

REVISED WORK PROGRAMME OF CEEWEB FOR 2011

SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME (1-2 pages)

The summary should provide a general statement of key objectives and the main ways of achieving them together with an explanation why those means are considered the most effective. It should also give a general description of how resources will be allocated and what considerations have been made to ensure cost-effectiveness.

1. Main objectives:

- The EU's footprint is dramatically reduced and environmental pressures stay within the carrying capacity of Europe as a contribution to realising biodiversity targets and vision on the long term
- The reviewed EU SDS and 7th EAP, as well as biodiversity, climate change, resource use and agricultural policies are holistic and effective, tackling the common drivers behind the various environmental problems, like the overuse of energy resources on the medium term
- The Resource Efficiency Roadmap includes targets and timetables and EU debate starts on additional ways of reducing energy use
- The post 2010 biodiversity strategy is effectively implemented and the needed new tools and policies (on Green Infrastructure, wilderness, IAS) are developed taking into account CEE views and on the ground experiences
- Natura 2000 management and the connectivity of sites ensures the favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community importance
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation policies and measures on EU, national and local level take an ecosystem based approach and do not lead to land use intensification
- The reformed CAP ensures the maintenance of ecosystem services through the strengthening of second pillar, and thus contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and the conservation of biodiversity, while ensures rural livelihood
- Stakeholders are aware of their role and actively contribute to biodiversity conservation and the implementation of the post 2010 biodiversity strategy
- There is sufficient financial resources for the implementation of the post 2010 biodiversity in Life and the new EU budget, as well as national budgets
- The EU Wildlife Trade Regulations are effectively enforced e.g. through fighting illegal cyber trade, and CEE governments actively contribute to new EU and global agreements
- The EU tourism policies fully integrate EU biodiversity policies and they are integrated into national tourism policies
- The EU scales up its efforts in taking the lead in international biodiversity, climate change and sustainable development negotiations in the CBD, UNFCCC and Rio+20 negotiations
- CEE NGOs are more aware of EU policy processes and provide a strong input to the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies
- Existing cooperation with European NGOs strengthened and new partnerships built primarily on biodiversity and resource use
- The personal and professional capacities of the Policy Office and members are increased and the cohesion of the CEEweb network strengthened
- The fundraising of CEEweb improved

2. Main actions and means involved:

- Develop CEE NGO positions on 7th EAP, EU SDS, biodiversity (Natura 2000, wilderness, IAS, green infrastructure), climate change, resource use, agriculture, EU WTR and tourism and disseminate them through position papers, personal and electronic consultations and input to stakeholder consultations
- Participate in EC Working Groups (e.g. EC WG on Climate Change and Biodiversity, WG on Natura 2000 Management, EC Tourism Sustainability Group) and EU consultations and events (NDMs, Presidency events)
- Organise at least one lobby meeting for CEE NGOs with the European Commission

- Bring forward the Resource Cap Coalition including organising core group meetings and a conference and building partnerships
- Prepare studies (on Natura 2000, resource use and biodiversity policies, illegal cyber trade infringing EU WTR) to form a sound basis of lobbying
- Participate in NGO coalitions (EHF, on EU budget) and consultations
- Organise capacity-building workshops and seminars for NGOs, local land users, local decision-makers, scientists (web based media tools, resource use and biodiversity, climate change adaptation, TEEB)
- Improve the media and public communication of CEEweb with special focus on modern social media and web-based communication channels
- Organise CEEweb Working Group meetings (Policy, Natura 2000, Rural Development, Tourism and CITES WGs), the CEEweb Academy and the Annual Meeting
- Strengthen the CEEweb National Focal Point system
- Establish strategic cooperation with donors from various spheres for fundraising

3. Expected results and outputs:

Expected results

- Higher pressure on CEE MSs and EU institutions for holistic and effective EU policies on environment and biodiversity, resource use, agriculture, climate change, tourism and trade in endangered species
- CEE NGO experiences and views are integrated into relevant EU policy processes
- CEE NGOs have higher capacities and interest to take part in EU policy development and implementation and make use of the public participation possibilities of the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies
- CEE stakeholders are more aware of EU biodiversity and climate change policies and their role in fighting biodiversity loss and climate change
- More cohesive and effective network and more solid financial base for operation
- Improved visibility through more media presence, lobby activities and better use of modern social web based communication tools

Outputs

- CEE NGO views are disseminated through at least one EC electronic consultation, through 19 press releases and 18 position papers.
- CEE NGO views are presented in at least nine EU experts and stakeholders group meetings, at seven events with more than 50 participants and at nine events with less than 50 participants.
- Two conferences with more than 50 participants and 21 events with less than 50 participants will be organized.
- Five studies will be undertaken.
- At least six actions are taken to draw attention to non-compliance with EU policy.
- CEE NGO input is channeled into four other policy areas than environment.

