – Lessons Learned "	GE	20,000	20,000	15151	15151	EC
2008	146597	TACIS	Promotion of European Standards in the Ukrainian Media Environment	UA	1,088,026	1,010,992	15153	15153	EC
2009	213348	IPA	Strengthening Local Self-Government in Montenegro (2009-2010) -Phase 2	ME	200,000	132,624	15112	15112	EC
2009	201621	IPA	Strengthening LSG in Serbia - phase 2	RS	2,000,000	509,950	15140	15112	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2010	249382	IPA	Census Observation and Monitoring Mission in BIH	BA	700,000	-	16062	15110	EC
2010	259362	ENPI	Addendum No 4 to contract 2007/146-597	UA	900,000	-		15153	EC
2010	256575	EIDHR	Promoting freedom, professionalism and pluralism of the media in the South Caucasus and Moldova	REO	750,000	750,000	15153	15153	EC
Education, youth and promotion of human contacts⁴⁵									
2000	DYS/PAT/2000/382 + Amend- ment 2002- 5591		Partnership programme on European youth work training 2000-2003-3rd Covenant		300,000			00013	CoE
2003	DYS/PAT/2003/1843/001		Youth Policy research		291,750			00013	CoE
2003	2003-1791		Euro-Med YOUTH programme		150,000			00013	CoE
2003	69730	CARDS	Modernising the Management and Governance Capacities of Universities in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	463,933	463,933	11110	11110	EC
2004	2004-0508 001/001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2004		300,000			00013	CoE
2005	2005- 1220/001- 001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2005		400,000			00013	CoE
2005	115568	CARDS	Strengthening Higher Education (SHE) in Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	288,000	288,000	15140	11110	EC
2006	2006- 1291/001- 001 JEU-JEUB		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2006		802,000			00013	CoE
2007	04SER01/13 /028		STRENGTHENING HIGHER EDUCATION REFORMS		513,000	200,616		11110	EC

⁴⁵ See also updated overview of youth-related JPs at the end of this Annex

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2008	2008-0670/001-001 04/06/2008		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 - I		600,000			00013	CoE
2008	164500	IPA	Strengthening Higher Education in B&H (SHE II)	BA	400,000	165,349	11110	11110	EC
2008	157942	IPA	Education in Kosovo: Inter/culturalism and the Bologna Process	XK	1,400,000	825,047	11120	11110	EC
2008	168814	DCI-NSA	Joint Management Agreement for global/development education and raising public awareness in Europe and beyond	RUE	900,000	540,000	99820	99820	EC
2009	2009-11763		Framework Partnership Agreement in the field of Youth 2007-2009 - II		600,000			00013	CoE
2010	EAC-2010-CoE		Youth Partnership Framework Programme 2010-2013		2,100,000			00013	CoE
2010	2010-0034		Youth Partnership Framework Programme 2010		300,000			00013	CoE
Environment									
2005	070402/2005/410535/SU B/B2		Pan-European Ecological Network		50,000			41010	CoE
2008	149825	DCI-ENV	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.	AM+AZ+BY +GE+MD+RU+UA+RVS	1,484,000	964,600	41030	41030	EC
Human rights and fundamental freedoms									
2000	50382	DDH	Council of Europe-OSCE/ODIHR Project on Roma under the Stability Pact.		223,352	223,352		15160	EC
2000	50362	DDH	HR training for Russian administrators deployed in Chechnya, seminars on local government according to the Europ Charter of Local Self-gov in NCaucasu	RU	406,855	406,855		15160	EC
2003	57114	DDH	Joint -Programme between the EC and the Council of Europe regarding democratisation and the rule of law	REE	3,042,174	3,042,174	15160	15160	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2003	75496	DDH	Joint Programme 2003 of co-operation between the European Commission and the Council of Europe under the EIDHR (3 activities, Russia, Ukraine and support to the Venice Commission)	RU	1,277,871	1,277,871	15160	15160	EC
2004	89231	DDH	19 04 03/2004/3007 Joint Programme 2004: 3 strands	TPS	2,042,025	2,042,025	15160	15160	EC
2006	06KOS01/01/001		RECONSTRUCTION OF RELIGIOUS MONUMENTS AND SITE IN KOSOVO		400,000	356,692		15160	EC
2006	132379	DDH	Enforcing the rights of the child and reintegrating children at risk into society	RU	179,896	179,896	15160	15160	EC
2006	132384	DDH	Enhancing the capacity of legal professionals and law enforcement officials in Russia to apply the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) in domestic legal proceedings and practices (EIDHR Campaign 2 – Fostering a culture of human rights)	RU	950,000	902,500	15160	15160	EC
2006	AA/DELTUR/SECC/2006/D/6270		Human Rights training to the staff of the Delegation of the European Commission		10,000			15160	CoE
2006	126720	DDH	Fostering a Culture of Human Rights	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+UA+ TPS	995,000	970,614	15160	15160	EC
2006	113784	DDH	Equal rights and treatment for Roma	CAR	263,305	263,305	15160	15160	EC
2007	140327	EIDHR	SYNOMIA - Setting up of an active network of independent non-judicial H.R. structures (NHRs - ombudsmen and H.R. commissions at nation-wide and sub nation-wide levels)	REO+RVS	450,000	417,987	15160	15160	EC
2007	140326	EIDHR	Adoption and Implementation of a comprehensive strategy for the improvement of the living conditions of the Roma and for their integration into society	MD+UA+TP S+REO	200,000	180,000	15160	15160	EC
2008	163498	TACIS	Women and children rights in Ukraine	UA	1,080,000	510,612	15160	15160	EC
2008	165700	EIDHR	Combating torture, ill-treatment and impunity	AM+AZ+GE +MD+UA+R EO	950,000	375,000	15160	15160	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2009	219555	IPA	EU/CoE Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Kosovo	XK	2,500,000	962,351	15160	15160	EC
2009	170400	ENPI	Preparatory action ""Minorities in Russia: Developing Languages, Culture, Media and Civil Society""	RU	2,500,000	381,223	16061	15160	EC
2009	226588	EIDHR	Targeted Project ""Peer-to-Peer II"" - promoting independent national non-judicial mechanisms for the protection of human rights, especially for the prevention of torture	TPS	1,200,000	497,124	15160	15160	EC
2010	SI2.567251	DG EMPL	LES DROITS HUMAINS DES PERSONNES EN SITUATION DE PAUVRETE (Human rights of people experiencing poverty)		629,500	192,000		15160	EC
2010	257602	EIDHR	Reinforcing the fight against ill-treatment and impunity	TPS+REO	750,000	0	15153	15160	EC
Intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity									
2001	2001-1720/001/1	EAC	European Heritage Days 2001		95,000			16061	CoE
2002	2002-4724/002/001	EAC	European Heritage Days 2002		95,000			16061	CoE
2003	2003-1865	EAC	European Heritage Days 2003		95,000			16061	CoE
2003	FC/DS 2003-0231		Cultural & Natutral Heritage in SE Europe 1st phase "Survey of the cultural heritage situation in the Balkans region"		150,000			16061	CoE
2004	2004-2646/001/1	EAC	European Heritage Days 2004		95,000			16061	CoE
2004		EAC	Culture 2000 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - second EC/CoE Covenant 2004-2006		180,000	180,000	16061	16061	EC
2005	2005-160/001/001	EAC	European Heritage Days 2005		95,000			16061	CoE
2005		EAC	Culture 2000 - Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE (IRPP-SAAH) – 3rd EC/CoE Covenant 2005-2007		180,000	163,220	16061	16061	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2006		EAC	European Heritage Days 2006		95,000	77,547	16061	16061	EC
2006		EAC	Culture 2000 -Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 4th EC/CoE Covenant 2006-2008		200,000	199,996	16061	16061	EC
2007		EAC	Intercultural cities: governance and policies for diverse communities		396,647	396,647	16061	00011	EC
2007		EAC	European Heritage Days 2007		95,000	81,258	16061	16061	EC
2007		EAC	Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan - Survey on Architectural and Archaeological Heritage in SEE - 5th EC/CoE Covenant 2007-2009		200,000	140,000	16061	16061	EC
2008	154020	IPA	Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Kosovo	XK	400,000	335,945	16061	16061	EC
2008		EAC	Multilateral: European Heritage Days- 2008		95,000	88,386	16061	16061	EC
2008		EAC	Balkan heritage 2007-2009 (Amendment to the 5th Convent)		100,000	70,000	16061	16061	EC
2009		EAC	Intercultural Cities: governance and policies for diverse communities		50,000	40,000	16061	00011	EC
2009	JUST/2009F RAC/AG/100 3-30-CE- 0377087/00- 64		Media against racism in sport		1,000,000			00011	CoE
2009		EAC	European Heritage Days - EHD 2009		95,000	93,988	16061	16061	EC
2009		EAC	Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme: 1st Covenant - Pilot Project for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage in historic towns		100,000	80,000	16061	16061	EC
2010		EAC	European Heritage Days revisited - EHD 2010		100,000	80,000	16061	16061	EC
2010		EAC	Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme: 2nd Covenant - Pilot Project for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage in historic towns		100,000	80,000	16061	16061	EC
2010	SI2.571822		Study on European cultural routes impact on SMEs innovation and competitiveness		200,000			16061	CoE
Rule of law, legal co-operation and addressing new challenges									

