
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Report on ECRAN
Environment and
Climate Forum: Climate
Change and Policy
Workshop

23-24 April 2015, Zagreb

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMA REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity No 1.2

ECRAN ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE FORUM:

CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLICY

23-24 APRIL 2015, ZAGREB, CROATIA



This Project is funded by the
European Union



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
AM	Annual Meeting
CC	Climate Change
COP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EC	European Commission
ECF	Environment and Climate Forum
ECRAN	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network
EE	Energy Efficiency
EU	European Union
EUD	European Delegation
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MS	Member State
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PM	Preparatory Meeting
RES	Renewable Energy Sources
SEE	South-east Europe
TM	Training Module
WP	Work Plan



I. Background/Rationale

Starting in October 2013, the NGOs Environment and Climate Forum (ECF) is part of the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) project, covering environment and climate policy areas. Following the call for interest published in January 2014, in total 21 NGOs were selected for participation in the ECF. These organisations represent civil society from Croatia and the EU candidate countries (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Turkey) and potential candidates (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina Kosovo*). Capacity development and improvement of knowledge base of the civil society organisations in the West Balkan and Turkey was identified as one of the obstacles in better and more productive of involvement of NGOs into the accession process.

The EU accession process provides wide-ranging opportunities for civil society involvement, but there is often lack of complex understanding of the process and missing technical knowledge and know-how in many areas of the environmental and climate *acquis*. There is also relatively high fluctuation of the people in the NGOs and many newcomers lack understanding of the scope and opportunities for the civil society involvement.

To address this problem, the project team works closely with EF NGOs in designing and implementation of the capacity building programme. The list of up to 10 priority areas and topics relevant for the NGOs in the region, and in this stage of the development, was identified early in 2014. Based on the list, the ECF prepared Training Needs Assessment (TNA) questionnaire and subsequently conducted in depth assessment of the training needs under the ten most prior topics and areas based on which the NGOs Specific Regional Training Plan is prepared.

The Training Needs Assessment identified climate change as one of the priorities for training. Based on this, Training module 2 was designed and developed, aiming to increase key NGOs capacities in the climate change policies, practice and climate change science, technical aspects of the EU accession process and to improve the knowledge base on scope and opportunities for civil society involvement.

The module attracted 21 NGO participants: it was designed and partly delivered by ECRAN Climate Change experts and brought in lecturers from European Climate Foundation, CAN EUROPE, research institutions and NGOs.

* This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244 and the ICJ opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.



II. Objectives and expected results

The training Module 2 on Climate Change was held in Zagreb, Croatia, 23 – 24 April 2014. The training was used to strengthen the knowledge base of ECF NGOs on the general background and data behind the climate change agenda, state-of-the-art of the EU policies, programmes and plans, and discussion on lobby and campaigning for better national policies addressing the topic. More specifically, it had 3 general objectives and it was expected, that the training will enhance knowledge and skills of NGOs in key selected areas identifies through needs assessment.

General objectives

- To explain and provide holistic picture on the EU climate change policies and practice, discuss role and responsibilities of the key actors;
- To improve the knowledge, know-how and skill of the civil society representatives in technical aspects of climate change negotiations, key policies and steps;
- To support better implementation of legislation, better information sharing and public involvement through professional non-state actors participation in process.

Results/outputs

- Strengthening the knowledge base of ECF NGOs on the EU and national bodies involved in the EU accession and climate change related processes, in-depth understanding of actors and potential conflicts, opportunities and threats;
- Complex understanding of the goals and objectives of the EU climate policies and scale of opportunities for the NGOs involvement;
- In-depth understanding of possibilities and potential challenges for non-state actors and how to campaign, monitor and influence policies and practice for climate change mitigation.



III. Highlights from the training workshop

Day 1 – Thursday, 23 April 2015, Zagreb

The first day of the training focused general international framework of the climate change agenda and mapping out main areas of the problems affiliated with climate change policies.

