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Development of the ENV.net in West Balkan and Turkey: giving citizens a voice to influence the environmental process reforms for closer EU integration

EuropeAid/132438/C/ACT/Multi

2012/306-642



# The ENV.net survey

## Analysis of collected data

### All partners' countries

No. of CSOs interviewed: 17 (Albania), 17 (Turkey), 42 (Serbia), 43 (Kosovo)

1. How many organisations are involved or planned to be involved in one or more of the following environmental topics (EU environment acquis)?

(Q.5, Q.6)

Environment topic	Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
Public access to environmental information	<p><b>14/17</b></p> <p>Most of the organizations that took part in this survey have organized several raising awareness campaigns throughout the country: they brought together national and regional organizations and government bodies in different occasions by organizing seminars, trainings, workshops and conferences, which led the way for many years in strengthening the role of civil society and creating a network in order for the latter to be more able to advocate for the environmental problems</p>	<p><b>25/42</b></p> <p>Education, seminars, workshops, eco-camps, publicatons etc.</p>	<p><b>5/17</b></p> <p>Turkey isn't a signatory state to Aarhus Convention. This is an area for potential work</p>	<p><b>38/43</b></p> <p>Environment protection, strategic environment assessment, compilation of planning for waste management, information of citizens for compilation of municipal development plan, environment policies are involved as well as strategic assessment for environment. TV shows dedicated to people with disabilities.</p>

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	<p>the country faced.</p> <p>Some of the organizations as PPNEA, EDEN, INCA, etc, are active members of several environmental coalitions of core environmental organizations in the country continuing thus their vigilant and monitoring efforts regarding environment.</p> <p>In the country there are two Aarhus Information Centers in two main cities that organize periodically round tables, discussion, awareness campaigns in collaboration with government bodies.</p> <p>One of the organizations, URI implemented in 2009 a regional project with partners from all the Western Balkan aiming to make aware all decision makers and groups of interest that environmental and sustainable development issues should be considered as top priorities in the political national agenda.</p>			
<b>Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)</b>	<p><b>8/17</b></p> <p>Projects being implemented by the organizations, rarely require the preparation of EIAs</p>	<b>17/42</b>	<p><b>3/17</b></p> <p>EIAs are followed, lawsuits are opened.</p>	<b>25/43</b>
<b>Strategic environment assessment (SEA)</b>	<p><b>9/17</b></p> <p>On the month of April 2013 the new law on SEA entered into force – only organization dealing with planning issues have undertaken initiatives to develop SEA</p>	<b>14/42</b>	<p><b>2/17</b></p> <p>Currently advocacy for legislation on SEAs, since there is none right now in Turkey.</p> <p>Advocacy for legislation on SEAs and relevant proximity to EU acquis.</p>	<b>17/43</b>
<b>Air quality</b>	<p><b>4/17</b></p> <p>No records from the organization</p>	<b>8/42</b>	<p><b>1/17</b></p> <p>Organising activities that</p>	<b>6/43</b>

	It is forecasted for the future one initiative on practical alternatives to prevent ozone substance depleting, through awareness campaigns, and proposals for hybrid schemes to prevent further ozone substance depleting production.	promote clean air, for example promotion of bicycling		
<b>Waste management</b>	<p><b>8/17</b></p> <p>Lobbying on waste management issues and construction of a landfill.</p> <p>Initiatives on establishment of environmental monitoring and construction of protected dumpsites (landfills).</p> <p>Awareness campaigns on composition of the biogas released from the Sharra landfill, and also composition of ground and underground waters.</p> <p>In some of the main cities as Lezha, initiatives were taken, under the supervision of environmental NGOs, as “Waste Management through participatory process” aiming raising awareness and education for environmental protection, building institutional and organizational capacities and implementation of pilot projects for integrated waste management.</p> <p>Some of the organization, contributed on developing local waste management plans for several LGUs throughout the country.</p> <p>Another project, which is assisting the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration, “SELEA project” on the approximation of environmental legislation to EU standards. A lot of NGOs have taken part on different events</p>	<p><b>23/42</b></p> <p>Recycling, waste separation and collection</p>	<p><b>6/17</b></p> <p>Develop report on waste management for local municipalities, cooperate with local governments and licensed companies to collect waste</p>	<p><b>19/43</b></p>

	that the project, under the supervision of the ministry, has developed during these years, making concrete contributions			
<b>Water quality</b>	<b>4/17</b> No concrete initiatives mentioned by the organizations	<b>13/42</b> Water protection, drinking water quality	<b>6/17</b> Campaigns and public awareness events on water. No law on Framework Law on Water. NGOs drafted and currently advocacy for it. Panels and conferences on water quality.	<b>5/43</b>
<b>Nature protection</b>	<b>14/17</b> Several organizations have been working on projects to influence public attitudes and the process of political decision making for environmental protection and sustainable development. This has been culminated by the creation of two important National Parks in Albania, Prespa Park in 2000 and Shebenik – Jabllanica NP in 2008. PPNEA organization, after a long process of environmental evaluation, mapping and consultations contributed to the proclamation of Korab-Koritnik as a Nature Park on December 2011. In terms of wild life conservation PPNEA has been involved since 2006 and on, in a large scale initiative for the conservation of the critically endangered Balkan lynx. The Balkan Lynx Recovery Programme is implemented in two phase's altogether, with the first phase being completed within the period 2006-2009, and the second phase being completed within the	<b>23/42</b> Biodiversity protection, for example of birds, forest protection	<b>13/17</b> Projects, education programs and nature camps, cooperation with media and celebrities to promote natural heritage of Turkey, cooperation with scientific institutions on production of knowledge.  The current law on Nature (based on proximity to EU acquis) waiting to be adopted at the Parliament has very wide CSO reaction against.	<b>15/43</b>

	<p>2010-2012.</p> <p>Some organizations are planning to work management plans of protected areas and implementation of the network of NATURA 2000, but also on the implementation legislation in the field of nature protection.</p> <p>Other organizations are following the process of development of the new law on forestry and pasture.</p>			
<b>Industrial pollution control</b>	<p><b>5/17</b></p> <p>No records and previous experiences from the organizations</p> <p>One organization has planned to follow, for the years 2013, the process industrial control. There are planned regional workshops in two main cities of the country to inform and make aware the local business on their obligations and standards they have to fulfill to protect the environment and the role of CSOs as observers and monitoring of these processes.</p>	<b>6/42</b>	<b>1/17</b>	<b>1/43</b>
<b>Chemicals and GMOs</b>	<p><b>4/17</b></p> <p>No concrete records from the organizations</p>	<b>10/42</b> Food safety	<b>3/17</b> Local seed production and protection, ecological farming projects	<b>1/43</b>
<b>Climate change</b>	<p><b>5/17</b></p> <p>No concrete records from the organizations</p>	<b>15/42</b>	<b>13/17</b> Projects (climate change in relation with other aspects like agriculture, cooperation with scientific institutions on production of	<b>1/43</b>



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			<p>knowledge, advocacy on renewable energy sources and introduction of existing technologies. Panels and conferences on climate change.</p> <p>There is a recent National Climate Network of Turkish CSOs founded. TEMA has good relations with the network and their activities should be monitored.</p>	
<b>Noise</b>	<b>2/17</b> No concrete records from the organizations	<b>7/42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1/43</b>
<b>Civil protection</b>	<b>5/17</b> No concrete records from the organizations	<b>15/42</b>	<b>1/17</b>	<b>28/43</b>
<b>Other</b>		<b>16/42</b> Sustainable development		
<b>General comments</b>		Most of the participating organisations did not give their comments on specific on-going or planned activities or activities to follow the approximation process under specific topics for each of the listed environmental topics. However, most of the organisations gave general comments on their involvement in the field of waste		

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		<p>management (i.e. recycling), nature protection, and public access to environmental information.</p> <p>Most of the organisations follow the progress through media and particularly ecological newspapers, some of them participated in developing Progress reports, and in various monitoring and legislation preparation steps.</p>	
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3. What are the opinions of the target CSOs on main difficulties, obstacles and problems that put at risk the Environment in your country?  
(Q.7)

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>Environmental difficulties, obstacles at institutional level</p> <p>1. Decentralization of property – lacking at a considerable level, still an issue for the country</p> <p>2. Low level of interest and care toward environmental issues and to many bureaucratic procedure on organizing environmental activities, especially from organizations</p> <p>3. In terms of legislation, law enforcement is lagging behind, especially for protected areas and illegal hunting remains the most critical aspect; low state administrative</p>	<p>Main difficulties and major obstacles recognised by the CSOs which participated in our questionnaire are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- lack of knowledge,</li> <li>- problems in implementation of environmental legislations and</li> <li>- lack of financial support for projects in this area.</li> </ul> <p>Also mentioned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- inadequate enforcement for those not implementing the legislations</li> <li>- low ecological awareness of population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Turkey is located in the vulnerable zone for both climate change and desertification</li> <li>- Current understanding of Economic growth doesn't value nature and is not sustainable. It is based on total exploitation of natural resources. (With power plants (coal based, nuclear, HPPs), big projects (3rd Bridge in Istanbul - planning to be built through the last forest of Istanbul, 3rd Airport - planning to be built in the bird migration routes)) Protection of nature is seen as an obstacle to economic growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of political will for implementation of Environment Laws and Municipal Regulations;</li> <li>- Lack of awareness of citizens and institutions for environment protection;</li> <li>- Lack of interest from the politicians regarding environment;</li> <li>- Lack of public consultations with interested groups and citizens for environment policies and Laws,</li> <li>- The environment still not priority in Kosovo. This will argue with the fact that the Ministry of Environment is the purest Ministry</li> </ul>



<p>capacities, little financing from state budget for environment, lack of human resources, lack of adequate community awareness campaigns; lack of funds to intervene on protecting environmental conditions. Concentration of donors fund for environment only in the capital and main cities in the country</p> <p>4. Local Governance Units show low interests toward environment followed by a low level of awareness from citizens (lack of transparency and exchange of information). Also these units do not apply sanction toward individuals or entities that harm the environment</p> <p>5. Environmental issues have never entered at the top priority agenda of the government (at local or central level), which is clearly portrayed in the budget allocated for environment and the slow steps on fulfilling environmental standards from the government itself. These last years there has been developed several strategies and environmental action plans with a high bill at the end, and as a result the government has not taken in consideration objectives of these documents, allowing development of dangers activities to the environment as cement fabrics, deforestation, construction of power plants, etc.</p> <p>Concrete environmental difficulties, obstacles and problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- not enough information on environmental issues</li> <li>- corruption</li> <li>- not strong influence of NGOs</li> <li>- conflict of interests in responsibilities within ministries</li> <li>- inadequate qualification of personal in ministries etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Decision making process is not transparent and is not open to civil society participation.</li> <li>- Land Use change - such as agricultural lands and opening of public forest lands for constructions (so called 2A, 2B lands)</li> <li>- There is no SEA.</li> <li>- Because of the problems in disseminating scientific knowledge, public is restricted to the knowledge present in the newspapers.</li> <li>- Existing conventional agricultural techniques and policies: a threat both for food security and for environmental/ ecological impacts. Also for creating more imbalance between urban -rural setting hence more migration from rural to urban</li> <li>- National environmental legislation is inadequate and lacks sanctions. Even when the sanctions exist, the legal authorities can't carry them out. Channels for accountability is either closed or not existing for public, and the only medium for holding the implementers accountable is through courts.</li> <li>- There are legislations in place not in line with EU acquis.</li> <li>- Institutional framework around environment changes regularly. Investments are carried out without consulting the public and proper impact assessment.</li> </ul>	<p>of the Kosovo Government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lack of waste management; low citizen awareness regarding environment protection; lack of landfill management, forest damage; lack of funds; the issue of river contamination, sewage, lack of laws.</li> <li>- Hemorrhagic fevers, neglect of City Park from the municipality of Kamenica.</li> </ul>
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<p>6.No functioning of the biogas capture plant in Sharra landfill and the plant for fito depuration</p> <p>7.Lack of establishment of recycling centers for waste generation at source</p> <p>8.Lack of keeping under control prevention and usage of animal and plants stimulants</p> <p>9. The country is under an umbrella of “a living destroying transition period of environmental ecosystems, as forestry, natural resources, which requires years to be recuperated, impacting in the future to climate change conditions”, which needs to be addressed as soon as possible not only by the state institutions, but the civil society and the community should play an important role in this situation through collaboration and exchange of information</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As a result of the 'Important Natural Habitats' study, Turkey's nature is under the threat of HPPS and big dams. These are followed by irrigation and drainage systems and urbanization and tourism.</li> <li>- Population is increasing. This increase coupled with changes in living standards and technology produces bigger amount of packaging and waste in Turkey as in the rest of the World. Packaging not collecting separately from garbage causes great damage to environment and economy.</li> <li>- Government neglects the climate change projections</li> <li>- Public awareness is missing, and the pressure created on nature by the human activities is hard to explain</li> <li>- Lack of support (financial and otherwise) from universities (relevant for university clubs)</li> </ul>	
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4. How many of the target organisations are currently following the on-going national progress toward the application of the EU environmental legislation (acquis) in your country?

(Q.8)

*Please comment the answer (e.g. only CSO specialize in environment or think tank, difficult relation with the government, no access to information)*





5. What is the opinion of target CSOs regarding the actual status of the application of the EU environmental legislation (acquis) in your country?  
(Q.9)

A: Albania

S: Serbia

T: Turkey

K: Kosovo

Actual status	% Unsatisfactory				% Satisfactory				% Good				% I don't know			
	A	S	T	K	A	S	T	K	A	S	T	K	A	S	T	K
National legislation in force	12%	36%	76%	16%	41%	19%	24%	16%	47%	24%	0	65%	0	5%	0	16%
Implementation of national legislation	82%	69%	100%	51%	12%	5%	0	12%	0	0	0	21%	6%	10%	0	9%
Inclusion of environment aspects into the political agenda	59%	55%	94%	53%	29%	17%	6%	7%	6%	10%	0	9%	6%	2%	0	28%
Political actions for nature protection and sustainable development	82%	50%	94%	63%	18%	21%	0	0	n/a	5%	0	5%	0	7%	6%	37%



Please list the remarks collected by CSOs and comment their answers

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>In EU progress reports Albania is always esteemed for its steps forward the environmental legislation approximation process, especially on nature protection, waste management, which are partly being implemented.</p> <p>Law implementation is the weakest point followed by high level of corruption at local and national level. Environmental agenda is found only on the political discourses and not as one of their main priorities (low budget of the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration is a clear indicator). Another indicator is the low number of IPA projects (EU funds) in the field of environment, and on the other hand actions toward nature protection and sustainable development are fragmented</p> <p>Today natural resources are being exploited meeting no sustainable development criteria and EU standards. One of the main sources of environment pollution is the oil industry. This sector of economy brings a lot if incomes to the state, but less efforts and money are spent by the state to improve the environmental conditions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment developed in 2010 the National Strategy and National Plan for integrated waste management through the assistance of EU. Since its approval none of the</p>	<p>Most of the participating CSOs think that the actual status of the application of the EU environmental legislation (acquis) is unsatisfactory. Most negative answers (column No unsatisfactory) were for the issue of implementation of national legislation. In fact only 2 CSOs (out of 35) answered for that topic (implementation in national legislation) situation is satisfactory. The remaining organisations think that situation in implementation is either unsatisfactory (29) or did not have an opinion (4).</p>	<p>Problems in our country and the communities' reaction in the recent years show that steps towards Nature Protection and Environment are negative. Existing legislation is trying to be changed so that some sections in the society gain profit.</p> <p>Approximation to the acquis doesn't proceed beyond translation of the text. There are shortcomings in the institutions to adopt, implement and monitor these legislations. There is difficulty in sustaining the competent human resources. It is not possible to implement the legislation as it is. Nature protection and sustainable development is unfortunately not in the governments agenda.</p> <p>In Turkey, legal work for approximation to EU acquis is conducted but there are gaps in authorization, monitoring and implementation of these legislation. Most of the work is just proforma. There are no mechanisms for public participation.</p> <p>The protection- usage balance of natural assets and the public good is regularly mentioned but net definitions are missing. The usage is favouring the big companies nearly all the time.</p> <p>The existing political structure focus on economic growth and ecological</p>	<p>Kosova owns adequate laws for environment protection, but there is a lack of implementation in practice and a lack of interest from the government to prioritize the environment issue.</p> <p>EU Environmental law is not at the satisfactory level, since in most of the cases the laws are not implemented in practice.</p> <p>There are no political initiatives for environment protection and economical development.</p> <p>Kosovo Parliament does not debate enough regarding environment issues, Kosova Government invests not enough for environment protection, and the environment in our country is damaged, such as: rivers, forests, fields, etc.</p> <p>The Government of Republic of Kosova does not pay attention to law implementations of environment protection.</p> <p>The ministry of Environment is the purest Ministry (with Budget), Lack of political will form the Government for making environment as priority issue</p>





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<p>objectives of 2011 and 2012 are being implemented, leading to hopeless implementation of 2013 objectives.</p> <p>The environment is being harmed at high level causing “environmental crimes” – it’s time to try thinking of possible and relevant solution to this situation as the establishment of an Environmental Court House.</p>		<p>concerns are not on the agenda.</p> <p>Turkey is failing in nature protection. Especially the latest legal arrangements open ground for nature destruction.</p>	
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7. How many organisations are involved in the following activities? Include details on their experiences (Q.10)

Activities	Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p><b>Implementation of EU-funded projects dealing with environmental issues</b></p>	<p><b>8/17</b> In regard to specific experiences funded by EU, organizations did not mention any substantial details....</p>	<p><b>9/42</b></p>	<p><b>11/17</b></p>	<p><b>5/43</b></p>
<p><b>Implementation of other donors-funded projects dealing with environment issues</b></p>	<p><b>15/17</b> Several organizations have implemented several projects funded by other donors and also in consortium with other environmental organization in the country. Projects like the ones on improving environmental conditions and waste management in rural areas showed a common</p>	<p><b>29/42</b></p>	<p><b>9/17</b></p>	<p><b>9/43</b></p>

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	<p>commitment of environmental NGOs and LGUs to improve more and more environmental conditions in different areas. These projects had a special impact, especially in rural areas where environmental protection actions were missing at all, on improving their living environment and starting as LGUs to establish administrative units and procedures, just for the environmental services in their administrative areas.</p> <p>Also some of organizations are part of IUCN (International Union for Nature Conservation) and WWF (World Wild Fund), GWP (Global Water Partnership) and implement different environmental projects through these international funds.</p>			
<p><b>Organisation of social events involving citizens</b></p>	<p><b>13/17</b> Part of most of projects that NGOs dealing with environment implement has a special component related to social events involving citizens, as activities related to waste management (local plans, practices, guidelines, thematic reports, awareness campaigns</p>	<p><b>29/42</b></p>	<p><b>10/17</b> Organisation of local festivals</p>	<p><b>19/43</b></p>

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*Please comment answers received (e.g. mention particular initiatives that could be relevant for the ENV.net and links to interesting websites, if available, and opportunities of collaboration within the framework of our project)*

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>Organizations that have answered these questions mainly are involved in projects financed by the EU delegation (IPA cross border projects), or other donors located in the country as (USAID, UNDP, GIZ etc). Responses to this question were not quite inline to what it is required, because the organizations described in general projects they have implemented and ongoing ones, but it was hard to understand their concrete contribution to one of the 6 alternatives listed in the previous question. It seems like all organization want to contribute at a very high level to protect the environment through developing projects that promote sustainable development, but at the end all their job ends when the money ends too. All answered for this question, once put together, can only help to have a generic fragmented understating of projects and activities developed by the organizations, but somehow they miss a connection line for the environmental cause in general. At this point it is quite confusing to</p>	<p>Aside from being involved in various projects, most of the participating CSOs are involved in educational capacity building (organisation of social events, round tables/workshops , publication of researchers or manuals).</p>	<p>Regional platforms the CSOs that participated in the survey are members of need to be listed and contacted throughout the project. Information about the project should be shared with them.</p> <p>It seems like there are 13 other organizations with roundtable/ workshop experience. They should be contacted to further get details of their experience so that the roundtable/ workshop organizations during the ENV.net project is organized accordingly.</p> <p>Scholars working on EU environmental acquis from universities and research institutes need to be contacted and information about the project should be provided.</p>	





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understand possible areas or actors of collaboration with the ENV.net project...			
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8. Actual cooperation/dialogue between target CSOs and government bodies with regard to the implementation of CSO's activities?  
(Q.11)

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>From 17 organizations that took place in the questionnaire, only 2 of them declared that they have not established a cooperation/ dialogue with governmental bodies.</p> <p>Most of the times NGOs are invited by the state institutions and vice versa as a consultant body on different processes that they are about to start as: establishment of a waste recycling center; promotion of different sustainable alternatives to inhabited abandoned areas; public participation in decision making processes; seminars and trainings on different environmental issues, presentation of new draft laws and laws; several public initiatives on promoting and advocating practices on environmental protection and conservation of protected areas; etc.</p> <p>NGOs tend to build a strong and continue dialogue and cooperation with the Ministry of Environment Forestry and Water Administration, which not all the times ends in concrete projects or</p>	<p>35 CSO's (or 83%) have cooperation/dialogue with government bodies regarding to the implementation of the CSO's activities, while 7 (or 17%) did not.</p>	<p>14 organizations indicated that they have ongoing cooperation/ dialogue with government bodies.</p> <p>NGOs cooperate with local government bodies on the implementation of its demonstration projects, on their local organic markets, On education programs and reforestation projects, TEMA cooperates with relevant Ministries (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture, Transportation, Military, etc.,).</p> <p>ÇEVKO, an organization working on waste cooperates with local municipalities because waste collection is under their jurisdiction following the Directive on Control of Package Waste. Also waste grease and recycling is under the jurisdiction of local municipalities.</p> <p>TEMA also is the National Committee Member for National Action Plan for Climate Change and for Desertification. Other NGOs also take part in workshops and conferences organized and</p>	<p>Thirty (30) organizations answered YES, and only eleven (11) answered NO. There are no additional comments.</p>





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<p>initiatives, but NGOs estimate that is still important to be part of the draft law or environmental licenses to give discussion processes. LGUs are a more, sometimes easier and cooperatives actors regarding environmental issues, considering the fact that they are directly responsible and leading actors to provide a safe and secure environment. The Ministry sometimes is predefined as “the one to run after by the NGOs and not the one to be following the NGOs”.</p> <p>Priority of LGUs is building capacities of their staff and increasing the process of public participation on decision making processes and filed work with the community. One of the positive practices are the initiatives started and proposed by the environmental NGOs and LGUs units themselves of inter LGUs cooperation for service provision, exchange of experiences etc. However this process has contributed on establishing string collaboration between the civil society and the government bodies, still one of the most difficult things is the lack of continues processes monitoring. Project or programs last 2-3 years covering only the implementation phase and no time is left monitoring, and preparation of communitarian group to monitor the process started for a good governance.</p>		<p>contribute their inputs and comments to government officials.</p> <p>For an example of a best practice: <a href="http://kackarlarsenin.org/EN/index.php">http://kackarlarsenin.org/EN/index.php</a></p> <p>The main difficulty is that the government bodies don't see NGOs as stakeholders in decision making but rather as ratifying agents. This makes it easy for these bodies to break any relation and dialogue with NGOs once they disagree with governmental practices.</p> <p>In the case of Black Sea Commission work, Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs contributed their expert opinion.</p>	
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Please describe the situation in your country and comment on collected experiences (e.g. best practices, difficulties) from CSOs

9. What are the on-going/planned initiatives (events, projects, activities), reported by target organisations, which have had (or are planning to have) a positive impact on the EU environmental legislation (EU acquis)?

(Q.12, 13)

Please list the initiative and comment (e.g. interesting/not interesting for ENV.net, best practices to be used in our project, impact on the approximation to the acquis, possibility of collaboration in some of the initiatives)

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p><b>ALBANIA SOCIO ECONOMIC THINK TANK</b> The organization has been working on environmental studies for the hydro power cascade of Devolli and Kalivac. Also the organization contributed on developing management plan of Butrinti Lake and Kune Vain Lagoon(Protected areas classified)</p>	<p>Waste management Recycling</p>	<p><b>Nature Law Watch Initiative</b> Currently 113 organizations are taking part in this initiative (<a href="http://tabiatkanunu.wordpress.com/english/">http://tabiatkanunu.wordpress.com/english/</a>) to monitor the process of Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Draft Law, which is currently in the agenda of National Assembly.</p>	<p>Drafting of strategies and regulations</p>
<p><b>ASSOCIATION OF ORGANIC HORTICULTURE</b> The organization has contributed on the usage of monitoring instruments of air quality, and biogas probe, pump of transpiration in Sharra landfill in Tirana</p>	<p>Waste management Education</p>	<p><b>Water legislation Initiative</b> Water is a fragile issue in Turkey. Turkey is not a signatory state to Espoo convention, but also there are disagreements between the CSOs. Turkey is a water scarce country and there is rapid privatization of water resources, HPPs and big dams.</p>	<p>Education projects with children, where citizens organize various campaigns conducted with the aim of awareness in the community and protecting the community. Time after time various funds are offered as grants to the non governmental organizations for the implementation of activities regarding environment.</p>
<p><b>INSTITUTE FOR NATURE CONSERVATION IN ALBANIA</b> <a href="http://www.inca-al.org">www.inca-al.org</a> Project on NATURA 2000, for development of biosphere reserves in Shkodra Lake</p>	<p>Waste management Electrical waste</p>	<p><b>(TROYES)</b> The result of the project 'Impact of Climate Change on Agriculture' was a report that caused decrease in water usage and other inputs and search for new production techniques.  Although it is a common practice for CSOs to present the solutions derived from their project</p>	<p>Implementation of EU funded projects dealing with environmental issues</p>







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<p>impacting on the governmental bodies and LGUs to continue this initiative in the area of Puka.</p>	<p>tables/workshop</p>	<p>communicated our concerns to the EU and the government. These platforms (as indicated above) need to be determined and contacted.</p>	
<p><i>ALBANIA ECOLOGICAL CLUB KRUJE - NATURE INTERNATIONAL FRIENDS</i> On national environmental days the organization organizes awareness campaigns with students from schools at voluntary bases</p>	<p>Nature protection Tree planting, forestry...</p>	<p>CSOs mostly mention they are not aware of initiatives or have limited awareness (as much as announced through social media) This means there is need for a platform to collect and announce these initiatives.</p>	
<p><i>ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER FOR PROTECTION EDUCATION AND REHABILITATION</i> The organization has developed projects as: 1. "Roman contribution on waste recycling" 2. "Our Clean and Healthy School" 3. "Clean and Healthy city of Skrapar" <a href="http://www.riciklimi.al">http://www.riciklimi.al</a> <a href="http://www.facebook.com/notes/qendra-eper-eper-center/publikohet-udh%C3%ABzuesi-3rt%C3%AB-e-mbetjeve-n%C3%AB-institucionet-arsimore-t%C3%AB-qytetit-t%C3%AB-tir/560129150674206">http://www.facebook.com/notes/qendra-eper-eper-center/publikohet-udh%C3%ABzuesi-3rt%C3%AB-e-mbetjeve-n%C3%AB-institucionet-arsimore-t%C3%AB-qytetit-t%C3%AB-tir/560129150674206</a> <a href="http://www.epercenter.org/projekti6.html">www.epercenter.org/projekti6.html</a></p>			
<p><i>ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER FOR DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AND NETWORKING</i> Awareness campaign on less usage of plastic bags, which led to the approval of law on usage of plastic bags, according to EU environmental acquis legislation</p>			
<p><i>ASSOCIATION OF NATURAL DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES – PAPER</i> Projects developed for the environmental improvement and waste disposal in 8 villages in one of the Commune of Elbasan Region.</p>			

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10. How many target organisations’ key staff (and/or Volunteers) attended trainings on the following subjects and how was their experience (e.g. positive impact on their organisation, learning of useful subjects for daily work). How many among them are interested in training organised by the ENV.net on the same topics?

(Q.14, Q.16)

**A:** No. CSO that attended trainings

**I:** No. of CSO interested in ENV.net trainings

Specific Training topics	Albania		Serbia		Turkey		Kosovo	
	A	I	A	I	A	I	A	I
Advocacy for non profit organisations staff working in environment sector	12	11	7	15	7	8	22	20
General information on European Union (EU) environment legislation (acquis)	9	12	11	33	5	11	5	25
Fund raising	8	13	16	22	8	7	15	29
Get funding from the EU	8	14	16	23	8	10	11	30
Implementing a EU funded project	8	12	20	21	8	9	2	27
Project Cycle Management	7	9	24	13	11	6	8	9
Writing project proposals	10	11	32	14	8	5	23	12
Writing project budgets	7	11	27	13	7	6	17	9
Reporting on project activities	6	8	20	14	7	4	17	10
Organising public campaigns	9	12	15	21	6	5	13	8
Use the social networks for advocacy campaigns	4	11	15	14	7	10	9	18
Other (specify): -problem identification& solution - never attended - study visits (getting experience within the	3	1	5	3		1	1	1



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region and Europe)					
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Please add additional comment on these answers (e.g. your knowledge about on-going delivery of trainings on the above-mentioned issues, cultural aspects regarding training, your opinion on the most relevant training topics)

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>Based on the topics the organization selected (most of them made multiple selections) and the comments they gave for trainings they followed, we decided to sum up all of them in one column, so it would more easy and understandable to give a general description of the capacities that these organizations have gained due to the trainings.</p> <p>Most of the organizations have been part of trainings that TACSO office in Albania organizes periodically, on civil society organization sustainability.</p> <p>Some of the NGOs are concerned on the fact that trainings as an activity is well spread in the main part of the country, but the quality of trainings and their structure is sometimes not framed to the point, followed by less interest from the participants.</p> <p>Participation of environmental organizations in different trainings, especially on environmental issues has contributed on improving crucial environmental knowledge on how to develop natural ecosystems, conservation of natural resources from urban pollution, agriculture and nature protection, how to establish and develop awareness campaigns on environmental issues</p>	<p>As we identified throughout this questionnaire, there is a large interest in taking a part in training that would potentially be organised by the ENV.net staff. Most interest is in <u>gaining knowledge</u> in topics related to the EU environmental acquis. <u>Most of the CSOs are therefore interested in educational and knowledge aspects rather than advocacy.</u></p> <p>Most of the CSOs are interested in learning about environmental acquis. Fund raising and getting funding are also popular as well as realization of EU funded projects.</p> <p>Previous experiences or trainings were mostly positive, some of trainings were organised by TACSO, BCIF, CIBA etc. Some of them also gave trainings to other people</p>	<p>From this table, it seems that demand is for the general information on EU acquis, getting funding from EU and use of social networks for advocacy campaigns.</p> <p>The demand for EU funded projects and related issues can be solved through the website and helpdesk or e-learning modules. The physical event where people are invited should revolve around the EU acquis and (maybe) advocacy campaigns. The EU acquis meeting can also ensure support (financial and otherwise from relevant ministries)</p> <p>Even if the partners in different countries want to focus on different specific parts of the acquis the overall arch can stay the same. (Like a training for advocacy campaigns with a specific focus on nature protection in Turkey and on waste management in another country that holds it as priority)</p>	<p>Getting funds from European Commission implementation of funds and projects funded by EU and writing project proposals are some of the activities that non governmental organizations are interested to have as trainings from ENV.</p> <p>Trainings are proved to be very helpfull and practical.</p> <p>We had positive results in local level.</p> <p>We can conclude that trainings in general were very effective and positive, for our every day work as a nongovernmental organization. But still, there is a lot of work to do in the future.</p>





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<p>(environmental protection, sustainable development etc). Some of the organizations have not participated in trainings related to environmental thematic, but building capacities, writing project proposals etc, but their impact on these issues was considered minimal. Some of the organization as MilieuKontakt, REC (Regional Environmental Center) organizes itself trainings on environmental issues for other organizations <a href="http://www.milieukontakt.org">www.milieukontakt.org</a></p>			
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11. In general, are targeted organisations interested in participating to the planned ENV.net trainings?  
(Q.15)

*Please give your opinion about the answers received (why the most of them are interested/not interested in ENV.net trainings)*

Answer	Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
Yes, if the topic is relevant	15	36	13	33
No	1	3		12
Maybe	1	3	4	2
Comments	Based on the figures, organization that participated in the survey express full willingness on participating on trainings that will be	Possibility to organise ENV.net Serbia, network of interested CSOs to follow ENV.net project activities		





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	<p>delivered by the ENV.net project. It is important to mention the fact that the survey structure helped a lot NGOs on understanding projects main objectives, allowing them to identify possible relevant areas of collaboration with the ENV.net project.</p>			
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12. Beside trainings, which of the following services foreseen by the ENV.net project would possibly be of some interest for target organisations?

(Q.17)

Please give your opinion about the answers received (e.g. most needed services, not useful service because already existing in the country, not in the culture in the CSOs in the country)

Answer	Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p><b>On line support (via e-mail) to receive information/support regarding projects management</b></p>	<p>12/17 Organizations are quite demanding on this issue, but it is necessary establish a clear strategy on this issue, because it is impossible to coach CSOs on every details they need or projects they have to manage...</p>	<p>24/42 On-line support is the third most interesting choice for CSOs in Serbia, possibly interested to receive information on different new projects via e-mail</p>	<p>7/17 TACSO and STGM (Civil Society Development Center) officials are easy to contact and they provide information in a timely manner.</p>	<p>14/43</p>
<p><b>Website with key information about initiatives, projects, events, funding available, key documents, possible partners in environment sector</b></p>	<p>13/17 In the country, there are already some web platforms that provide information in the field</p>	<p>31/42 Aside from alert calls for proposals, CSOs are also interested in using a good</p>	<p>12/17 TACSO and STGM (Civil Society Development Center) has already websites with these</p>	<p>17/43</p>

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	of environment every day. In some of these platforms users, NGOs can subscribe and receive via e-mail the news every day. www.mjedisot.info	website with lots of information, possibly interested in receiving information about new project calls	information. (Also REC)What is missing and which kind of support to their work is needed should be communicated with them before the design of any new website.	
<b>E-learning courses to be followed without moving from your desk</b>	12/17 These are initiatives quite rare in the country and the ENV.net project can help quite a lot the NGOs on improving their capacities at low costs (in their offices) through improving this new interactive way of exchanging and learning experience	19/42	9/17 e-learning courses are not yet popularly used in Turkey, developing such modules can be innovative and interesting to CSOs.	6/43
<b>Alert service on available calls for proposals for your country in the environmental sector</b>	17/17 Every donor (EU, USAID, TACSO, etc) publishes their call for proposals on their websites. Also on the website of the Ministry of European Integration are published all Call for Proposal for Cross Border Cooperation. In the platform of Environment Today (www.mjedisot.info) the organization can find published calls for proposal on the field of environment, but the number is limited, because this platform works on clients demand on posting their calls, not on collection of information by the owners of the platform.	34/42 As getting funding is recognized as one of the priority in training needs, it is not surprising that alert service on available calls for proposals would be most beneficial to CSOs	12/17 There are several mechanisms doing that.	6/43

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	The ENV.net project can bring a new approach in this field, through creating a new platform calls alert, which will not probably feed up every call, but the NGOs can considered it as a useful and considerable source of information.			
<b>Practical manuals on project cycle management</b>	11/17 This kind of expertise is being offered by other organizations, which have a clear and well developed portfolio in this filed. ENV.net project maybe can bring a new approach, on project cycle management on the environmental friendliest way possible...	19/42	5/17 These manuals can also be good for project publicity.	2/43
<b>Other (please specify):</b> - - -	1/17 Interactive blog of FAQs instead of a manual on project cycling management: Only one organization suggested this option that looked from the country perspective, and kind of initiatives promoted, interactive blogs of FAQs on project cycling management can be quite useful for the NGOs on their everyday work. "Time is running and internet Google search is considered a much time saver than written manuals".			







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								<p>CSO opinions are disregarded, examples can be seen on the Nature Law (prepared for approximation to EU acquis), Directive on Wetlands, Law on Renewable Energy, Extractive Industries and Tourism.</p> <p>On some aspects like public access to information CSOs have positive aspect but on other issues like the seed and agriculture policies, CSOs are disregarded.</p> <p>Environmental CSOs prefer to get funding for their projects and implement them rather than collaborating together to define problems and offer common solutions.</p> <p>Not enough organization among different CSOs.</p> <p>No legislation for such impact.</p> <p>On issues Government consult with CSOs, even if they do totally against the CSOs opinion, they say CSOs opinion was sought in the process. It is not healthy.</p> <p>Individual gains are more important than CSOs opinion in decision making.</p> <p>Turkey is going through drastic change, and government only consults with out of date archaic organizations that can't respond to changes of today</p>
<b>Kosovo</b>	<i>No impact</i>	0	2	15	10	6	<i>Very positive impact</i>	<p>Based on the experience and results obtained on project implementations with European Commission, we think we are quite efficient in meeting the goal and objectives of the projects in certain fields.</p> <p>If NGO-s possess capacities and know their job well, have support from the citizens, everything can be achieved.</p> <p>NGO-s have a major influence in each decision making process, because they are independent and do a lot of volunteer work, but still a lot depends on the cooperation and space that relevant institutions provide for them.</p> <p>NGO-s through their work can affect institutions to fulfill and meet European standard of environment by taking joint initiatives.</p> <p>NGO-s as advocating centers of civil society can play an important role in advocating and lobbying to local Institutions on the importance of meeting European</p>







acquire skills that could be employed to prepare and pursue public campaigns										
<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p>CSOs express thier full commitment on monitoring policy implementation, but most of the times there is no understanding and support by the central and local government bodies. Considering the actual capacities of CSOs, and if supported by state bodies, they could be very active in different fields on awareness campaigns, reporting and monitoring. Some of the NGOs seek EU support to more active in through their expertise, even if this means to work aside state government bodies, and monitor their every day job, which can lead to some not comfortable situations. Media also should play a crucial role on promoting, advocating and lobbying for different environmental issues. The community is more reachable through interactive communications means, and media is one of the most preferable ones in Albania.</p>			<p>All kinds of education and knowledge based aspects would be the most attractive to CSO´s. It is our opinion that most CSOs are already satisfied in existing media campaigns and collaboration with the media. It is therefore not needed to invest further in this field. However, it could be recognised that media is the fastest way to reach wider public, so it is often attractive way to reach the public and spread the influence on importance of environmental issues</p>		<p>Capacity of CSOs is not enough to carry out these roles. When the project term aiming to work on these issues end, then the work related ends also. (projects are not sustainable). The variability in the answers above is because of the differences by participants of the survey on the reflection of what is the situation and what should be the situation. Some marked the answers as they are and some marked as they should be.</p>			<p>By monitoring government´s policies and holding the state accountable to citizens, we can raise an important issue to advocate and lobby to institutions, making necessary changes in the interest of citizens. Monitoring government policies can effect on improving institutions, the collaboration helps in identifying joint needs, whereas the cooperation with the meida is necessary for raising awareness of the population. Activities with nongovernmental and local authorities, as well as activites with media, increase the influence of NGO-s in decisionmaking process. Civil society monitoring, collaboration and advocacy for various issues, are promoters of citizen´s issues, which through their work in the above mentioned topics, accelerate the achievement of objectives and protect the quality of desired results.</p>	





	<p>be in line with environmental protection concepts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establishment of strong collaboration between CSOs and government bodies</li> <li>-Provision of professional expertise for government bodies etc</li> <li>-High participation on lobbying, advocacy and awareness processes with the wider community and group of interest</li> </ul>	<p>etc.)</p> <p>Most answered that environmental education in schools would be the most effective activism that CSOs could do in order to influence policy makers in Serbia. We would like to widen this and suggest education to all, not just children at schools. Therefore, we would propose so-called eco-schools that would be available at all levels and all ages.</p>	<p>It is better to employ multiple of these actions simultaneously instead of selecting among them</p>	<p>play a big role on informing the citizens regarding the implementation of policies drafted by the institutions.</p> <p>Media campaigns, internet, social networks, monitoring of government policies, awareness activities in the schools, promotion of street marches, all these are legal frameworks of advocating and lobbying for the society.</p> <p>During this year we plan to prepare new trainers for five schools, and then later on these trainers will serve to their peers (Peer to Peer).</p>
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16. How many interviewed CSOs give their consent to upload information provided through the questionnaire in the ENV.net website?  
(Q.22)

Answer	Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
Yes, you can publish the information I provided in the ENV.net project website and social networks	8/17 CSOs feel free that we publish the information collected by this survey	12/42	3/17	14/43
Yes, you can use this information, but keep me informed on the places (link) where my	7/17	19/42	10/17	20/43

<b>organisation's data appear</b>	Based on their answers these organizations are more committed on understanding our project – we should take care on informing them on every relevant thing	Most people would like to be informed when we use the information they provided us with.		
<b>No, I prefer that you do not publish this information anywhere</b>	2/17 They consider this information too private to be shared wider in the web	11/42	4 /17 Bigger organizations answered this question with a negative answer. Maybe they didn't want their personal opinion to that of their organization.	6

17. Please list the name and key contact of organisations that wish to collaborate in one or more of the following activities planned by the ENV.net project for the next two years  
(Q.23)

Activity	Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<b>organisation of seminars</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Forum Montain Areas Development</i>, <a href="http://www.peshkopia.com">www.peshkopia.com</a> , Jonuz Paci</li> <li>2. <i>Albania Socio Economic Think Tank</i>, <a href="http://www.set-al.com">www.set-al.com</a> , Fatmir Memaj</li> <li>3. Protection and Preservation of natural Environment in Albania, <a href="http://www.ppnea.org">www.ppnea.org</a> , Silva Huda</li> <li>4. Institute For Nature Conservation In Albania, <a href="http://www.inca-al.org">www.inca-al.org</a> , Zamir Dedej</li> <li>5. <i>Aarhus Information Center Shkoder</i>,</li> </ol>	<p>30 Most CSOs are interested in organisation of seminars, social events and preparation of papers or pilot studies</p>	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Shoqata Intelektuale e Pavarur- Deqan- Adem Lushaj –ademplushaj@hotmail.com</li> <li>• Bethany Christian Service (BCS) Berat Thaqi-berat71@yahoo.com</li> <li>- Youth Association for Human Rights- Bekim Krasniqi info.yahr@gmail.com</li> <li>• Shoqata e Gruas Zana- Tahire Gashi-info@ngo-zana.org</li> <li>- OJQ Inicativa 6 – Osman Osmani-iniciativa_6@hotmail.com</li> </ul>

	<p><a href="http://www.aic.org.al">www.aic.org.al</a> , Almindia Mema</p> <p>6. <i>Urban Research Institute</i>, <a href="http://www.uri.al">www.uri.al</a> , Zana Vokopola</p> <p>7. <i>Association Of Natural Resources In Gjinar Commune</i>, N/A, Shpetim Cullhaj</p> <p>8. <i>Environmental Center for Administration and Technology</i>, <a href="http://www.ecat-tirana.org/www.recp.al">www.ecat-tirana.org/www.recp.al</a> , Marieta Mima</p> <p>9. <i>Association AGROPUKA</i>, <a href="http://www.agropuka.org">www.agropuka.org</a> , Sabah Djaloshi</p> <p>10. <i>Albania Ecological Club Kruje - Nature International Friends</i>, N/A, Muharrem Goci</p> <p>11. <i>Environmental Center For Protection Education And Rehabilitation</i>, <a href="http://www.epercenter.org">www.epercenter.org</a> , Elvis Çela</p> <p>12. <i>Milieucontact International Albania (MKA)</i>, <a href="http://www.milieucontact.org">www.milieucontact.org</a> , Valbona Mazreku</p> <p>13. <i>Environmental Center For Development Education And Networking</i>, <a href="http://www.eden-al.org">www.eden-al.org</a> Ermelinda Mahmutaj</p> <p>14. <i>Association Of Natural Development Resources</i> – Paper, N/A, Ndricim Çela</p> <p>15. <i>Egnatia Association</i>, N/A, Agim Blloshmi</p> <p>16. <i>Rural Association Support Program</i>, <a href="http://www.rasp.org.al">www.rasp.org.al</a> , Petrit Dobi</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mbrojtja e Ambientit dhe Rehabilitimit- Butrint Batalli – office@mar-ks.org</li> <li>- EKOVIZIONI - EV – Shpend Sopa – ekovizioni@hotmail.com</li> <li>- OJQ Pellumbat e Paqes "PEP" – Fahri Jashari – fahrijashari@yahoo.com</li> <li>- Qendra Rajonale e Mjedisit (REC), Zyra ne Kosove – Agron Bekteshi – info@info.kos.org</li> <li>- Iniciativa Rinore Perparimtare – Kenan Gashi – gashi.ks@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Shoqata Ekologjike Sharri</li> <li>- Inicialet SHESH – Avni Limani – eko.sharri@gmail.com</li> <li>- Iniciativa e Femres Kosovare (IFK)&amp;Shoqata e Gruas (WA) – Eranda Baci – kosovaifk@gmail.com</li> <li>- Gëzimi Ynë Rinor – GYR – Osman Emini – ojgyr@gmail.com</li> <li>- Instituti për Politika Zhvillimore (INDEP) – Rinora Gojani – info@indep.info</li> <li>- OJQ Iniciativa 6</li> <li>- Osman Osmani – iniciativa_6@hotmail.com</li> <li>- OJQ Institute for Democratization and Integration – Xhemajl Berisha -institute-idi@hotmail.com; xhimikodra@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Organizata Mjedisore Endemika O.M.E – Afrim Berisha - endemika@gmail.com</li> <li>- Qendra e Rinise - Malisheve (QRM) – Isa Ulluri – qrmalisheva@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Shoqata per mbrojtjen e ambientit -"Aquila"- SHMAA – Adem Nikqi – Aquilaorg@yahoo.com</li> </ul>
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Iniciativa Qytetare për Mbrojtjen e Mjedisit – IQMM – Ramadan Hashani – iqmm-dani@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Këshilli i Prindërve dhe Arsimtarëve të komunës së Malishevës/ KPAM – Enver Mazreku – kpa_malisheva@hotmail.com</li> <li>- OJQ - " ProActive" – Artan Krasniqi – ngo-proactive@hotmail.com</li> <li>- OJQ "ELITA- Viti" – Ibrahim Sefedini – elita_viti.12@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Qendra e Resurseve te OJQ-ve</li> <li>- NRC – Peja – Anduen Krasniqi – nrc_peja@yahoo.com</li> <li>- Qendra e Rinisë "Shtëpia e Fellbahut" – Ismet Suka – ismetsuka@hotmail.com</li> <li>- Kosovo Advocacy and Development Centre (KADC) – Shkumbin Spahija – info@kadc-ks.org</li> <li>- Qendra per Politika dhe Avokim (QPA) – Shqipe Pantina – shqipepantina@yahoo.com</li> <li>- O.J.Q.Shoqata e Personave me Paralizë të Fëmijëve "HANDICAP KOSOVA"</li> <li>- SHPPFH-Kosova – Gezim Abazi – zarsye@yahoo.com</li> <li>- Kosovo Center for International Cooperation (KCIC) – Enver Keqiku – info@ngo-kcic.org</li> <li>- Health For All ( HFA) – Gezim Hoti – healthforall.info@gmail.com</li> <li>- OJQ "FLAKA" – Melihate Dedushi – Fare Verde Kosova (FVKS) – Albion Zeka - areverde_kos@libero.it</li> </ul>
<b>organisation of public campaigns</b>	1. <i>Albania Socio Economic Think Tank</i> , <a href="http://www.set-al.com">www.set-al.com</a> , Fatmir Memaj	26 Most CSOs are	9	*SHIP *BCS *YAHR

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Protection and Preservation of natural Environment in Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.ppnea.org">www.ppnea.org</a> , Silva Huda</li> <li>3. <i>Association Of Organic Horticulture</i>, N/A, Ali Coka</li> <li>4. <i>Institute For Nature Conservation In Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.inca-al.org">www.inca-al.org</a> , Zamir Dedej</li> <li>5. <i>Aarhus Information Center Shkoder</i>, <a href="http://www.aic.org.al">www.aic.org.al</a> , Alminda Mema</li> <li>6. <i>Urban Research Institute</i>, <a href="http://www.uri.al">www.uri.al</a> , Zana Vokopola</li> <li>7. <i>Association Of Natural Resources In Gjinar Commune</i>, N/A, Shpetim Cullhaj</li> <li>8. <i>Association AGROPUKA</i>, <a href="http://www.agro-puka.org">www.agro-puka.org</a> , Sabah Djaloshi</li> <li>9. <i>Albania Ecological Club Kruje - Nature International Friends</i>, N/A, Muharrem Goci</li> <li>10. <i>Environmental Center For Protection Education And Rehabilitation</i>, <a href="http://www.epercenter.org">www.epercenter.org</a> , Elvis Çela</li> <li>11. <i>Milieukontakt International Albania (MKA)</i>, <a href="http://www.milieukontakt.org">www.milieukontakt.org</a> , Valbona Mazreku</li> <li>12. <i>Environmental Center For Development Education And Networking</i>, <a href="http://www.eden-al.org">www.eden-al.org</a> , Ermelinda Mahmutaj</li> <li>13. <i>Association Of Natural Development Resources – Paper</i>, N/A, Ndricim Çela</li> <li>14. <i>Egnatia Association</i>, N/A, Agim Blloshmi</li> <li>15. <i>Rural Association Support Program</i>, <a href="http://www.rasp.org.al">www.rasp.org.al</a> , Petrit Dobi</li> </ol>	<p>interested in organisation of seminars, social events and preparation of papers or pilot studies</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*EV</li> <li>*PEP</li> <li>*REC</li> <li>*IRP</li> <li>*SHESH</li> <li>*IFK &amp; WA</li> <li>*ZHYZ</li> <li>*GYR</li> <li>*I6</li> <li>*IDI</li> <li>*ORA</li> <li>*OME</li> <li>*MAR</li> <li>*QRM</li> <li>*SHMAA</li> <li>*KPAM</li> <li>*Elita-Viti</li> <li>*NRC</li> <li>*Shtëpia e Fellbahut</li> <li>*KADC</li> <li>*QPA</li> <li>*SHPPFH</li> <li>*KCIC</li> <li>*HFA</li> <li>*FVKS</li> </ul>
<p><b>organisation of social events</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Forum Mountain Areas Development</i>, <a href="http://www.peshkopia.com">www.peshkopia.com</a>, Jonuz Paci</li> </ol>	<p>31 Most CSOs are</p>	<p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*SHIP</li> <li>*BCS</li> <li>*YABR</li> </ul>

<p><b>involving citizens</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Albania Socio Economic Think Tank</i>, <a href="http://www.set-al.com">www.set-al.com</a>, Fatmir Memaj</li> <li>3. <i>Protection and Preservation of natural Environment in Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.ppnea.org">www.ppnea.org</a>, Silva Huda</li> <li>4. <i>Association Of Organic Horticulture</i>, N/A, Ali Coka</li> <li>5. <i>Institute For Nature Conservation In Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.inca-al.org">www.inca-al.org</a>, Zamir Dedej</li> <li>6. <i>Aarhus Information Center Shkoder</i>, <a href="http://www.aic.org.al">www.aic.org.al</a>, Alminda Mema</li> <li>7. <i>Urban Research Institute</i>, <a href="http://www.uri.al">www.uri.al</a>, Zana Vokopola</li> <li>8. <i>Association Of Natural Resources In Gjinar Commune</i>, N/A, Shpetim Cullhaj</li> <li>9. <i>Association AGROPUKA</i>, <a href="http://www.agropuka.org">www.agropuka.org</a>, Sabah Djaloshi</li> <li>10. <i>Albania Ecological Club Kruje - Nature International Friends</i>, N/A, Muharrem Goci</li> <li>11. <i>Environmental Center For Protection Education And Rehabilitation</i>, <a href="http://www.epercenter.org">www.epercenter.org</a>, Elvis Çela</li> <li>12. <i>Environmental Center For Development Education And Networking</i>, <a href="http://www.eden-al.org">www.eden-al.org</a>, Ermelinda Mahmutaj</li> <li>13. <i>Association Of Natural Development Resources – Paper</i>, N/A, Ndricim Çela</li> <li>14. <i>Egnatia Association</i>, N/A, Agim Blloshmi</li> <li>15. <i>Rural Association Support Program</i>, <a href="http://www.rasp.org.al">www.rasp.org.al</a>, Petrit Dobi</li> </ol>	<p>interested in organisation of seminars, social events and preparation of papers or pilot studies</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*EV</li> <li>*PEP</li> <li>*IRP</li> <li>*ZHGZ</li> <li>*GYR</li> <li>*I6</li> <li>*IDI</li> <li>*ORA</li> <li>*MAR</li> <li>*QRM</li> <li>*IQMM</li> <li>*KPAM</li> <li>*Elita-Viti</li> <li>*Shtëpia e Fellbahut</li> <li>*KADC</li> <li>*QPA</li> <li>*SHPPFH</li> <li>*KCIC</li> <li>*FVKS</li> </ul>
<p><b>preparation of papers, research,</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Albania Socio Economic Think Tank</i>, <a href="http://www.set-al.com">www.set-al.com</a>, Fatmir Memaj</li> </ol>	<p>29</p>	<p>12</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*SHIP</li> <li>*BCS</li> <li>*YAHR</li> </ul>

<p><b>pilot studies</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <i>Protection and Preservation of natural Environment in Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.ppnea.org">www.ppnea.org</a>, Silva Huda</li> <li>3. <i>Institute For Nature Conservation In Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.inca-al.org">www.inca-al.org</a>, Zamir Dedej</li> <li>4. <i>Urban Research Institute</i>, <a href="http://www.uri.al">www.uri.al</a>, Zana Vokopola</li> <li>5. <i>Environmental Center for Administration and Technology</i>, <a href="http://www.ecat-tirana.org">www.ecat-tirana.org</a>/<a href="http://www.recp.al">www.recp.al</a>, Marieta Mima</li> <li>6. <i>Association AGROPUKA</i>, <a href="http://www.agropuka.org">www.agropuka.org</a>, Sabah Djaloshi</li> <li>7. <i>Albania Ecological Club Kruje - Nature International Friends</i>, N/A, Muharrem Goci</li> <li>8. <i>Environmental Center For Protection Education And Rehabilitation</i>, <a href="http://www.epercenter.org">www.epercenter.org</a>, Elvis Çela</li> <li>9. <i>Milieukontakt International Albania (MKA)</i>, <a href="http://www.milieukontakt.org">www.milieukontakt.org</a>, Valbona Mazreku</li> <li>10. <i>Environmental Center For Development Education And Networking</i>, <a href="http://www.eden-al.org">www.eden-al.org</a>, Ermelinda Mahmutaj</li> <li>11. <i>Association Of Natural Development Resources – Paper</i>, N/A, Ndricim Çela</li> <li>12. <i>Rural Association Support Program</i>, <a href="http://www.rasp.org.al">www.rasp.org.al</a>, Petrit Dobi</li> </ol>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*EV</li> <li>*PEP</li> <li>*REC</li> <li>*IRP</li> <li>*IFK &amp; WA</li> <li>*GYR</li> <li>*INDEP</li> <li>*IDI</li> <li>*ORA</li> <li>*OME</li> <li>*MAR</li> <li>*QRM</li> <li>*SHMAA</li> <li>*IQMM</li> <li>*KPAM</li> <li>*Elita-Viti</li> <li>*KADC</li> <li>*QPA</li> <li>*KCIC</li> <li>*FLAKA</li> <li>*FVKS</li> </ul>
<p><b>monitoring of policies</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Forum Mountain Areas Development</i>, <a href="http://www.peshkopia.com">www.peshkopia.com</a>, Jonuz Paci</li> <li>2. <i>Albania Socio Economic Think Tank</i>, <a href="http://www.set-al.com">www.set-al.com</a>, Fatmir Memaj</li> <li>3. <i>Protection and Preservation of natural Environment in Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.ppnea.org">www.ppnea.org</a>, Silva Huda</li> <li>4. <i>Institute For Nature Conservation In Albania</i>, <a href="http://www.inca-al.org">www.inca-al.org</a>, Zamir Dedej</li> </ol>	<p>20</p>	<p>7</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*SHIP</li> <li>*BCS</li> <li>*YAHR</li> <li>*EV</li> <li>*PEP</li> <li>*REC</li> <li>*IRP</li> <li>*ZHGZ</li> <li>*GYR</li> <li>*INDEP</li> <li>*IDI</li> </ul>

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<b>development of website</b>	<p>1. Aarhus Information Center Shkoder <a href="http://www.aic.org.al">www.aic.org.al</a>, Alminda Mema</p> <p>2. Urban Research Institute, <a href="http://www.uri.al">www.uri.al</a>, Zana Vokopola</p> <p>3. Association Of Natural Resources In Gjinar Commune, N/A, Shpetim Cullhaj</p> <p>4. Albania Ecological Club Kruje - Nature International Friends, N/A, Muharrem Goci</p> <p>5. Environmental Center For Protection Education And Rehabilitation, <a href="http://www.epercenter.org">www.epercenter.org</a>, Elvis Çela</p> <p>6. Egnatia Association, N/A, Agim Blloshmi</p>	8	6	<p>*EV *PEP *IRP *GYR *IDI *ORA *QRM *Elita-Viti *KADC *KCIC</p>
<b>not interested</b>		0	Except for one organization the rest	



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			has agreed to collaborate on multiple issues. The only organization that doesn't is another CSO from Turkey among the environmental FPAs which means actually they will also collaborate (reason for their answer is probably because they are understaff right now)	
Other (please specify): - - -		1		

18. How many organisations are interested in participating in call for proposals to receive funding from the ENV.net project for the implementation of some join activities?

(Q.24)

*Please comment on answers received and include information regarding realistic possibilities of collaboration with some of the interviewed CSOs*

Answer	No. of CSOs Albania	No. of CSOs Serbia	No. of CSOs Turkey	No. of CSOs Kosovo
Yes	8	12	2	21
Yes, but please send us more information	9	29	15	20





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<b>about the project</b>				
<i>No, we are not interested</i>	0	1		
<b>Comments</b>	The survey was a good start on introduce through questions our project to the wider community of civil organizations. All of them are interested on participating to our call for proposals and we have to make sure to keep them always informed on the new activities we will develop	More than two thirds would like to receive more information and to collaborate with us and be involved in the ENV.net project	For those asking for more info, that is very important to think about and share a common message.	

**Other remarks received and general comments on data collected**

Albania	Serbia	Turkey	Kosovo
<p>The process of data collection was at the same time challenge and difficult, for several reasons:</p> <p>Communication with organizations is quite difficult in our country: the crises has spread its roots and organization are fighting to win as many projects by themselves, without allowing the luxury of dedicating time to network and lobbying with each other. . .</p>	<p>Looking at the results of this questionnaire, our feeling is that for CSO's in Serbia the best approach would be through education capacity building rather than through advocacy</p>		