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2001	34027	CARDS	Strength.institut&suppr. implement Legfr	AL	540,000	540,000		15130	EC
2001	50609	DDH	Joint Programme EC-CoE to strengthen the rule of law and the protection of Human Rights in the Russian Federation	RU	630,000	630,000		15130	EC
2001	50611	DDH	Promoting & strengthening democratic Stability and preventing conflict in Ukraine	UA	822,081	822,081		15130	EC
2001	50595	DDH	Joint Programme EC-CoE to promote and strengthen democratic stability and prevent conflict in the South Caucasus region	GE	1,149,300	1,149,300		15130	EC
2001	26853	TACIS	Select committee of experts on Evaluation	TAC	24,574	24,574	15130	15130	EC
2002	49632	TACIS	Project against Money laundering in Russian Federation		2,145,068	2,145,068		15113	EC
2002	49627	TACIS	Project against Money laundering in Ukraine		944,328	944,328		15113	EC
2002	27746	TACIS	Strengthening the money laundering control and prevention system in Ukraine : preliminary legal review		20,400	20,400	15130	15113	EC
2002	50666	DDH	Joint Programme of Co-operation to Strengthen Democratic Stability in Moldova	MD	261,235	261,235		15130	EC
2002	SUB/2002/B 5-3001/E/35		The Convention on information and legal co-operation concerning Information Society Services		76,300			15130	CoE
2003	74258	CARDS	IV Joint Programme EC-COE: Support to the School of Magistrates, to the Organisation and Training of the Legal Professions and to the Promotion of Human Rights in Albania	AL	919,112	919,112	15130	15130	EC
2003	67255	CARDS	Commentaries on the new criminal legislation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA	333,198	333,198		15130	EC
2003	70611	CARDS	Support to the Centres for Judicial and Prosecutorial Training in BiH	BA	756,940	756,940	15130	15130	EC
2004	02MAC01/15 /001		DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONAL CAPACITY TO COMBAT MONEY LAUNDERING	MK	648,896			15113	EC
2004	98366	TACIS	Support to the National Anti-Corruption Strategy of Moldova (PACO Moldova)	MD	225,000	225,000	15140	15113	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2004	79524	CARDS	Development of reliable and functioning policing systems and enhancing of combating main criminal activities and police co-operation (a justice and home affairs regional project, under a CARDS regional 2002/2003 programme)	CAR	3,600,000	3,600,000	15140	15113	EC
2004	96517	TACIS	Harmonising Russian anticorruption legislation with international standards	RU	236,172	236,172	15140	15113	EC
2004	78232	TACIS	Human right-Council of Europe	MD	756,609	756,609	15130	15130	EC
2004	95136	PHARE	Police, Professionalism and the Public in Turkey	TR	500,000	400,000	15160	15130	EC
2004	91669	PHARE	DELTUR/MEDTQ/002-04 "Council of Europe" "contribution to the judicial modernization and penal reform programme in Turkey"		7,000,000	6,076,333		15130	EC
2004	DELTUR/ME DTQ/01-02	PHARE	Joint EC/CoE Initiative with Turkey to enhance the ability of the Turkish authorities to implement the National Programme for the adoption of the Community acquis (NPAA)		1,180,000	944,000		15130	EC
2005	107256	TACIS	Improving legislation and practices on dealing with money laundering and financing of terrorism in the Russian Federation	RU	200,000	200,000	15130	15113	EC
2005	05SER01/02 /003		PROJECT AGAINST ECONOMIC CRIME		1,499,290			15113	EC
2005	109761	CARDS	V JOINT PROGRAMME EC-COE: Support to the training of Court administrators in Albania	AL	657,904	657,904	15130	15130	EC
2005	112585	TACIS	Modernising the prison system of Azerbaijan	AZ	1,250,000	1,000,000	15160	15130	EC
2005	110195	TACIS	Ukraine International Cooperation in Criminal Matters (UPIC)	UA	1,426,029	1,426,029	15130	15130	EC
2006	122590	TACIS	Project against Corruption, Money Laundering, and Terrorist Financing in the Republic of Moldova	MD	3,000,000	2,073,663	15140	15113	EC
2006	126126	TACIS	Protection against money laundering and terrorist financing	RU	3,000,000	1,401,471	15130	15113	EC
2006	121984	TACIS	Prevention of corruption	RU	188,988	175,000	15130	15113	EC
2006	120157	TACIS	Support to Good Governance: Project Against Corruption in Ukraine	UA	1,500,000	1,404,474	16320	15113	EC
2006	120437	TACIS	Follow-up Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Ukraine - MOLI-UA-2	UA	5,000,000	4,199,583	88010	15113	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2006	06MAC01/01/101		TECHNICAL ASSTSTANCE TO THE PENITENTIARY REFORM		400,000	276,023		15130	EC
2006	123766	TACIS	Increased independence, transparency and efficiency of the justice system of the Republic of Moldova	MD	3,000,000	2,400,000	15130	15130	EC
2006	05MTG01/04/005		JOINT INITIATIVE WITH COE FOR PRISON REFORM		162,684	97,610		15130	EC
2006	TR0501.04/001		Cascade training for Turkish lawyers on the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)		1,300,000	1,033,742		15130	EC
2006	TR0401.01/001		Support to the implementation of human rights reforms		4,000,749	3,773,258		15130	EC
2006	121712	TACIS	Ukraine - Judicial Selection and Appointment Procedure, Training, Disciplinary Liability, Case Management and Alternative Dispute Resolution (former title: Strengthening Capacity of Justice System of Ukraine)	UA	1,948,565	1,948,565	15130	15130	EC
2006	132165	CARDS	Development of a reliable and functioning prison system respecting fundamental rights and standards and enhancing of regional co-operation in the Western Balkans	CAR	800,000	800,000	15130	15130	EC
2006	126319	DDH	Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan: Assistance in the preparation of a comprehensive constitutional reform	TAC	100,000	35,492	15130	15130	EC
2007	143770	CARDS	Support to the Sustainability of the School of Magistrates of Albania	AL	396,000	370,000	15130	15130	EC
2007	04SER01/04/023		PROJECT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NJRS		120,009			15130	EC
2007	TR0601.04/001		Support to Court Management System in Turkey		3,005,328	2,594,762		15130	EC
2008	164093	CARDS	""dummy"" contract for final payment on contract 2004/079-524	NA+CAR	17,371	17,371	15140	15113	EC
2008	168301	IPA	Support to the efficient prison management	BA	600,000	308,028	15130	15130	EC
2008	141439	TACIS	Transparency and efficiency of the judicial system of Ukraine	UA	5,400,000	1,261,584	15130	15130	EC
2008	153650	CARDS	Support to the Prosecutors" Network	CAR	1,500,000	1,382,899	15130	15130	EC

Evaluation of Commission's cooperation with the Council of Europe – PARTICIP GmbH

Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefiting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2009	212599	IPA	Project Against Corruption in Albania	AL	2,000,000	593,738	15113	15113	EC
2009	TR601-08	IPA	Project on Ethics for the Prevention of Corruption in Turkey		1,350,000			15113	CoE
2009	215401	TACIS	Support for Access to Justice in Armenia	AM	3,961,502	1,566,671	15130	15130	EC
2009	205431	TACIS	Project on cybercrime in Georgia	GE	200,000	160,000	15130	15130	EC
2009	226597	IFS-RRM	Democracy support and Confidence-building measures in Moldova	MD	4,000,000	-	15160	15130	EC
2009	TR702 18-01/001		Dissemination of Model Prison Practices and Promotion of Prison reform in Turkey		2,975,590	2,034,422		15130	EC
2009	220187	EIDHR	EU-Central Asia Rule of Law Initiative	RSC	600,000	275,920	15130	15130	EC
2010	252978	IPA	Project against Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Serbia (MOLI-Serbia)	RS	2,000,000	413,078	24010	15113	EC
2010	247132	ENPI	EaP Panel fight against corruption - Corruption Component (Panel Support)-Bridge Activities(August - November 2010)	REO	30000	27000	15113	15113	EC
2010	248169	IFS-RRM	Reform of legislation in Kyrgyzstan	KG	80,000	64,000	15220	15130	EC
2010	254874	ENPI	Introduction of the appeal in the Russian judiciary system	RU	1,500,000	0	15130	15130	EC
2010	232748	IPA	Capacity building for directorate for management of seized and confiscated assets	RS+YU	2,000,000	526,136	15130	15130	EC
2010	TR801-01-01/001		Enhancing the role of the supreme judicial authorities in Turkey		3,000,000	912,771		15130	EC
2010	TR0701.03-01/001		Training of military judges and prosecutors on human rights issues in Turkey		2,000,000	-		15130	EC
2010	248578	IPA	Regional Cooperation in Criminal Justice: Strengthening capacities in the fight against cybercrime @CyberCrime	IPA	2,500,000	900,818	15130	15130	EC
2010	256600	ENPI	Council of Europe Facility	REO	4,000,000	1,188,692	15160	15130	EC
2010	232894	IFS-RRM	"Apoyo al desarrollo legislativo de la nueva Constitución Política del Estado	BO	270,000	165,300	15130	15130	EC
Social cohesion									
2001	01-0153		Access to Social Rights in Anti-Poverty Strategies: Social partnerships as a Factor for development		23,936			00012	CoE

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Contract year	Contract number	Domain	Contract title	Region/ country benefitting	Planned amount (€)	Paid amount (€)	DAC code in CRIS	Sector code assigned	Source of information
2001	26859	TACIS	Access social rights anti-poverty Caucasus	AM+AZ+GE +TAC+TPS	19,689	19,689	16010	00012	EC
2002	02-0179		Access to Social Rights in Anti-Poverty Strategies: Social partnerships as a Factor for development 2002		42,720			00012	EC
2002	27158	TACIS	Seminar Anti-Poverty strategies in the Mountains Regions of the Southern Caucasus	TAC	42,720	42,720	15110-	00012	EC
2002	51357	TACIS	SC02/002 - Women's contribution to social cohesion in Russia		28,662	28,662	15150	00012	EC
2004	85023	CARDS	"Social Institutions Support Programme"	CAR	1,407,363	1,407,363	16010	16010	EC
2005	SI2.422393		LA DIMENSION INTER (CULTURELLE) DE LA COHESION SOCIALE (Inter-cultural dimension of social cohesion)		123,785	123,785		00012	EC
2006	SI2.454274	DG EMPL	CONSTITUTION D'UN INTERRESEAU EUROPEEN DES INITIATIVES ETHIQUES (Dialogue Platform on ethical/solidarity-based citizens' initiatives to combat poverty and exclusion)		213,249	213,249		00012	EC
2008	SI2.516037	DG EMPL	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2008-2009 : UNE EUROPE DES RESPONSABILITES (A Europe of shared social responsibilities)		249,821	248,921		00012	EC
2008	153292	IPA	Regional Programme for Social Security Coordination and Social Security Reforms in South East Europe	IPA	1,976,509	1,193,062	16010	16010	EC
2009	SI2.548173	DG EMPL	PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT 2010 ADDENDUM (A Europe of shared social responsibilities)		349,821	300,000		00012	EC
2009	HOME/2009/ EIFX/CA/181 8		Shaping Perceptions and Attitudes to Realise the Diversity Advantage* (SPARDA)*		750,000			00012	CoE
2010	254128	ENPI	Promoting cultural diversity and social cohesion in a multi-ethnic society through intercultural dialogue	RU	4,500,000	-	43010	00012	EC

Complete list of programmes in the field of youth

This list was provided by the CoE after the finalisation of the above inventory, and represents more complete and correct information.

