
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

**Report
on the 'Regional
Training Workshop on
SEA/EIA in industrial
sector and the 3rd Train
the Trainers session'**

21 – 23 September, Skopje

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

TRAINING REPORT

Activity No. 2.4 Environmental Assessments

Task 2.4.3. Other assessments

Task 2.4.4. Train the Trainers

Regional Training Workshop on SEA/EIA in industrial sector and the 3rd Train the Trainers session

21 – 23 September 2016, Skopje, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
EA	Environmental Assessments
EC	European Commission
ECRAN	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
MS	Member State
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPP	Strategies, Plans, Programmes
ToT	Train the Trainers
WG	Working Group
WS	Workshop



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I. Background/Rationale

General information about the event

Industrial sector belongs to very important economic sectors in almost all ECRAN beneficiary countries. At the same time, industrial sector may have significant environmental and health affects – air and water pollution, waste production (including hazardous waste), risk of accidents etc. From environmental and health impacts point of view, it is important to address both strategic level – i.e. strategies and plans for industrial development, as well as project level i.e. construction and operation of specific industrial facilities. Therefore, efficient application of SEA at the strategic level, and EIA at the project level, respectively, is an essential way to avoid or minimize negative effects related to industrial development and to contribute to more sustainable economic development by making industries and related activities ‘better’ from environmental and health impacts points of view.

The Train the Trainers (hereinafter also ‘ToT’) scheme was launched in September 2014 by organizing the 1st ToT session, followed by the 2nd ToT session, which was conducted in September 2015. Between the 1st and the 2nd ToT event, as well as after the 2nd ToT, altogether nine national trainings were organized in the most of the ECRAN beneficiary trainings. As it can be concluded from the national trainings, the knowledge of SEA/EIA-related issues is on high level among the ToT participants, however there is a room for improving the training skills including overall coordination and arrangements of the trainings. Therefore – as agreed at the 3rd Annual Meeting of the Environmental Assessment Working Group in Vienna, November 2015 – the 3rd (and last) ToT session was dedicated to further enhancing the training skills, as well as to discuss lessons learned from the national training workshops.

Current state of the affairs in the beneficiary countries in the specific sector

The event relates to two EU Directives – the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive), and the Directive 2014/52/EU, which recently amended the Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (EIA Directive).

Although the process of harmonizing the national legislation with the requirements of the EIA and SEA Directives has been initiated in all ECRAN countries, and some of the countries have already achieved full compliance with both Directives (Montenegro, Kosovo^{1*}, Serbia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia), the implementation of these two directives is still in many countries in an early stage. Almost all ECRAN countries are facing a lack of capacity for appropriate implementation both at the national and sub-national levels. The situation is more advanced in case of EIA, which has in all ECRAN countries longer history compare to SEA.

While there are national SEA/EIA authorities well established in ECRAN countries, the situation at the regional and local level requires further support. Since the local authorities/municipalities and other

¹ 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.



local stakeholders have an important role in SEA/EIA implementation, it is important to increase capacities for administration and coordination of SEA and EIA processes at the sub-national levels.

Following existing specific challenges were mentioned during the initial discussion organized within the event:

- Generally low quality of EIA (analyses, reports, consultations)
- Weak (or non-existing) links between SEA and EIA
- Health aspects are often insufficiently addressed in EIA
- Weak enforcement and monitoring of implementation of mitigation measures suggested by EIA
- Limited consideration of alternatives

Summary of the main topics covered

Workshop on SEA/EIA in industrial sector

As already mentioned above, the main focus of the workshop was to address the efficient application of SEA and EIA in industrial sector. In order to cover the topic above, following sessions were included in the agenda:

- **SEA and EIA in industrial sector – brief introduction**
 - Types of plans, programmes, and projects in industrial sector to be covered by SEA/EIA
 - Planning and project development in industrial sector
- **Case example: EIA for Municipal and Industrial Waste Management Facility (Kavadarci, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)**
 - Goals of the project
 - Characteristics of the site
 - Main conclusions
- **Croatian, Czech, and Slovenian experience with EIA in industrial sector**
 - Scope of EIA application for industrial projects
 - Procedural aspects, methods and tools
 - Case examples
 - Existing challenges
- **Group work – issues to be addressed at strategic and project level**
 - Determination of the key issues for selected case (Slovenian example)
 - Selection of the key issues to be analysed in SEA and EIA

3rd ToT session

The 3rd ToT session was dedicated mainly to enhancing the training skills as well as evaluation of the training and activities of the EA WG within entire ECRAN project, respectively. Following sessions were included in the agenda:

- **Lessons learned from the national training**
 - Presentations by the countries
 - Facilitated discussion



- **Enhancing the training skills: Power Flower**
- **Enhancing training skills: Resistance to Change**
- **Evaluation Exercise for 3rd ToT: Cinema Attendance**
- **Evaluation of ECRAN project – poster session and Origami Fortune Cookie exercise**

II. Objectives of the training

General Objective

To support a good SEA and EIA practice in ECRAN countries by (i) increasing understanding of the role of SEA and EIA industrial sector, and (ii) increasing training skills of the national trainers.

Specific Objectives

- To highlight main issues regarding SEA and EIA application in industrial sector.
- To share EU experience with practical SEA and EIA application in industrial sector.
- Based on presented practical cases to formulate recommendations to enhance SEA and EIA practice in industrial sector in ECRAN beneficiary countries.
- Further enhance training and presentation skills of the participants.
- Identify needs for SEA and EIA capacity development in ECRAN beneficiary countries.

Results/outputs

The expected results are:

- Increased understanding of the efficient application of SEA and EIA in industrial sector.
- Enhanced training skills of the participants.



III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment

The SEA Directive has been in force since 2001 and it should have been transposed by July 2004 by all EU member states. Its requirements have had to be integrated in the national legal frameworks. More information can be found at <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/home.htm>

The SEA Directive stipulates the framework for SEA application in EU Member States. It defines main responsibilities of the MSs to be ensured.

The SEA Directive defines a group of plans and programmes, which shall be subject of SEA (or screening). Plans and programmes in the sense of the SEA Directive are those, which are prepared or adopted by an authority (at national, regional or local level) and be required by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions. However, the SEA Directive does not include a list of plans and programmes (as the EIA Directive does for types of projects), it rather defines criteria to be considered when deciding if SEA should / should not be applied for a certain planning document.

In principle, SEA shall be applied mandatory for plans/programmes which:

- Are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use, and
- Set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive, or
- Have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.

The SEA procedure as designed by the SEA Directive includes for major steps:

- Preparation of environmental report, in which the likely significant effects on the environment and the reasonable alternatives of the proposed plan or program are identified
- Consultations with public and the environmental authorities on the draft plan or program and the environmental report prepared (including transboundary consultations if relevant)
- Taking into account the environmental report and the results of the consultations when adopting the plan or program
- Providing information to the environmental authorities and the public on how the SEA has been taken into account in the adopted plan or program and/or relevant decision.

The MSs are also obliged to monitor significant environmental effects of the plan or program during its implementation.

Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU

The newly amended EIA Directive (2014/52/EU) entered into force on 15 May 2014 to simplify the rules for assessing the potential effects of projects on the environment. The main amendments are as follows:

- Member States now have a mandate to simplify their different environmental assessment procedures.



- Timeframes are introduced for the different stages of environmental assessments: screening decisions should be taken within 90 days (although extensions are possible) and public consultations should last at least 30 days. Member States also need to ensure that final decisions are taken within a "reasonable period of time".
- The screening procedure, determining whether an EIA is required, is simplified. Decisions must be duly motivated in the light of the updated screening criteria.
- EIA reports are to be made more understandable for the public, especially as regards assessments of the current state of the environment and alternatives to the proposal in question.
- The quality and the content of the reports will be improved. Competent authorities will also need to prove their objectivity to avoid conflicts of interest.
- The grounds for development consent decisions must be clear and more transparent for the public. Member States may also set timeframes for the validity of any reasoned conclusions or opinions issued as part of the EIA procedure.
- If projects do entail significant adverse effects on the environment, developers will be obliged to do the necessary to avoid, prevent or reduce such effects. These projects will need to be monitored using procedures determined by the Member States. Existing monitoring arrangements may be used to avoid duplication of monitoring and unnecessary costs.