Climate science and current state of knowledge: In the opening part of the training Alexandra Kardas (Poland) provided summary of the main findings of IPCC AR5 on climate scenarios and their implications for mitigation. The session was aimed to analyse roots and science behind the climate change policy agenda and to provide NGOs with hard data and information needed for their work. The session also focused likely climate impacts for the South-east Europe (SEE) region and mapped threads and implications for nature, people and policies.

International framework of negotiations on climate change I.: In order to understand national policies and opportunities, it is important to be oriented in international framework of negotiations on climate change. For this purpose training brought in 2 sessions. In the first one Jozsef Feiler (ECRAN) delivered presentation on historic overview of international climate negotiation process from Rio de Janeiro and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, through Kyoto Protocol mechanism to Conference of Parties (COP) and results of the latest meeting in Warsaw/Poland in 2014. The session focused stakeholders' analysis and description of main negotiating groups in the process, as well as main issues, bottlenecks and their background in the negotiation process.

International framework of negotiations on climate change II: In the second part of mapping, setting up and explaining international framework of negotiations on climate change Anja Kollmuss (CAN Europe) provided detailed account of the current negotiating process from Warsaw to Paris 2015, INDC process and beyond. Session also provided NGOs with up to date information on analysis of the current situation and the main elements of the negotiating text. The year 2015 is expected to be crucial in the COP process and the December meeting in Paris may, or may not, become break through in the long and slowly progressing process of setting clear and demanding targets. NGOs may play crucial role at both international level (pushing for more ambitious targets), but also on national level in increasing public awareness and enhancing national target to be adopted prior to the Paris meeting.

Mitigation challenge – what is possible and what is necessary: In the next part of the training programme moved to more technical issues important for setting goals and campaigning targets for national NGOs. Tomasz TERLECKI (European Climate Foundation) explained mitigation pathways and what do they mean in real world, analysed lock-in effects and discussed with NGOs possible ways how to address mitigation challenge and what are the best practice examples.

New Climate Economy report: In his second presentation Tomasz TERLECKI (European Climate Foundation) delivered presentation on The New Climate Economy project, which explores how countries at all levels of income can have better economic growth and a better climate. The initiative aims at developing partnerships at all levels to help seize the global opportunity of a low-carbon future.



What does ECRAN do on climate policy: Utilising synergies between ECF and ECRAN, József FEILER (ECRAN) firstly mapped out ECRAN activities in the climate change. There are implemented through the 4 Working Groups:

- (i) Climate Policy Development and Building Climate Awareness;
- (ii) GHG Inventory Systems and the EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation;
- (iii) Emissions Trading; and
- (iv) Adaptation.

In the discussion NGOs highlighted positive experience from participation at various WG activities and positive impact on the capacity development.

Group work: In the last part of the training on Day 1 we conducted exercise built on group work and NGO interactions. NGO participants were broke into in 3 groups. There were 2 questions to be explored: (1) Main challenges, opportunities for the ECRAN beneficiaries on climate policy; and (2) Capacity needs for the NGOs regarding climate policy. Groups worked on self-organised principle and developed list of issues and capacities needs which were subsequently discussed at the final plenary session.

The 1st day of training was concluded by wrap up of the main topics and issues by Richard Filcak (ECRAN).

Day 2 – Friday, 24 April 2015, Zagreb

The second day of the training was focused on further expansion of knowledge and skills of NGOs, while the general intention was to go through explaining EU framework for climate change policies, discuss real cases of activism and campaigns and outline basic direction of future work and targets for the NGO work.

Main elements of the EU climate policy and legislation 1: The ECF project is generally focused on the EU accession and its main goal is to support public participation in the process. At the same time is the EU enlargement unique opportunity for NGOs to influence significant changes affiliated with the process in their countries. Anja Kollmuss (CAN Europe) deliver insight on the 2020 climate and energy package, overview 2030 council conclusion and ETS and implications for the accession countries. Final part of the session focused discussion on who sets up the number of allowances (decided on the EU level), usefulness of the ETS as such (i.e., positive to have it even though it is not a permanent solution), and what is EU target for 2030. It is least 27% reduction, but will be reviewed in 2020 (NGOs are fighting for at least 45%). NGOs are waiting for COP in Paris (2015) so the European Commission (EC) can decide upon the activities in 2016 and 2017 and there are many upcoming activities and events planned by NGOs before and during Paris conference, where also ECF may/will take part.

