



Gender Equality Commission



Implementation of the Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017

Annual Report 2015



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Highlights

The second year of the implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017 further consolidated the **leading role of the Council of Europe as a reference point in the field of women's rights and gender equality, both in Europe and beyond**. The Council of Europe has been an active player at the UN, notably at the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), UN Women, Committee on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (CEDAW), Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), the Organisation of American States (OAS), the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the European Union and its agencies. It has continued to make a major contribution to the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Beijing Plan of Action, especially when it comes to the critical area of concern, violence against women. Furthermore, it has contributed in the discussions on the future EU policy on gender equality and in many other national, regional and international fora on gender equality.

Member States continue to engage in a proactive and meaningful way in activities related to all five objectives of the Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy. National efforts have benefited from the initiatives and tools developed under the guidance of the Gender Equality Commission. **Co-operation with the member States has been vital and has enabled the Strategy to harness the Council of Europe standards with initiatives, innovative ideas and experience at national level.**

Gender mainstreaming gained further impetus within the Council of Europe. Work carried out by Gender Equality Rapporteurs in the Organisation's intergovernmental and institutional bodies led to **coordinated and sustained efforts to introduce a gender equality perspective in all policies and at all levels of the Council of Europe.**

Member States are also actively addressing the need for gender mainstreaming in all policies and measures, including by setting up inter-sectoral working groups, adopting specific plans and strategies, providing training and support, evaluating and monitoring impact and progress.

The Bern Conference "Towards guaranteeing equal access of women to justice" **highlighted the central role of the Council of Europe in improving women's access to justice both at national and international level.**

Targeted co-operation projects have provided national authorities not only with relevant standards but also with **the tools and the expertise necessary to comply with them** thus providing considerable **added value** towards efforts of member States and neighbouring countries to make gender equality a reality.

The Council of Europe further **developed and strengthened strategic partnerships with other regional and international organisations and the civil society** as crucial elements to ensure **synergies** and **strengthen impact** of actions aimed at **narrowing the gap between standards and their implementation** and towards the overall **protection and promotion of gender equality and women's rights.**

Introduction

The Council of Europe launched its Transversal Programme on Gender Equality in 2012, with the aim of increasing the impact and visibility of gender equality standards and supporting their implementation in member States and within the Organisation itself. The Programme mobilises all of the Council of Europe's sectors, intergovernmental structures, monitoring mechanisms and partial agreements, as well as external partners - it brings together resources and tools for greater impact and focus.

The Transversal Programme prepared the Council of Europe Strategy on Gender Equality 2014-2017 that was adopted unanimously by the Committee of Ministers in November 2013. The Strategy builds upon the strengths, specificities and added value of the Council of Europe and proposes a vision and framework for the Organisation's role and action in the area of gender equality.

The overall goal of the Strategy is to achieve the advancement and empowering of women and hence the effective realisation of gender equality in Council of Europe member States. This is fully in line with the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW, 1979), the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and the 2030 Global Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015. The Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy demonstrates the Organisation's commitment to continue providing a leadership role through its legal standards and policy guidance to regional and global efforts to implement the Beijing Declaration and Sustainable Development Goal 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

The Strategy promotes a holistic and integrated approach to gender equality and provides policy guidance and support to Council of Europe member States, as well as internal institutional bodies and mechanisms, to tackle the challenges in implementing standards in the area of gender equality.

The Strategy sets **five priority** areas:

1. combating gender stereotypes and sexism;
2. preventing and combating violence against women;
3. guaranteeing equal access of women to justice;
4. achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making;
5. achieving gender mainstreaming in all policies and measures.

To assess progress in the implementation of the Strategy, the Gender Equality Commission is requested to regularly take stock of results achieved and prepare an annual report to be brought to the attention of the Committee of Ministers.