4. Resource allocation and cost-effectiveness:

- Work in coalitions in order to make best use of the capacities of NGO networks, avoid unnecessary duplication of work while achieve the maximum impact through joining forces
- Focus on issues where there is potentially higher openness by decision makers and huge potential to integrate biodiversity concerns in a holistic way through tackling the drivers of biodiversity loss at the same time: emphasising the link between resource use and biodiversity loss
- Use the capacities of national members through the CEEweb National Focal Point system to reach out to national decision-makers and the media also in national languages
- Put more emphasis on electronic communication means to reach a wider audience
- Make use of the open call for tenders to receive the best value for money

WORK PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES IN EACH POLICY AREA

Give a detailed description of the activities foreseen in your work programme for the relevant policy areas

1. CLIMATE CHANGE

1.1 CLIMATE CHANGE – Development and implementation of EU policy

Objectives:

- EU responses to the UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun are ambitious in both EU level policy development and continuing international negotiations
- Energy resource use becomes a centrepiece of climate change policy, including a legally binding target on energy use
- Mitigation targets and legislation for the LULUCF sectors are developed and wilderness, close-to-nature forest management and carbon management in agriculture (low tillage, organic farming and management of hydrological regime esp. on organic soils) have priority, while the concept is not misused for intensification of forestry and biomass production
- Biodiversity decline is stopped as a contribution to both mitigation and adaptation to climate change
- Adaptation and mitigation measures in European climate change policies adequately integrate ecosystem- based approach
- Greater understanding on the interrelations between climate change, ecosystems and biodiversity among CEE national decision makers
- National, EU and international policies integrate local experiences on climate change adaptation

Activities:

Mitigation:

- Evaluate the results of UNFCCC COP 16 in Cancun, prepare CEE NGO position towards ambitious reduction target and ecosystem based approach and disseminate the message among EU and CEE national decision makers as well as towards the public through different media channels
- Lobby for increasing the EU reduction target from 20% in case of revision of the EU Climate and Energy Package
- Follow up the process of including LULUCF in Community reduction commitment and continue participating in the related public stakeholder consultation
- Provide input to the climate change discussions through the Resource Cap Coalition and emphasise the role of reducing energy use in climate change mitigation (see more under 4.1)

Adaptation:

- Follow up the preparation of a comprehensive EU climate change adaptation strategy for 2013 and beyond and the European Climate Change Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation Clearinghouse
- Follow up and if possible, get involved with the work of the new Working Group on Knowledge Base on Climate Adaptation, with the aim of maximizing synergies between climate change and biodiversity
- Continue carrying out multi stakeholder seminars in CEE microregions with two microregions involved in Romania (in addition to the three Hungarian microregions already involved),

where local stakeholders are invited in discussing possibilities for climate friendly land use and spatial planning in line with EU recommendations

- Channel the lessons learned into national, EU and international discussions on adaptation to climate change, biodiversity, agriculture and soil protection (see also the activities above and below)
- Carry out coordinated lobbying at CEE governments for proper national climate adaptation strategies, collect and disseminate good examples for biodiversity and climate change synergies in national adaptation
- Continue to participate and represent CEE NGO positions in the work of the European Commission's Ad Hoc Technical Working Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change

Expected results and outputs:

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEE NGO positions on UNFCCC results and EU policy development are publicized through international and CEE national media, relevant mailing lists and internet communities • Increased public pressure for more ambitious EU reduction targets • EU and CEE decision makers are more aware of the biodiversity links of climate change adaptation and mitigation • Biodiversity is better integrated in EU climate change policies (adaptation strategy, LULUCF) • CEE national adaptation strategies better integrate ecosystem approach • CEEweb members are regularly updated about the relevant EU processes • Better understanding on how to build on ecosystem services in adaptation to climate change among stakeholders including land users of the two Romanian microregions • National and EU adaptation strategies, as well as other policies on biodiversity, agriculture and soil can better build on local experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Press releases on least 2 international and 8 national media channels, three relevant mailing lists and internet communities • CEE NGO positions on relevant issues (COP 16 outcomes, adaptation strategy, EU measures on LULUCF) • Participation and presentation of CEE NGO views at relevant EU level meetings (incl. the meetings of the AhTWG on Climate Change and Biodiversity) • Lobbying tool kit for CEE NGOs on national adaptation strategies including information, harmonised messages and good examples • Two multi stakeholder seminars organized in Romania with 20 participants each • Case studies based on the results of the local seminars targeting local, national and EU decision-makers

1.2 CLIMATE CHANGE – Awareness raising/environmental education

Objectives:

Activities:

Expected results and outputs:

1.3 CLIMATE CHANGE – International aspects

Objectives:

- The post Kyoto agreement includes an ambitious reduction target and integrates ecosystems into mitigation and adaptation
- REDD+ is fully developed and operational with a strong emphasis on forest conservation
- Besides tropical forests, carbon sequestration and storage services of a range of other ecosystems are included in carbon accounting

Activities:

- Prepare CEEweb recommendations for UNFCCC COP17 regarding biodiversity concerns and ambitious targets (if agreement is not reached at COP 16) and disseminate it to EU Focal Points as well as DG Environment and Climate Action

Expected results and outputs:

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater pressure and support for ambitious climate agreements including ecosystem based mitigation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Position and press release on an ambitious post Kyoto international agreement

2. NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY

2.1 NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY – Development and implementation of EU policy

EU Post-2010 Biodiversity Strategy

Objectives:

- Achieving the biodiversity vision and targets through the implementation of the post 2010 Biodiversity Strategy
- Effective new tools for biodiversity conservation are adopted and put into practice
- Strong political support to the biodiversity strategy by the European Parliament and the Council as a response to the Communication
- Greater involvement of stakeholders, such as ministries of agriculture, economy and transport as a result of higher awareness
- Increased financing for biodiversity conservation in the new Financial Perspective both within the LIFE+ programme and ring-fenced in other funds

Activities:

- Support the effective implementation of the EU post 2010 biodiversity strategy by the various sectors through communicating it directly towards national ministries and relevant stakeholders in fact sheets and through the media
- Follow up the Communication in the European Parliament and the Council and lobby for strong political support by CEE members
- Provide CEE NGO input through relevant platforms (e.g. Nature Director Meetings, EC working groups, CEEweb meeting with the Commission (see below under Natura 2000)) related to the implementation of the strategy and the development of new policies (e.g. Green Infrastructure, see more below) and instruments (e.g. data management system)
- Analyse the links between the post 2010 biodiversity policies and energy resource use (as driver of biodiversity loss) and present the assessment to EU decision makers (see also under 4.1)
- Advocate for more environmentally conscious 2014-2020 EU Budget and for sufficient financial resources for the implementation of the post 2010 biodiversity strategy, including Natura 2000, through the above activities as well as in cooperation with Green Budget Europe and the NGO coalition (Friends of the Earth Europe, WWF, Birdlife, etc.) involved in the process
- Cooperate with other NGO networks through the European Habitats Forum on the implementation of post 2010 Biodiversity Strategy

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher awareness of the various sectors (of agriculture, transport, etc.) on national level in CEE countries about biodiversity commitments • Greater political support by CEE members of the Council and EP for the biodiversity strategy • CEE experiences are channelled into the development of new instruments of biodiversity conservation • Greater understanding on the links between biodiversity and energy resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least five fact sheets targeting different target groups on post 2010 strategy • Position on the strategy for gaining political support by the EP and Council • Press releases in support for the effective implementation and financial resources of the post 2010 biodiversity strategy • Participation at EHF meetings and relevant EU events • Written analysis on post 2010 policies and resource use

use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher pressure for increasing financial resources for biodiversity conservation 	
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Further EU policies related to biodiversity

Objectives:

- Effective strategy on Green Infrastructure is developed integrating various EU policies
- Wilderness areas are adequately protected and new sites become wilderness areas, also as a contribution to establish Europe's Green Infrastructure
- Definition of wilderness areas, recommendations for Natura 2000 management guidance and European Wilderness Register developed
- Strategy on Invasive Alien Species is developed
- Soil Framework Directive gets higher on the Council's agenda
- Higher general awareness on the above issues among the public
- The economic consequences of biodiversity loss (as shown by the TEEB) is integrated into the decisions of various stakeholders, including businesses, scientists and local decision-makers