Main elements of the EU climate policy and legislation II: Following general framework of the EU policies, Imre CSIKÓS (ECRAN) focused few key elements and areas. Namely: Renewables, Energy



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efficiency Directive and EU Transport policies (with climate relevance). Starting with description of recent extreme climate events in the Netherlands in 2014/2015 and in the Balkans he discussed, what it practically means, that we are heading towards the possible increase of average temperature for 4°C degrees. The main practical tools from the side of the EU are strategy Energy 2020 – safe, sustainable, secure and affordable energy. Yet the energy is a real problem in the EU, as related emissions account for almost 80% of total EU’s GHG. The session further focused on challenges in Europe such as 2050 decarbonisation roadmap, 20-20-20 challenge (sceptic regarding 20% of renewables) and presentation of Energy roadmap 2050 (comparing to 2020, EE remained as the single most important contribution, addressing regulatory and structural shortcomings). The last part of the session focused transport and 10 goals for competitive and resource efficient transport.

Campaigning on climate policy in the EU: This session was meant to bring in examples of conducted and successful approaches and campaigns of NGOs from different regions and countries. The aim was to get information and inspiration and allow transfer of know how and experience and building of international NGO projects of coalitions. There was a change in the programme, as the scheduled lecture by *Pippa Gallop* (CEE Bankwatch Network) was cancelled because of her illness and instead of this, Imre CSIKÓS (ECRAN) shared with NGOs experience from his Netherlands NGO campaign.

- **Case 1/Croatia:** Toni Vidan (Green Action/FoE Croatia) shared their experience from Energy and climate programme of Green Action. He described and discussed campaign for Velebit (against coal fired TPP, first big campaign of the organisation); on-going campaign again oil extraction in the Adriatic; and Druzba Adria project – to enable Russian and international companies using Adriatic sea to transport of oil through Hungary to Western Europe.

He pointed out to the need to start up campaigning well before the implementation of a given project, and also open the problem to the public as soon as possible. Role of Green Action (Zelena Akcija) is to change the perception of public and lead public discussion so that the project investor does not think that no one is complaining. He further provided few illustrative examples how they actively engage public (e.g., City of Rijeka, carnival, they registered as one of 200 teams and they use it to promote the problem with the Adriatic; Earth day in Zagreb – 20 choirs singing special songs about oil and Adriatic). He pointed to the problem of media, which are under control of the economic interest groups and do not publish information about NGO activities or critical materials. Good approach is to involve public actively and creatively – e.g., idea with a tanker made out of carton boxes in Zagreb attracted huge public interest.

- **Case 1/Netherlands:** Imre CSIKÓS (ECRAN) shared with NGOs experience from his Netherlands NGO campaign and how to creatively use different pieces of EU legislation to reach goal – in this case stop dangerous construction. Water Management sector is very strong in Netherlands, so investor have to get the permits separately (not as all combined IPPC permit). The investor was however rather successful in getting all these technical permission for the installation. NGOs focused in this case on Natura 2000 Habitats Directive Art.6. If project of the installation has a potential significant impact on ecological integrity of Natura 2000 sites and there are no alternatives, than investor must prove that there will be not significant impact. His presentation pointed out to the need of complex understanding



of EU legislation and need to creatively use different approaches for the single purpose of nature protection.

- **Case 3/Ecuador:** Lavinia Warnars from Netherlands shared with NGOs her experience from Campaigning on climate policy - leaving fossil fuels underground in developing countries. It is an example of climate change campaigns that started small but ended up big. From setting up a research group that will focus on keeping fossil fuels in the grounds in the developing countries it lead to pieces of advice for the challenging campaign.

Agenda building on climate change: Last part of the training was dedicated facilitated group discussion to identify priorities for NGOs in beneficiary countries - how to effectively develop policy work and build campaigns. The round of discussion started with mapping out main climate campaigns in the West Balkan and Turkey.