I Overall progress and implementation

Support to member States to implement standards in the area of gender equality is central to the activities, working methods and partnerships developed across the Transversal Programme on Gender Equality and activities to implement the Gender Equality Strategy. A thorough assessment of the situation and work in progress in the member States has enabled the Council of Europe to better respond to their needs. This has been achieved through:

A. Ensuring ownership by the member States of the Strategy and related processes and activities:

1. **Engagement and regular consultations and exchange** with the core components of the Transversal Programme: the Gender Equality Commission (GEC), (meets twice a year) and the National Focal Points (NFPs) for Gender Equality in the member States, who meet once a year during a major thematic Conference. Using the Strategy as a baseline, the choice of specific themes, activities and tools is the result of close consultation, engagement and co-operation with the NFPs in the 47 member States, as well as with the core structure of the Transversal Programme, the GEC.

2. **The annual conference of NFPs** continues to be a strategic platform for debates and discussions on a theme decided by the GEC and NFPs, bringing together a diverse spectrum of stakeholders: government and independent gender experts, civil society and the private sector, regional and international organisations. In 2015, the NFP annual conference was organised in partnership with the Swiss authorities, under the theme: "Towards guaranteeing equal access of women to justice" (Bern, 15-16 October 2015).

3. Activities, developments and progress on gender equality in the member States were given **visibility** on our website, as well as disseminated among the relevant structures and stakeholders. This has led to recognition of efforts in the member States to comply with Council of Europe and other international standards, and flow of information and experiences among the member States. The regular updating of the dedicated website for gender equality has contributed significantly to raising the visibility of the Council of Europe standards and activities among experts and the general public.

B. Promotion, monitoring/evaluation of standards to identify gaps and obstacles and development of activities, tools and co-operation programmes to address such gaps and support the implementation of relevant standards:

1. **Monitoring** implementation is used as a tool to support member States in their efforts to comply with Council of Europe standards.

➤ In 2015, the Gender Equality Commission adopted a questionnaire for monitoring the implementation of Recommendation Rec(2003)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making. The results of the third monitoring cycle of this Recommendation are expected to be available in 2016.

2. **Reference to Council of Europe standards** - expertise and sharing of good practice with member and non-member States and other regional and international organisations has increased visibility of Council of Europe standards among its strategic partners.

- Reference to the Istanbul Convention and other Council of Europe standards in the field of gender equality in EU and UN documents. A few examples include:
 - the European Parliament Resolution “on the EU Strategy for equality between women and men post 2015” (June 2015);
 - the “World Report 2015: EU” by Human Rights Watch;
 - CEDAW’s General Recommendation on women’s access to justice (July 2015). CEDAW country reports have also called for the ratification and implementation of the Istanbul Convention;
 - the UNECE (Economic Commission for Europe) Beijing+20 Regional Review report;
 - UNODC’s International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes;
 - the EU Advisory Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men: “Opinion on Gender Equality in the EU in the 21st century: remaining challenges and priorities” – several references to the Council of Europe Gender Equality Strategy and relevant standards, as well as to the Organisation’s approach on gender mainstreaming including the appointment of gender equality rapporteurs.

- Many activities for gender equality carried out by member States are inspired by and linked to Council of Europe standards and tools. Examples include:
 - legislative and policy measures to implement the Istanbul Convention and/or prepare for its ratification (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Poland, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey);
 - measures to increase women’s participation in political decision-making based on the Council of Europe standard requiring a minimum representation of each sex above 40% (quotas legislation in Croatia, and a project to improve local democracy in Norwegian municipalities with less than 30% of women in the local council);
 - national strategic plans on gender equality with thematic priorities in common with the Council of Europe Strategy (Cyprus, Slovak Republic);
 - activities to combat gender stereotypes and sexism (Croatia, Denmark, Republic of Moldova);
 - activities to improve women’s access to justice (see compilation of good practices on this topic, with contributions from 23 member States);
 - a training session on the work of the Council of Europe and its Gender Equality Commission, addressed to civil society and prepared by the GEC member from Portugal.

3. The Council of Europe is implementing **targeted co-operation projects on gender equality issues**:

- a two-year regional project funded by the EU Programmatic Co-operation Framework to improve women’s access to justice in five countries¹ of the Eastern Partnership;
- co-operation with UN Women on the preparation of a multi-country study on the availability and accessibility of services in response to violence against women and girls, and the finalisation of a framework for measuring women’s access to justice;
- co-operation with the South-Mediterranean countries² to combat gender based violence and promote gender equality has been continued and strengthened in 2015;
- co-operation under the EEA/Norway Grants in the area of violence against women and domestic violence.

