



STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP)

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DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014-2015

DOCUMENT FOR DISCUSSION

Item 6 of the draft Agenda

- the Committee is invited to take note of the information provided and make comments on the proposed 2014-2015 work programme.

Introduction

The Programme and Budget for the next biennium, adopted by the Committee of Ministers at the end of November 2013, was prepared on the basis of the Secretary General's proposals presented in document CM(2013)47 rev.

The following draft Programme of work for 2014-2015 has been prepared by the Secretariat, based on document CDCPP(2013)20 presented at the last plenary meeting in May 2013, and takes into account the Secretary General's priorities, as well as the results of CDCPP activities, the orientations from the 10th Conference of Ministers of Culture, Moscow, 15-16 April 2013, and the new Terms of Reference adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 20 November 2013.

The draft Programme of work for 2014-2015 includes a draft operational framework below and proposed activities in the tables. These proposed activities contribute to the two programmes for 2014-2015, namely: *"Valuing culture, nature and heritage"* and *"Building capacities for dialogue"*.

Operational framework

Background

Changes in societies are driving demands in democratic models to ensure more effective and more transparent governance, underpinned by more efficient institutions and dynamic public and private partnerships. The Council of Europe is taking up its responsibilities vis-à-vis these challenges:

- to respond to the increasing demand for justice, and solve growing tensions between individuals/groups of individuals and the state, as well as tensions between individual rights and collective rights;
- to foster democratic culture and good governance based on the protection and promotion of human rights, democratic institutions and mechanisms, the rule of law, the respect for minority rights and tolerance;
- to foster an inclusive societal model with special attention to the participation in society of precarious social segments including migrants, the young, the poor, the old;
- to foster a "post-growth" paradigm for Europe, ensuring a fair balance between economic growth, social welfare and environmental sustainability, an efficient state with liberties for the individual, cultural identity with tolerance and respect for diversity.

The strategy of the Directorate and the Directorate General as a whole is based on the idea that successful "living together", enhanced participation and steady innovation can foster such new paradigms for our rapidly changing societies. In this respect, "managing diversity" is key for the Council of Europe. Diversities represent richness for a society and fuel innovative development processes. The challenge is to recognise the diversity potential to secure a positive evolution of society according to the needs of new cultural environments in the making. Also, the on-going revolution of technologies, i.e. digitisation, offers tremendous potential and challenges for citizens.

The Directorate General of Democracy (DGII) is well placed and equipped to provide a convincing response to some of these challenges. Within DGII, the Directorate of Democratic Governance has been organised in a way to fully exploit and creatively develop its *acquis* and strengths, notably in the areas of culture, cultural heritage and landscape.

Council of Europe's added value

The Directorate's competences have been shaped by rich experience with follow-up and implementation of the European Conventions which provide common European references on cultural and heritage features: in the first instance, the European Cultural Convention (1954) offers a general framework for intergovernmental co-operation and has proved its value as a general and flexible instrument over the decades allowing to cater for developments in member States. In the heritage sector, the Granada (1985) and Valletta (1992) Conventions contribute through the concept of "integrated conservation" to aligning the living environment development aspirations with the main features of European identity; the Florence Landscape Convention (2000) enlarges the Council of Europe's integrated approach by considering the cultural environments in their geographic and territorial dimensions; the latest, the Faro Framework Convention (2005), proposes an additional and more ambitious use of the existing references by placing human beings at the centre of development processes and societal cohesion. The European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production and the Convention on the Protection of the European Audiovisual Heritage and its protocol complete the sector's main legal *acquis*.

Field action, especially related to urban management and territorial development issues, is another work focus of the Council of Europe, proposing here as well a unique convergence between the economic, social, cultural and ecological sectors and the various players who participate in the steady transformation of the living environment. Activities have focused on *ad hoc* specific field consultancy to member States to explore and test original ways for applying the Council of Europe's principles, and this has led to gathering a unique pool of internationally recognised expertise.

Throughout the years, the Council of Europe has been working on issues of access to and participation in culture, with growing awareness of heritage and culture's role as a genuine resource for the economic, social and political re-invention of Europe and a resource for intersectoral synergies and integrated planning – reflecting culture's proven positive effects on areas like health, environment and security through dialogue, in addition to its substantial contribution to building citizenship capacity and spurring economic growth.

The evolution of Council of Europe activities in these fields has largely anticipated societal challenges over the years, and today constitutes considerable potential for action in the context of the crisis that Europe is facing. At the same time, the Organisation's uncontested experience needs to be constantly updated. The deliberations and recommendations of the 10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture give a clear indication in this respect.