More information about new EIA Directive can be found at <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eia/review.htm>

Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context (Espoo Convention)

The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) Espoo Convention sets out the obligations of its Parties to assess the environmental impact of certain activities at an early stage of planning. It also lays down the general obligation of States to notify and consult each other on all major projects under consideration that are likely to have a significant adverse environmental impact across boundaries.

Useful references on practical guides or links to various web sites

- A Practical Guide to the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, UK, 2005.
- Handbook on SEA for EU Cohesion Policy 2007-2013. GRDP, 2006.
- Bonde, J., Cherp, A.: Quality review package for strategic environmental assessments of land-use plans. Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal, 18(2). 2000.
- Sadler, B., McCabe, M.: Environmental Impact Assessment Training Resource Manual. UNEP, 2002.
- United Nations' EIA Course Module (eia.unu.edu).
- Environmental Impact Assessment: A guide to good practice and procedures. Department for Communities and Local Government, 2006.



Case studies/examples to illustrate practical situations or best practices that have been covered during the training

Several case examples were presented in order to illustrate practice in the EU as well as in non-EU countries. These included:

- EIA for Municipal and Industrial Waste Management Facility (Kavadarci, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia);
- EIA for Car Production Plant (Nosovice, Czech Republic);
- EIA for technological improvement of paper production facility (Količevo, Slovenia);
- EIA for combined cycle gas thermal power plant (Slavonski Brod, Croatia).



IV. Highlights from the training workshop

Summary of each training session and description of the training activities (delivered presentations, small group work, plenary discussions, etc.) done during each training session

Following sessions were carried out during the workshop:

- **SEA and EIA in industrial sector – brief introduction:** The introductory presentation explained the types of plan, programmes, and projects to be a subject of SEA and EIA, respectively. In accordance with the EU SEA Directive the plans and programme in industrial sector need to be considered as candidates for SEA. Besides, other two sectors – energy and country planning and land-use – can be considered as relevant, since plans and programmes in these sectors may also include initiatives related to industrial development (e.g. determination of industrial development sites in land-use plans).

The EU EIA Directive defines two groups of projects – projects which shall always be subject to an assessment (Annex I), and projects which are subject to determination whether the project shall be subject to an assessment (Annex II). It was stressed out that there is high variability of projects in industrial sector – type, size etc.

- **Site visit:** The site visit was organized to the location of the municipal and non-hazardous waste management site, for which EIA had been applied. The representatives of EIA team conducting EIA presented the key features of the project as well as main likely impacts identified, including:
 - Air: possible negative impacts on ambient air quality, likely positive impacts i.e. reduction of air emissions from existing waste management practice in the region
 - Soil: Deposited sediment from the air, incidental spills
 - Water: Disturbance of the water quality, soil, population etc.
 - Biodiversity: The location is out of protected or endangered area (habitats or species) and no significant impacts are expected.
 - Landscape: Presence of huge amount of waste, products from the waste treatment process, metal silos for storage of the raw materials, scrubbers for treatment of the emissions, a number of heavy vehicles etc. Possible negative impacts: Visual effects will be minimal, the location is within an industrial area, next to a service road and will be visible only for the users of the service road, the employees from the neighboring objects, random passerby etc.

The participants visited the site where construction of the waste management facility is ongoing, and representatives of the investor explained the operation of the facility. The main focus was given on minimizing odors and efficiency of waste processing.