¹ Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.

² Jordan, Morocco, Tunisia.

4. **Practical tools and publications, visibility and promotion materials** on the Council of Europe standards and their implementation were prepared and widely disseminated throughout member States and other stakeholders during national, regional or global events, as well as electronically. Such publications are in high demand by member States, internal and external partners, and are considered to be very useful tools to monitor progress and compliance with benchmarks and standards in the area of gender equality. Examples include:

- three Factsheets and Compilations of good practices from member States were produced in 2015, respectively on combating gender stereotypes and sexism in the media and the education sectors, and improving women's equal access to justice;
- a Handbook on the implementation of CM/Rec(2013)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on gender equality and media, including good practices from member States;
- a new brochure comprising the key Council of Europe standards on gender equality and women's rights highly valued by the member States and other key stakeholders for its clarity and concise information;
- a new report prepared by the Court (at the request of the Gender Equality Commission) on "Equal access to justice in the case-law on violence against women before the European Court of Human Rights";
- some member States have translated and distributed relevant standards of the Council of Europe, such as the Gender Equality Strategy, the Istanbul Convention, and recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on gender equality issues. These texts are also available in the Gender Equality website.

C. Transversal and close co-operation with the various bodies and institutions in the Council of Europe to ensure gender mainstreaming in all Council of Europe policies and measures:

1. Co-operation and synergies were reinforced with the various steering committees and monitoring mechanisms to introduce a gender equality perspective in Council of Europe policies and at all levels, as called for by the Strategy. Gender Equality Rapporteurs (GERs) have been appointed in all 32 steering committees and other institutional bodies, as well as in three monitoring mechanisms.³

- a total of 40 GERs are currently operational in their respective Committees and monitoring bodies leading efforts to integrate a gender dimension into their work and activities;
- a one-day training session on gender mainstreaming, for 20 GERs and 18 Secretariat supporting GERs (November 2015).

2. The GEC holds regular exchanges of views with GERs and representatives from different sectors across the Organisation to share information, expertise, know-how, good working methods and practices, as well as to discuss challenges.

- in 2015, such exchanges took place with representatives of the Pompidou Group, the Venice Commission, the Social Charter, the Electoral Assistance Division, Eurimages, GREVIO, and the No Hate Speech Movement Campaign;
- the second GEC/GERs exchange of views took place in November 2015 focusing on the training received by GERs, results, impact on their work and challenges they face in their role as GERs.

³ Group of States against Corruption (GRECO), Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings (GRETA), and European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI).

3. The Gender Mainstreaming Team (GMT) brings together Secretariat representatives from Council of Europe institutions and bodies, intergovernmental committees and monitoring mechanisms and constitutes an important component of the Transversal Programme. The GMT met twice in 2015. Such meetings provide an opportunity to exchange information on the implementation of the Strategy, discuss challenges and share good practices in overcoming difficulties. The attached table with summary information about the gender-related activities carried out by the different sectors is the result of regular contributions from GMT members.

D. Strategic partnerships with other regional and international organisations to ensure synergies, avoid duplication and strengthen impact, as well as with the **civil society** to increase outreach and visibility:

The Council of Europe continues developing and enhancing strategic partnerships with regional and international organisations (the European Union – in particular EIGE and FRA, the United Nations - in particular UN Women, CEDAW and OHCHR, the OAS and the OSCE); networks of women’s organisations (European Women’s Lobby, the European Network of Equality Bodies, Women against Violence Europe Network); international NGOs, research and think-tank institutes. Regular exchange, consultation and co-operation have furthered synergies and co-ordination on the basis of the added value of each stakeholder. Participation and contribution to high level political events, in particular at EU and UN Women level, have increased the visibility and impact of Council of Europe standards and activities in the area of gender equality.

