

newsletter

lettre d'information de la Délégation de la Commission Européenne au Liban

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Promoting Human Rights Worldwide



The European Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law. Within the EU and on the territory of the 27 EU Member States, these rights are protected and guaranteed by a number of mechanisms, including laws at the EU level and Europe-wide conventions. But the EU has also placed human rights at the core of its relations with other countries and regions. EU agreements with third countries contain clauses stipulating that respect for fundamental human rights and democratic principles are 'essential elements' in the relations between the parties.

In addition to the EU/Lebanon Association Agreement, the EU-Lebanon Action Plan under the European Neighbourhood Policy commits the Lebanese authorities to work to improve the human rights

situation in Lebanon across a wide range of issues, including the adoption of a comprehensive human rights strategy as well as the strengthening of institutions guaranteeing the protection and defence of human rights.

To give weight to its support for human rights around the world, to help develop and consolidate democracy and the rule of law, and respect for fundamental freedoms, the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) is used by the EU to support civil society activity around the globe. The budget of the EIDHR is €554.4 million for the period 2007-13. In Lebanon, the EIDHR has been used to finance human rights activity since 2004. Currently, there are 10 projects ongoing, with EU financing of the order of €793,000. For an overview over current activities in Lebanon in the framework of the EIDHR, please see page 3.



Les droits de l'Homme, un droit pour tous

Souvent utilisé, le terme "droits de l'Homme" n'en demeure pas moins très rarement compris. Quant à son application concrète, des efforts incessants sont nécessaires. Et pour cause : ces droits inhérents à la liberté ne sont jamais vraiment acquis; ils ne s'offrent pas sur un plateau d'argent, ils doivent être conquis de haute lutte.

Le respect des droits de l'Homme constitue un pilier fondamental pour tout Etat de droit. Dans le cadre de la coopération entre l'Union Européenne et le Liban pour faire progresser le pays du Cèdre vers un Etat de droit, les chapitres concernant la démocratie et les droits de l'Homme constituent une partie importante de cette coopération, et ce à deux niveaux :

- Sur la quasi-totalité de son programme de coopération, de la réforme à la reconstruction, l'Union Européenne s'attache à améliorer le niveau de bonne gouvernance, seule garante d'un respect du processus démocratique. En ce sens, les municipalités libanaises représentent un exemple intéressant de gouvernance locale grâce à leurs efforts en direction de la société civile.
- Parallèlement, certains programmes visent directement à améliorer le niveau de participation de la société civile, notamment les organisations non gouvernementales, à la construction de l'Etat de droit. On compte parmi ces initiatives, l'Instrument Européen pour la Démocratie et les Droits de l'Homme et le programme AFKAR dont vous découvrirez, dans ce numéro, certains projets.

Patrick Laurent
Chef de Délégation

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Interview

Ghassan Moukheiber: Lebanon needs a national institution for human rights

MP Ghassan Moukheiber is General Rapporteur of the Parliamentary Commission of Human Rights and teaches Human Rights at Université Saint Joseph. EC Delegation stagiaire Karen Matzke talked to him about human rights in Lebanon and ongoing work in this field.



What are the most important challenges in terms of human rights in Lebanon?

The priority is to put human rights back at the forefront of the political agenda of Parliament, Government, the judiciary and civil society in Lebanon. In terms of challenges, the National Human Rights Action Plan being worked on by Parliament focuses on 23 topics, the most critical of which are the right to personal integrity and right to life (including the abolition of the death penalty and torture), promotion of due process of criminal procedure (including the resolution of the issue of enforced disappearances), the protection and promotion of the freedom of the media and opinion, the rights of vulnerable groups including women, children, the handicapped, refugees and migrant workers as well as social, economic and cultural rights.

We have to protect these rights and make them effective. We have to strengthen the independence and effectiveness of the institutions that uphold these rights, including the judiciary, government and police.

Will the Human Rights Action Plan soon be finalised?

The Action Plan being coordinated and

run by the Parliamentary Human Rights Commission is more ambitious than previous commitments taken by Lebanon on human rights, including with the EU. The Plan takes as its basis the principles of globality (meaning we look not only at legislation but also at complimentary actions including education), participation (each of 23 working groups includes Members of Parliament, concerned ministries, international organisations and Lebanese civil society) and conformity with international standards.