Covenant/Agreement	Number	phase	dates	total budget		CoE contribution		EU contribution	
				contracted	transferred	contracted	transferred	contracted	transferred
1st Covenant			01.11.1998-			134,391 ECU		120,573 ECU	
2nd Covenant	1999-0569		01.04.1999 (changed to 30.04.1999) -31.05.2000, ext.30.09.2000	575,562 €		287,781 €		287,781 €	
3rd Covenant	2000-0382		01.07.2000-30.06.2003, ext.29.02.2004						
		1	01.07.2000-30.06.2001, ext.30.11.2001	580,000 €	522,000 €	290,000 €	290,000 €	290,000 €	232,000 €
		2	01.12.2001-30.11.2002	603,924 €	531,570 €	301,962 €	290,000 €	301,962 €	241,570 €
		3	01.12.2002-29.02.2004	600,000 €	530,000 €	300,000 €	290,000 €	300,000 €	240,000 €
Research Covenant	2003-1843/001-001 JEU JEUB		01.04.2003-31.03.2005	343,500 €		171,750 €		171,750 €	
EuroMed Covenant	2003-1791		01.05.2003-30.04.2005	300,000 €		150,000 €		150,000 €	
4th Covenant	2004-0508 001/001 JEU JEUB	n/a	01.03.2004-30.04.2005	60,000 €		30,000 €		30,000 €	
1st Framework Partnership Agreement	FPA 2005-1220/001-001 JEU JEUB		01.05.2005-31.12.2006, ext.30.06.2007						
	SGA 2005-1220/001-001 JEU JEUB	SGA 2005	01.05.2005-31.12.2005, ext.31.03.2006	845,500 €		445,500 €		400,000 €	
	SGA 2006-1291/001-001 JEU JEUB	SGA 2006	01.01.2006-31.12.2006, ext.30.06.2007	1,322,140 €		520,140 €		802,000 €	

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2nd Framework Partnership Agreement	FPA 2007-0249/001-001	FPA 2007-2009, ext. 2010	01.01.2007-31.12.2009, ext.30.06.2010						
	SGA 2007-0249/001-001 YOU CONFER	SGA 2007	01.01.2007-31.12.2007, ext.30.06.2008	1,175,000 €		500,000 €		675,000 €	
	SGA 2008-0670/001-001 YOU YOUPSI	SGA 2008	01.01.2008-31.12.2008, ext.30.06.2009	1,150,000 €		550,000 €		600,000 €	
	SGA 2009-11763	SGA 2009	01.01.2009-31.12.2009, ext.30.06.2010	1,200,000 €		600,000 €		600,000 €	
	EAC-2010-0034 (SI2.557558)	SGA Isem 2010	01.01.2010-30.06.2010	600,000 €		300,000 €		300,000 €	
3rd Framework Partnership Agreement	EAC-2010-CoE FPA	FPA 2010-2013	01.07.2010-31.12.2013						
	EAC-2010-1000	SGA IIsem 2010	01.07.2010-31.12.2010, ext.30.06.2011	650,000 €		325,000 €		325,000 €	

Annex 6. Thematic case studies

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1 Thematic case study I: The reform of the CoE

The Council of Europe (CoE) is currently undergoing a reform process designed to make it more relevant, efficient and effective in its leadership role in the European institutional architecture. This note briefly reviews the factors that motivated this reform and the objectives, specific aims and sequencing of the ongoing reform process. It draws heavily on information provided by the CoE on its website for the reform, and on the key documents made available there.⁴⁶

1.1 Motivating factors

The notion of a need for reform within the CoE and its accessory bodies is not new. Indeed, the CoE has, since years, recognized the necessity for continual re-evaluation of its mission and adaptation to changing European realities.⁴⁷ However, this awareness has been sharpened by several recent developments; among these were growing problems with the functioning of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR), a perception of decreasing relevance and loss of focus of the CoE itself, and the global financial crisis - the budgetary consequences of which have raised questions of organizational scope and efficiency.

The ECtHR is the most visible accessory organ of the CoE, charged with upholding the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the CoE's most important legally-binding charter (accession to the ECHR is a requirement for admission to the CoE). The Court is recognized as of crucial importance in safeguarding human rights in Europe. However, since the accession of the former communist states of Eastern Europe to the CoE, and especially over the past decade, it has built up a massive caseload backlog, which poses serious challenges to its effectiveness.⁴⁸ This backlog is the natural consequence of increased applications due to expansion to new member states and of the growing awareness of the Court in original member states, but also reflects deficiencies in domestic judicial systems, where the same fundamental failure can generate multiple applications to the Court.⁴⁹ The need to improve Court efficiency led to the drafting, in 2001,⁵⁰ and adoption, in 2004, of Protocol No. 14, a set of measures to streamline operations, filter applications and deal with repetitive cases.⁵¹ Despite these efforts, the Protocol did not enter into force until 2010, because of delayed ratification by Russia. The need to improve ECtHR functioning was thus an important element justifying CoE reform.

A second motivating factor was the perception that the CoE was losing both focus and relevance. For example, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) noted "*a dangerous trend... to favour an approach through the prism of political expediency to issues that fall within the sphere of fundamental principles and values, to the detriment of those principles and values.*"⁵² A need was seen to refocus the CoE's priorities on its core values: thus, the Secretary General (SG) asserted that "*the first strategic priority... for the next decade... [should be] to say that we have consolidated and implemented the rule of law in all the member states...*"⁵³ PACE, in turn, argued that "*greater prominence should be given to the various activities of the Council of Europe in the field of democracy.*"⁵⁴

Internal communication between the functional elements of the CoE was also perceived to be lacking: the CoE "*cannot function properly unless there is genuine, substantive and ongoing dialogue between its two statutory organs... internal functioning... should be brought more fully into line with the democratic principles and values it defends.*"⁵⁵

⁴⁶ "The Reform of the Council of Europe." http://www.coe.int/t/reform/default_en.asp

⁴⁷ For example, three Summit meetings - in 1993, 1997, and 2005 - were convened to consider the 'evolving aims' of the Organisation. See: Virginia Mantouvalou and Panayotis Voyatzis (2010). The Council of Europe and the protection of human rights: a system in need of reform. In: Sarah Joseph and Adam McBeth, eds.: *Research Handbook On International Human Rights Law*. Edward Elgar Publishing, Cheltenham, UK.

⁴⁸ As of 2009 there were 119,300 outstanding applications. See: Council of Europe (2010). Fact Sheet: Protocol 14 – the reform of the European Court of Human Rights.

⁴⁹ Mantouvalou and Voyatzis, *supra*. (2010).

⁵⁰ Council of Europe (2011): Council of Europe Reform: heading into the future; Progress review report.

⁵¹ See: CoE Factsheet, *supra* (2010).

⁵² Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (PACE). Resolution 1689 (2009): The future of the Council of Europe in the light of its sixty years of experience.

⁵³ Communication from Mr Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe to the Parliamentary Assembly (24 January 2011)

⁵⁴ Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (PACE). Recommendation 1886 (2009): The future of the Council of Europe in the light of its sixty years of experience.

⁵⁵ *Ibid*.

A pressing concern was the growing influence and independence of the EU bloc within the CoE: “*increasingly often, the European Union member states support, as a whole, positions ... that have been worked out among themselves ... This situation officialises a new dividing line within the Council of Europe itself and is harmful to its unity and future.*”⁵⁶ PACE, in fact, urged the Committee of Ministers (COM) to “*seek to reduce the influence of the European Union and its presidency on decision making within the Committee of Ministers.*”⁵⁷ There was concern, too, that the EU might usurp the legitimate roles of the CoE: “*parallel structures duplicating the Council of Europe’s mechanisms and instruments are being generously funded within the European Union.*”⁵⁸ This was not a new worry: the implementation of the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2007 engendered much debate over duplication of effort, and was a reason why the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the CoE and EU placed so much emphasis on guaranteeing the role of the CoE as the benchmark for human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe.⁵⁹

Concerns were also voiced about reduced participation by member states in general:

*“certain trends... might indicate a decline in the member states’ commitment to the CoE: the weak level of participation of the ministers for foreign affairs in the ministerial sessions of the Committee of Ministers; the lack of control over implementation of Assembly resolutions and recommendations; zero growth in real terms in the Organisation’s ordinary budget; a reluctance among the member states to sign and ratify the Council of Europe’s legal instruments and attempts to minimise or even question the importance of the different independent monitoring mechanisms. These trends must be reversed...”*⁶⁰

A third significant contributing factor was the global economic crisis, which constrained the CoE’s budget and likely played a part in what was perceived as decreased commitment by member states. These budgetary constraints provoked strong opinions within the CoE structure: “*the Assembly acknowledges the difficulties encountered by the Secretary General in drawing up his budget proposals...[but] cannot accept that the impact of this crisis may serve as a pretext for the Committee of Ministers to weaken the Council of Europe by starving it of resources through the maintenance of a policy based solely on the principle of zero real growth in the Organisation’s budgets...*”⁶¹ The disproportionate costs incurred by the ECtHR in response to its growing backlog came under particular internal scrutiny,⁶² though this fiscal belt-tightening also highlighted the need for general increases in efficiency: “*We are doing too many things with too little money. With very poor prospects for budgetary increases in the foreseeable future, we are obliged to concentrate our resources and reduce the number of programmes...*”⁶³

Against this backdrop, Thorbjørn Jagland, the Secretary-General of the CoE since September 2009, was elected on a platform of reform, with a broad mandate to “*reinforce the political role, the visibility and the influence of the Council of Europe on the European and international scene,*”⁶⁴ an effort which has entailed an ambitious programme of organizational streamlining and refocusing, as outlined below.

1.2 The Reform Process⁶⁵

The formal reform process has advanced under the supervision of the SG; the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Organisational Development and Reform “*advises the SG on reform policies, structures and working methods.*” *An effort has been made to ensure a consultative process through meetings with member States and “broad and regular internal consultations.”* The reform has three main objectives:

⁵⁶ PACE Resolution 1689 (2009) *supra*

⁵⁷ PACE Recommendation 1886 (2009) *supra*

⁵⁸ Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly (PACE). Resolution 1783 (2011): Follow-up to the reform of the Council of Europe.

⁵⁹ Memorandum of understanding between the Council of Europe and the European Union (2007).

⁶⁰ PACE Resolution 1689 (2009) *supra*

⁶¹ Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE). Opinion 272 (2009): Budgets of the Council of Europe for the financial year 2010

⁶² *Ibid.*

⁶³ Communication from Mr. Jagland (2010) *supra*

⁶⁴ Speech by Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe: “Die Zukunft des Europarates im Lichte von 60 Jahren Erfahrung.” Vienna 2 December, 2009.

http://www.coe.int/t/secretarygeneral/sq/speeches/2009/20091203_vienna_en.asp

⁶⁵ Most of the following section is drawn from Council of Europe Reform (2011) *supra*, including all quotes not otherwise attributed.

- To revitalise the Council of Europe as a political body and an innovative Organisation;
- To concentrate its work on fewer projects, selected according to the highest added value and comparative advantage;
- To develop a more flexible Organisation, both visible to and relevant for Europeans.