Activities:

Green Infrastructure:

- Channel the position of CEEweb members into the European Commission's stakeholder consultations on Green Infrastructure strategy
- Use the momentum of the Polish EU Presidency priority related to land use and spatial planning for representing CEE NGO positions on Green Infrastructure
- Channel the results of the study on Natura 2000 connectivity measures in CEE countries to the discussion on GI and the upcoming White Paper on transport

Wilderness:

- Build partnership with PAN Parks and other relevant organizations working on wilderness
- Participate in the work of the Wilderness Working Group of major European NGOs using CEE NGOs' experience *inter alia* from Romania and Poland
- Collect the expertise of the CEEweb network regarding potential wilderness areas in CEE, and channel this knowledge into the discussions on the European Wilderness Register
- Push the issue at national level in five CEE countries

IAS:

- Continue providing CEE NGO input to the development of the IAS Strategy also using the momentum of the Polish Presidency's support

Soil protection:

- Emphasize the importance of soil biodiversity and the need for soil protection; as well as their link to climate change, water and land use, highlight the above messages and advocate for the adoption of the Soil Framework Directive, using the momentum of the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies' priorities (climate change, water, land use and spatial planning).

Valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services:

- Draw the attention of businesses to the links between biodiversity and economy through disseminating in CEE a fact sheet, which shortly summarises the TEEB results and relevant points of the post 2010 biodiversity strategy (see the fact sheets also above under EU post 2010 biodiversity strategy)
- Organize three Hungarian seminars for national businesses (in light of the Business and Biodiversity Platform of the EC), scientists and local decision-makers about the main outcomes of the TEEB study as a contribution to the implementation of EU biodiversity policies

Expected results	Outputs
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEE NGOs experiences and views are integrated into the above policy discussions • CEE NGOs are activated on the above issues • Biodiversity and ecosystem services are mainstreamed into local and economic decisions • Stakeholders are more aware of their role in biodiversity conservation as identified in the post 2010 biodiversity strategy • Businesses, local decision makers and scientists are more aware of the outcomes of the TEEB study and the need of mainstreaming biodiversity in economic and local decisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positions and press releases (in English and national languages) on the above issues • Participate in relevant consultations and meetings (e.g. NDMs, Wilderness WG meetings) • Participate and publish at least two posters in relevant Presidency conferences • Fact sheet targeting businesses on post 2010 biodiversity strategy and TEEB • Three seminars with 15-15 participants organized on the findings and the relevance of TEEB for businesses, scientists and local decision-makers.
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Natura 2000

Objectives:

Management of Natura 2000 sites

- The management of Natura 2000 sites ensures the favourable conservation status of species and habitats of Community importance
- CEE NGOs and land users are more capable of contributing to proper Natura 2000 management
- EU policies and implementation guidance build upon CEE experiences regarding Natura 2000 management
- Independent NGO views contribute to successful outcomes of the Biogeographic-style seminars on Natura 2000 management
- The series of Biogeographic-style seminars become more and more effective based on the collected experiences

Enhancing the Natura 2000 sites' connectivity

- The connectivity of Natura 2000 sites are enhanced through the development and implementation of effective EU policies and national legislation

Activities:

- Continue representing CEE NGO experiences on different forums (EC N2000 Management WG, NDMs, European Habitats Forum, etc.)
- Organise a meeting with the European Commission for raising CEE concerns and share on the ground experiences related to Natura 2000 implementation as well as CEE NGO positions on biodiversity related issues (post 2010 strategy, Green infrastructure, etc.)
- Organise a Natura 2000 Working Group meeting for sharing CEE experiences on Natura 2000 implementation (e.g. good examples from the national reference documents, connectivity measures, management planning) and potential conflicts (e.g. renewable energy projects) as well as other biodiversity related issues

Management of Natura 2000 sites

- Organise a pilot process for NGO participation in Natura 2000 sites management planning in a CEE country (for at least 50 sites) with a view to share experiences with other CEE NGOs
- Prepare guidance for NGOs on how to participate in N2000 management planning
- Lobby for effective NGO participation and provide NGO input to the biogeographic style seminar on Natura 2000 management, based on the experiences CEEweb gained in the CEE NGO input to the biogeographic seminars on site designation
- Organise an NGO preparatory meeting before the pilot seminar in the boreal region, involving NGO experts in cooperation with the EHF