There are several campaigns related to CC in Turkey. Most significant is a campaign against coal PP that use low quality brown domestic coal. The campaign started with mobilising local population and getting all together at one platform. It was a difficult task due to political differences among local people. The task is to create a lobby power against the construction of the plant. With regional platforms and its size and strength depends on the knowledge of people. It is not the issue of being against; since people will be against something they do not even know about. But the issue is to convince people that Renewable Energy Sources (RES), EE have strong advantages and raise public awareness.

NGOs from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro shared their experience from cooperation on coal campaign that is in progress already for few years. As they highlighted, people are more sensitive to health issue and they form the approach on different levels. NGOs attempted to influence main investors (from China), but it proven not to be very successful since they have their own way of working. The coals campaign has real impact on people who are exposed to problems like resettlement and property rights. Useful tool is to appeal that some of the energy projects are not in line with energy community treaty.

Croatian shared their experience from development of low-carbon strategy. The ministries are making it, so the NGOs are trying to approach them and to open the strategy to public participation, based on partnership principle.

Albanian NGO described 3 campaigns in the pipelines. For RES they have developed approach based on focusing unemployment (try to approach the problem through green jobs). Persistent problem is however that the overestimated plan to build 500 small HPPs near 3 National Parks is presented as climate change mitigation measure.

Discussion in concluding part focused on ways how to build regional cooperation and use different approaches for the target of better climate policies in the region and its countries.

Conclusions and steps ahead were summarised by Richard Filcak (ECRAN). See also chapter IV of this report.



IV. Conclusion

The trainings objectives were met and as the evaluation (chapter V. of the report) indicates, prevailing number of the participants was satisfied with the program, individual sessions and presentations. There are however several points to be taken into account for the future planning and trainings.

The climate change policies and targets are complicated issue in the region, where deindustrialisation and recent economic decline si now combined with upcoming plans for more coal burning power plants and explorations of deposits with often low quality or otherwise problematic coal.

The workshop revealed that there are strong and creative campaigns in the region, and evolving regional cooperation, yet there is strong need for continuation of assistance from the EU in building civil society and facilitating international cooperation.

Sessions at this training provided up-to-date information and knowledge related to the international and the EU framework on the climate change and climate change policies. Yet, experience, level of work and focus of activities is very diversified among the ECF participating NGOs, which makes focus of lectures and trainings complicated. In the same time, NGOs increasingly see number of opportunities for their participation in the enlargement process but lack key competencies and staff.

Transfer of knowledge and know-how between NGOs from the member states (and especially from the new MS) proved to be a good approach how to stimulate practical work and provide examples that work. The ECF team will consider options (for the other upcoming trainings) how and to what extend involve also international NGO networks and Brussels based NGOs, which could provide additional perspectives to the regional and national projects and campaigns.

This training also reveals strong needs for professional work and knowledge based approaches. Positive outcome is in strengthening the knowledge base of ECF NGOs, and especially in better understanding of the NGOs opportunities how to contribute to country accession process.

It is expected, that there will be follow up opportunities for West Balkan and Turkey NGOs to get more information on the climate change policies during the ECRAN project duration. The practice of involvement of NGO experts to ECRAN Climate Change Work Group events and workshops will continue. Climate change will also remains as one the main topics for the planned regional and annual meetings of ECF.



V. Evaluation

Statistical Information

1.1	Workshop Session	Task 4.1B: Expert Training on Risk and Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation Planning – Urban Planning sector
1.2	Facilitators name	As per agenda
1.3	Name and Surname of Participants (evaluators) optional	As per participants' list

The training evaluation report results from analysis of the evaluation questionnaires fulfilled by the module's participants. Total number of collected questionnaires was 18 (while total number of NGO participants was 21). While overall evolution of the meeting is positive, there are specific comments/points on individual parts and sessions, as well as suggestions for next training modules. The report follows them in 3 parts: (i) The meeting participants and their expectations; (ii) Workshop and presentation; and (iii) Open questions.