- The list of high level events is too extensive to be reproduced here. As an illustration, Council of Europe representatives attended high-level events during the 59th session of the UN Commission on the Status of Women; the EU Forum on the Future of Gender Equality; the annual full-day Discussion on the Human Rights of Women at the UN Human Rights Council; the launch of EIGE’s Gender Equality Index 2015; the UN Global Leaders’ Meeting on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment; OAS II Hemispheric Seminar on Good Practices in Gender Justice.
- Important contacts were also made throughout 2015 with the Union for the Mediterranean as well as influential NGOs such as the Geena Davis Institute on Gender in Media and Soroptimist International.

II Conclusions

The second year of implementation of the Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017 has further consolidated the leading role of the Council of Europe as a reference point in the field of women's rights and gender equality, both in Europe and beyond. This success has also led to an **ever increasing demand for support, expertise, co-operation and contributions** from various national, regional and global processes. Within the Council of Europe, the gender mainstreaming activities initiated and carried out in many parts of the Organisation have resulted in a growing number of requests for advice, input and guidance reaching the Gender Equality Unit. Internal transversal co-operation with other bodies and institutions inside the organisation needs to be strengthened in order to cope with this growing demand to implement standards and mainstream gender across policies and at all levels.

The five objectives of the Strategy are intrinsically linked. Violence against women, sexism and stereotypes, accessing and obtaining justice remedies, incorporating a gender perspective in all policies and at all levels intersect throughout the work and activities towards achieving the main goal of the strategy: de facto gender equality. Such **synergies and linkages across the objectives and priority themes of the Strategy** were further developed and strengthened in 2015. Events at the UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) or the Conference of NFPs "Towards guaranteeing equal access of women to justice" in Bern highlighted their importance for policy makers and decision takers. For example, acknowledging that violence against women is both a cause and a consequence of the inequality of women and men and that sexism and stereotypes are root causes of violence against women, is essential for drawing up multi-sectorial policies and strategies to combat violence against women. Or recognising the fact that gender stereotypes underpin the difficulties that women face to have equal access to justice, highlights the need for targeted training for the judiciary.

In Europe, the regional review carried out by the United Nations 20 years after the Beijing Conference pointed to particular progress in the development of legislation on gender equality and women's rights, as well as strong advances in the criminalisation of gender-based violence, and in access to education. Europe's regional review also referred to the "existence of a wide gap between legislation and its implementation in all areas of the Beijing Platform for Action". The challenges mentioned included "rising conservatism and a pushback on gender equality and women's rights and empowerment", which have "slowed and sometimes even reversed progress". Two critical areas where improvement is needed in Europe are: the multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination experienced by women from marginalised groups, and the collection of sex-disaggregated statistics, so that progress and setbacks in achieving real gender equality can be identified. At the global level, no country in the world has yet fully achieved equality and empowerment of women and girls, as significant levels of inequality persist between women and men, girls and boys. The Council of Europe action for gender equality operates in **a global and regional context** which has shown positive but limited results. In March 2015, the UN CSW reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 20 years after its adoption. The conclusion was that progress has been "slow and uneven", that "major gaps remain", and that "obstacles persist, including structural barriers".

The **challenges** that Council of Europe member States face in the implementation of the Strategy are obviously related to the wider context mentioned above: the gap between standards and their implementation, growing threats to women's human rights, and the weakening of national gender equality mechanisms. The latter, in particular, results from budgetary cuts to gender equality authorities and bodies, which in some cases threaten the very existence of gender equality institutions in some member States. In other cases, the enlarged mandates of equality bodies, with no additional resources, result in a reduction of efforts dedicated to promoting gender equality at the national level. In addition, making the case for gender equality has become increasingly difficult due to a misconception of what "gender" means in the context of gender equality policies and measures.

These challenges call for enhanced synergies and partnerships, stronger implementation, accountability and monitoring of standards, as well as stronger standards, co-operation and communication to ensure that women's human rights remain high in the political agenda, in member States as well as in other regional and international organisations. In order to achieve all this, a change of mind-set in European citizens and decision-makers is required.