Activities

The proposed activities are set out in a functional presentation:

- Principles and values: use European common references as elaborated through Council of Europe conventional *acquis*.
- Policies and strategies: provide guidance for ensuring coherent legislation and policies with European values and principles including on novel policy issues, and disseminate positive experiences and good practices.
- Field action: assist/guide member States in their efforts to implement the Council of Europe's values and principles, and increase opportunities to test and demonstrate innovative approaches.

The activities foreseen in 2014-2015 will reflect this combination of guiding principles, innovative approaches and direct co-operation, highlighting their genuine contribution to democracy.

In addition, the tables of activities can be used as a basis for evaluation of the Committee's work by the Committee of Ministers when the Terms of Reference expire at the end of 2015.

Expected results

Specific fields of competencies for which the CoE has acquired recognised expertise are: cultural policy analysis and modernisation, neighbourhoods, historic towns, peri-urban areas and territories (places where people live on a daily basis). Places and spaces are specifically valued as the footholds for future development based on managed diversities, local development, increasing quality of life and sustainable communities. The Directorate's contribution will promote the idea of an "open, participative, democratic culture", an "urban culture" and a "territorialisation" process (community-led strategy) responding to 21st century aspirations, embedded in a permanently updated policy modernisation paradigm, that takes account of latest developments and technologies.

The management of communities as close as possible to the long-term interests of citizens is a democratic requirement, which calls the CoE to:

- apply the concept of "living together in diversity" to policy making, through innovative and convincing approaches, including using opportunities offered by digitisation;
- devise an indicator framework on the impact of cultural activities on democracy;
- offer a platform for the exchange of experiences and good practices for policy makers, for co-operation for practitioners and civil society, on the impact of digitisation on culture and to study common European orientations for promoting the democratic governance of culture;
- revise urban and territorial governance models;
- contribute to a model of democratic culture and cultural democracy which underpins institutions and involves civil society and citizens at all levels of reflection and decision-making concerning the processes of transforming the cultural and living environment.

DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK 2014-2015

Programme: Valuing culture, nature and heritage

FUNCTIONS	AIMS	TYPE OF ACTIVITY*	EXPECTED RESULTS
		* specific types of activities are mentioned as examples to illustrate the typology of work	<i>(ER from the CDCPP Terms of Reference are indicated in italics)</i>
Principles and Values	<p>Enhance CoE norms and principles in line with CoE priorities and societal changes.</p> <p>Provide a pan-European political umbrella and platform to validate positive experiences.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production is revised with the assistance of a group of national experts on international treaties pertaining to the audio-visual sector. - New Recommendations based on the results of field actions and experiences with partner organisations are drafted and new or updated standards are established. - Events are organised to promote the signature and/or ratification of the Faro, Granada and Florence Conventions, and convergence of action is promoted. - Cooperation is established with existing networks of senior government representatives/professionals in order to enhance the effectiveness and relevance of the conventions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(iii) Examination of a revision of the European Convention on Cinematographic Co-production for submission to the Committee of Ministers.</i> <i>(iv) Preparation of two draft recommendations fostering the implementation of the cultural heritage and landscape conventions, for adoption by the Committee of Ministers.</i> <i>(v) Preparation of the 8th Council of Europe Conference for the European Landscape Convention in 2015.</i> <i>(viii) Adoption of recommendations for the granting of the European Landscape Award, for the consideration of the Committee of Ministers.</i>
Policies and Strategies	<p>Provide guidance to member States' institutions and national partners for ensuring coherent legislations and policies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislative assistance is provided to member States through the Legislative Support International Task Force, and the collection of cultural legislation available in the Compendium information system (www.culturalpolicies.net). - Appraisal of and advice on national/regional cultural policies, including legislation. Both Serbia and Albania have expressed interest in receiving such advice in the near future. Consultations are being held with national authorities to define the scope, priorities and timing of the respective exercises. - Indicators on the impact of cultural activities on democracy and the economic efficiency of financing culture are elaborated. - A platform of policy makers, practitioners and civil society representatives on the impact of digitalization on culture is established and guidelines and/or policy orientations are drafted. - Indicators of the social and economic value of heritage and landscape are identified (HEREIN, ELCIS). - Reflection Groups on thematic transversal issues relating to culture, heritage and landscape identify priority issues and deliver their conclusions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>(i) Member States are assisted in the development of democratic policies in the fields of culture, heritage and landscape through thematic policy reviews and the Compendium, HEREIN, ELCIS and Culture WatchEurope information systems.</i> <i>(ii) Follow-up given to the 10th Council of Europe Conference of Ministers of Culture "Governance of Culture – Promoting access to Culture", notably through the preparation of (a) two guidelines (policy-orientation documents) on actions to address the impact of digitisation on culture and (b) a framework of indicators to measure the impact of cultural activity on democracy and the economic efficiency of financing culture.</i> <i>(vi) Identification of best practices on improving living spaces, social inclusion and quality of life in line with the Faro and Landscape conventions, with a view to their wide dissemination in member States.</i>