It has proceeded in two phases. The first, encompassing all of 2010, aimed to “*creat[e] the conditions for improved internal governance and prepar[e] further strategic action on reform.*” It had six main components, as follows:

1. Programme of Activities and Budget: The budget and activities of all the organization's organs and institutions were combined into a single document, with the aim of ensuring “*more transparency, efficient use of Secretariat resources, and overall, a better understanding of what the Organisation does, how and with what cost.*” As well, the CoE shifted from annual to biennial programming and budgeting, “*to ensure a more strategic programme and a modernized budget procedure.*” It is noteworthy that before reforms, the CoE maintained 130 operational inter-governmental programs, reduced to just 38 in 2010.⁶⁶
2. ECtHR: Two main thrusts of reform targeted the ECtHR in this phase. The first was the entry into force of Protocol No. 14, as described above. The second was the initiation of the “Interlaken Process” deriving from a conference in Switzerland in February 2010, i.e., during the Swiss Chairmanship of the COM. The conference set short and middle-term measures for reducing case volume, improving turn-around time on appeals, and improving national implementation of Court judgments. The ongoing process is being supervised by a working party of the COM.
3. External Presence: In order to “*rationalis[e] and reinforce... the Council of Europe's operational capacity in the field,*” its external presence was overhauled. External offices, formerly of six types, were standardized and “*tailored to respond to new and changing needs.*” The CoE external presence is now represented by 15 external offices, operational since March 2011, and existing structures in five other cities.⁶⁷
4. Relations with external partners: A primary goal entering the reform was to “*achieve increased complementarity between the work of the CoE and that of the EU and the OSCE.*”⁶⁸ Reform activities under this heading include a more extensive schedule of political meetings between the SG and high-level members of other international organizations, preparatory work for EU accession to the ECHR,⁶⁹ and the joint signing, with the European commissioner for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) of an agreement within the Eastern Partnership Initiative, supporting democratic development and rule of law in six eastern countries.⁷⁰
5. Governance Structures: a variety of new structures and adaptations to old structures have been adopted internally to better respond to new challenges and ensure better governance. Among these are: a new Policy Planning directorate to identify new challenges for Europe and develop medium and long-term response strategies for the CoE; a new Directorate of Internal Oversight to “*provid[e] independent and impartial evaluation and... create an evaluation culture based on international quality standards*”; more flexible initiation/termination conditions for Partial Agreements.⁷¹ As well, various internal offices have been restructured, and provision has been made for more and more regular inter-institutional meetings between the several organs of the CoE.
6. Staff measures: Efforts have been made to foster staff mobility, increase the flexibility of human resources operations, to simplify administrative procedures, and, importantly, to control overall staff expenditures.

The second phase of reform has occupied all of 2011, with the overall objectives of better defining the CoE's role within the European architecture, of defining CoE strategic priorities, and of translating priorities into specific and effective actions. The specific elements of this phase were:

⁶⁶ Council of Europe Secretary General (SG)(2010). Information Document SG/Inf(2011)4 FINAL.

⁶⁷ External offices are in Baku, Belgrade, Brussels, Chisinau, Geneva, Kyiv, Moscow, Paris, Pristina, Sarajevo, Tbilisi, Tirana, Vienna, Warsaw and Yerevan; existing structures are in Lisbon, Graz, Budapest, Ankara and Minsk.

⁶⁸ PACE Resolution 1689 (2009) *supra*

⁶⁹ I.e., subsequent to the entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty in 2009.

⁷⁰ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine

⁷¹ I.e., agreements encompassing some, but not all, CoE member states

7. Strategic priorities: Acting on a mandate from the COM, the SG set clear strategic priorities for 2012-2013, based on political impact and comparative advantage. These were endorsed at a Ministerial Session in Turkey in May 2011. A Group of Eminent Persons was established to reflect on pan-European challenges and inform the definition of strategic priorities for the coming decade.⁷²
8. First biennial Program of Activities: a new biennial programming focus on a reduced set of activities was designed to allow for more integrated action. As well, the timeframe for new programmes was limited to the two-year budgetary cycle, and mechanisms were established to provide for revision or continuation. These measures entail a significant internal redeployment of resources. Among specific results is an increase of resources devoted to Roma activities.
9. Reform of intergovernmental structures: the reform process affirmed the value of the intergovernmental committee system. In April 2011, the COM adopted a new intergovernmental committee structure, “*so as to ensure more relevance, coherence and efficiency.*”
10. ECtHR: the second phase of reform aimed to continue the Interlaken process, while making further progress via a high-level meeting on the future of the ECtHR in Izmir, Turkey in April 2011. The latter considered the progress of the Interlaken process and made additional recommendations based on more recent developments.⁷³
11. CoE's conventions: a critical review of the over 200 international treaties produced by the CoE was slated for 2011, with the intent of identifying agreements that have lost full relevance, and designing an Action Plan accordingly.⁷⁴
12. Relations with Civil Society organizations: an effort was made to define a new mode for engagement with civil society,⁷⁵ which was acknowledged as a “*key player in promoting the norms and values of the CoE*” and an invaluable partner on the ground.
13. Conferences of Specialised Ministers: an effort was made to redefine and reinforce the strategic role of the 14 Conferences of Specialized Ministers in view of clearer strategic objectives and financial austerity.
14. Reform of Secretariat Structures: significant organizational changes were approved and set in place within the Secretariat.
15. Staff measures: further policies were set in place to contain staff costs and “*to develop a culture of trust, empowerment and performance within the Secretariat based on staff competencies and performance.*”
16. Administrative Simplification: measures to reduce internal red tape were put in place.

2 Thematic case study II: Roma rights

Assuring human rights for the Roma has proven a serious challenge for the European institutional architecture. This note briefly summarizes the situation of the Roma in Europe and the actions taken by the Council of Europe (CoE) and European Union (EU) on their behalf.

The Roma⁷⁶ constitute the largest⁷⁷ ethnic minority in Europe, and the group most vulnerable to discrimination and human rights violations.⁷⁸ In particular, they face discrimination in access to jobs,

⁷² Group of Eminent Persons of the Council of Europe (GEP)(2011). Living together: Combining diversity and freedom in 21st-century Europe; Report of the Group of Eminent Persons of the Council of Europe

⁷³ Council of Europe (2011). High Level Conference on the Future of the European Court of Human Rights organised within the framework of the Turkish Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe IZMIR, Turkey. 26 – 27 April 2011.

⁷⁴ Council of Europe Secretary General (SG)(2011). Information Document SG/Inf(2011)2 FINAL: Outline of Convention Review. 17 February 2011

⁷⁵ Council of Europe Secretary General (SG)(2011). Information Document SG/Inf(2011)12 Rev: Reform of the Council of Europe engagement with civil society - Stocktaking and new proposals. 24 May 2011.

⁷⁶ “...including groups of people who share more or less similar cultural characteristics, such as the Roma, Sinti, Travellers, Ashkali, and Kalé.” European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) (2010). The Fundamental Rights Position of Roma and Travellers in the European Union.

⁷⁷ Note: Roma numbers are difficult to estimate, as official data on ethnicity is not collected uniformly across countries (ibid.) A widely-quoted figure is that there are 10-12 million Roma, but the FRA gives this estimate for the EU, while the CoE estimates the same within member states of the CoE, a much larger area; see, e.g., Council of Europe webpage: “Roma and Travellers” http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/default_en.asp. A worksheet prepared by the CoE (<http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/Source/documents/stats.xls>) gives a best estimate of 5.9m Roma within EU boundaries (range: 4.4m – 7.5m), and 11.1m in the CoE area (range: 6.4m – 16.0m), using data updated most recently in 2009-10.

education, housing and healthcare, and the constant threat of racist violence and crime. Often highly mobile, they experience difficulties in cross-border travel, in registering their residence and finding jobs and housing on arrival, and, consequently, in accessing public and social services of all kinds, with significant consequences for health and wellbeing. These difficulties often stem from an unawareness of the scope and complexity of rights and obligations, but discrimination also plays a significant role. Evidence suggests, as well, that Roma both experience very high levels of racially motivated crime and have very low levels of confidence in law enforcement.⁷⁹

Most of these abuses occur at the individual level, yet in recent years, several high-profile situations involving systemic action have raised awareness of Roma issues. In response to the November 2007 killing of an Italian woman, allegedly by a Roma, and subsequent violent clashes,⁸⁰ Italy declared a state of emergency, subsequently evicting and repatriating thousands of Roma from informal settlements - Italy's treatment of the Roma has in recent years prompted formal statements of concern from the OSCE, which labelled government measures "*disproportionate in relation to the actual scale of the security threat*,"⁸¹ from the UN human rights commissioner, who noted "*the excessive resort to repressive measures such as police surveillance and forced evictions*,"⁸² and from the Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights, who labelled the treatment of Roma in Italy "*a matter of serious concern*."⁸³ Similar criticisms and highly public controversy, including at the highest levels of government,⁸⁴ emerged over the forced expulsion of hundreds of Roma from France in the summer of 2010,⁸⁵ again in response to a series of violent incidents. Though these cases are particularly visible, they are not unique, as similar expulsions and repatriations have taken place across Europe.⁸⁶

The Roma thus constitute a priority for the European human rights community, all the more so as the problem of Roma integration and social inclusion has typically been seen as intractable; as phrased by the OSCE, "*In spite of the rather large number of international and national Roma-related initiatives, these have not alleviated, in proportion to the resources invested, the continuing social and economic inequalities, marginalization, racism, and discrimination experienced by Roma and Sinti*."⁸⁷ We discuss, in turn, the actions taken and structures set in place on behalf of the Roma by the CoE, OSCE, and EU.

2.1 Council of Europe

The CoE has traditionally managed activities concerning the Roma through the Roma and Travellers Division,⁸⁸ and especially through the Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers (CERT), established in 1995 by the Committee of Ministers (COM). The latter is the "*first Council of Europe body responsible for reviewing the situation of Roma and Travellers in Europe on a regular basis*."⁸⁹ It meets twice yearly, with participants from 32 member states; other participants include representatives of PACE, CLRA, and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), as well as the OSCE and the European Commission, other CoE bodies and international organizations, and/or experts and representatives of Roma and Travellers organizations.⁹⁰ Its terms of reference include:

⁷⁸ FRA (2010) *supra*

⁷⁹ Ibid.

⁸⁰ Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights, High Commissioner on National Minorities (OSCE)(2009). Assessment of the Human Rights Situation of Roma and Sinti in Italy: Report of a fact-finding mission to Milan, Naples and Rome on 20-26 July 2008. Warsaw, The Hague: March 2009.

⁸¹ Ibid.

⁸² UN News Centre webpage. UN human rights chief voices concerns over Italy's treatment of Roma and migrants. <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=34058&Cr=pillay&Cr1>

⁸³ Council of Europe Commissioner for Human Rights (2011). Italy should better respect the human rights of Roma and migrants. http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/News/2011/110907ReportItaly_en.asp

⁸⁴ Deutsche-Welle (2010) EU Leaders meet amid rancorous Roma issue. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,6008876,00.html>

⁸⁵ BBC News (2010). Q&A: France Roma expulsions. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-11027288>

⁸⁶ The Guardian (2010). EU turning blind eye to discrimination against Roma, say human rights groups. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/jul/30/european-union-roma-human-rights>

⁸⁷ Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR)(2008). Implementation of the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti Within the OSCE Area Status Report 2008. <http://www.osce.org/odihr/33500>

⁸⁸ the Roma and Travellers Division is in the Migration and Roma Department under the DG III Social Cohesion.

⁸⁹ http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/mgsrom_en.asp

⁹⁰ Ibid.

- study, analysis and evaluation of the implementation of policies and practices of member states;
- drawing up guidelines for development/implementation of policies which promote the rights of Roma and Traveller populations in light of CoE monitoring mechanisms;
- reviewing the situation of Roma and Travellers in member states according to CoE legal instruments.

CERT thus considers a wide range of issues; the most recent meeting included discussion on employment, individual national policies with respect to the Roma, migration and freedom of movement, ID documents, return and asylum, political participation, and decisions made by other organs and sponsored activities of the CoE.⁹¹ It also oversees a number of programmes, such as the “Dosta!” awareness campaign to break down prejudices and stereotypes,⁹² the “Route of Roma Culture and Heritage,”⁹³ which aim to increase knowledge of Roma history and culture and increase Roma contribution to Europe’s cultural life and diversity, and other campaigns.

Another major avenue of CoE influence in Roma affairs has been the jurisprudence of the ECtHR with respect to complaints under the ECHR,⁹⁴ and, in parallel, the decisions of the European Committee of Social Rights with respect to collective complaints under the European Social Charter.⁹⁵

In the wake of the widespread problems involving the Roma over summer 2010, Secretary General (SG) Thorbjorn Jagland convened a High-Level Meeting on the Roma at Strasbourg in October 2010, gathering representatives of all CoE member countries and the EU, of international NGOs, and of the Roma.⁹⁶ This meeting resulted in the “Strasbourg Declaration on Roma”⁹⁷ which represents a pan-European response to meet the needs of the Roma, laying out guiding principles and priorities which include: a) non-discrimination, citizenship, women’s and children’s rights; b) social inclusion including education, housing and healthcare; and c) empowerment and better access to justice. The Declaration called for increased international cooperation on this issue, especially among international organizations including the CoE, EU and OSCE, and with Roma communities at all levels. It also agreed to set up of a European Training Programme for Roma Mediators, consolidating prior efforts in this vein. A second output from the Meeting was a set of “Strasbourg Initiatives”⁹⁸ which are proposals from the SG for concrete activities to be taken by local, regional and national authorities, generally building on or adapting existing activities; for example, it identifies successful programmes for mentoring disadvantaged students and teacher assistant training from Hungary, Slovenia and Latvia, which might be adapted to other contexts.

The Strasbourg Declaration has led to a reorganisation of, and a new dynamic in, CoE work on Roma and in CoE-EC cooperation as from late 2010, but this falls outside the temporal and substantive scope of this report.

2.2 Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

The OSCE maintains three primary mechanisms devoted to Roma issues: the Contact Point for Roma and Sinti Issues (CPRSI) in the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) was established in 1994, the adviser on Roma and Sinti Issues (ARSI) was created in 1998, and the Action Plan on Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti within the OSCE Area (‘Action Plan’) was adopted in 2003.⁹⁹

The mandate of the CPRSI is to “assist participating States in their efforts to support integration of their Roma and Sinti population.” Specific activities include:

⁹¹ Council of Europe Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers (MG-S-ROM)(2010). 30th Meeting, Draft annotated agenda. 20-21 October 2010. http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/source/documents/mgsrom/MG-S-ROM_2010_15_prov_EN_draft_Annotated_Agenda_30th_MG-S-ROM.pdf

⁹² http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/dosta_en.asp

⁹³ http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/routes/roma_EN.asp?

⁹⁴ http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/jurisechr_en.asp

⁹⁵ http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/charter_en.asp

⁹⁶ <http://www.coe.int/lportal/web/coe-portal/event-files/our-events/council-of-europe-meeting-for-roma?>

⁹⁷ Council of Europe Committee of Ministers (COM)(2010). Council of Europe High Level Meeting on Roma; “The Strasbourg Declaration on Roma.” CM(2010)133 final: 20 October 2010. http://www.coe.int/lportal/c/document_library/get_file?uuid=93f46512-dbae-47dc-94cb-95c65311adfc&groupId=10227

⁹⁸ Strasbourg Initiatives by the Secretary General of the Council of Europe (2010). http://www.coe.int/t/dc/files/events/2010_high_level_meeting_roma/2010_strasbourg_initiatives_EN.asp?

⁹⁹ ODIHR (2008) *supra*

- reviewing implementation of the Action Plan;
- providing expert advice and assistance to governments and civil society;
- addressing emerging challenges or crisis situations affecting Roma and Sinti;
- supporting capacity-building projects and community empowerment;
- supporting awareness-raising about human trafficking, exploitation of children and early/arranged marriages;
- raising awareness about benefits of early education and promoting broader educational access;
- supporting civic and voter education, including addressing voting irregularities;
- helping States find solutions to the problems of internally displaced and refugee Roma;
- working to build trust and understanding between police and Roma, including encouraging young Roma to join police forces.¹⁰⁰

The Action Plan itself is a comprehensive document, “*intended to reinforce the efforts of the participating States and relevant OSCE institutions and structures aimed at ensuring that Roma and Sinti people are able to play a full and equal part in our societies, and at eradicating discrimination against them.*”¹⁰¹ It covers a broad set of themes, including:

- policy design and implementation ‘For Roma, with Roma’;
- combating racism and discrimination;
- addressing socio-economic issues;
- improving access to education;
- enhancing participation in public and political life;
- Roma and Sinti in crisis and post-crisis Situations.

It provides for increased cooperation with other international organizations, for the CPRSI to play a role in coordination and information dissemination, and for regular evaluation of progress. In particular, it calls for the participation of OSCE institutions and member states. A 2008 evaluation summarizes its purpose:

*“The Action Plan contains both a diagnosis of the situation and the problems Roma and Sinti encounter, along with recommended measures to address them. The main goal of the Action Plan is to reinforce participating States’ efforts aimed at “ensuring that Roma and Sinti people are able to play a full and equal part in ... societies, and at eradicating discrimination against them.”*¹⁰²

2.3 European Union

The EU has addressed Roma issues primarily through the actions of the Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the EU Platform for Roma Inclusion. Following the surfacing of widespread concerns over the Roma situation in Europe after the events in France in summer 2010, however, the EU implemented a new EU-level Framework for National Roma Integration Strategies, which entails a more active role for member states in assuring Roma rights and integrating them into society, and for Brussels in supervising and coordinating such activity.

The FRA was established in 2007 “*to make fundamental rights a reality for everyone in Europe.*”¹⁰³ Its primary activities with respect to the Roma involve conducting research to produce an evidence base for policy aimed at ensuring basic rights, and interacting with Roma communities and local authorities to “*improv[e] the situation of the Roma in the EU in a sustainable way.*”¹⁰⁴ Among other things, it conducts regular household surveys among the Roma.

The EU Platform for Roma Inclusion was created in 2009 “*to help coordinate and develop policies for Roma integration and stimulate exchanges among EU Member States, international organisations and Roma civil society. It aims to make existing policy processes more coherent and facilitate syner-*

¹⁰⁰ Ibid.

¹⁰¹ Organisation for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (2003). Action Plan for Improving the Situation of Roma and Sinti Within the OSCE Area. <http://www.osce.org/odihr/17554>

¹⁰² OSCE Implementation of the Action Plan (2008) *supra*

¹⁰³ http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/about_fra/about_fra_en.htm

¹⁰⁴ Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA)(2010). The Fundamental Rights Position of Roma and Travellers in the European Union. http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/attachments/roma-travellers-factsheet_en.pdf

gies.”¹⁰⁵ It is thus primarily a platform for policy exchange and discussion. Its role was significantly expanded with the adoption of the EU-level Framework in 2011, which made it “*the main forum for discussing and exchanging policy approaches to promote Roma inclusion.*”¹⁰⁶

The Framework itself was the EU's main response to the events of 2010, during which European governments were perceived to be doing too little to remedy persistent human rights problems among the Roma.¹⁰⁷ It targets four main areas: education, employment, health and housing, setting concrete targets, and requiring member states to develop and submit national integration strategies by the end of 2011. It lays out a strategy for action through 2020, stressing the need for national funding to complement EU funds available through various mechanisms; it also details a robust monitoring system.

Beyond the three major players (EU, CoE, OSCE), a number of other international NGOs or civil society organizations are involved in Roma issues, among them the World Bank and the European Roma Policy Coalition (ERPC), “*an informal gathering of non-governmental organisations operating at EU level on issues of human rights, anti-discrimination, anti-racism, social inclusion, and Roma and Travellers' rights. Its members are Amnesty International, the European Roma Rights Centre, the European Roma Information Office, the Open Society Institute, European Network Against Racism, Spolu International Foundation, Minority Rights Group International, the European Roma Grassroots Organizations Network, Policy Center for Roma and Minorities, the Roma Education Fund, and Fondaciòn Secretariado Gitano.*”¹⁰⁸

¹⁰⁵ Europa website (2011). EU Platform for Roma Inclusion: Frequently asked questions. MEMO/11/795, 17/11/2011. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/11/795&type=HTML>

¹⁰⁶ *ibid.*

¹⁰⁷ “...the European Union conceded on Tuesday that its 27 member states were doing too little to tackle discrimination, prejudice and intolerance against the minority group.” Stephen Castle. E.U. Lays Out Plan to Improve the Lives of the Roma. New York Times, April 5, 2011. <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/04/06/world/europe/06iht-union06.html>

¹⁰⁸ Amnesty International (2010). France targets Roma camps. <http://www.amnesty.eu/en/press-releases/human-rights-in-the-eu/roma/0465-0465/>

Annex 7. List of people consulted

Note: Persons interviewed during the field missions are listed in the respective country notes annexes

Council of Europe

Name	First name	Position
Battaini-Dragoni	Gabriella	Director General, DG Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
Becquart	Aygen	Evaluation Division – Directorate of Internal Oversight
Benitez	Rafael	Directorate of Programme, Finance and Linguistic Services
de Thyse	Mikhael	DG Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
Dominioni	Stefano	Head of Central Division for Budget, Administration and Programme Coordination, DG Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
Eussner	Ansgar	Head of Directorate of Internal Oversight
Ey	Christine	Local Financial Officer, DG Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
Fribergh	Erik	Registrar of the Court, Registry of the European Court of Human Rights
Friederich	François	Coordinator for Schools of Political studies, Directorate of Political Advice and Cooperation, DG DPA
Gialoumopoulos	Christos	Head of Directorate of Monitoring, DG HRLA
Gilbert	Max	Advisor, Directorate of External Relations
Gruden	Matjaz	Deputy Head, Private Office of the SG and DSG
Holm	Fredrik	Advisor, Reform Team / Private Office of the Secretary General
Hory	Marc	DG Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
Juncher	Hanne	Head of Department Legal and Human Rights Capacity Building, DG HRLA
Keating-Chetwynd	Sarah	Head of Unit for regional co-operation and Joint Programmes with the EC, DG Education, Culture and Heritage, Youth and Sport
Kleijssen	Jan	Head of Directorate of Standard-Setting, DG HRLA
Koedjikov	Ivan	Head of Department of Information Society and Action Against Crime, DG HRLA
Luciani	Claudia	Director of Political Advice and Co-operation, DG DPA
Maffucci-Hugel	Catherine	Department of Relations with International Organisations and Non-Member States, Directorate of External Relations
Markert	Thomas	Director, Secretary of the Venice Commission
Mayer	Genevieve	Department for the execution of judgments of the ECHR, DG HRLA
Molina	Sixto	Head of the Support Team of the Special Representative of the SG for Roma Issues