- **Experience with EIA in industrial sector from EU countries (Croatia, Czech Republic, and Slovenia):** In this part of the workshop attention shifted to presentation of practical experience from EIA application for industrial projects in Croatia, Czech Republic, and Slovenia. ECRAN and TAIEX experts presented all three EIA systems explaining number of EIAs for industrial projects as well as addressing linkages between SEA and EIA. Several specific



case examples were presented to illustrate the key issues usually linked to industrial development, analyses to be conducted, as well as provide comparison of the scope of assessment for large and relatively small projects. Lively discussion accompanied all three presentations and participants were keen to discuss how to transfer some practical solutions and some good practices into their own countries.

- **Group work exercise – Issues to be addressed in SEA and EIA:** The case example of SEA and EIA for gravel separation, concrete and asphalt production facility (Slovenia) was introduced to the participants. Based on the information provided, the participants were asked to:
 - Suggest key environmental and health issues related to described case example
 - Divide the key issues between SEA and EIA i.e. to decide which topics are more relevant for SEA level and which for EIA level

Participants were divided into national groups and delivered presentations of their approaches and conclusions. Lively debate with specific questions from the audience for individual presenters followed.

- **Enhancing the training skills, part I:** The exercise ‘Power Flower’ was focused on analysis of the social and power dynamics within training group, among the trainers and between the trainees and trainers.
- **Enhancing the training skills, part II:** Limited application of new training methods and approaches was identified as one of the problems during implementation of the SEA/EIA trainings in ECRAN countries. Therefore the session was dedicated to the exercise on how to overcome this and use more extensively new approaches instead of ‘traditional’ methods.
- **Evaluation and ‘steps forward’:** Since the event was the last one organized within ECRAN project, the concluding session was focus on evaluation of the 3rd ToT, as well as on evaluation of ECRAN overall performance (i.e. activities organized within EA WG), and the discussion on further support needed by ECRAN countries. The participants were asked to give a feedback on following questions:
 - What was the most and least useful activity (in terms of further SEA/EIA application in their home countries)?
 - Which information/materials you had received within ECRAN you have used in your daily practice?
 - Did ECRAN contributed to better SEA/EIA practice in your countries (if so, how – if not, why)?
 - Which topics and/or activities would you suggest for future?

The summary of the replies and the discussion is provided below:

- What was the most and least useful activity (in terms of further SEA/EIA application in their home countries)?
 - Regional trainings were the most useful
 - Most useful: ToT, exchanging experience with other countries



- Most useful: confidence to train
- Most useful: the 2nd ToT (Istanbul, September 2015)
- Most useful: the 2nd regional workshop on AA and SEA/EIA (Ankara, May 2016)
- Most useful: the network created through ECRAN at the regional level (especially in transboundary context)
- Most useful: site visits
- Most useful: the 1st ToT (Podgorica, September 2014), and the ToT manual prepared for the 1st ToT
- Most useful: SEA pilot
- Most useful: ToT manual
- Which information/materials you had received within ECRAN you have used in your daily practice?
 - Information regarding Appropriate Assessment and its links to SEA/EIA
 - Case studies, PPT presentations, communication skills
 - Importance of screening
 - Information on SEA/EIA implementation in other countries
 - ToT techniques
 - Presentations (used for national trainings)
 - Improved inter-sectoral cooperation
 - ECRAN increase the self-confidence to train
- Did ECRAN contributed to better SEA/EIA practice in your countries (if so, how – if not, why)?
 - Better understanding of EIA and SEA Directives
 - It increased understanding of SEA and EIA procedures
 - Cooperation with experts
 - Ability to recognize good SEA/EIA report
 - Discussions within regional workshops were useful to learn about practice in other countries
 - ECRAN enhanced skills to organize and deliver national workshops and trainings
 - Better communication with NGOs
- Which topics and/or activities would you suggest for future?
 - New EIA Directive and its transposition to ECRAN countries
 - Transboundary coordination
 - Study visits to the countries with well-established SEA/EIA systems (UK, the Netherlands, German)
 - Social/Health impact assessment
 - Links between SEA/EIA and AA
 - Further national trainings
 - Follow up project that would focus on three networks – one for SEA/EIA responsible institutions (created through ECRAN), one for SEA/EIA practitioners and one for NGO's. Each group would have workshops/trainings



organised for their group, but all regional workshops/trainings/study tours would be organised for all 3 groups together in order to open dialogue and improve SEA/EIA understanding and practice. This would enable to widen the network of SEA/EIA national trainers.