The Council of Europe remains fully committed to addressing these challenges and supporting member States in achieving the effective realisation of gender equality in Europe and beyond. The principle of equality of rights of women and men, *de jure* as well as *de facto*, guides the Council of Europe action and must be at the heart of the Organisation's work in all fields.

Appendix 1

OVERVIEW OF COMPLETED, ONGOING AND PLANNED ACTIVITIES IN 2015				
Strategic objective 1: Combating Gender Stereotypes and Sexism				
Activities	Entity	Budget	Timeframe	Current status
1. Publication and dissemination of a Handbook on the implementation of CM/Rec(2013)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on gender equality and media.	GE-Co-ordination	OB	2014-2015	Completed
2. Translation and dissemination of Recommendation CM/Rec(2013)1 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on gender equality and media.	Media and Internet Governance Division	OB+VC	2015	On-going Translations already exist in Russian, Bulgarian, Greek
3. Translation and dissemination of Recommendation of the Committee of Ministers to member States on gender mainstreaming in education.	Education Division + Co-ordination with GE	OB+VC	2014-2015	Completed
4. Euro-Med Women Network Platform of the North-South Process for the Empowerment of Women updated with news, tools and reports on combating gender stereotypes.	North – South Centre	OB+VC	2013-2017	Completed Website and Facebook page launched Publication of a monthly newsletter
Strategic objective 2: Preventing and Combating Violence against Women				
1. Annual events at national, regional and international level to promote the Istanbul Convention as a standard reference and tool for change in all areas of preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence.	VaW+PACE + other entities + regional and international organisations	OB+ VC	2013-2017	On-going
2. Prepare studies, collect and disseminate good practices on various specific measures provided for in the Istanbul Convention including:	GE + VaW	OB/ VC	2013-2016	
a. (Article 13) conducting awareness raising campaigns on different forms of violence;				Study a. completed
b. support NGO involvement in combating violence against women;				Study b. on-going
c. introduction of emergency barring orders;				Study c. on-going
d. (Article 12) general obligations to prevent violence against women;				Study d. completed

e. (Article 16) the obligation to set up perpetrators' programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and sex offenders;					Study e. completed
f. involvement of private sector in combating violence against women.					Study f. on-going
3. Conduct study and develop a methodology for measuring the direct costs of violence against women.	GE +VaW	OB+ VC	2013-2015		Completed
4. Develop and test methodologies for assessing the availability and accessibility of specialist services for women and girls victims of violence.	GE – Co-operation with UN Women	OB+ VC	2013-2015		Completed
5. Prepare and disseminate thematic factsheets on important topics related to the implementation of the Istanbul Convention.	GE-VaW	OB+ VC	2013-2017		Completed
6. Provide legal and other technical expertise to member and non-member States to align national legislation and policies with the provisions and requirements of the Istanbul Convention	VaW-GE	OB+ VC	2013-2017		On-going
7. Prepare the process and relevant documentation for the setting up of GREVIO.	VaW	OB	2014-2015		Completed
8. Meetings of the Parliamentary Network Women Free from Violence.	PACE	OB+ VC	2014-2015		On-going
9. Parliamentary seminars to promote the Istanbul Convention and achieve further ratifications.	PACE	OB+ VC	2013-2015		On-going
10. Advocacy activities by the General Rapporteur on violence against women.	PACE	OB+ VC	2013-2015		On-going
11. Seminars on capacity building on the implementation of the Istanbul Convention and the monitoring role of parliamentarians, with the participation of parliamentarians, legal experts, lawyers.	PACE	OB+ VC	2013-2015		On-going
12. Production of visibility and awareness-raising material addressed to parliamentarians.	PACE	VC	2013-2015		On-going
13. Awareness-raising workshop on "Violence against women, prevention and awareness issues" based on the Istanbul Convention during the training of trainers on Women Empowerment (Molina, Spain).	North-South Centre	CV	2015		Completed
14. Round Table during the Lisbon Forum on "identification and prevention of the new forms of violence against women in Europe and South Mediterranean".	North-South Centre	CV	2015		Completed
15. Round Table: Civil Society, driving force of the Council of Europe's Istanbul Convention.	Conf. INGO	OB	June 2015		Completed