Part 1. The meeting participants and their expectations: Participants indicated to what extent specific expectations were met, or not met during the meeting.

My Expectations	My expectations were met		
	Fully	Partially	Not at all
1. Strengthened the knowledge base of ECF NGOs on the EU and national bodies involved in the EU accession and climate change related processes, in-depth understanding of actors and potential conflicts, opportunities and threats.	16 (64%)	9 (36%)	
2. Complex understanding of the goals and objectives of the EU climate policies and scale of opportunities for the NGOs involvement.	14 (56%)	11 (44%)	
3. In-depth understanding of possibilities and potential challenges for non-state actors and how to campaign, monitor and influence policies and practice for climate change mitigation.	13 (52%)	12 (48%)	



Outcomes: The first part of the evaluation was focused on the overall evaluation of the training. Outcomes of the evaluation indicate high satisfaction, where “not at all: option was not used in any of the evaluation forms and in 3 categories there are more respondents who were full satisfied that party satisfied. Positive outcome is especially in question about better understanding of the NGO opportunities to contribute to country accession process (14 respondents fully satisfied, 1 partially satisfied). The only question, where number of partially satisfied respondents overcome number of full satisfied is the one, about improved understanding of the details of the EU accession proces (9 responses, respectively 6).

Part 2. Workshop and Presentation: Participants were invited to rate the 9 statements in respect of programme of this training module:

Workshop and Presentations

Please rate the following statements:

Aspect of Workshop	Excellent	Good	Average	Acceptable	Poor	Unacceptable
1 The workshop achieved the objectives set	7 (28%)	17 (68%)	1 (4%)			
2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard	11 (44%)	13 (52%)	1 (4%)			
3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience	12 (48%)	9 (36%)	4 (16%)			
4 The practical work was relevant and informative	8 (33%)	13 (54%)	3 (13%)			
5 The workshop was interactive	9 (40%)	8 (36%)	6 (24%)			
6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter	18 (72%)	6 (24%)	1 (4%)			
7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short	15 (60%)	8 (32%)	2 (8%)			
8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory	15 (60%)	9 (36%)	1 (4%)			
9 Attending this workshop was time well spent	15 (60%)	9 (40%)				



Comments and suggestions

I have the following comment and/or suggestions in addition to questions already answered:

Workshop Sessions:

- Well organised, understandably presented;
- ☺;
- The workshop was overall good in its contents and achieved the goal met. I particularly liked the part by Mr. Imre Csikos discussion of a case from Netherlands and use of legal tools;
- No;
- Good, could be more;
- More concrete activities;
- There were lots of repetitions in the presentations. A better editorial work was needed to coordinate the contents of the presentations.

Facilitators:

- Good points with useful data, charts and information, lot of good examples;
- ☺;
- No;
- Good presentations;

Workshop level and content:

- The brief history of climate negotiations was extremely helpful as I intend to participate this year. It is also helpful to know how it all works and the story behind it. Thank you!;
- ☺;
- No;
- Good organisation;
- More on the background and applicability for the region.

EXECTIONS OF PARTICIPANTS

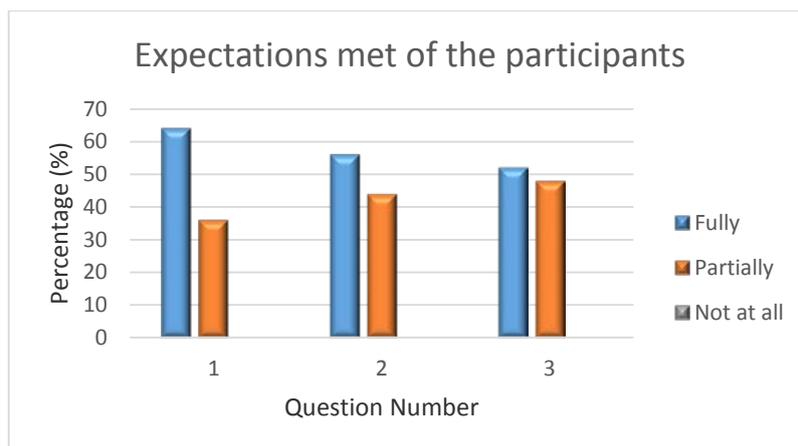
1. The workshop Strengthened the knowledge base of ECF NGOs on the EU and national bodies involved in the EU accession and climate change related processes, in-depth understanding of actors and potential conflicts, opportunities and threats.
2. Improved Complex understanding of the goals and objectives of the EU climate policies and scale of opportunities for the NGOs involvement.
3. This workshop increased In-depth understanding of possibilities and potential challenges for non-state actors and how to campaign, monitor and influence policies and practice for climate change mitigation.