The process of implementation will have to be monitored later on, also through the creation of follow-up institutions, which might be our Parliamentary Commission, or hopefully the formation of a national institution for human rights according to the Paris principles.

What institutional developments are needed to improve the human rights situation in Lebanon?

Establishing an Ombudsman is a necessity. The law has already been passed and should now be implemented. This is part of the lengthy and ongoing process of state-building. The recent formation of a Human Rights Unit within the Internal Security Forces is welcome because the police and

army are responsible for interacting with citizens, who are vulnerable to human rights violations. The most important institutional reform in terms of improving human rights would be the formation of a national human rights institution as well as a truly independent and effective judiciary.

How do you view the role of local and international NGOs in this field?

The role of civil society institutions is extremely important. They bring dynamism, expertise, commitment and proximity to reality, which many state institutions don't have. The role of partnership between state institutions and civil society is essential. I also hope for close coordination within the European Union/Lebanon agreement with the government in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy and the National Action Plan on Human Rights.

In your view, what more could be done to protect the rights of refugees in Lebanon, Palestinians as well as non-Palestinians?

This is one of the issues of our National Human Rights Action Plan. The problem related to refugees is complex because it hinges upon Lebanese concerns that the Palestinian refugees not be settled in Lebanon and our insistence on their right of return. Both these constitutional principles and the human rights of the individual Palestinian seeking refuge in Lebanon have to be respected. One of the topics that will be addressed by the Human Rights Action Plan working groups is that relations between the General Security and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees are governed by a memorandum of understanding only, rather than by the ratification by Lebanon of relevant international conventions.

Human rights in action

Giving migrant workers a voice

Migrants working in a foreign country are unfortunately often vulnerable to abuse in violation of their human rights. The non payment of salaries, confinement in the home for the duration of their contract, the confiscation of papers, refusal to allow days off and insistence on availability of the worker at any hour of the day or night are regrettably common practices in Lebanon. During their stay in the country, some migrant workers may also face false accusations of theft, physical abuse or sexual harassment by their employers. Faced with these violations, migrants have a difficult choice: some remain silent because they are unaware of their rights, others may flee their employer but end up in an irregular situation and at risk of arrest.

Caritas Lebanon works for the protection of the human rights of migrant workers, refugees and asylum-seekers in Lebanon. Najla Chahda, Director of Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre explains: "The project that we are currently implementing in north Lebanon gives migrant workers and refugees the chance to be represented in court by a lawyer and, in cases of conflict resolution with their employers, by social workers." With legal assistance, court cases can be settled faster without the migrant worker having to stay in detention for a lengthy period. Issues of legal status can be regularised, so that the migrant worker can find a new employer or return home.

Caritas' social workers visit places of detention on a daily basis, refer new cases to a lawyer, and provide assistance to persons in longer detention. Caritas is the only NGO with access to the General Security's Detention Centre for foreigners, and thus able to provide direct services to migrants and refugees. Caritas Lebanon Migrants Centre was established in 1994 and started with three employees. With the support of donors, including the EU and its instrument for Human Rights (European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights – EIDHR), currently 84 persons are working to implement migrant related projects (among others) across Lebanon.



Under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights – EIDHR, the European Union is currently funding the following projects in Lebanon:

Beneficiary	Title of action	EC contribution
Association Justice et Miséricorde (AJEM)	Access to the social and legal rights of the detainees in Roumieh prison	€98,000
Makhzoumi Foundation	Public awareness on the concept of democracy	€51,000
Fondation Père Afif Osseyran	Integrated project on defense and social reinsertion of juvenile offenders of the law	€100,000
The Lebanese Association for Democratic Elections (LADE)	Increasing the capacity of political decision makers, professional organisation and civil actors in human rights and elections	€39,500
The Permanent Peace Mouvement	Stop Child Soldiers	€88,500
Youth Association for Social Awareness (YASA)	Reinforcement and promotion of children's rights in schools in the region of Baabda-Aley	€67,000
Caritas Lebanon Migrant Centre	Protection for the human rights of migrant workers, refugees and asylum seekers in the north of Lebanon	€92,500
Lebanon Family Planning Association (LFPA)	Human rights activities for Lebanese youth	€88,500
Partners for Development	Awareness raising and advocacy for the rights of vulnerable children in Lebanon	€97,000
Fondation René Mouawad	Education and raising awareness of human rights among young from a deprived region in North Lebanon	€70,000

International Day in Support of Victims of Torture

The EU active in the fight against torture



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The prevention and eradication of all forms of torture and ill-treatment – wherever this persists – is one of the main objectives of EU human rights policy.

In the framework of the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR) the European Union provides assistance to a number of NGOs in Lebanon to fight torture or to help the victims of torture. There are currently three projects ongoing in Lebanon whose objectives are to promote the reinsertion and the rehabilitation of victims of torture and to organise awareness-raising campaigns at both local and national levels. EU financing amounts to €1.5 million.

On 25 June, the Delegation of the European Commission to Lebanon organised a press conference to mark the 'International Day in Support of Victims of Torture' as part of an information and communication campaign highlighting the actions funded by the EC to fight torture. The three NGOs funded by the EC presented the first results of their activities so far.



'L'Association Libanaise pour l'Education et la Formation (ALEF)' focuses on prevention by mobilising the leaders of local communities and raising the awareness of civil society actors about the norms and procedures related to the prevention of torture and combating impunity. This project is co-financed with the Netherlands. ALEF's Programme Director, Julien Courson, noted that "the project gave us the opportunity to draw a clear map about torture practices in Lebanon. We were able to contribute to breaking the wall of silence surrounding torture. It is of utmost urgency to implement the UNCAT (UN Convention against Torture) in the domestic arena and to ratify the Optional Protocol to the convention".

'Kham Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Torture' promotes the social reinsertion of victims of torture through medical, psychiatric and social assistance and also through public awareness-raising, mainly in schools. Mohammad Safa, Programme

Director for KHAM commented that "our activities in this project have delivered the concept of human rights to remote areas that really needed it."

'Restart Centre for Rehabilitation of Victims of Violence and Torture' helps victims of torture by strengthening the capacities of institutions and centres in charge of aiding victims, and by creating a network of governmental and non-governmental organisations. Suzanne Jabbour, Programme Director of RESTART stated that "besides the psycho-social rehabilitation services provided at Restart Centre, EU funds have allowed us to provide training, document rehabilitation interventions and also to develop a study on torture cases on the national level. It is important to mention that all implemented activities have had positive outcomes according to an evaluation of the satisfaction of beneficiaries."

Strengthening of the Lebanese civil society “AFKAR” for strong civil rights



An Al Zawrak trainer guides a boy in the vocational rehabilitation centre.



Funded by the EU and managed by the Office of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform (OMSAR), the AFKAR (Ideas) programme aims at strengthening Lebanese civil society and respect for political and civil rights.

AFKAR has one unique feature in the Lebanese context: its basis is close and direct cooperation between the public administration represented by OMSAR and NGOs. When the programme started in 2004, many warned that placing a programme targeting civil society and human rights under the management of the Government would not work. Trust between the two main actors – Government and NGOs – had first to be built. Four years into project implementation, it seems that the ice has melted: representatives of some twenty NGOs participate regularly in OMSAR training sessions and an average of 50 NGO workers and Government representatives jointly engage in OMSAR-organised roundtables on topics as post-conflict youth dialogue, gender-based discrimination in Lebanese laws, or the penalisation of drug addiction.

To date, AFKAR's €4 million have funded 40 NGO projects, 16 of which have been completed (AFKAR I), while 24 more are still running (AFKAR II) addressing issues such as media independence, protection

of the environment, drug-addiction and the protection of the Lebanon's most vulnerable – abused children and battered women, the mentally and physically disabled, prisoners and migrant workers.

In the political context of the last year, when the potential for advocacy and promotion of new laws was very limited, those projects focusing on the implementation of existing legal provisions continued to bear positive results. This was particularly so for the projects related to law 220/2000 (relating to the rights of disabled persons in Lebanon) which, despite being issued eight years ago, is still waiting for the adoption of implementing decrees. Two NGOs – Al Zawrak Foundation and the Forum of the Handicapped in Northern Lebanon – are active in the framework of AFKAR II by working on implementation models to put this law into practice.