- Preparation of national training programmes/schemes.
- Work on concrete SEA/EIA examples for a longer period of time.

Conclusions

Based on the discussions following the presentations it can be concluded that the experience from Slovenia, Croatia, and the Czech Republic, as well as the case example from former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, were found relevant to ECRAN countries. It has been confirmed that the industrial sector is one of the key economic sectors in the participants' countries and requires high attention regarding proper application of EIA (and SEA).

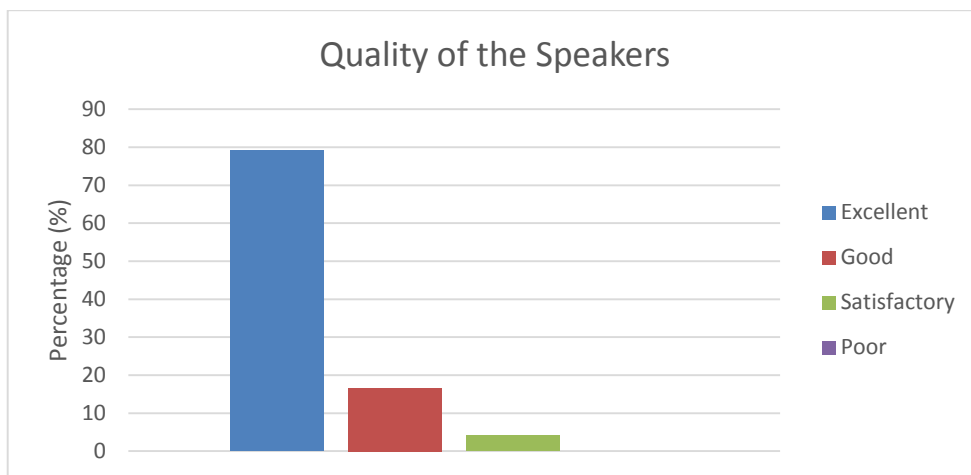
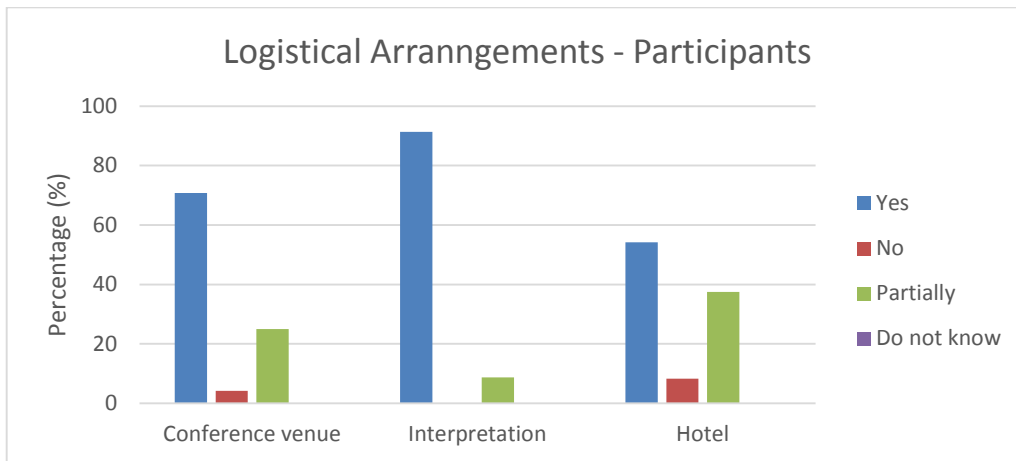
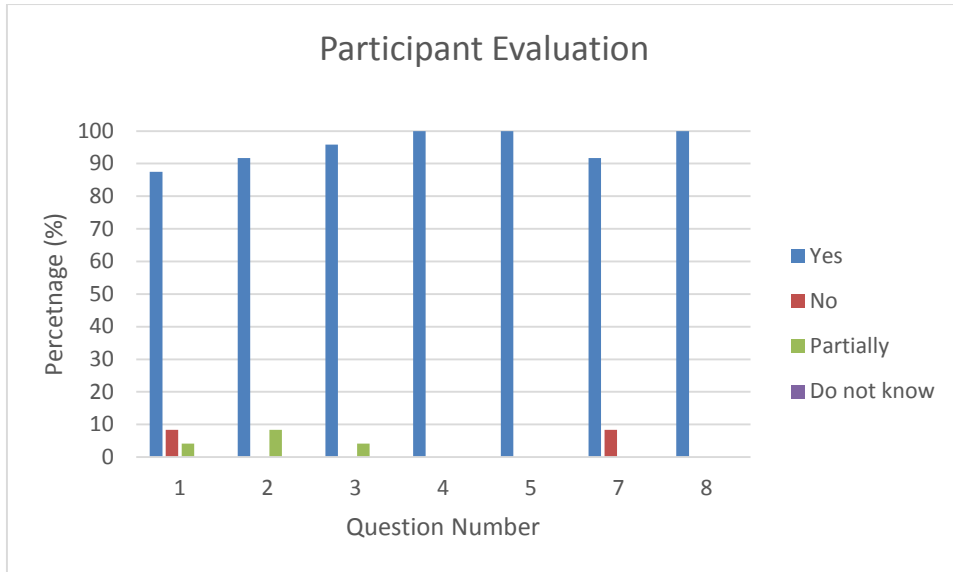
The last ToT session confirmed that the training skills of the core group of trainers have been significantly increased throughout ECRAN implementation, and they are capable to design, organize, and deliver the trainings on SEA and EIA in their countries.