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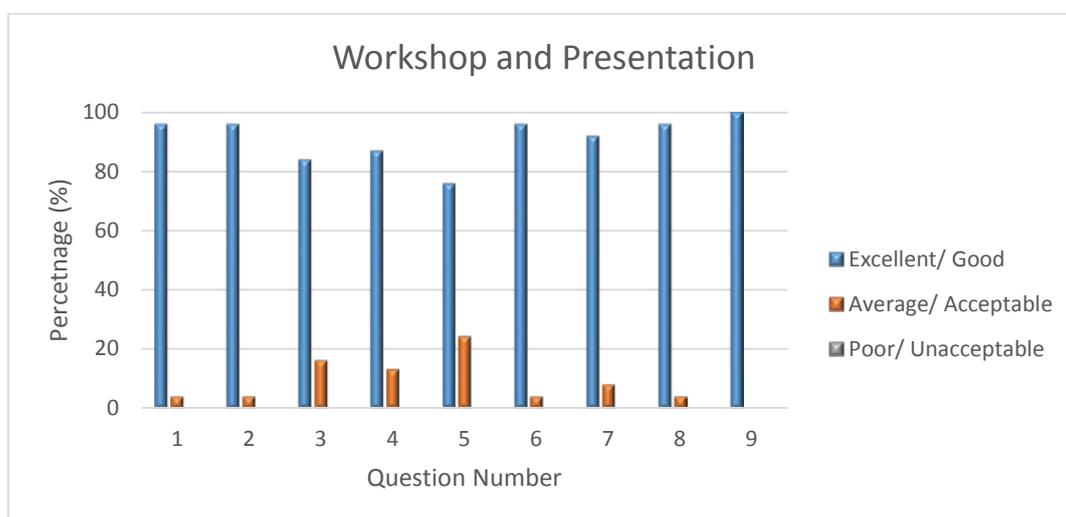


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WORKSHOP AND PRESENTATION

- 1 The workshop achieved the objectives set
- 2 The quality of the workshop was of a high standard
- 3 The content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience
- 4 The practical work was relevant and informative
- 5 The workshop was interactive
- 6 Facilitators were well prepared and knowledgeable on the subject matter
- 7 The duration of this workshop was neither too long nor too short
- 8 The logistical arrangements (venue, refreshments, equipment) were satisfactory
- 9 Attending this workshop was time well spent



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Outcomes: Evaluation of the training module focused here on 9 aspects, from perceived reaching of the meeting objectives, quality of the workshop, content, content of the workshop was well suited to my level of understanding and experience, quality of the workshop was of a high standard delivery of the lectures and discussion to duration, logistics and general perception of the workshop usefulness. In most of the 9 aspects was prevailing evaluation “good” - with the exemption of inter-activeness of the event and general question about attending the training, where “excellent” was the most represented response. On average, most of the respondents were satisfied with the meeting, while data indicate that people would prefer longer meeting, and more focus on discussions.

Part 3. (Open Questions): In addition to evaluation based on pre-defined scales, participants had opportunity to provide comments/suggestion on the training in open questions. The text below summarises opinion/suggestions from the questions.