Name	First name	Position
Morales	Pilar	Member of the Reform Team, Adviser to the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Organisational Development and Reform
Nestorova	Petya	GRETA Executive secretary
Rakusic-Hadzic	Tanja	Head of Unit Prisons and Police, DG HRLA
Rau	Wolfgang	GRECO, Executive secretary
Ravaud	Caroline	PACE Head of the Monitoring Department, ex-head of CoE office Sarajevo
Ringguth	John	MONEYVAL, Executive secretary, Directorate of Monitoring, DG HRLA
Ruotanen	Marja	Director of Co-operation, DG HRLA
Seger	Alexander	Head of economic crime division, DG HRLA
Sytine	Arkadi	Advisor, Directorate of Political Advice and Cooperation, DG DPA
Taubner	Zoltan	Director, Directorate of External Relations
Termacic	Tatiana	Acting Head of Division, Legal and Human rights, DG HRLA
Troussevitch	Konstantin	Directorate General of Democracy and Political Affairs
Urumova	Bojana	Office of the Commissioner for Human Rights Deputy to the Director / Former Head of Office in Armenia
Zeinalova	Leyla	Division of General Services and External Presence – Directorate General of Democracy and Political Affairs

European Commission

Name	First name	Position
Akkaya	Özden	EU Delegation Turkey
Andreo Andreo	Pedro	ELARG A3
Appriou	Arnaud-Pierre	ELARG C3
Boeing	Detlev	ELARG A1 – Enlargement Strategy
Bokareva	Tatiana	EU Delegation Russia
Bourtembourg	Julien	DG HOME
Cabello	JuanaMera	DEVCO A1 – Geographical coordination and supervision for Europe
Carparelli	Antonia	EMPL D2 – Europe 2020: Social Policies
Cassio	Laura Giulia	DG EAC – D1, Cultural Policy and Intercultural Dialogue
Chevallier	Natalie	DG JUST – Unit 02 Interinstitutional and international relations
De Cordes	Jean-Charles	DEVCO A3 – Centralised operations for Europe, the Mediterranean and Middle-East
Du Breil De Pontbriand	Louis	DEVCO F3 – Central management of thematic budget lines under DCI and Facility for rapid response to soaring food prices in developing countries
Famea	Cristiana	EEAS – B3 – Relations with the Council of Europe
Fernandez Esteban	Maria Luisa	INFSO A1 – Audiovisual and Media policies
Gaglio	Elisabetta	DEVCO A1 – Geographical coordination and supervision for Europe

Name	First name	Position
Herry	Pascal	ELARG D3 – Regional Programmes – EU policies
Houben	Stijn	DEVCO.DGA2.D.1
Kania	Krzysztof	EAC D1 – Globalisation, copyright, competition
Kern	Martin	ELARG B3 – Turkey
Legrand	Jérôme	EEAS – B3 – Relations with the Council of Europe
Leroy	Nicolas	DEVCO - E5
Payer	Artur	EC – EAC E1 – Youth Participation & Relations with Council of Europe
Payer	Artur	DG EAC - youth/education projects
Schobesberger	Wolfgang	EMPL – Financial resources
Sombre–Nizovtseva	Irina	EAC D1 – Culture policy, diversity and intercultural dialogue
Spivak	Andriy	EEAS – EU Delegation Ukraine
Strasser	Christian	EMPL D1 – Social Protection, Social Inclusion Strategy
Trettenbrien	Harald	DG INFSO – Audiovisual and Media policies
Tribier	J.	ELARG C2 – Serbia
Willie	Aurelia	DEVCO.DGA2.D.1 – Governance, Democracy, Gender, Human Rights

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http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/procedures/faq/international_organizations_en.htm

European Agency for Reconstruction – <http://www.ear.europa.eu>

EU Agency for fundamental rights <http://fra.europa.eu>

8.2 Council of Europe

Council of Europe – <http://www.coe.int>

Council of Europe – Relations with the European Union - http://www.coe.int/t/der/eu_EN.asp?

Liaison office of the CoE with the EU - http://www.coe.int/t/der/brusselsoffice/default_EN.asp?

Council of Europe – JP database online - <http://www.jp.coe.int>

CoE Action against economic crime -

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/economiccrime/default_EN.asp?

CoE Justice and Legal Co-operation Department -

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/capacitybuilding/default_en.asp?

CoE Directorate of External Relations - <http://www.coe.int/t/DER/>

CoE Directorate of External Relations – documents - <http://www.coe.int/t/der/docs/>

CoE Venice Commission – <http://www.venice.coe.int/>

CoE Framework Convention for the protection of National Minorities (FCNM) -

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/3_FCNMdocs/Table_en.asp

CoE Commissioner for Human Rights - http://www.coe.int/t/commissioner/default_en.asp

CoE European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) -

http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/activities/countrybycountry_en.asp

CoE Committee for the prevention of torture (CPT) - <http://www.cpt.coe.int/en/states.htm>

CoE European Court of Human Rights - http://www.echr.coe.int/echr/homepage_en

CoE Group of States against Corruption (GRECO) -
http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/greco/evaluations/index_en.asp

CoE Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA) -
http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/trafficking/flags-sos_EN.asp?

CoE MONEYVAL Country reports -
http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/moneyval/Countries/Country_profiles_en.asp

CoE European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) -
<http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/cooperation/cepej/profiles/>

CoE Committee of Experts on Terrorism (CODEXTER) -
http://www.coe.int/t/dlapil/codexter/4_Theme_Files/Country_Profiles/default_en.asp

CoE Congress of Local and Regional Authorities (CLRAE) -
http://www.coe.int/t/congress/default_en.asp

CoE Local Democracy monitoring -
http://www.coe.int/t/congress/Activities/Monitoring/default_en.asp?mytabsmenu=3

CoE Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform -
http://www.coe.int/t/dgap/localdemocracy/Centre_Expertise/default_en.asp

CoE Roma and Travellers - http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/default_en.asp

CoE Committee of Experts on Roma and Travellers (MG-S-ROM)
http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/mgsrom_en.asp

CoE “Dosta!” awareness campaign http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/dosta_en.asp

CoE Route of Roma Culture and Heritage
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/routes/roma_EN.asp?

CoE Jurisprudence on Roma ECtHR http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/jurisechr_en.asp

CoE Roma Collective complaints under the Social Charter
http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/romatravellers/charter_en.asp

Council of Europe – Committee of Ministers - Basic texts, Working methods & Procedures -
<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=Basictexts&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=COE&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&>

Council of Europe – 50 years and 104 sessions for building a greater Europe without dividing lines -
<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=Sessionhistory&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=COE&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>

Council of Europe – Sessions of the Committee of Ministers, Summits of Heads of State and Government of the Council of Europe & Other events
<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=104689&Site=COE&BackColorInternet=DBDCF2&BackColorIntranet=FDC864&BackColorLogged=FDC864>

CoE documents database - <https://wcd.coe.int/search.jsp?ShowCrit=yes&Lang=en>

CoE Committee of Ministers - Juncker report follow up -
<https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=JunckerReport&Language=lanEnglish&Ver=original&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=9999CC&BackColorIntranet=FFBB55&BackColorLogged=FFAC75>

European Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity - North South Centre-
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/nscentre/default_en.asp

Council of Europe Reform http://www.coe.int/t/reform/default_en.asp

Speech by Thorbjørn Jagland, Secretary General of the Council of Europe: “Die Zukunft des Europarates im Lichte von 60 Jahren Erfahrung.” Vienna 2 December, 2009 -
http://www.coe.int/t/secretarygeneral/sg/speeches/2009/20091203_vienna_en.asp

8.3 Other

Amnesty International <http://www.amnesty.org/>

UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights - Universal Periodic Review -
<http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/Documentation.aspx>

Freedom House - <http://freedomhouse.eu/>

U.S. Department of State Human Rights Reports - <http://www.state.gov/drl/rls/hrrpt/index.htm>

UN Office on Drugs and Crime - <http://www.unodc.org>

Transparency International - <http://www.transparency.org>

OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia -

<http://www.oecd.org/corruption/acn>

WB Governance Indicators Reports - http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/pdf_country.asp

WB Doing Business - <http://www.doingbusiness.org>

OSCE ODIHR Elections - <http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections>

Committee to Protect Journalists - <http://cpj.org>

Human Rights Watch - <http://www.hrw.org>

Open Society - http://www.soros.org/resources/articles_publications

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1 MANDATE AND OBJECTIVE

Systematic and timely evaluation¹⁰⁹ of its expenditure programmes is a priority of the European Commission (EC), as a mean of accounting for the management of the allocated funds and of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. It has for many years been the main tool the Commission uses to assess the extent to which EC interventions reach the set policy objectives and how they can improve their performance in the future.

The present evaluation of Commission's external cooperation with the Council of Europe (CoE) is part of the **2010** evaluation programme as approved by External Relations Commissioners.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant services of the EC and the wider public with an overall independent and accountable assessment of the Commission's past and current co-operation with the CoE ;
- to identify key lessons from the Commission's past overall co-operation, and thus provide the Commission's policy-makers and managers with a valuable aid to evidence-based decision-making, and for planning, designing and implementing EU policies.

2 BACKGROUND

- The Council of Europe is an intergovernmental consultative organisation founded in 1949. Its aims are to ensure the respect of the fundamental values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law throughout Europe. It is thus the oldest European 'watchdog' on human rights.

- The Council of Europe has 47 member countries¹¹⁰ and represents 800 million people, thus covering almost the entire European continent (with the exception of Belarus). All 27 European Union member states are also members of the Council of Europe.

- The Council of Europe's substantial contribution in the field of human rights has led to close co-operation with the EU. The framework for this relationship has been set out in several exchanges of letters between the two organisations.

- High level meetings for political dialogue - called quadripartite meetings - are held twice a year. There, the EU Presidency, the European Commission, the Chairman and Secretary General of the Council of Europe exchange information and views on their programmes, mutual interests and possible joint activities.

- Since 1992, the EU and the Council of Europe have implemented over 180 jointly funded programmes to support in particular legal and institutional reforms related to human rights, democracy and the rule of law in the EU's neighbourhood, and in other related issues such as intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity.

¹⁰⁹ The Commission defines evaluation as a judgement of interventions according to their results, impacts and needs they aim to justify.