Strategic Objective 3: Guaranteeing Equal Access of Women to Justice				
1. Conference on “Towards guaranteeing equal access of women to justice”.	GE	OB	Oct. 2015	Completed
2. Prepare and disseminate compilation of good practices from member States to reduce obstacles and facilitate equal access of women to justice.	GE	OB	Oct. 2015	Completed
3. Factsheet on Guaranteeing Equal Access of Women to Justice.	GE	OB	2015	Completed
4. Resolution on “Equality and non-discrimination in the access to justice”.	PACE	OB	2015	Completed – adopted in April 2015
5. Report “Equal access to justice in the case-law on violence against women before the European Court of Human Rights”.	ECHR – Coordination with GE	OB	Oct. 2015	Completed
6. Regional Conference and Training on “Improving women’s access to justice in five Eastern Partnership countries” (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine).	GE	JP	Nov. 2015	Completed
Strategic Objective 4: Achieving balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making				
1. Preparation and launch on-line questionnaire to monitor the implementation of Recommendation Rec(2003)3 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on balanced participation of women and men in political and public decision-making .	GE	OB	2015	Completed
2. Report on “Assessing the impact of measures to improve women’s political representation”.	PACE	OB	2015-2016	On-going
3. Development of the “Women’s Section” of the All-Ukrainian Association of Village and Settlement Councils promoted through i) facilitation of drafting, discussion and finalisation of the Section’s Statute, Rules of Procedure and the Strategy, and ii) strengthening leadership capacity of its members following the Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform’s Toolkit on Modern Leadership for Modern Local Government (adopted for Ukraine).	CELGR	VC	2014-2015	On-going
4. Report on “The Method of Nomination of Candidates within Political Parties”	Venice Commission	OB	2014-2015	Completed
5. Conference “Gender Equality in Electoral Processes”.	Venice Commission	JP	Nov. 2015	Completed
6. Meetings of the Working Group of the Conference of INGOs on “Gender perspectives in political and democratic processes, particularly dealing with conflicts”: awareness raising and exchange of good practice.	Conf. INGOs	OB	2014-2016	On-going
7. Two Gender Equality Rapporteurs appointed.	CDDG	OB	2014-2015	Completed

Strategic Objective 5: Achieving Gender Mainstreaming in all policies and measures				
1. Annual Conference of National Focal Points (NFPs).	GE	OB+VC	2015-2017	Completed October 2015
2. Training courses on gender mainstreaming for GERs.	GE	OB	2013-2017	On-going (Nov 2013 and Nov. 2015)
3. Develop training modules and toolkit for the GERs.	GE	OB	2013-2017	On-going
4. Ensure that the Schools of Political Studies (SPS) of the Council of Europe maintain and further develop the presence of gender mainstreaming and non-discrimination issues in their training curricula and their governance (e.g. selection of participants), and make available to them relevant Council of Europe documents and tools for use in their activities.	DPP	OB	2014-2017	On-going
5. Section on gender equality in the Compendium comparative table on cultural policies in 42 European countries and preparation of a monitoring table indicating trends and developments over the past 10 years.	DGII	OB+ VC	2014-2015	On-going activity of the Compendium project (www.culturalpoli cies.net)
6. Promote the integration of a gender perspective in pilot activities run by non-governmental youth organisations with the support of the European Youth Foundation.	DGII-EYF	EYF	2014-2015	On-going
7. Evaluation of Gender Mainstreaming in Co-operation.	DIO	OB	2014-2015	Completed
8. Activities on the Gender Dimension of Non-Medical Use of Prescription Drugs (NMUPD).	Pompidou Group	VC	2014-2015	Completed
9. Seminar on "Women, drugs, and violence" (Rome 10 - 11 December)	Pompidou Group	VC	2015	Completed
10. Enlarged meeting on women's place in today's European and film industries in Portugal and the Czech Republic during the 138 th and 139 th Eurimages Board meetings.	Eurimages	None	2015	Completed
11. High-level Conference organised by the Bosnia and Herzegovina Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers "Women in Today's European film Industry" during the Sarajevo Film Festival and adoption of Sarajevo Declaration.	Eurimages	None	2015	Completed
12. Contribution to the development and implementation of a UNDP survey on "Men and women in civil service".	GRECO	OB	2013-2015	On-going
13. Round table on Gender dimensions of GRECO's Fourth Evaluation Round.	GRECO	OB	Oct. 2015	Completed
14. Congress report on "Fighting the increasing poverty of women: the role of local and regional authorities" (the aim is to draw up a 'map' of the situation among women as regards poverty indicators in member States in order to prioritise Congress action).	Congress	OB	2014-2015	Completed