- **What would you enhance in the program:** more time to hear the experiences from other countries EU/accession, some presentation at the training should be more concrete and less general, some sessions were too long compared to others and facilitators should have been briefed better, would be good to have more case studies on negotiation process, some workshops were too detailed and was below our level of knowledge

- **Facilitators/Speakers:** Combination and selection of speakers was good, although some speakers lacked presentation skills that made it hard to follow their sessions; would be good for next time to have on the site experts from the EC.

- **Logistics:** Logistics and back up of the meeting were good, nice venue, more space for work-group next time.



ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 – Thursday, 23 April 2015, Zagreb

Topic: EU Climate Policy				
Chair and Co-Chairs: Richard Filcak, Jozsef Feiler				
Venue: Hotel Panorama, Zagreb, Croatia				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09.00	09.15	Introduction	Richard FILCAK, ECRAN Croatian MoE representative (TBC)	Rationale, goals and objectives of the meeting
09.15	10.00	Climate science – current state of knowledge	Alexandra Kardas, Poland	Summary of the main findings of IPCC AR5 on climate scenarios their implications for mitigation and the likely climate impacts for the SEE region
10.00	10.45	International framework of negotiations on climate change I.	Jozsef Feiler/ECRAN	Historic overview of international climate negotiation process from Rio till Warsaw Negotiating groups in the process Main issues and their background in the negotiations
10.45	11.00	Coffee Break		
11.00	11.45	International framework of	Anja Kollmuss, CAN	Detailed account of the current negotiating



		negotiations on climate change II.	Europe	process from Warsaw to Paris and beyond Analysis of the current situation and the main elements of the negotiating text INDC process
11.45	12.30	Mitigation challenge – what is possible and what is necessary?	Tomasz TERLECKI, European Climate Foundation	Mitigation pathways and what do they mean in real world Lock-in effects
13.00	14.00	Lunch Break		
14.00	14.45	New Climate Economy report	Tomasz TERLECKI, European Climate Foundation	
14.45	15.15	What does ECRAN do on climate policy?	József FEILER	
15.15	15.30	Coffee Break/Screening of short documentary Climate Change in Albania		
15.30	17.00	Challenges regarding climate change for beneficiaries	Group work in 3 breakout groups	Questions to be discussed: - main challenges, opportunities for the ECRAN beneficiaries on climate policy - capacity needs for the NGOs regarding climate policy
17:00	17:10	Wrap up of the day	Jozsef Feiler	



Day 2 – Friday, 24 April 2015, Zagreb

Topic: EU Climate Policy				
Chair and Co-Chairs: Imre Csikos, Richard Filcak				
Venue: Hotel Panorama, Zagreb, Croatia				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
9.00	10.00	Main elements of the EU climate policy and legislation 1.	Anja Kollmuss, CAN Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • overview 2020 climate and energy package • overview 2030 council conclusion • ETS • ESD
10.00	10.30	Main elements of the EU climate policy and legislation 2.	Imre CSIKÓS, ECRAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewables • Energy efficiency Directive • EU Transport policies (with climate relevance)
10.30	10.45	Coffee Break		
10.45	11.15	Campaigning on climate policy in the EU – case 1. Croatia	Toni Vidan/FoE Croatia	NGO campaigning and experience sharing
11.15	11.45	Campaigning on climate policy leaving fossil fuels underground in developing countries– case 2. Ecuador	Lavinia Warnars, Netherlands	
11.45	12.30	Campaigning on climate policy in the EU – case 3.	Pippa Gallop, CEE Bankwatch Network	New Members Dates experience



13.00	14.00	Lunch Break		
14.00	15.30	Agenda building on climate change	Facilitated group work	Identifying priorities for NGOs in beneficiary countries -- how to effectively develop policy work and build campaigns.
15.30	15.45	Coffee Break		
15.45	16.30	Agenda building on climate change continued	Facilitated group work	Wrap up and outcomes
16.30	16.45	Conclusions and steps ahead	Richard Filcak/ECRAN	



ANNEX II – Participants

First Name	Family Name	Institution Name	Country	Email
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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/ECF_NGO_Climate_Training_Materials_April_2015_Zagreb.zip



This Project is funded by the
European Union



A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium