
Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

Report on National
Workshops on
Environmental impact
Assessment (EIA) and
Strategic Environmental
Assessment (SEA)

21-22 March 2016, Pristina

23-24 March 2016, Pristina

ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

WORKSHOP REPORT

Activity 2.4

NATIONAL WORKSHOP ON ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Task 2.4.4 Train the Trainees Programme on EIA and SEA

21-22 March 2016, Pristina

23-24 March 2016, Pristina



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* 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.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
BAT	Best Available Techniques
EA	Environmental Assessments
ECRAN	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
IED	Industrial Emissions Directive
MENP	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection - Croatia
MESP	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning - Kosovo*
MS	Member State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SPP	Strategies, Plans, Programmes
RENA	Regional Environmental Network for Accession
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
ToT	Training of Trainers
WG	Working Group
WS	Workshop





This Project is funded by the
European Union



A project implemented by
Human Dynamics Consortium

I. Background/Rationale

General information about the ToT on SEA and EIA and national workshops in Kosovo*

The 1st session of the Training of Trainers on SEA and EIA scheme, as one of the activities of the Environmental Assessment WG, was carried out in Podgorica (Montenegro) in September 2014. It was designed as a 4-days introductory training session focusing mainly on developing the first drafts of the country specific SEA/EIA training material, as well as on training techniques and skills and planning of the local SEA/EIA training events. It was in general agreed with all participants that the trainers, nominated by the beneficiary countries, will deliver the SEA/EIA trainings at the local level in their countries. However, representatives of Kosovo* (alongside with some other countries) suggested that these trainings will be implemented in the spring of 2016.

Meanwhile, the 2nd session of the Training of Trainers on SEA and EIA scheme, as one of the activities of the Environmental Assessment WG, was carried out in Istanbul (Turkey) in September 2015. It was also designed as a 4-days training session focusing mainly on improving the first drafts of the country specific SEA/EIA training material, as well as on training techniques and skills and planning of the local SEA/EIA training events.

This is when representatives of Kosovo* (as agreed already in Podgorica in 2015) proposed two 2-day training designed for representatives of Cities and Municipalities (local level) as well as representatives of environmental inspectorate and several sectors on national level (e.g. energy, forestry, agriculture, etc.). However, during preparation of both events suggestions were made to also invite few representatives of practitioners and NGOs in order to allow for better transfer of information and to better interpret their roles in strategic planning/project preparation and linked decision making processes. In the workshop planning phase it was also decided that primary focus of both 2-day workshops shall be on EIA, as all participants have much more practical experience and open issues in EIA implementation. Representatives of Kosovo* also stressed the need to present concrete examples of good/bad practice in transposition and implementation of SEA/EIA Directives into national legislation and their implementation into practice on real case examples – if possible from energy and industry sectors. Thus experts from Croatia and Slovenia were requested to support national trainers in implementation of the training. All above resulted in the following design of the training (main topics covered):

- DAY 1/DAY 3:
 - Introduction to SEA/EIA Directives and SEA/EIA status in EU (Main requirements of EU SEA Directive; SEA practice in EU; Achievements and challenges);
 - Introduction to national legal SEA/EIA framework in Kosovo* (Legal framework for SEA/EIA and main stages of SEA/EIA process in Kosovo*);
 - Screening (Introduction to the main objectives and goals of the Screening stage in EIA; Case examples of screening stage in EU countries and in Kosovo*; Working groups exercises on screening stage in EIA).



- DAY 2/DAY 4:
 - Scoping (Introduction to the main objectives and goals of the Scoping stage in EIA; Case examples of scoping stage in EU countries and in Kosovo*; Working groups exercises on scoping stage in EIA);
 - Stakeholders' consultations (Presentation on consultations with stake holders and public hearing in EIA/SEA procedures; Facilitated Discussions on procedures of consultations EIA);
 - Quality control (Introduction to the main objectives and goals of the Quality Control stage (including monitoring) in EIA (profound EIA); Case examples of Quality Control (including monitoring) in EU countries and in Kosovo*);
 - Concluding discussion and evaluation of the workshop.

Current state of the affairs in the specific sector in Kosovo*

The SEA/EIA training 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). Directives are considered to be almost fully transposed in Kosovo*. Full transposition of this two Directives is expected to be achieved by 2018.

The process of harmonizing the national legislation with the requirements of the EIA Directives is on-going in Kosovo* and has been implemented since 2004, and for SEA Directives is on-going in Kosovo* and has been implemented since 2009. But the implementation of the SEA/EIA Directive in practice proves to be challenging, especially due to the lack of capacity for appropriate implementation on both, national and local levels. The situation at the local level requires further support for implementation of SEA/EIA. Since the local authorities/municipalities and other local stakeholders play an important role in SEA/EIA implementation, it is important to create a core group of the trainers in Kosovo* to ensure the knowledge transfer from national to local level.

A brief overview of existing capacities regarding SEA/EIA in Kosovo*

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

National level – Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning: 8 employees working on this Directive, in local level – there is at least 1 person working on this per Municipality, which means in total 38 employees working on this Directive.

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

National level – Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning: 8 employees working on this Directive, in local level – there is at least 1 person working on this per Municipality, which means in total 38 employees working on this Directive. Very often the same people work on both directives.



II. Objectives of the Training

General Objective

To introduce concept of SEA/EIA/ (Environmental Permits) to Environmental Inspectorate, Ministry of Economic Development, Municipalities, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Rural Development, Energy Regulatory Office, and NGOs.

Specific Objectives

- To explain main steps of SEA/EIA/ procedure;
- To find linkages and differences between SEA/EIA in the Environmental Permits;
- To illustrate good EIA practice on case examples;
- To test the draft training package;
- To improve training skills of trainers involved in the ToT scheme.

Expected Results

- Increased understanding of SEA/EIA/in the Environmental Permits, principles and options for its practical application among participants;
- Increased training skills of trainers involved in the ToT;
- Comments received on the training materials to be considered in its further updates.



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 European SEA Directive 2001/42/EC is a European Union Directive in the field of environmental protection, evaluating all those plans and programmes which can produce environmental effects. The assessment can be applied to all those plans and programmes edited in the areas of "agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste management, water management, telecommunications, tourism, town and country planning or land use" and which define the referee scene/panel for authorizing the projects listed in the directive 85/337/EC enclosure I and II or for which, considering their effects, it is necessary an evaluation made according to the articles 6 and 7 of the directive 92/43/EEC (Article 3 of the European Directive 2001/42/EC). Besides, the Directive establishes that it will be necessary an environmental report at the end of the evaluation phases.

Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora

The Habitats Directive protects around 1200 European species other than birds which are considered to be endangered, vulnerable, rare and/or endemic. Included in the Directive are mammals, reptiles, fish, crustaceans, insects, molluscs, bivalves and plants. The protection provisions for these species are similar to those in the Birds Directive. They are designed to ensure that the species listed in the Habitats Directive reach a favourable conservation status within the EU.

In addition to the species protection, Habitats Directive includes also another "pillar" dealing with site protection. It demands EU MS to establish the Natura 2000 network of sites dedicated to conservation of selected species listed in Annex II and so-called "natural habitat types", more than 200 important habitat types listed in Annex I. This network encompasses also the sites classified according to the Birds Directive. Member States are obliged to establish, manage and protect Natura 2000 sites at their territories.

Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment

European Union Directive (85/337/EEC) on Environmental Impact Assessments (known as the EIA Directive) [37] was first introduced in 1985 and was amended in 1997. The directive was amended again in 2003, following EU signature of the 1998 Aarhus Convention, and once more in 2009. The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified in Directive 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. [38] In 2001, the issue was enlarged to the assessment of plans and programmes by the so-called Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive (2001/42/EC), which is now in force. [36] Under the EU directive, an EIA must provide certain information to comply. [39] There are seven key areas that are required:

1. Description of the project
2. Alternatives that have been considered
3. Description of the environment
4. Description of the significant effects on the environment
5. Mitigation
6. Non-technical summary (EIS)
7. Lack of know-how/technical difficulties



Directive 2010/75/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 on industrial emissions (integrated pollution prevention and control)

Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) is a European Union directive which commits European Union member states to control and reduce the impact of industrial emissions on the environment. It is based on a Commission proposal recasting 7 previously existing directives (including in particular the IPPC Directive) following an extensive review of the policy (see here). The IED entered into force on 6 January 2011 and had to be transposed by Member States by 7 January 2013.

The IED aims to achieve a high level of protection of human health and the environment taken as a whole by reducing harmful industrial emissions across the EU, in particular through better application of Best Available Techniques (BAT). Around 50,000 installations undertaking the industrial activities listed in Annex I of the IED are required to operate in accordance with a permit (granted by the authorities in the Member States). This permit should contain conditions set in accordance with the principles and provisions of the IED.

The IED is based on several pillars, in particular

- an integrated approach;
- use of best available techniques;
- flexibility;
- inspections;
- public participation.



IV. Highlights from the Training

In the below tables you can find a short summary of main discussions led during the training. As discussions on both workshops were very similar, the decision was made to join the summary for days 1/3 and 2/4.

DAY 1 / DAY 3	MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED AT THE WORKSHOP
Introduction to SEA/EIA Directives and SEA/EIA status in EU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the initial presentations of both Directives, as well as presentation of main achievements and challenges in SEA/EIA implementation in EU, participants' questions were focused mainly on experience of Slovenia and Croatia in SEA/EIA implementation.
Introduction to national legal SEA/EIA framework in Kosovo*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial presentations of national trainers painted a clear and process focussed picture of current SEA/EIA legislation and procedures in Kosovo*. This opened a problem-oriented discussion, mostly with participants from local communities. A question of adequacy of current environmental permit on local level system was heavily discussed – discussion was mostly focused on the problem of set thresholds, as well as more practical issues linked to procedures of legalisation of illegally built buildings, responsibilities of local level environmental authorities, etc. There was high level of interest for experience in solving similar problems in Slovenia and Croatia. National trainers and experts made clear warnings that change of legislation is beyond the power of this workshop or ECRAN Project, however all suggestions were duly noted by national trainers for future use. Differences in existing systems in Kosovo*/Croatia/Slovenia were explained, and national trainers argued the need for current system in Kosovo*.
Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In order to make the training as useful to the participants this session was fully devoted to practical examples. The issue of “<i>a realistic need for EIA implementation</i>” was heavily discussed on examples like power-lines, small hydropower plants, open sand-pits and windmills. As Kosovo* does not have “concrete thresholds” for annex II type projects, but rather relies on case-by-case evaluation, this was criticized as not being clear enough. On the other hand experts, through case examples, pointed out the need for “<i>case-by-case screening</i>” with the use of not only thresholds but also other relevant criteria. Especially potential cumulative impacts of bigger number of non-EIA projects in smaller geographical area were pointed out as one relative criteria that is often overlooked. Participants actively participated in a “screening case-example” practical exercise under guidance by national trainers. This proved highly beneficial as problem oriented discussion started a content-oriented



	discussion not only between participants and national trainers/experts, but also amongst different groups of participants themselves. Through discussion several issues linked to “border conditions” in the screening decision making process were discussed and a clear need for considerable deliberation in this step of EIA was clearly recognised by participants.
DAY 2 / DAY 4	MAIN POINTS DISCUSSED AT THE WORKSHOP
Scoping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Similarly to screening topic of the previous day this session was again fully devoted to practical examples. The issue of “<i>the focus of EIA reports</i>” was heavily discussed on examples like big and small hydropower plants, drinking water pumping stations/regional network and windmills. Participants also explained few specific examples from their own practice in connection to the lively discussion. Cumulative, synergetic and transboundary impacts were also discussed. • Participants again recognised the scoping phase as one of the most crucial phases of the EIA process and linked some of the problems they are experiencing in later EIA phases to poor quality of scoping. • Participants actively participated in a “scoping case-example” practical exercise under guidance by national trainers. This again proved highly beneficial as problem oriented discussion started a content-oriented discussion not only between participants and national trainers/experts, but also amongst different groups of participants themselves.
Stakeholders’ consultations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first part National trainers presented legislation and procedures for implementation of stakeholder consultations in Kosovo* in order to establish a common base-line of all participants. • The second part of this session was devoted to participants’ so-far experience with stakeholder consultations. They mostly agreed that stakeholder consultations experience is mixed – some poorly visited and have little or no effect in current practice, while other are well visited – however the level of contribution from the content point of view is still rather low. Subsequently experts presented experience in Slovenia and Croatia and emphasized the need for further education and awareness rising of all stakeholders, as the level of public participation and its influence on SEA/EIA process can only increase through time. Both experts and national trainers encouraged participants to be proactive and to do “<i>the extra step</i>” in the role of SEA/EIA process coordinators in order to ensure proper stakeholder consultations.
Quality control in EIA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the first part experts presented quality control mechanisms and described how they function in Slovenia and Croatia. This started a lively debate between participants on roles of different stakeholders in quality control insurance. Linked to few practical examples some quality control

	mechanisms were also presented and discussed as potential “ <i>good practice examples</i> ” that could also be used in Kosovo*.
Concluding discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the concluding discussion the national trainers again invited all participants to use materials, tools and examples prepared for this training and to use the network created through this training for any further SEA/EIA oriented communication with them or between them. At the end participants again expressed the need for such regular trainings/workshops, which should be extended also to other actors/stakeholders in SEA/EIA process.

How the training will be further used in following capacity building

After the training ended a training evaluation meeting took place with the aim of internal evaluation of the training and design of future trainings/workshops planned within ECRAN project, as well as identification of ideas for the development of the National Training Strategy. National trainers and ECRAN experts exchanged comments on their performance, as well as overall impressions on the training with the aim to learn from practical experience in improve future performance.

All involved reached a unanimous decision that both workshops were well executed and received high praises from the participants with a clearly expressed wish for more similar workshops. ECRAN Participants and ECRAN experts especially appreciated the effort of national trainers to present real case examples from Kosovo* and openly discuss open issues they encounter in their daily SEA/EIA practice.

Main conclusions of the internal evaluation of the training/workshops and suggestions for 3rd ToT and future national trainings/workshops:

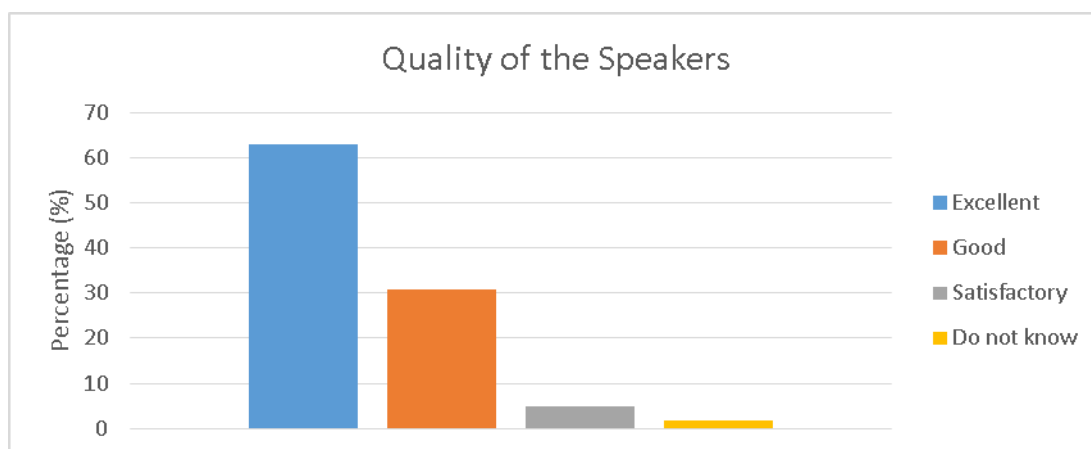
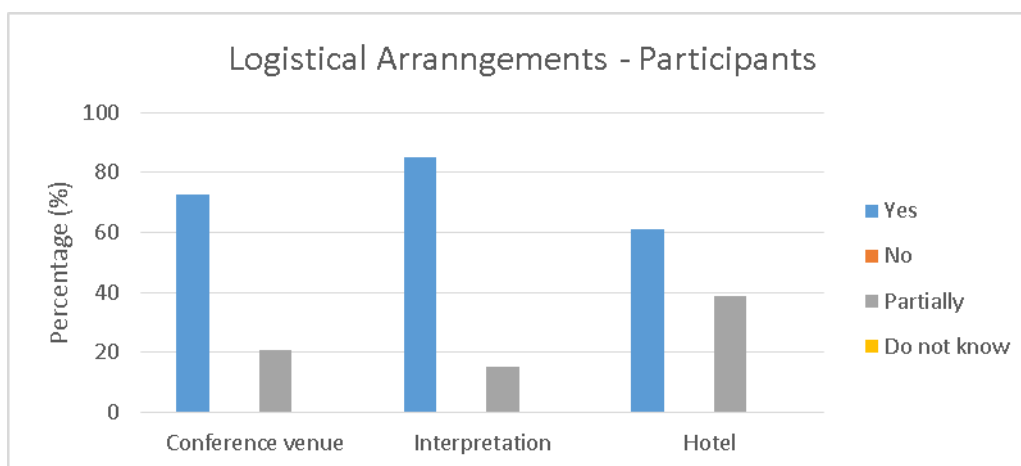
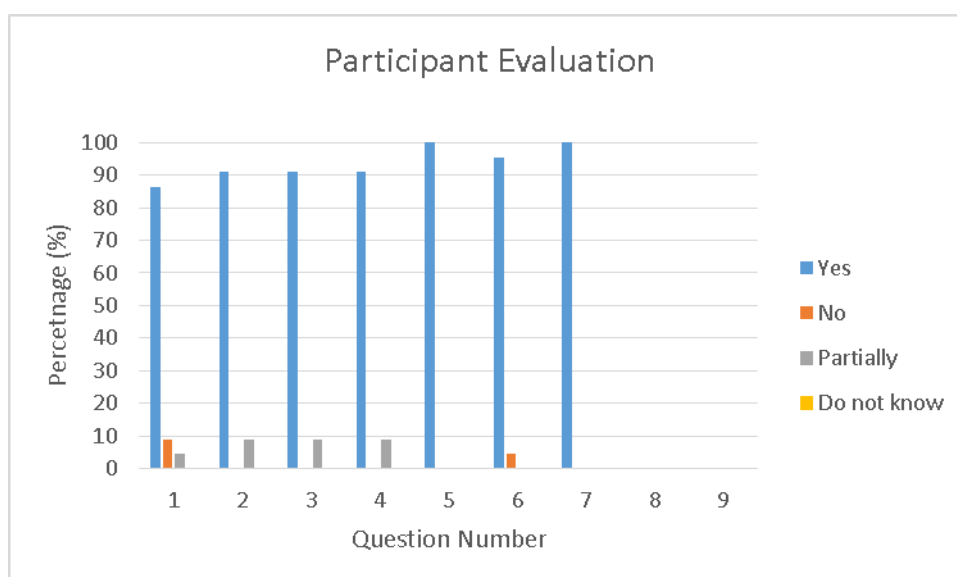
- As already stated the overall conclusion is that both workshops were very successful and appreciated. It was unfortunate that due to some technical difficulties some of registered participants could not attend the training (*supposedly they never received their confirmations*). Never the less all present participants were extremely interested and constructive, all resulting in good final outcomes;
- As this was not the first such training in Kosovo*, it is a wish of participants, as well as recommendation of ECRAN experts, that similar problem-targeted workshops based on real case examples should continue. As this will no longer be possible through the ECRAN project, this task falls to the shoulders of the Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning and the team of national trainers;
- The need for capacity building on SEA/EIA seems to be very high and is welcomed and appreciated. Participants clearly expressed the need for further workshops linked either to general training for new target groups (*e.g. SEA/EIA practitioners, planners, decision makers, NGOs, etc.*) or specific sectors (*e.g. spatial planning*) and specific issues (*e.g. preparation of reports, quality control, improvement of public participation, etc.*). In all cases the conclusion was that training should always be real case example based;

- Organisation of two 2-day workshops in Pristina proved to be a good decision, as bringing a “critical number” of participants from different sectors/levels to one place proved highly beneficial from participants’ point of view. They were able to explain their problems and obstacles (both legal and practical), work on real case examples, exchange experiences and expand their network of people they can turn to for support if needed;
- The suggestion of national trainers is that further national workshops/training should:
 - Be implemented in a similar manner – problem-targeted/real case example oriented, but still covering main SEA/EIA steps of implementation. Also if possible organized in a vicinity of a real case example, so a site-visit is a part of the workshop – in order to “break with the classical concept of the workshop”;
 - Be implemented for specific target groups (e.g. for SEA/EIA practitioners and planners, for local officials responsible for SEA/EIA and other relevant sectors).
- The decision to focus both trainings/workshops on EIA had its positive and negative consequences. On one hand, the national trainers were able to show the difference between SEA and EIA and lead more focused debates, resolving concrete and practical issues. On the other hand it has to be noted that practical experience in SEA implementation in Kosovo* is much weaker than in EIA implementation, thus missing the opportunity to close this gap. However, linked to previous conclusions, resolving issues on EIA level and improving EIA practice will also enable SEA focused discussion in further national trainings, when more SEA implementation practice and experience will be available to trainers and participants.
- National trainers used some new techniques (e.g. Screening and Scoping form during practical exercises) that proved to be highly effective as a teaching tool for participants and for collection of feed-back information that will be used in planning and implementation of future workshops and ToT. On the other hand, due to limitations of the location, or due to doubts about the openness of the participants to new approaches, many techniques presented at 1st and 2nd ToT remained unused. This is why national trainers suggested that one of the potential topics for the 3rd ToT could be “How to adapt some of the techniques to different types of participants?”.
- Trainers also gained first-hand experience in conceptual, technical and content organisation of workshops and recognised the value of knowledge gained through participation in ToT. Overall, the ability to recognize the needs of participants and quick adaptability was one of the strongest characteristics of national trainers. This was also very much appreciated by the participants and shows clear intent from all sides to provide high quality training/workshops, tailored to participants needs.
- The overall conclusion of the workshops was that in Kosovo* there is an obvious need for a delivery of both general and specific trainings/workshops for all relevant actors/stakeholders involved in SEA/EIA implementation processes. However current capacities (3 trainers on national level) may not be sufficient to cope with such demand, especially since they are one of key contact points for SEA/EIA. However, this is a question/problem to be solved on national level and addressed through National SEA/EIA Training Strategy.

V. Evaluation

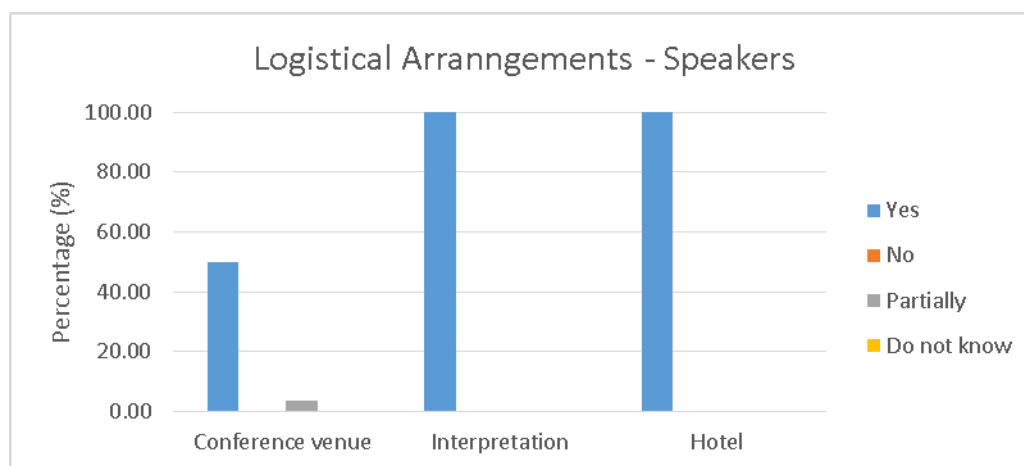
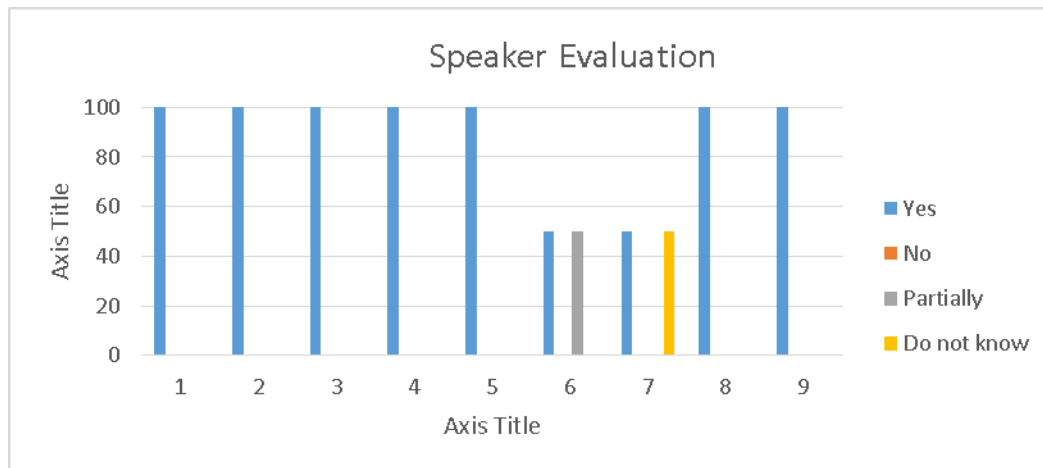
Workshop - Participant Evaluation

Question		N°. Responses	Yes	No	Partially	Do not know
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda		22	19 (86)%	2 (9)%	1 (4)%	N/A
2. Was the programme well structured?		22	20 (90)%	0 (0)%	2 (9)%	N/A
3. Were the key issues related to the topics addressed?		22	20 (90)%	0 (0)%	2 (9)%	N/A
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?		22	20 (90)%	0 (0)%	2 (9)%	N/A
5. Was enough time allowed for questions and discussions?		22	22 (100)%	20 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
6. How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	Speaker/Expert	N°. Responses	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Poor
	3	68	19 (30)%	3(4)%	3 (4)%	1 (1)%
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.)?		22	21 (95)%	1 (4)%	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?		20	20 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9. Were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements, if applicable?						
	Conference venue	22	16 (72)%	0 (0)%	6 (27)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	20	17 (85)%	0 (0)%	3 (15)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	18	11 (61)%	0 (0)%	7 (38)%	0 (0)%
Comments:						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Very good conference;• In this seminar, there were no licensed persons for these two assessments (EIA and SEA), and their no presence, they will be lack of knowledge that are offered in this Seminar. From my experience so far, the qualified persons for these two assessments, I think they are a bit subjective.						



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?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
2.	Has the overall aim of the workshop been achieved?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
3.	Was the agenda well structured?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
4.	Were the participants present throughout the scheduled workshop?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
5.	Was the beneficiary represented by the appropriate participants?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	N/A
6.	Did the participants actively take part in the discussions?	2	1 (50)%	0 (0)%	1 (50)%	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.)	2	1 (50)%	0 (0)%	N/A	1 (50)%
8.	Do you think that the beneficiary needs further TAIEX assistance (workshop, expert mission, study visit, assessment mission) on the topic of this workshop?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
9.	Would you be ready to participate in future TAIEX workshops?	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	N/A	N/A
10. If applicable, were you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?						
	Conference venue	2	1 (50)%	0 (0)%	1 (50)%	0 (0)%
	Interpretation	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
	Hotel	2	2 (100)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%	0 (0)%
Comments:						



ANNEX I – Agenda

Day 1: Wednesday 23 March 2016

Topic: linkages and differences SEA/EIA Chair and Co-Chairs: Muhamet Malsiu (MESP), Mirlinda Bllata-Dibrani (MESP), Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (TAIEX expert)				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
09:00	09:15	Welcome and introduction to the workshop	Representatives of Ministry of Environment, Mr. Muhamet Malsiu and Ms. Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani	Introducing the design of the workshop, agenda and expected inputs from the participants
09:15	10:15	Introduction to SEA/EIA directives	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (TAIEX expert)	
10:15	11:00	Introduction to national legal framework	Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani (MESP)	Ask to the participants to go through the legislation before the workshop and ask them for the main 3 topics to be discussed during the training
11:00	11:30	Coffee Break		
11:30	12:15	Presentation of the main steps of preliminary and profound EIA	Facilitated Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani (MESP)	Prepare charts
12:15	13:00	Presentation of the main steps of Environmental Permits.	Facilitated Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani (MESP)	Prepare charts
13:00	13:30	Facilitated	Facilitated by Muhamet	List the questions (topics) to be



		Discussions on procedures of EIA and Environmental Permits,	Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani (MESP) and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE),	asked to the participants
13:30	14:30	Lunch Break		
14:30	14:45	Energizer	Facilitated by MESP staff	
14:45	15:05	Presentation on consultations with stake holders and public hearing in EIA/SEA procedures	Facilitated by unit of staff, MESP	Introduction to the group work Selection of the topics Working on the assignment
15:05	15:55	Training exercise on construction of hydroelectric power plants and wind parks	Facilitated by unit of communication staff, MESP and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak, TAIEX expert)	Using exercises form the ToT traning manual
15:55	16:15	Coffee Break		
16:15	16:45	Facilitated Discussions on procedures of consultations EIA and Environmental Permits	Facilitated by Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (TAIEX expert)	List the questions (topics) to be asked to the participants
16:45	17:00	Concluding discussion and evaluation	Facilitated by Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP) and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert)	What has worked well Suggestions for following day Evaluation using various methods and tools

Day 2: Thursday 24 March 2016

Topic: linkages and differences SEA/EIA/ Chair and Co-Chairs: Muhamet Malsiu (MESP), Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani (MESP), Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), -(TAIEX expert)				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	Registration		
9:00	9:15	Introduction to the main objectives and goals of the Screening stage in EIA (preliminary EIA)	Facilitated by selected participants	The aim of screening stage, Approaches and methods
9:15	9:45	Case examples of screening stage in EU countries and in Kosovo*.	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert) and Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP)	Preparing presentations for the case examples
9:45	10:30	Working groups, exercises on screening stage in EIA	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert) and Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP)	Using exercises form the ToT traning manual.
10:30	11:00	Coffee Break		
11:00	11:15	Introduction to the main objectives and goals of the Scoping stage in EIA (profound EIA)	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert)	The aim of scoping stage, Approaches and methods
11:15	11:45	Case examples of scoping stage in EU countries and in	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert) and Muhamet	Preparing presentations for the case examples



		Kosovo *	Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP)	
11:45	12:30	Working groups, exercises on scoping stage in EIA construction of hydroelectric power plants and wind parks	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert) and Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP)	Using exercises form the ToT traning manual
12.30	13:00	Introduction to the main objectives and goals of the Quality Control stage (including monitoring) in EIA (profound EIA)	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert)	The aim of the impact analyzes and mitigation measures (including monitoring), Approaches and methods
13:00	13:30	Case examples of Quality Control (including monitoring) in EU countries and in Kosovo*	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), Matthew Cashmore (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert) and Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP)	Preparing presentations for the case examples Using ToT training manual
13:30	14:30	Lunch Break		
14:30	14:45	Energizer	Facilitated by selected participants	
14.45	15:15	Continuing the Case examples of Quality Control (including monitoring) in EU countries and in Kosovo*	Facilitated by Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert) and Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP)	Preparing presentations for the case examples Using ToT training manual
15:15	15:45	Facilitated Discussions on main stages of EIA/SEA procedures that was discussed during the day	Facilitated by Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX	List the questions (topics) to be asked to the participants



			expert)	
15:45	16:45	Coffee Break		
16:45	17:00	Concluding discussion and evaluation	Facilitated by Muhamet Malsiu & Mirlinda Bllata Dibrani(MESP and Klemen Strmšnik (ECRAN NKE), (Anamarija Matak TAIEX expert	What has worked well Suggestions for following workshops Evaluation using various methods and tools



ANNEX II – Participants

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

Workshop materials including presentations and case studies can be downloaded from:

http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/Workshop_Presentations_National_ToT_Kosovo_March_2016.zip



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ANNEX IV – Local Practical Exercises

Screening form during practical exercises

Përshkrimi i Projektit

Hidrocentrali Prizreni – planifikohet të ndertohet në lumin Prizreni, në naltësin mbidetare prej 583m ku planifikohet të ndërtohet vepra e marrjes, prej nga fillon kanali i derivacionit dhe gypat me gjatësi prej 5547m, i cili përfundon në ndërtesën e Hidrocentralit e cila planifikohet të ndërtohet në lartësinë mbidetare prej 475 disnivele është 108m.

Në këtë ndërtesë do vendoset një turbinë turbinë, ose do të vendosen dy turbina të tipit Pelton me kapacitet prodhues prej 1X3310kWh (3.31 MWh) ose 2X1655kWh = 3310kWh (3.31MWh),

Vend ndodhja e Hidrocentralit

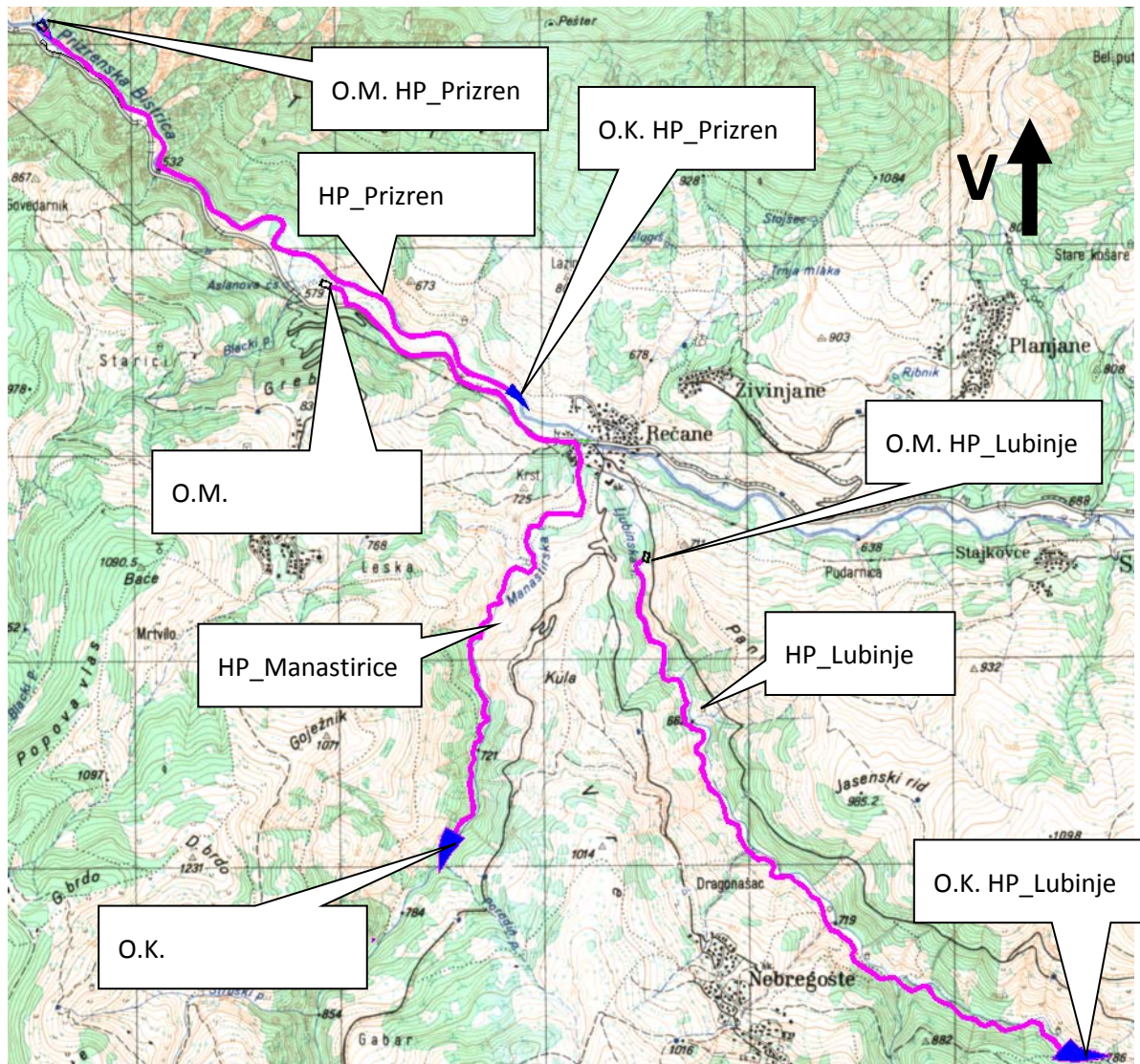
Hidrocentrali planifikohet të ndertohet në zonat kadastrale Reqan dhe Jabllanicë, Prizren, në anën e majtë të rrugës Prizren - Reqanë, largësia nga rruga varion prej 80-120 metra, marrja e ujit nuk do të bahet me akumulacion por me vepër të marrjes, lokacioni i veprës së marrjes, do të jete afër Reqanit gjegjësisht në anën e majte të rrugës së asfaltuar Prizren - Reqan, shtëpit e banimit janë larg nga vepra e marrjes mbi 250 metra. Uji nga vepra e marrjes gjer te i objekti HC bartet përmes sistemit të gypave e jo përmes kanalit të hapur.

Një pjesë e gypave kalon nëpër zonën e tretë të parkut nacional, "Sharr" ndërsa lokacioni i objektit të HC, ku do të vendoset turbina gjendet në anën e djathtë të rrugës Prizren - Reqan, vendbanimi me i afert është Reqani në largësi afro 3800 m.

Në këtë lokacion janë dhënë edhe dy Pëlqime Mjedisore për ndërtimin e dy HC.

Në këtë lokacion gjendet edhe një gurore me gurthyes.





Shembull Përzgjedhja - VNM

Hidrocentrali Prizreni në Prizren

Bazuar në informatat e prezantuara për projektin dhe bazuar në kriteret e përcaktuara në Shtojcën III, të Ligjit për VNM Nr. 03/L- 214, duhet të identifikoni ndikimet në mjedis nga projekti i propozuar dhe përcaktoni nëse për projektin e propozuar kërkohet Raporti i VNM-së ose jo.

Nuk ka nevojë për VNM: sepse, **nuk ka ndikime të theksuara në mjedis dhe projekti duhet të i nënshtrohet procedurës për dhënien e Lejes Mjedisore Komunale.**

Ka nevojë për VNM: sepse, ka ndikime të theksuara në mjedis, prandaj projekti duhet të i nënshtrohet procedurës së Vlerësimit të Ndikimit në Mjedis.

Shembull i Përzgjedhjes : Forma e Rezultateve

(Ju lutem shëno titullin e Projektit)

Vendimi i Përzgjedhjes

(Ju lutem shëno sipas përcaktimit)

Nuk ka nevojë për VNM _____

(duhet të fillojë procedurën për LMK)

Ka nevojë për VNM _____

Arsyeja Kryesore e Vendimit

(Ju lutem shënoni shkurtimisht arsyet kryesore për vendimin e grupit).



SHTOJCA 3

KRITERET E PËRZGJEDHJES SË PROJEKTEVE

1. Karakteristikat e projektit

Karakteristikat e projektit duhet të merren në konsideratë, veçanërisht këto që vijnë:

- madhësia e projektit;
- ndikimi i kombinuar në mjedis me projekte ekzistuese dhe ose të ardhshme;
- përdorimi i burimeve natyrore;
- gjenerimi i mbeturinave;
- ndotja dhe shqetësimi;
- rreziku për aksidente, bazuar në substancat dhe teknologjitë e përdorura.

2. Vendndodhja e zbatimit të projektit

- Ndjeshmëria mjedisore e zonave gjeografike që mund të ndikohen nga projekti duhen marrë në konsideratë, veçanërisht në:
 - përdorimi ekzistues i tokës;
 - sasia, cilësia dhe kapaciteti regjenerues i burimeve natyrore në zonë;
 - kapaciteti absorbues i mjedisit natyror duke i kushtuar vëmendje të veçantë zonave të mëposhtme:
 - a) ligatinat (tokat e lagëta);
 - b) zonat malore dhe pyjore;
 - c) parqet dhe rezervatet natyrore;
 - d) zona veçanërisht të mbrojtura;
 - e) zona në të cilat standardet e cilësis në mjedise kombëtare dhe të BE-së janë tejkaluar;
 - f) zona me popullësi të dendur;
 - g) peizazhe me rëndësi kulturore, arkeologjike dhe historike.

3. Karakteristikat e ndikimit të mundshëm

Ndikimet e mundshme të projekteve duhen shqyrtuar në përputhje me kriteret 1 dhe 2 të lartpërmendura, por duke u bazuar veçanërisht në:

- shtrirja e ndikimit (zona gjeografike dhe shtrirja në distancë e popullatës së ndikuar);
- natyra ndërkufitare e ndikimit;
- madhësia dhe kompleksiteti i ndikimit;



- gjasat e ushtrimit të ndikimit;
- zgjatja, shpeshtësia dhe kthyeshmëria e ndikimit.

Scoping form during practical exercises

Përshkrimi i Projektit

Në Parkun e Energjisë me erë „Kitka 32.5 MW” janë planifikuar të ndërtohen 13 copë turbina të tipit VENSYS 112 me kapacitet 2.5MW ne distancë mbi 300m - 350m varësisht prej pozitës së terrenit .

Parametrat teknik të pajimeve dhe parametrat tjerë për ndërtimin e turbinave me erë ne lokacionin e Kamenicës janë:

- Q0 7.61m/s
- Qlog 11 m/s
- Qmax.extrem 22m/s
- Lartësia e shtyllave 93.5-140m
- Numri i lopatave 3
- Perimetri i rrotullimit të lopatave =108.9m
- Numri i rrotullimeve =9-19 rr/min
- Fuqia instaluese për njësi =2.5MW
- Gjithsejt fuqia instaluese = 13x 2.5MW =32.5MW

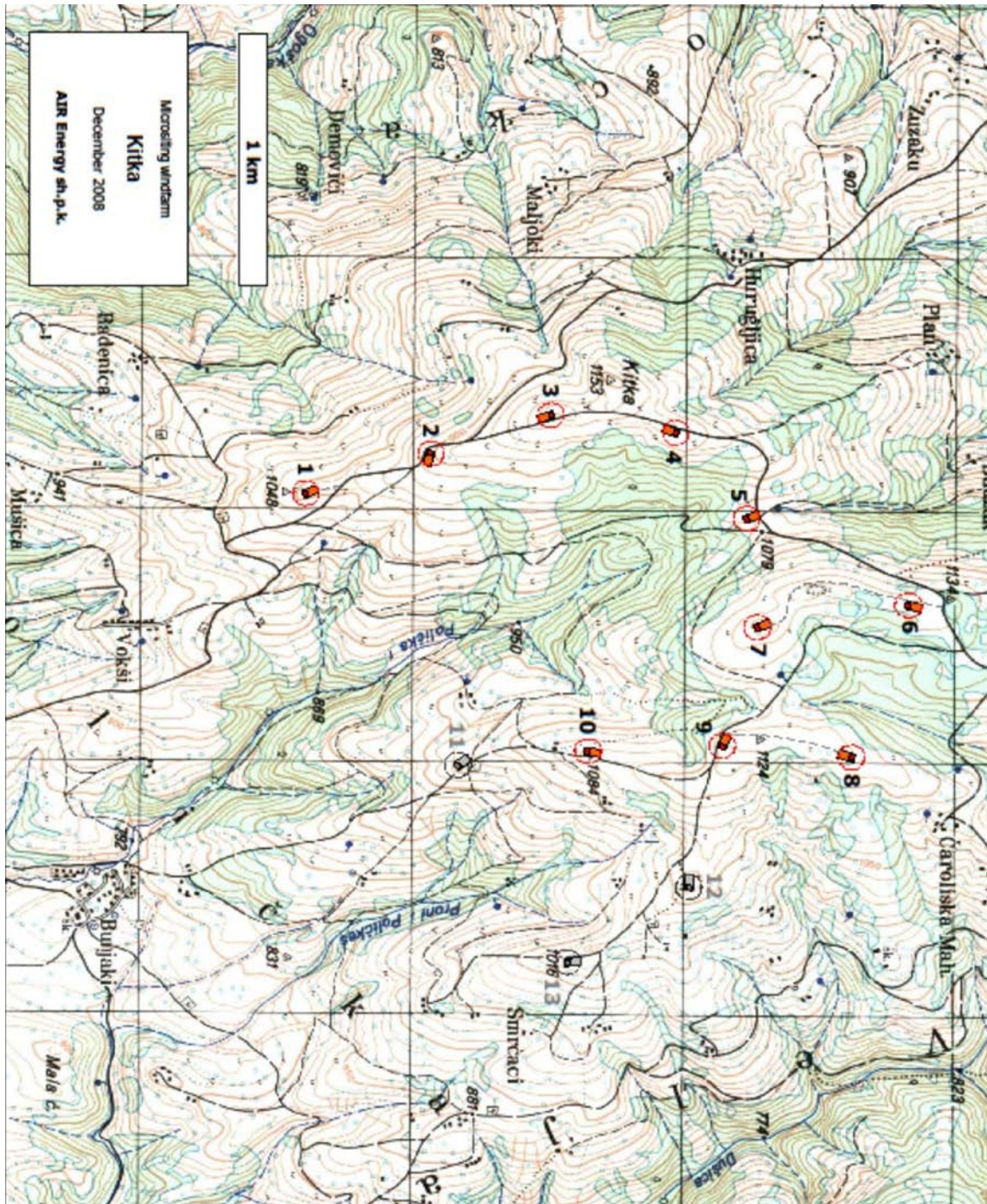
Vend ndodhja e Parkut të Energjisë me erë - Parku i Energjisë me erë „Kitka 32.5 MW” planifikohet të ndërtohet në lokacionet e fshatrave Poliçkë, Hogoshtë dhe Velegllavë e Epërme të komunës së Kamenicës. Komuna e Kamenicës shtrihet në lindje të Kosovës, gjegjësisht ne pjesën lindore të fushëgropës të lumit Anamorava. Komuna e Kamenicës kufizohet me komunën e Gjiçanit, Prishtinës, Artanës, Ranillugut, si dhe me komunat e Serbisë (Bujanovcit, Medvegjës dhe Vrajës). Territori i Komunës së Kamenicës është kodrinoro-malorë (70%) dhe rrafshinor (30%), me disa lugina rreth lumenjve të Krivarekës, Desivojcës dhe Hogoshtit. Toka është kryesisht pjellore, e pasur edhe me kullosa, e përshtatshme për zhvillim të pemëtarisë, perimtarisë, lavërtarisë dhe blegtorisë. Do të ndërtohen gjithsejtë 13 turbina me erë të identifikuar me numra prej Turbina nr. 1 – Turbina nr. 13: dhe do të ndërtohet nënstacioni.



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Objektet e banimit më të afërta nga turbinat me erë për prodhimin energjisë elektrike do të jen te larguara ne distancë mbi 500m.

Shkolla gjendet ne largësi nga nga turbinat me erë për prodhimin energjisë elektrike ne distancë mbi 700m.

Në këtë lokacion gjendet e ndërtuar një antenë e valës për transmetimin e valve gjer te aparatet radiotelevizive dhe aparatet telefonike.

Flora dhe Fauna - Lokacioni ku do të ndërtohen turbinat me erë është pak i pyllëzuar, i mbuluar me bar të egër, manaferra dhe me kaçuba të rralla, kurse ne largësi të afërt i rrethuar me pyje, si që janë bungu ,qarri ,ahu etj. me rritje të ulëta dhe mesatare.

Në rrethinë të zonës ku realizohet projekti ekziston bimësi që karakterizohet kryesisht nga bimët e ulëta barishtore posaçërisht bar të egër , kultura periodike bujqësore si dhe të gjitha pemët frutore.

Në bazë të dhënave nga banorët përpos shpezëve dhe kafshëve shtëpiake ne këtë lokacion ekzistojnë dhelpra, ujku, lepuri , bretkosa, nga grupi i zogjve janë vërejtur; harabeli, sorrat, shqiponjat, qafka, pëllumbi, dallëndyshja etj .



Gjendja Hidrologjike - Ne afërsi të lokacionit nuk ekzistojnë lumenj apo ujera ne formë të liqejeve natyral apo artificial, por ujërat sipërfaqësore gjatë të reshurave atmosferike grumbullohen për mes përronjëve dhe pastaj për shkak të konfiguracionit derdhen ne lumin e Desivojcës dhe të Lisockës .

Të dhënat e erës në lokacionin e Kitkës - ka orografi të mire për shfrytëzimin e energjisë së ri përsëritshme të erës ku shpejtësia e erës në Kitkë në lartësinë 975-1187 metra mbi nivel të detit arrin shpejtësinë mesatare 7.61 m/s minimale 1.5 m/s dhe ajo maximale 22 m/s.

Efektet vizuale (peizazhi) - Pamja e këtij regjioni është mjaft karakteristike, me pamje kodrinor-malore, pjerrtësi të ndryshme , peizazhi është i bukur dhe tërheqës. Ajo që dallon peizazhin e këtij lokacioni është se nuk janë ber ndryshime si pasojë e veprimtarisë së njeriut.

Trashëgimia Arkeologjike dhe Kulturore - Ndonëse nuk ka të dhëna për ekzistimin e objekteve arkeologjike në vendet që do të gërmohet gjatë ndërtimit të parkut të energjisë me erë, nëse do të hasen objekte të tilla gjatë ndërtimit, atëherë punimet do të ndalohen dhe do te pritet ekspertiza e specializuar për të vlerësuar ecurinë e mëtejshme te projektit.

Shembull Studimi - VNM

Parku i Energjisë me erë „Kitka 32.5 MW” në Kamenicë

Bazuar në informatat e prezantuara për projektin dhe lokacionin duhet të identifikoni ndikimet e mundshme (të pritura) nga projekti i propozuar në:

- njeriun, botën bimore dhe shtazore;
- tokë, ujë, ajër, klimë dhe peisazh;
- të mirat materiale dhe trashëgiminë kulturore;

Identifikimi i ndikimeve të lartë cekura, përmëban informatat minimale mbi ndikimet në mjedis që duhet të përfshihen në Raportin e VNM-së .

Identifikimi i ndikimeve në mjedis nga Parku i Energjisë me erë duhet të bëhet për fazën e ndërtimit dhe fazën e operimit të Parkut të Energjisë me erë.

Keni 15 minuta punë në grupe si dhe 5 minuta prezantim nga ana juaj.



Shembull i Studimit : Forma e identifikimit

Për fazën e ndërtimit/operimit të Parkut të Energjisë me erë

Ndikimi1 _____

Ndikimi 2 _____

Ndikimi 3 _____

Ndikimi 4: _____

Ndikimi 5 _____

Ndikimi 6 _____

Ndikimi 7 _____