- Follow up the outcomes of the seminars on national level in the Baltic states with the national NGO members and partners
- Share the experiences with other experts in preparation for the following seminars
- Upload all relevant information on the EC Natura 2000 Communication Platform

Enhancing the Natura 2000 sites' connectivity

- Collect national level information on the implementation of connectivity measures between Natura 2000 sites and analyse the different approaches in a desktop study
- Advocate for improved connectivity measures on national level with CEE national NGO members, prepare recommendations based on best practices
- Channel the results into various consultations and platforms (e.g. EHF, NDMs, meeting with the EC, see above), as well as the Green infrastructure strategy

Expected results	Outputs
<i>Management of Natura 2000</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEE NGO experts have better professional understanding and practical knowledge of Natura 2000 management • CEE experiences are reflected in EU policy processes and implementation guidance • CEE NGO experiences are shared among stakeholders through internet platforms • Baltic NGO experiences and views on Natura 2000 management are reflected in the seminars • NGO experiences collected about the biogeographic style seminars, which helps in preparing for the other seminars to follow • Increased NGO support for the proper management of Natura 2000 sites in the follow up of the seminars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natura 2000 WG meeting for CEE NGOs • Pilot process with regular consultations on Natura 2000 management planning • Guidance on Natura 2000 management planning in electronic form • Consultation meeting with the European Commission on Natura 2000 and biodiversity issues • Participation at meetings (EC Natura 2000 Management WG, EHF, etc.) • Information uploaded on CEEweb's Natura 2000 resource webpage on relevant issues (e.g. national reference documents) • Relevant information uploaded to the EC Natura 2000 Communication Platform • NGO preparation meeting in cooperation with the EHF • NGO input channelled into the boreal seminar • Experiences summarised and shared among NGO experts
<i>Enhancing the Natura 2000 sites' connectivity</i>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSs are more aware of the available good practices on connectivity • Increased support for connectivity measures in CEE • CEE experiences on connectivity measures are reflected in the Green infrastructure strategy development and implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop analysis on national connectivity measures in CEE and the connectivity status of Natura 2000 • Recommendations for national governments based on best practices • Position related to Green infrastructure strategy and implementation

CITES and EU Wildlife Trade Regulations

Objectives:

- EU Wildlife Trade Regulation (EU WTR) is enforced in CEE countries for combating illegal trade in endangered species
- CEE CITES Management Authorities have more capacities to fight illegal cyber trade and enforce EU WTR

- CEE CITES Management Authorities actively influence EU and international discussions representing strong positions in support of endangered species

Activities:

- Continue monitoring the internet commerce of CITES-listed species in CEE countries (carry out two assessments in nine countries) based on the CEEweb methodology developed in 2008
- Communicate the results of the monitoring in the media and towards national CITES management authorities, as well as feed it into EU preparation for CITES COP16
- Establish strategic cooperation with CEE CITES management authorities in order to support them in more active involvement in EU and international negotiations
- Present CEE experiences and views at relevant EU meetings on the EU WTR

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong support for CEE Management Authorities to actively represent their positions at EU and international level • CITES Management Authorities in CEE have more capacities to fight illegal cyber trade through improved knowledge on the problem • The public is more aware of illegal cyber trade and their possible role in fighting it • Improved capacity of CEE NGOs in internet commerce monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two surveys of cyber trade of CITES species in nine countries • Press releases on the results • Participation at EU WTR meetings • First meeting with CEE CITES Management Authorities

Greening of the CAP

Objectives:

- Agricultural practices in the EU are able to maintain ecosystem services on the long term and provide livelihood for rural population
- Post 2013 CAP favours farming practices that are resource efficient, including fossil resources input and water and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Activities:

- Provide coordinated CEE NGO input into the CAP discussions through consultations and position papers
- Broaden the partnership for greening of the CAP by participating at relevant meetings organised by DG-Agriculture, European Environmental Bureau, European Food Sovereignty Platform or other NGO platforms
- Organize one meeting of the Rural Development Working Group of CEEweb to collect CEE NGO views on the CAP reform