¹¹⁰ The 47 countries members are (by order of entrance):

(Founders) Belgium, Denmark, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom – followed by – Greece, Turkey, Iceland, Germany, Austria, Cyprus, Switzerland, Malta, Portugal, Spain, Liechtenstein, San Marino, Finland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, Estonia, Lithuania, Slovenia, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Andorra, Latvia, Albania, Moldova, Macedonia, Ukraine, Russia, Croatia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Monaco and Montenegro.

- Following the decisions taken at the Council of Europe Third Summit in May 2005, a Memorandum of Understanding¹¹¹ was signed in May 2007 between the European Union and the Council of Europe, providing a new framework for enhanced co-operation and political dialogue.

- Core areas of co-operation include: Human Rights - Fundamental Freedoms, Rule of Law- Justice and Home Affairs, Fight against organized crime and corruption, Culture, Education, Youth, other joint activities.

- Regarding implementation, a framework agreement¹¹² is in place regulating financial and contractual arrangements between the Commission and the CoE.

3 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The scope of the evaluation is to evaluate the overall EC cooperation and partnership with the Council of Europe (CoE), including funds and joint programmes, for the period from 2000 to 2010.

The purpose of the evaluation is assessing to what extent the Commission interventions with the CoE system have been relevant, efficient, effective and visible in supporting sustainable impact for the protection, promotion and dissemination of European values on the European continent and beyond¹¹³.

The evaluation shall lead to a set of conclusions (based on objective, credible, reliable and valid findings) and related lessons and recommendations. It should come to a general overall judgement on the Commission's co-operation with the CoE. This judgement should be based upon well-founded conclusions regarding all aspects of the Commission's approach. The final report should contain conclusions and recommendations expressed clearly enough to be translatable into operational guidance by the Commission.

The evaluation should be **forward looking**, providing lessons and recommendations for the continued support to the partnership with the CoE system. It should also consider the future relations in the light of the end of validity of the Memorandum of Understanding in 2013.

The consultants should assess the geographic, thematic and legal (regulations, agreements, etc.) aspects of the co-operation.

Geographical

All regions where the EC cooperation with partner countries is implemented through the CoE are included in the scope of this evaluation

Thematic focus of the evaluation

The CoE is a channel of aid delivery for EC external assistance. Hence, the Commission would like to have a comprehensive picture on the way the CoE manages programmes to which the EC provides financial contributions as well as on the impacts of these activities.

This implies focusing on the following general key questions: Are the guiding criteria for the decisions of channelling aid to CoE sufficiently defined? Are the reasons for channelling EC funds through the CoE system clear? Are the programming and implementation modalities adequate? And, is the EC equipped with the appropriate procedures to deal efficiently with this kind of support?

¹¹¹ It is to mention that the evaluation foreseen in the MoU has not yet been implemented.

Nevertheless, each year, after consultation of EC services, the CoE finalizes reports on cooperation as foreseen in the MoU. These documents become official at the occasion of the annual CoE Ministerial meeting (during the spring)

¹¹² http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/procedures/implementation/international_organisations/other_international_organisations/index_en.htm

Note that AIDCO/G8 will initiate the review of the framework agreement at the end of 2010. This will be quite technical and will not overlap with this evaluation.

¹¹³ Including European countries inside the CoE but outside the EU and other countries all around the world

It is also necessary to understand how the CoE works, for example, do they have field presence, do they systematically subcontract or do they have their own capacity, how do they compare to other organisations which are involved in similar activities (UN organisations, IOM, etc.) and what are their comparative advantages over these organisations ?

Based on the purpose of the evaluation to identify relevant lessons and to produce recommendations for the current and future relations with the CoE, the evaluation will cover the following principal fields of interest of Commission services:

- The first part of the evaluation will be a fact finding exercise, including the **mapping**¹¹⁴ **all EC financial flows** (commitment and disbursement) to CoE, funds and programmes from 2000 to 2010; and it will identify the **typology** of these financial contributions. Mapping will focus on contributions managed by the RELEX family (RELEX, AIDCO, and ENLARG) but will take in consideration also the financial contributions from other Directorates General. This mapping will be completed by a description of all other types of Commission cooperation with the CoE;
- The relations between programming and implementation of EC support to the CoE, and the coordination mechanisms with Member States
- Overall **results and impacts** of the EC cooperation with the CoE, including aid delivery through the CoE, will be examined
- **Efficiency**¹¹⁵ of EC support through this channel.
- Identification of the **added value**¹¹⁶ for the EC in cooperating with and channelling aid through the CoE .
- **Visibility** of EC cooperation with/through the CoE

Legal

- The complete cooperation framework with the Council of Europe should be taken into consideration encompassing the main agreements and other official commitments between COM/UE and the CoE.

4 METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

It is to be noted that while the Evaluation Unit has been dealing with various types of evaluations, both geographic and thematic, this is the fourth time when the Evaluation Unit has been asked to evaluate a channel of assistance; the first were the UN agencies, the second were the banks of development and the third was the civil society evaluation.

The overall methodology guidance is available on the web page of the evaluation unit under the following address:

The evaluation basic approach will consist of **5 phases** in the course of which **several methodological stages** will be developed (in grey the consultant's part to which the Launch note should be added).

Five Main Phases:	Methodological Stages ¹¹⁷ :
1. Preparation Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reference group constitution ▪ ToR's drafting (evaluation unit)

¹¹⁴ It exists a database of "joint projects/programmes" (<http://www.jp.coe.int/Default.asp>) but this database doesn't encompass all the common activities (activities sometimes without funding).

¹¹⁵ The evaluation could usefully look at how effective the framework agreement is and whether it is applied by all Commission services. Is it valuable? It would also be useful to know if the Commission works mainly with the CoE under joint management or through call for proposals.

¹¹⁶ This assessment includes also the description of possible alternatives to cooperation with/channelling funding through the Council of Europe and their pros and cons.

¹¹⁷ These components are not entirely sequential.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Launch Note (consultants)
2. Desk Phase ¹¹⁸ 3. Field Phase 4. Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Structuring of the evaluation ▪ Data Collection¹¹⁹, verification of hypotheses ▪ Analysis ▪ Judgements on findings
5. Feedback and Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination Seminar in Brussels or in Strasbourg
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality Grid ▪ Board summary ▪ Evinfo (summary for OECD and Commission databases) ▪ <i>Fiche contradictoire</i> (a statement of key recommendations followed by the Commission's response)

There are three different partners in an evaluation:

- The contractor that furnishes for each evaluation a targeted evaluation team (or team of consultants)
- A reference group. The description of the role and composition of this structure figures in point 4.1.
- The evaluation manager (from the evaluation Unit) who manages the whole exercise.

4.1 Preparation Phase

The evaluation manager, within the joint evaluation Unit, identifies the Commission services to invite to be part of the Reference group, having taken care that the full coverage of the Commission point of view is assured and that expertise and information is provided.

The Reference Group will in practice act as the main professional interface between the Evaluation Team and the Commission Services. The Group's principal functions will be, among others:

- to comment on the Terms of Reference;
- to provide the consultants with information and documentation;
- to discuss the inception notes and reports produced by the consultants;
- to advise on the quality of the work done by the consultants;
- to assist in assuring feedback of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation into future programme design and delivery.

The evaluation manager prepares the Terms of References of the evaluation and he sends it to contractor.

Upon reception of the Terms of Reference, the contractor will present a *Launch Note* which should contain: (i) the contractor understanding of the Terms of Reference, (ii) the proposed composition of the core evaluation team with CVs. The Launch Note will be referred to the Reference Group for comments (iii) the proposed timing and budget of the evaluation.

¹¹⁸ It includes interviews in Brussels and could include a mission to Strasbourg

¹¹⁹ The study will draw on the contents of (i) all relevant documentation supplied by the Commission Services, and (ii) documentation from other sources which the evaluators find relevant and useful.

4.2 Desk phase

4.2.1 Inception report

Once this note is approved by the evaluation unit, work will proceed to the Structuring Stage, which shall lead to the production of an Inception Report.

The Inception report will be divided into two parts. The first part devoted exclusively to the results of the fact findings which contain the **complete overview** of the **mapping of EC financial contributions** (commitments and disbursement) of the Relex family and of other DGs, to the CoE and **their typology**.

Taking into account the results of the mapping, the second part of the inception phase will consist in the analysis of all relevant key documents, including the relevant policy, programming documents and agreements, also taking account of key documentation produced by the CoE. On the basis of the information collected, the evaluation team will:

- (1) Reconstruct the logic of intervention of EC intervention with the CoE in partner countries with and through the CoE. Given the complex policy framework for co-operation it is maybe difficult to develop a proper impact diagram relevant for the evaluated period. However, it is important that the evaluation team reviews the key objectives. The result of this exercise should be presented in a structured way in a diagram(s) or similar with an accompanying explanatory text.
- (2) Specify how the evaluation team would treat the themes presented in the chapter 3. And, since **methods and tools refer to a channel** (CoE) and not to a direct intervention of the European Commission, this could imply also the **identification of specific methods** to apply in this context
- (3) Present a preliminary set of evaluations questions
- (4) The approach to ensure **quality assurance** throughout the different phases of the evaluation.
- (5) The detailed **work plan**, specifying the organisation and time schedule for the evaluation process.

Based on the above, the evaluators will present the **Inception Report**. The evaluation will not continue before the proposed approach and methodology have been approved by the Evaluation Unit, and the Final Inception Report has been formally accepted.

4.2.2 Desk phase report

The Desk Phase and the Inception Phase partly overlap, but they have different purposes. The Desk Phase is part of the actual evaluation exercise and ensures that relevant information in HQ, and accessible from the desk, is gathered and taken into account, while the purpose of the Inception Phase is to prepare the evaluation and in particular the method and approach of the evaluation.

Upon approval of the Inception Report, the team of consultants will proceed to the final stage of the Desk Phase of the evaluation.

This final stage consists mainly in presenting:

- (1) A final set of evaluation questions; appropriate judgement criteria for each evaluation question; and relevant quantitative and qualitative indicators for each criteria (this in turn will determine the scope and methods of data collection).
- (2) Suitable methods of data and information collection both for the Desk and the Field Phases - literature reviews, interviews both structured and unstructured, questionnaires, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. - indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis. The consultants will also propose a list of activities/projects/programmes that could be retained for in depth analysis.
- (3) Appropriate methods of analysis of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations. The methods of analysis should also be adapted to the specificity of the EC support through a channel and to the policy framework which characterize the relation of the EC with the CoE.

- (4) On the basis of the identification of the appropriate methods and the right mix of tools, the consultants suggest case studies¹²⁰ and the countries to be visited during the field phase. The choice of the countries for the case studies should cover as far as possible all the regions where the Commission support through the CoE is carried out. The indicative number of countries to be visited should be five.
- (5) The basis to be used for making the judgements, which should be directly related to the Judgement Criteria but adaptable should the field findings require to do so.
- (6) The preliminary findings and the first hypotheses to be tested in the field based on the specific methods identified in the Inception report.