15.The European Steering Committee for Youth, the Advisory Council on Youth and the Joint Council on Youth jointly prepared a CM Recommendation “on the access of young people from disadvantaged neighbourhoods to social rights” which includes proposed actions to improve the gender equality of young people living in disadvantaged neighbourhoods and to prevent all forms of violence in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, including gender-based violence.	DGII		2015	Completed
16.Guidelines on gender mainstreaming in Council of Europe’s co-operation activities.	ODGP	OB	2015	Completed
17.Presentation of the gender mainstreaming guidelines in Council of Europe co-operation activities for Heads of Field offices.	ODGP	OB	2015	Completed
18.Presentation of the gender mainstreaming guidelines in Council of Europe co-operation activities for the Justice and Legal Co-operation Department.	ODGP	OB	2015	Completed
19.Training on gender mainstreaming for Council of Europe staff.	DHR	OB	2015-2016	On-going

Abbreviations:

CDDG:	European Committee on Democracy and Governance
CELGR:	Centre of Expertise for Local Government Reform
CONF INGO:	Conference of international non-governmental organisations
DIO:	Directorate of Internal Oversight
DPP:	Council of Europe Directorate of Policy Planning
EYF:	European Youth Foundation
GEC:	Gender Equality Commission
GE-Co-ordination:	Gender Equality Unit in charge of the Transversal Programme on Gender Equality
GER:	Gender Equality Rapporteurs
GRECO:	Group of States against Corruption
JP:	Joint programme
NFP:	National Focal Points on Gender Equality appointed by member States
OB:	Ordinary Budget
ODGP:	Office of the Directorate General of Programmes
PACE:	Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
Pompidou Group:	Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs
UN Women:	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VaW:	Division in charge of activities related to the monitoring of the Istanbul Convention
VC:	Voluntary Contribution

Appendix 2

List of studies, compilations, handbooks and other practical tools

GENERAL

[Gender equality and women's rights - Council of Europe Standards](#)

[Factsheet on achieving gender mainstreaming in all policies and measures](#)

[Non-exhaustive list and description of available glossaries](#)

MEDIA

[Factsheet on combating gender stereotypes in the media](#)

EDUCATION

[Factsheet on combating gender stereotypes in and through education](#)

[Report of the 2nd Conference of National Focal Points on combating gender stereotypes in and through education \(Helsinki, 9-10 October 2014\)](#)

[A compilation of good practices to promote an education free from gender stereotypes and identifying ways to implement the measures which are included in the Committee of Ministers' Recommendation on gender mainstreaming in education](#)

VIOLENCE

[Prevention of violence against women: Article 12 of the Istanbul Convention](#)

[Raising awareness of violence against women: Article 13 of the Istanbul Convention](#)

[Domestic and sexual violence perpetrator programmes: Article 16 of the Istanbul Convention](#)

ACCESS TO JUSTICE

[Factsheet on guaranteeing equal access of women to justice](#)

[Compilation of good practices to reduce existing obstacles and facilitate women's access to justice](#)

[Equal access to justice in the case-law on violence against women before the European Court of Human Rights](#)

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Appendix 3

Activities and measures towards the achievement of the objectives in the Gender Equality Strategy in member States

Contributions from 33 member States can be found on the Gender Equality Commission website at "[documents for the GEC meeting 18-20 November 2015](#)".