<p>Field Actions</p>	<p>Support member States in their efforts to implement European standards and policies.</p> <p>Provide assistance in testing and demonstrating innovative approaches and integrated development models.</p>	<p>South-East Europe</p> <p>The EU/CoE Joint Programme “<u>Ljubljana Process II – Rehabilitating our common heritage</u>” (Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, Romania, “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia”, and in Kosovo”) is finalised and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The operational framework for developing the rehabilitation strategy is consolidated - Practices in rehabilitation are included and consolidated into national and regional management structures - Guidelines and/or recommendations on funding, value of heritage for economic development and quality of life and integration of heritage rehabilitation into public and private sectors planning strategies and sustainable development policies are established - Indicators for “culture of development” are proposed. <p><u>EU/CoE Joint Programme “Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Kosovo*”</u> is continued through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The finalisation of heritage plans in all regions of Kosovo* - The development of a comprehensive education programme on heritage and diversity - The action undertaken by the heritage community in Kosovo* - Increased involvement of inter-ministerial working group <p><u>Local Development Pilot Projects (LDPP)</u> in Croatia, Cyprus, Serbia, and “the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia” are developed further through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The adoption of territorial diagnoses and strategies for regional development in participating countries - The adoption of the territorial long-term development plan by inter-ministerial commissions and implementation of the priority investments - The institutionalisation of the LDPP model, placing the LDPP methodology in national planning procedures and sectorial policies - The elaboration and dissemination of guidelines on heritage-led projects for territorial development 	<p>(vii) <i>Evaluation of the lessons learned from the field pilot projects on cultural and natural heritage in South-East Europe, Caucasus and Black Sea regions and selected EU member States, and preparation of policy guidelines.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A Heritage Assessment Report is completed in each country, priority actions are identify and implemented, and monitoring is completed in order to underline the improvement of situations (capacity in the countries to implement and manage rehabilitation projects). - Legislation and rehabilitation practices are improved with a view to taking into account the results of the programme. - Regional cooperation is reinforced, enabling participating states to continuously exchange experience and improve their approach to rehabilitation and socio-economic development. - All Council of Europe member States have access to and benefit from the outputs of the programme. - Ownership of the processes regarding the heritage planning and management at local and central level in Kosovo* is increased. - Kosovo* has locally appropriate tools, trained human resources and sound programmes to be implemented with a long term vision. - National (interministerial) debates/discussions assess the innovation of the approach as well as the integration of the method into existing legal and administrative frameworks in order to improve management and planning. - The impact of the LDPP projects is assessed and the benefits of the community-led and place-based approaches analysed and disseminated. - Member States understand the value of heritage-led projects for the social and economic development of the country.

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

South-East Caucasus and Black Sea regions

EU/CoE Joint Programme “Community-led Urban Strategies in Historic Towns” is implemented (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus) through the provision of expertise and assistance towards:

- The identification of pilot towns
- The drawing up of intervention strategies
- The initial implementation of heritage revitalization projects as a means of implementing urban plans in pilot towns
- The establishment of partnerships between ministries and towns in the field of urban development

Post-catastrophe technical assistance is provided to the Municipality of Lorca (Spain) which includes:

- The setting up of citizens' workshops
- The drawing up, through civic debates, of a strategy for the rebuilding of demolished areas and re-use of historic buildings
- The coordination of municipal services with the aim of adopting harmonized approaches to the rehabilitation process and the revision of the legal framework

Future developments

The Technical Cooperation and Consultancy Programme assists additional member States through expert missions, needs assessment, and policy and legal advice on the integrated conservation of the cultural heritage and the implementation of the Florence and Faro conventions.

- Participating towns benefit from the experience of European cities and their expertise in revitalisation of urban sites.
- The results in pilot towns are promoted to serve as examples to stimulate debate and discussions in other historic towns facing similar development challenges.
- The value of heritage in development processes is demonstrated, especially when integrated into community-led and place-based approaches.
- Guidelines elaborated for encouraging other historic towns in member States to implement the project methodology.

- Re-use of land and rehabilitation/reconstruction interventions reflect to a large extent citizens' views.
- Municipal services' work benefit from citizens' involvement.
- Local democracy is enhanced.
- Sustainability of rehabilitation and land policies are improved.

- Member States' legislation and practice in the field of integrated conservation of the cultural and natural heritage is put in line with European standards.
- Quality of life for citizens is enhanced in accordance with the paradigms of heritage conservation and landscape policies enshrined in major Council of Europe conventions.