During the desk phase it might be necessary to do missions to the CoE in Strasbourg (France) in close relation with the Evaluation Unit and after information of the Reference Group.

At the conclusion of this work, the evaluation team will present a **Desk Phase Report** setting out the results of this first phase of the evaluation including all the above listed tasks (the major part of the Inception report will be put as an annex of the desk phase report). The field missions shall not start before the proposed approach and methodology have been approved by the evaluation manager.

4.3 Field phase

Following acceptance of the Desk Phase Report, and following to the identification of specific case studies in relevant countries, the Evaluation Team will proceed to undertake the field missions.

The fieldwork, the duration of which shall be cleared with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group, shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the previous Reports and agreed with the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group. If during the course of the field phase any significant deviations from the agreed methodology or schedule are perceived as being necessary, these should be explained to, and agreed by, the Evaluation Unit and the Reference Group.

At the conclusion of the field study, the Consultants present the field findings of the evaluation:

- (1) Presentation during a debriefing meeting with the respective Delegations to validate the data and information gathered;
- (2) Presentation to the reference group shortly after their return from the field one meeting for all the countries visited).

4.4 Final report-writing phase

The evaluators will submit the *Draft Final Report*, using the structure set out in Annex 3, taking due account of comments received during de-briefings and previous RG meetings. Apart from answering the evaluation questions, the final report should include a section synthesising the main overall conclusions of the evaluation.

The team will proceed to prepare **Case study notes** (depending on the character of the evaluated intervention), for each of the case studies (see annex 2 for an outline structure of the notes). These notes (which will appear in annex to the final report) should be written in the predominant working language of the EU- Delegation in the country concerned.

If the evaluation manager considers the report of sufficient quality (on the basis of the grid in Annex 4), he will circulate it for comments to the Reference Group, which will convene to discuss it in the presence of the Evaluation Team.

On the basis of comments expressed by the Reference Group (which includes the EU Delegation in Strasbourg and the services concerned), the Evaluation Team should make the appropriate amendments. On the basis of the comments expressed by the Reference Group, the EU Delegation in Strasbourg and the evaluation manager, the Team will prepare the *Final Report*. The evaluators may either

¹²⁰ A case study should not be limited to a country as such. An interesting case study might also be certain thematic support under EIDHR, ENPI etc.

accept or reject the comments made by the Reference Group, the EU Delegation, EC services or relevant stakeholders, but in case of rejection they shall motivate and explain their reasons in writing.

The final report, the quality of which will be assessed on the basis of the evaluation grid in Annex 4, should clearly account for the observations and evidences on which findings are made so as to support the reliability and validity of the evaluation. The report should reflect a rigorous, methodical and thoughtful approach. Conclusions and recommendations should be based on the findings. The findings, analysis, conclusions and recommendations should be thorough. The recommendations should be concrete and realistic and presented in a logical structure following on their importance and level of details.

The Final Report shall be presented in a way that enables publication without further editing. The Final Report shall be in English.

4.5 Dissemination and follow-up of the report

After approval of the final report, the manager of the evaluation will proceed with the dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) of the evaluation: (i) make a formal judgement on the evaluation using a standard quality assessment grid (see Annex 4); (ii) prepare an Evaluation Summary following the standard DAC format (EvInfo); (iii) prepare and circulate a three-column Fiche Contradictoire (FC). The FC is prepared by the Evaluation Unit in order to ensure feedback from the evaluations and an active response from the Commission services. All three documents will be published on the Web alongside the Final Report.

5 IDENTIFICATION OF THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS

The evaluation will be based on a set of key questions. These questions are intended to give a more precise and accessible form to the evaluation criteria and to articulate the key issues, thus optimising the focus and utility of the evaluation.

Consultants will identify the evaluation questions on the basis of the field of interest specified under the scope of the evaluation in chapter 3.

After initial discussions with the Evaluation Unit, the evaluation questions will be discussed with the Reference Group, which will validate an agreed set of Evaluation Questions.

The evaluation questions will be based on the five criteria endorsed by the OECD-DAC: relevance, impact, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability plus 2 additional EU criteria - EU added value and coherence. The criteria will be given different weight according to the precise evaluation questions. Furthermore, 3Cs (Co-ordination and Complementarity with EU Members States, and other donors; Coherence with EC policies) should be taken into account.

6 RESPONSIBILITY FOR MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING OF THE EVALUATION

The responsibility for the management and supervision of the evaluation is the Joint Evaluation Unit (AIDCO 03) with the assistance of a *Reference Group* consisting of members of the services of the Relex family as well as other relevant Directorates General under the chairmanship of the manager of the evaluation.

7 THE EVALUATION TEAM

The consultants as Evaluation Team should possess a sound level of knowledge and experience in:

- evaluation methods and techniques in general and, possibly, in the fields covered by the CoE (democracy, human rights and rule of law);
- Knowledge of political dimensions of international cooperation between EU and the CoE, including specific expertise related to activities of the CoE.

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- In-depth understanding of EC assistance policies and practices. Appropriate experience across the range of instruments, programmes and types of external co-operation, and detailed knowledge of the main geographical regions covered by the CoE external co-operation.
- The team-leader shall have considerable experience of managing evaluations of a similar size and character. The team leader shall also be experienced in the international debates on the issues related to the Council of Europe, and be aware of the different functioning and approaches.

It is recommended that the team should include for the case studies, where possible, national consultants with in-depth knowledge of key areas.

In accordance with the rules of the framework contract a declaration of absence of conflict of interest should be signed by each consultant and annexed to the launch note.

8 TIMING

The dates mentioned in the following section are indicative and may be changed with the agreement of all concerned.

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
ToR	Final	Mid October 2010	
Starting Stage	Launch Note	End October 2010	
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage	Inception Note	End-November 2010	RG meeting
Desk Study	Desk Report	Mid-February 2011	RG meeting
Field Phase			
	Presentation	End May 2011	RG meeting
Final Report-Writing Phase	Draft Final Report		
	draft Final	End- June 2011	RG meeting
	Final report	November 2011	
	Dissemination Seminar	February 2012	

9 COST OF THE EVALUATION AND PAYMENT MODALITIES.

The overall cost of the evaluation should not exceed € 400.000

This amount includes a provision (reimbursable costs) for the organisation of an International feedback seminar in Brussels or where appropriate in Strasbourg. This seminar is organised by the Evaluation Unit to present the results of thematic evaluation. The presentation is followed by a debate. The seminar usually addresses to a large audience including Member States, other donors, international organisations, foundations and representatives of civil society.

The budget for the dissemination seminar (fees, per diems and travel) will be presented separately in the launch note.

According to the service contract payments modalities shall be as follow: 30% at the acceptance of the Inception Note; 50% at acceptance of Draft Final Report; 20% at acceptance of Final report. The invoices shall be sent to the Commission only after the Evaluation Unit confirms in writing the acceptance of the reports.

ANNEX 1: KEY DOCUMENTATION FOR THE EVALUATION

NB: the following list is indicative and has to be adapted/ expanded where appropriate

1. Overview of implementation by International Organisations, AIDCO study, May 2006 ;
2. Website of the CoE :
<http://www.coe.int/>
3. Website regarding relations between the CoE and the EU :
http://ec.europa.eu/external_relations/coe
4. Joint Programmes between the CoE and the EU <http://www.jp.coe.int/> (log frames and activities : /CEAD/JP/ - activities by country:/CEAD/countries. asp)
5. Documents on the Council of Ministers (120th session – 11/5/2010 – Strasbourg)
<http://wcd.coe.int/viewDoc.jsp?>
6. ROM (result oriented monitoring) : in the CRIS database and in Capacity4Dev/Europeaid (with a restricted access)
7. Book let : "Le Conseil de l'Europe" – Aline Royer – Edition 'Les Essentiels Milan")

ANNEX 2. GUIDANCE ON THE NOTES FOR THE COUNTRY CASE STUDIES

(annexes in the final report)

Length: The country note should be maximum 20 pages (excluding annexes).

This evaluation is partly based on a number of country case studies. These case studies allow the evaluation team to gather information on the EC support with and through the CoE) at the country level, which together with the desk phase findings should feed the global assessment reported in the synthesis report. This reporting is needed for transparency reasons, i.e. to clearly account for the basis of the evaluation, and also to be able to have a factual check with the concerned EC Delegations and other stakeholders.

This reporting should be seen as building blocks for the evaluation and as documents to be circulated with the Reference Group and the Delegations involved. In the end of the evaluation the country notes will be published as part of the overall evaluation exercise in annexes to the synthesis report (so editing is required). These notes should be prepared after the missions, they should respect the agreed structure and they should go further than the oral presentations conducted at the end of the missions. Furthermore, the evaluation questions are formulated to be answered on the global level using the sum of the information collected from the different case studies and the desk study, and should hence not be answered at the country case study level.

Indicative structure:

Introduction:

- The purpose of the evaluation;
- The purpose of the note;
- The reasons for selecting this country as a case study country.

Data collection methods used (its limits and possible constraints)

Short description of the sector in the country

Findings on the sector (focused on facts and not going into analysis)

Conclusions at two levels: (1) covering the main issues on this sector in the context of the country and (2) covering the elements confirming or not confirming the desk phase hypothesis.

Annexes:

- The list of people interviewed;
- The list of documents consulted;
- The list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- All project assessment fiches;
- All questionnaires;
- Acronyms and abbreviation.

ANNEX 3: OUTLINE STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The final report should not be longer than approximately 50/60 pages. Additional information on overall context, programme or aspects of methodology and analysis should be confined to annexes.

The detailed report structure will be agreed during the evaluation process, taking into account the lessons learnt and the specificity of the present evaluation.

1. Executive summary (5 pages maximum)
2. Evaluation framework: brief background to the evaluation, the purpose of the evaluation, evaluation questions and evaluation methodology.
3. Context (including Commission objectives, overall political and economic relations between EC and the CoE, Memorandum of Understanding and programmes)
4. Findings: they should be presented through answers to the evaluation questions. The analysis leading to findings must be clearly visible in the report.
5. Conclusions: they will be organised by clusters (not necessarily following the order of the evaluation questions). Each conclusion should both include a synthesis of the related findings and express a judgement on the aspect of the EC support considered. This part will also include an overall assessment on the EC cooperation with and through the CoE.
6. Recommendations: they should be clearly linked to the conclusions and prioritised, options should be presented)

All conclusions should be cross-referenced back to the appropriate findings, lessons or conclusions. Recommendations must be presented in a logical order with the overriding and fundamental recommendations first followed by the more detailed recommendations. The recommendations should also be ranked and presented in the order of importance.

Annexes should include:

- logical diagrams of EC strategies;
- judgement criteria forms;
- list of the projects and programmes specifically considered;
- project assessment fiches, if relevant;
- list of people met;
- list of documentation;
- ToRs;
- any other info which contains factual basis used in the evaluation or tables
- etc.

ANNEX 4 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings,					

along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					