V. Evaluation
Workshop – Participants’ Evaluation

Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know	
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda	24	21 (87)%	2 (8)%	1 (4)%	N/A	
2. Was the programme well structured?	24	22 (91)%	0 (0)%	2 (8)%	N/A	
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?	24	23 (95)%	0 (0)%	1 (4)%	N/A	
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?	24	24 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A	
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?	24	24 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A	
6. How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
	4	96	76 (79)%	16 (16)%	4 (4)%	0 (0)%
Question	N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know	
7. Do you expect any follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach, etc.)?	24	22 (91)%	2 (8)%	N/A	N/A	
8. Do you think that further TAIEX assistance is needed (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	24	24 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A	
9. Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?	Conference venue	24	17 (71)%	1 (4)%	6 (25)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	23	21 (87)%	0 (0)%	2 (8)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	24	13 (54)%	2 (8)%	9 (37)%	0 (0)%
Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Regards Dragan Nikolic; • I want to thanks ECRAN and TAIEX. It was a useful project. We thought it should be continuine. The next project might be about “Social Impact Assessment and SEA/EIA”; • Although the participants from different countries, including the communication was excellent. Sample applications was useful. Question and answer session were satisfactory. Active plant site visit being made, it would be better. 						

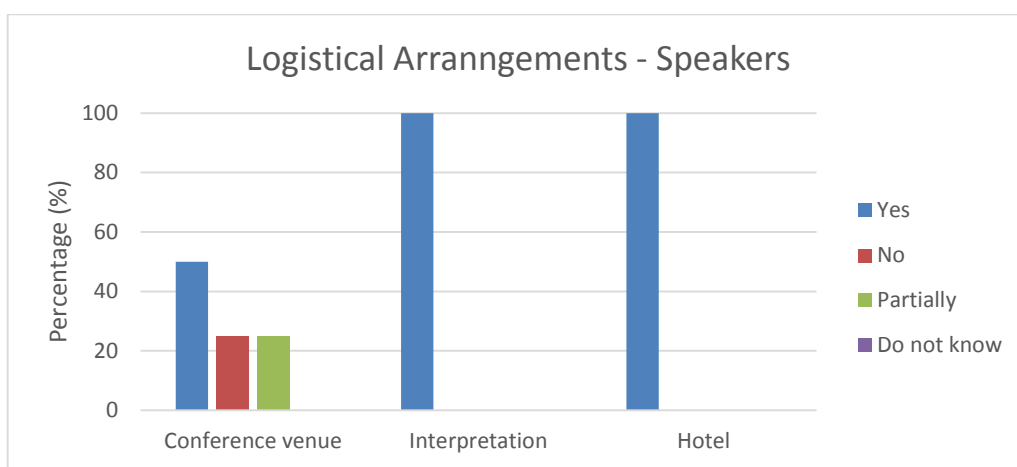
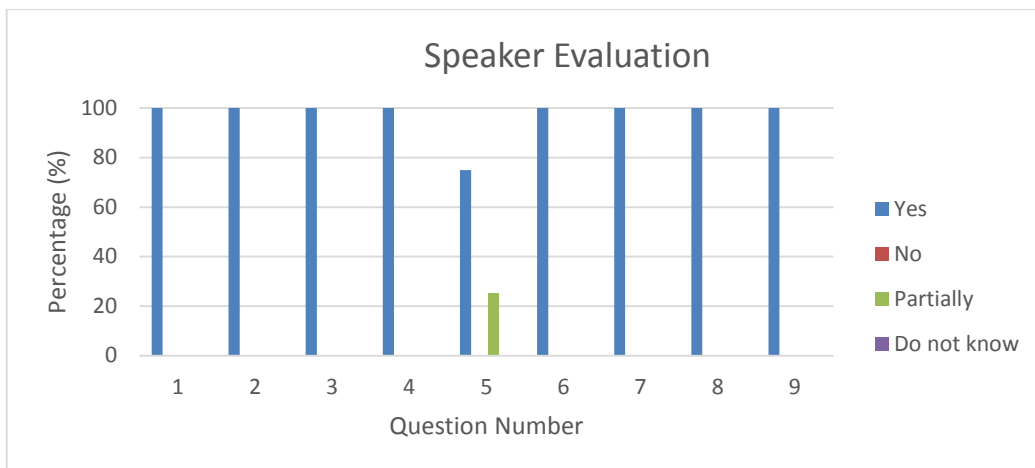




Workshop – Speakers’ Evaluation

Question		N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Did you receive all the information necessary for the preparation of your contribution?		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	1 (33)%	N/A
2. Has the overall aim of the workshop been achieved?		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
3. Was the agenda well structured?		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
4. Were the participants present throughout the scheduled workshop?		4	4(100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5. Was the beneficiary represented by the appropriate participants?		4	3 (75)%	0 (0)%	1 (25)%	N/A
6. Did the participants actively take part in the discussions?		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
7. Do you expect that the beneficiary will undertake follow-up based on the results of the workshop (new legislation, new administrative approach etc.)		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	NA
8. Do you think that the beneficiary needs further TAIEX assistance (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Would you be ready to participate in future TAIEX workshops?		4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
10.If applicable, were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?	Conference venue	4	2 (50)%	1 (25)%	1 (25)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	4	4 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
<p>Comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very well organised event. I saw that that there are some weak points in the system of strategic environmental assessment in spatial and land use plans and energy sector. SO the stratgey for SEA capacity building should focus in this issue in teh future. 						





ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1 : Wednesday, 21 September 2016

Topic: Introducing the topic and site visit

Chair and Co-Chairs: Mr. Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3, Coordinator of Environmental Assessment WG), Mr. Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)

Venue: Skopje and Kavadarci

Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:15	Welcome and introduction	Representative of the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning, and Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3)	Welcome on behalf of the host country Introduction to the agenda of the regional training
09:15	09:45	SEA and EIA in industrial sector – brief introduction	Presentation by Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3)	Specifics of SEA and EIA in industrial sector Experience in EU countries
09:45	10.30	Main challenges regarding SEA and EIA in industrial sector in ECRAN beneficiaries	Discussion facilitated by Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3) and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	Short presentations by participants regarding issues and problems they would like to address during the workshop
10:30	11:00	Coffee Break		
11:00	12:00	Site visit to “Feni” Industry in Kavadarci		Main features of the site and the project to be visited Achievements and challenges related to EIA application for a given case example
12:00	13:00	Lunch at the site visit		
16:00	17:00	Return trip to Skopje		



Day 2 : Thursday, 22 September 2016

Topic: Practical application of SEA and EIA in industrial sector				
Chair and Co-Chairs: Mr. Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3, Coordinator of Environmental Assessment WG), Mr. Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), Ms. Anamarija Matak (Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection, Croatia)				
Venue: Skopje				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
09:30	10:00	Registration		
10:00	10:15	Summary of Day 1	Mr. Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3)	Main points discussed during Day 1 QA regarding the case example
10:15	11:30	Experience from EU countries (Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovenia) – part I.	Ms. Anamarija Matak (Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection, Croatia) Mr. Bohumil Sulek (ECRAN NKE) Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	Scope of SEA and EIA application in industrial sector Case examples – procedural aspects, methods and tools Existing challenges
11:30	12:00	Coffee Break		
12:00	13:00	Experience from EU countries (Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovenia) – part II.	Ms. Anamarija Matak (Ministry of the Environment and Nature Protection, Croatia) Mr. Bohumil Sulek (ECRAN NKE) Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	Scope of SEA and EIA application in industrial sector Case examples – procedural aspects, methods and tools Existing challenges
13:00	14:00	Lunch Break		
14:00	15:30	Group work exercise: Relevant issues to be addressed at the	Facilitated by Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3) and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	The participants will be asked to suggest:



		strategic and project level		<p>1. Key environmental and health issues related to industrial sector</p> <p>2. Division of the key issues between SEA and EIA</p> <p>Discussion and case examples</p>
15:30	16:00	Coffee Break		
16:00	17:00	Concluding discussion	Facilitated by Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3) and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	Summarizing main points and lessons learned with recommendations for ECRAN beneficiaries



Day 3 : Friday, 23 September 2016

Topic: 3rd ToT – enhancing the training skills				
Chair and Co-Chairs: Mr. Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3, Coordinator of Environmental Assessment WG), Mr. Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), Mr. Daniel J. Swartz (TAIEX expert)				
Venue: Skopje				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:15	Welcome and introduction to the 3 rd ToT session	Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE)	Introducing the design of the 3 rd ToT, agenda and expected inputs from the participants
09:15	10:15	Poster exercise: Lessons learned from the national training	Facilitated by Ms. Anamarija Matak (TAIEX), and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	General conclusions from training delivery – what worked (and why), what needs to be improved or changed
10:15	10:45	Coffee Break		
10:45	12:15	Enhancing training skills – part I.	Facilitated by Mr. Daniel J. Swartz (TAIEX) and Mr. Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3)	Exercises focusing on analysis of the social and power dynamics within training group, among the trainers and between the trainees and trainers.
12:15	13:30	Lunch Break		
13:30	15:00	Enhancing training skills – part II.	Facilitated by Mr. Daniel J. Swartz (TAIEX) and Mr. Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	Exercises on managing difficulties within the training
15:00	15:30	Coffee Break		
15:30	17:00	Concluding session – Way forward	Facilitated by Daniel J. Swartz (TAIEX), Martin Smutny (ECRAN KE3) and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE)	Identification of further needs for SEA/EIA capacity building in ECRAN beneficiaries.



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ANNEX III – Presentations (under separate cover)

Presentations can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentations_RW_and_ToT_3_September_2016_Skopje.zip



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