<p>Knowledge base</p>	<p>Provide information systems to follow up CoE Culture, Heritage and Landscape Conventions, policies and good practices. Assist in monitoring processes and identification of indicators.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The HEREIN Information System is developed into a knowledge base for the European Heritage Network. - Heritage assessment and field action reports are published. - <i>Ad-hoc</i> surveys provide background information on specific issues/material for identified indicators. - The Compendium on Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe/CultureWatchEurope offers comprehensive information including novel data and indicators on culture's contribution to democracy and the economic efficiency of financing culture. - The Compendium serves as a European hub for the World-CP (global cultural policy information system, http://www.worldcp.org/) and offers methodological advice - The European Landscape Convention Information System is finalised. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member States and Parties to the various conventions benefit from the comprehensive knowledge gathered through and systematized by the information systems, and inspire their policies accordingly. - Citizens' quality of life is enhanced through greater adequation of national policies to European standards. - Practitioners, research/Academia and Media are provided with latest insights on cultural, cultural heritage and landscape policies in Europe. - Visibility for the CoE is gained through its unique information and monitoring tools in the areas of culture, heritage and landscape.
<p>Awareness raising and participation</p>	<p>Organise events and define tools to promote CoE and countries' actions increasing visibility and participation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A novel indicator framework on the impact of cultural activity on democracy is widely disseminated and a corresponding new narrative on Culture and Democracy launched. - European Heritage Days to be organised in Italy, under the EU Italian presidency. Two working groups of national coordinators to be organised in Greece and Azerbaijan. - A shared European Network Portal is established. - A European volunteer community collaborating in shared heritage events is launched and a European dimension to shared heritage is promoted. - The selection procedure for the Landscape Award 2015 is launched. - A communication campaign on the objectives and values of the Faro convention is launched with the aim of promoting additional signatures. - The 60th Anniversary of the European Cultural Convention is promoted and organised. - The 30th Council of Europe Art Exhibition. Small exhibitions and workshops on the theme "Desire for Freedom. Art in Europe since 1945" in Thessaloniki, Sarajevo and Prague. The German Historical Museum in Berlin will organise a symposium on "The European idea in art and art history" in September 2014. A closing international conference in Milan in March 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CoE's role as a democracy champion is strengthened and the contribution of the cultural sector in member States to promoting vibrant democracies highlighted. - The European dimension in heritage is enhanced thus strengthening the European identity of citizens. - Diversity is valued as an asset for European states. - An exhibition on the 60th Anniversary of the ECC is shown at CoE and national levels; events held at national level; CoE visibility materials are disseminated.

Programme: Building capacities for dialogue

FUNCTIONS	AIMS	TYPE OF ACTIVITY	EXPECTED RESULTS
<p>Policies and strategies</p>	<p>Support member States in their efforts to apply European standards in their policies for diversity management and integration of migrants and minorities. Provide assistance in testing at local level innovative approaches and integrated policy models and to their transfer at national level.</p> <p>Offer an interface between academic researchers and political decision makers in the field of Romani studies in order to allow for the implementation of better conceived policy initiatives based on reliable evidence.</p> <p>Give visibility to Roma academic research within and beyond the academic community and promote young academicians (research grants, summer school).</p> <p>Offer a comprehensive database of Roma expertise for fellow researchers and policy makers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The internal and external communication channels of the Roma Academic Network are improved: renewal of the Network website with extended functionalities and diversification of the internal communication channels (e.g. Network newsletter). - Actions are taken to expand the collaboration between the Network and the CoE's Roma-related bodies (i.e. contributions to the database for policies and good practice of the SRSG Support Team for Roma Issues, input to CAHROM reports [Ad hoc Committee of experts on Roma issues], participation in the Alliance actions, consultations with the ERTF – European Roma and Travellers Forum). - Network members are recruited to organise training sessions for EC officials on topics related to Roma inclusion (first training in January 2014 on the 'Right to Education). - The Early Career Researchers scheme, which offers grants to young academicians supporting conference participation or internships, is continued. - Meetings with National Contact Points for the Implementation of National Roma Integration Strategies are organised in 4 selected countries (to be expanded to 2 additional countries in a second phase). - Thematic meetings on issues relevant for policy makers and workshops are designed to raise the profile of Romani studies and are organised following an open call for proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The profile of the Network within the academic community and beyond is raised. - The Network membership of currently 333 specialists in Roma research is further expanded. - The gap between academia and policy making bodies is bridged through closer collaboration and intensified synergies. - The Network is improving existing resources and mapping relevant research in the field of Romani studies, offering a scientifically reliable knowledge database on Roma issues.