The Al Zawrak Foundation focuses on the right to employment and the integration of persons with special needs. In the context of its project, a social and vocational rehabilitation centre has been

founded to enhance the mental skills of those with special needs, serving as a preparatory step for their integration into the labour market. Awareness raising and training workshops for the media and civil society associations have also been organised by Al Zawrak Foundation, and a training guide to help associations rehabilitate persons with special needs has been issued. The Foundation aims not only to offer models, but also to show that they work: in the first year of the project, the Foundation's model led to the securing of jobs for eleven disabled persons. This number is expected to double in the second year.

The second project focusing on the implementation of law 220/2000 by The Forum of the Handicapped in Northern Lebanon also aims at providing a replicable model, this time of strategies for the implementation of the articles of the law dealing with the issues of access. Building on a successful AFKAR I project, under which an application plan was presented to and accepted by the Government, the Forum cooperates with the municipalities of Al-Mina and Tripoli to adapt schools, create parking spaces and rehabilitate pavements and entries to mosques and churches. This work is coupled with a comprehensive awareness campaign and training sessions for teachers, school directors and the police.

Forum inter libanais sur les politiques sociales

Des avancées majeures sur le plan de la protection sociale des Libanais

Un Forum inter libanais sur les politiques sociales s'est tenu à Beyrouth les 21 et 22 avril 2008 à l'initiative de la Commission Européenne. Ce Forum a regroupé des représentants de tous les blocs parlementaires, de tous les principaux organismes professionnels (agriculteurs, industriels, banquiers et commerçants) et de la Confédération générale des travailleurs libanais (CGTL). Il faisait suite à un premier Forum organisé par la CE en mai 2007 et qui avait été consacré à dégager une vision commune du Liban de demain sur le plan économique et social. Avec ce second Forum, les représentants politiques et économiques du pays étaient appelés à examiner les problèmes que connaît la population libanaise sur les quatre plans de l'emploi, l'éducation, la santé et la protection sociale.

Le document sur lequel se sont entendus les participants, souvent à la suite d'après débats, représente des progrès majeurs pour les Libanais. Sur le plan des principes, il affirme que l'approche à retenir pour toute politique sociale doit être l'approche 'intégrée', dans laquelle toute décision de politique économique doit tenir compte de ses effets sur le plan social. Cette approche s'oppose à l'approche 'compensatoire', qui cherche à remédier a posteriori aux conséquences sociales des politiques économiques par des programmes d'assistance. Il rappelle que les politiques sociales doivent s'adresser à tous les Libanais, notamment aux pauvres, mais aussi aux classes moyennes et aux expatriés.

En parfaite cohérence avec cette approche, le document affirme que "la création d'emplois productifs et rentables dans des conditions décentes est l'instrument le plus efficace de la politique sociale". Il affirme son souci de lutter contre le secteur informel dans lequel des Libanais et de nombreux travailleurs étrangers à faible



qualification et en nombre incontrôlé travaillent dans des conditions précaires.

Sur le plan de l'éducation, les participants se sont mis d'accord sur la nécessité de développer un système de planification des orientations scolaires selon la demande du marché, d'améliorer la gestion du système d'éducation publique, de diminuer le taux d'échecs scolaires, de créer un système de bourses pour étudiants pauvres et de développer un programme scolaire pour tous les Libanais qui renforcerait l'inclusion et la cohésion nationale (mettant l'accent sur la citoyenneté et l'histoire du pays).

Sur le plan de la santé, les participants ont préconisé une couverture médicale généralisée et unifiée pour tous les Libanais, financée entièrement par le

budget de l'Etat et non plus par les charges sociales qui pèsent sur le travail et à laquelle n'ont droit que les employés inscrits à la Caisse Nationale de la Sécurité Social (CNSS). Les participants ont également préconisé que le Gouvernement limite son rôle à celui d'un régulateur du système de santé et concentre davantage son action sur la prévention des risques médicaux.

Enfin, les participants se sont mis d'accord pour faire avancer le plus vite possible l'étude des deux projets de lois actuellement soumis au Parlement sur la création d'un système unifié de retraite vieillesse qui remplacerait l'ancien système d'indemnités de fin de service. Ils ont également affirmé la nécessité d'étudier un système d'assurance chômage.



European Neighbourhood Policy

Lebanon at the start of implementing the ENP

In April, the European Commission issued a first report on the state of play of reforms implemented by Lebanon under the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP). The report takes stock of concrete progress made in a great number of areas, from political cooperation to trade, migration, from energy, transport and innovation to students' mobility.

The report acknowledges the substantial efforts undertaken by the Government to meet economic reform and macroeconomic commitments made during the Paris III conference and to successfully launch the institutional machinery of EU/Lebanon cooperation. It underlines that several key reforms (e.g. in the fields of competition and taxation) have been agreed at Council of Ministers' level. But, the report also notes where work remains to be done, including in the fields of human rights and

social and judicial reforms and argues that the country could take better advantage of the ENP as a policy tool to guide reform and modernisation.

In addition to the Lebanon report, two further policy documents were adopted (i) noting the progress of reforms across the entire ENP region and (ii) assessing efforts made on a range of sectoral/technical issues. Both reports identify areas where further efforts are required, as well as encouraging a deepening of relations with those partners who show particular ambition and capacity under the ENP.

More information:

dellbn.ec.europa.eu

For an overall assessment of the implementation of the ENP, go to: ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2008/com08_164_en.pdf

The individual country report 2007 for Lebanon is available at:

ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2008/sec08_397_en.pdf

A sectoral report, highlighting the progress for the ENP partners itemised for the different sectors, can be downloaded here:

ec.europa.eu/world/enp/pdf/progress2008/sec08_403_en.pdf



Processus de Barcelone : Union pour la Méditerranée

La CE adopte des propositions pour renforcer le partenariat entre l'UE et ses voisins méditerranéens



Insuffler un élan politique, un regain de vitalité et une visibilité au Processus de Barcelone (Partenariat euro-méditerranéen) et renforcer les relations de l'UE avec ses voisins de l'Afrique du Nord et du Moyen-Orient, tel est l'objet de la Communication de la Commission Européenne "Processus de Barcelone : Union pour la Méditerranée" adoptée le 21 mai.

La Communication contient plusieurs propositions qui visent à renforcer les relations multilatérales entre l'UE d'une part, et l'Algérie, l'Égypte, Israël, la Jordanie, le Liban, le Maroc, l'Autorité Palestinienne, la Syrie, la Tunisie et la Turquie d'autre part (la Libye a un statut d'observateur). Au cours de sa réunion du

20 juin, le Conseil européen a approuvé la Communication de la Commission. Sur cette base, l'UE conduira des consultations avec tous les Partenaires méditerranéens dont les résultats constitueront les critères de base pour le "Processus de Barcelone : Union pour la Méditerranée" qui sera lancé à Paris le 13 juillet.

La Déclaration de Barcelone de 1995 et son acquis restent la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle initiative; ses objectifs et ses domaines de coopération restent aussi d'actualité. Alors que la Politique Européenne de Voisinage apporte déjà une approche différenciée des relations bilatérales avec les Partenaires méditerranéens, le Processus de Barcelone: Union pour la Méditerranée

viendra la compléter en tirant parti des points forts en tant qu'expression d'un engagement politique régional.

La Commission a proposé en particulier de nouvelles structures pour consolider le processus, qui comprennent la création d'un secrétariat conjoint et d'un comité permanent de représentants européens et méditerranéens. Les structures prévoient également la tenue de sommets réguliers des Chefs de gouvernement et la mise en place d'une co-Présidence.

Les projets sont au cœur de la nouvelle initiative. La Commission a recensé des domaines possibles dans lesquels mener des projets susceptibles de stimuler la croissance et l'emploi, et de renforcer la cohésion régionale et l'intégration économique. Ces domaines portent sur l'énergie, la sécurité énergétique, l'environnement, la protection civile et les transports. La mise en œuvre de tels projets dépendra de la mobilisation de fonds supplémentaires autres que les habituelles dotations budgétaires actuelles. Les ressources financières devraient provenir du secteur privé, des institutions financières internationales, de la coopération bilatérale et de contributions des États membres de l'UE et des Partenaires méditerranéens.

En plus du sommet de Paris, six conférences ministérielles sont envisagées pour 2008 : ECOFIN et FEMIP (7 Octobre, Luxembourg), Eau (29 Octobre, Jordanie), Affaires étrangères (3-4 Novembre, Marseille), Industrie (5-6 Novembre, Nice), Emploi (9-10 Novembre, Marrakech) et Santé (16-17 Novembre, Le Caire).

Pour plus d'informations :

ec.europa.eu/external_relations/euromed

Lebanese electoral law reform



The Doha accord of 21 May resolved a number of disputed aspects of the electoral reform considered necessary by Lebanon's political parties, namely the questions of districting (constituencies) and electoral system to be used in 2009. At Doha there was also agreement to transmit the more 'technical' reforms proposed by the Commission on Electoral Law presided by Fouad Boutros to Parliament for discussion.

Many of these reforms were highlighted as important by the 2005 European Union Election Observation Mission to Lebanon, in terms of bringing elections in line with international standards and in terms of increasing the credibility of the election results. In 2007, the EU and Lebanon also

agreed, in the context of the European Neighbourhood Policy, to engage in thorough-going electoral reform.

It is in this context that the EU is financing a feasibility study under the EU's Instrument for Stability, to provide a detailed assessment of the steps and resources required to introduce the 'technical' reforms proposed by the 2005 EU Mission and the Boutros Commission. The study will include cost estimates as well as time-lines for implementation of each individual reform, to provide a clear picture of the timeframe and resources required for Lebanon to adopt and implement serious steps towards electoral reform before parliamentary elections scheduled for 2009.



Janana Spring Festival

Learning and creative expression for Lebanese and Palestinian children

For many of the children that attended the Janana Spring Festival in 2008, it was the first time they had experienced a free-spirited carnival

atmosphere, and their amazement shone brightly on their smiling faces. The Festival was organised between 25 April and 1 May in various locations across Lebanon, Beirut, Baalbek, Tripoli, Tyre and Sidon by the Child Friendly Library Network and the Arab Resource Centre for Popular Arts/Al-Jana with an EU contribution of €18,900. It was an opportunity for an important number of Lebanese, Palestinian and European educators and artists to jointly prepare and implement creative activities in an endeavour to promote solidarity and cultural exchange among needy and marginalised communities of Lebanon, and to encourage intercultural relationships between the Lebanese and Palestinian children.

In the days before the Festival arrived in each location, Lebanese, Palestinian, Italian and Swedish artists and educators in cooperation with NGOs and the municipalities organised activities promoting reading and active learning through film screenings, storytelling, puppets, art work and crafts, theatre, painting, music, creative writing and many other shows and classes. The Festival then included a wide range of artistic productions, including street festivals with singing, dancing, street theatre, clowns and a carnival with the children. Each day was concluded with a freewheeling parade through the streets of the communities. As the parade snaked through each neighbourhood, scores of curious, surprised and cheerful faces lined the route, staring at the fancy dress and costumes, listening to the music and smiling at the happy children.



Calls for Proposals

Votre entreprise a de l'expertise dans l'un des secteurs de l'aide extérieure de la Commission Européenne?

Le Contrat-cadre est un des outils de la Commission Européenne pour l'exécution de cette aide. Il s'agit d'un Contrat-cadre multiple (= plusieurs contractants par lot) avec remise en concurrence (= chaque mission du Contrat-cadre est attribuée après consultation de 3 contractants).

Le processus de sélection des futurs Contractants-cadre - valable de 2009 à 2013 - est sur le point de démarrer. L'avis de pré-information et les documents ultérieurs relatifs à cet appel d'offres pourront être consultés sur le site Internet d'EuropeAid: ec.europa.eu/europeaid/cgi/frame12.pl

Vous trouverez des informations concernant les contrats-cadre existants telles que la liste des secteurs par lot ou la liste des contractants-cadre actuels sur: ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/framework-contract/index_en.htm

Open call for proposals for the funding of projects aimed at "Strengthening the role of civil society in promoting human rights and democratic reform". The deadline for submission of the proposals is Monday 18/08/2008. More information: dellbn.ec.europa.eu/en/whatsnew/08/cp-strengthening-08.htm

Events

TRIPO 08 à Mina du 14 - 31 août 2008 : une rencontre libano-belge qui se déroule à Tripoli autour des thèmes de l'exile, de la mémoire, la tradition et la modernité, avec comme références, des auteurs et cinéastes d'Orient et d'Occident (voir no. 1 de la newsletter).