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher pressure for a post 2013 CAP, which is resource efficient and delivers both biodiversity and social targets • CEE NGO views are reflected in the policy process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Working Group meeting • Participation at relevant meetings, conferences • Position papers on the CAP and its implementation both on EU and national level

2.2 NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY – Awareness raising/environmental education

Objectives:

- The public is aware of the importance of biodiversity and its contribution to well being, as well as the EU efforts and national obligations to achieve the biodiversity targets and vision

Activities:

- Raise awareness on biodiversity and the EU post 2010 biodiversity strategy through regular press releases on national issues in EU-10 and their links to biodiversity and the EU post 2010 biodiversity strategy, as well as through new and innovative internet media tools

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Greater awareness in CEE MSs about biodiversity and related EU and national policies• Greater awareness about EU matters in relation to national issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• At least ten press releases also translated in some CEE languages and two press conferences• Innovative media tools: at least two youtube videos, the use of social networks (blog, Facebook, Twitter),• At least two street campaigns for the general public (also connected to the Hungarian Presidency)

2.3 NATURE AND BIODIVERSITY – International aspects

Objectives:

- The CBD Strategic Plan and other COP decisions are implemented by both the European Community and Member States as Parties to CBD
- CBD COP 11 and Rio+20 considers how resource efficiency and capping resource use can contribute to the implementation of the CBD and maintaining ecosystem services for the benefit of mankind
- There is Pan-European agreement and political commitment to develop international and national policies for biodiversity conservation and limiting resource use
- Pan-European NGOs are more capable for pushing for effective Pan-European policies on biodiversity and resource use

Activities:

- Support the implementation of the CBD Strategic Plan and COP decisions *inter alia* through advocating for their integration into EU biodiversity and other sectoral policies
- Provide input to the preparation of CBD COP 11 and Rio+20 with a focus on the links of biodiversity and resource use and their link to climate change
- Provide CEE NGO input to the 7th Environment for Europe Conference on biodiversity related issues and their link to resource use in cooperation with European ECO Forum

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased pressure and support by NGOs for EU governments and the EC to link the biodiversity and the resource use agenda at international platforms• More links and references to CBD COP decisions in EU policies• European governments are more aware of the links of biodiversity loss and resource use• Non-EU governments and NGOs are more aware of the relevant EU policies on biodiversity and resource use, which can contribute to effective Pan-European cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Participation at the EfE conference• CEE NGO positions on CBD COP draft decisions and input to Rio+20 preparations

3. HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

3.1 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT – Development and implementation of EU policy

European sustainable tourism

Objectives:

- European tourism contributes to local economy and wellbeing while respects the carrying capacity of ecosystems
- The development and implementation of the EU tourism policies fully take into account EU biodiversity policies
- National tourism development strategies in CEE take into account EU tourism and biodiversity policies

Activities:

- Continue participation in the Tourism Sustainability Group of DG Enterprise related to the implementation of the EU tourism strategy and the indicators of destinations and disseminate the outcomes of meetings to CEEweb members
- Organize a meeting for CEE NGOs to share the results of the work of the EU TSG and plan common activities for their implementation
- Develop a methodology for reviewing national tourism development strategies in light of the EU biodiversity policies and the Agenda for a sustainable and competitive European tourism, and test the methodology in a selected country

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Biodiversity concerns and CEE NGO views are reflected in the work of the EU TSG• CEE NGOs are aware of the EU tourism policy developments• Tools developed to evaluate and influence national tourism strategies on the long term for supporting sustainability and biodiversity conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEEweb attendance at the EU TSG meetings• Meeting in which 20 CEE NGO representatives take part• Methodology for reviewing the national tourism development strategies developed• Analysis of a selected national strategy for testing the methodology

3.2 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT – Awareness raising/environmental education

Objectives:

Activities:

Expected results and outputs:

3.3 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT – International aspects

Objectives:

Activities:

Expected results and outputs:

4. RESOURCES AND WASTE

4.1 RESOURCES AND WASTE – Development and implementation of EU policy

Resources and Biodiversity

Objectives:

- The 2020 target on 20% decrease of energy use is realised through legally binding target and an EU agreement on limiting energy resource use taking into account the following milestones:
 - By 2012, all decision-makers realize that limiting natural resource use of the EU is essential.
 - By 2014, relevant measures are taken to realize EU-wide natural resource use limitation.
 - By 2016, an independent and transparent EU-wide accounting system is elaborated to assess Member States' direct and indirect consumption of energy and materials.
- Capping resource use makes a major contribution to fighting biodiversity loss and climate change
- The Resource Efficiency Roadmap includes targets and timetables for timely actions
- EU debate starts on the ways of reducing energy resource use in addition to the voluntary improvement of energy efficiency
- Both environmental and social NGOs are widely involved in lobbying for EU wide resource cap and support of EU and national decision makers is built up

Activities:

- Realize the first steps identified in the Resource Cap Coalition kick off meeting (organised in November 2010 with European NGOs):
 - Organize regular core group meetings to further develop the common position of the RCC such as definition, vision, expected results and prepare an advocacy strategy and roadmap for further actions
 - Make use of the experiences and results of the exemplary cooperation between social and environmental NGOs on sustainable development issues in a pilot project in Hungary in 2010
 - Expand the Resource Cap Coalition through involving more environmental and social NGO partners and establish partnerships with other existing platforms and institutions (e.g. DEGROWTH movement, the Wuppertal Institute, European Anti-poverty Network, CASSE – Center for the Advancement of the Steady State Economy)
 - Organize a side event on Green Week 2011 together with European Partners for the Environment, and other partners
 - Lobby for including resource cap at EU and level in relation to the implementation of the post 2010 Biodiversity Strategy and Resource Efficiency Strategic Agenda, the 7th EAP and the review of the EU SDS
 - Present the RCC positions at a conference organised by the RCC partners under the Polish Presidency
- Analyse the links between the post 2010 biodiversity strategy and energy resource use (as driver of biodiversity loss) and present the assessment to EU decision makers (see also under 2.1)

- Channel the policy recommendations of the Policy Working Group meetings (see under 5.1) to the work of the RCC

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing pressure for limiting energy resource use by NGOs on EU and national decision makers • EU discussions start on the need and possibility to limit energy resource use • More NGOs are involved both in the RCC and in the discussions on resource use at EU level • Strategic cooperation is established between the RCC and other movements and institutions both in environmental and social field • Greater understanding on the links between biodiversity and resource use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least three core group meetings organised with 3-5 committed NGOs • Side event during Green Week organised with partners • RCC positions and recommendations disseminated • Participation on stakeholder consultation • Analysis on the links between the post 2010 biodiversity strategy and resource use • Press releases on positions and analysis outcomes • Conference under the Polish Presidency (back to back with other meeting) to present the results and positions of the RCC

4.2 RESOURCES AND WASTE – Awareness raising/environmental education

Objectives:

- The people are aware of the link between resource use and global environmental problems, such as climate change and biodiversity loss and there is increasing public support for capping resource use

Activities:

- Building upon the achievements of the RCC (see under 4.1) start a web-based and mainstream media campaign on limiting resource use (e.g. on the International Biodiversity Day, International Environment Day, through biodiversity media alliance, a newly established a facebook group etc.) also linked to the awareness raising activities on biodiversity (see under 2.2)

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher awareness on the links between resource use and biodiversity loss • More public support for introducing resource use policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See the outputs under 2.2

4.3 RESOURCES AND WASTE – International aspects

Objectives:

- International agreement in the long term on limiting energy resource use as a major contribution to fighting climate change and biodiversity loss
- Resource use is high on the political agenda of the United Nations (UN) and Environment for Europe (EfE)

Activities:

- Building on the achievements of the RCC (see under 4.1) lobby for resource cap as a contribution to post 2010 biodiversity targets in the following policy processes:
 - 19th session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development
 - Seventh Ministerial Conference in Environment for Europe
 - Preparation for Rio plus 20: Environmental Governance and Green Economy

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Higher pressure for limiting resource use on international level• CEE NGO recommendations are reflected in the above policy processes related to resource use	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• CEE NGO recommendations to the CSD, 7th EfE Conference and preparation of Rio +20 on resource cap and the links with biodiversity and climate change

5. HORIZONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES (including participation to standardisation processes)

5.1 HORIZONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES – Development and implementation of EU policy

Objectives:

- The EU's footprint is dramatically reduced and environmental pressures stay within the carrying capacity of Europe
- SD and environmental policies effectively combine market instruments, legal regulations and spatial planning tools
- The reviewed EU SDS and 7th EAP are holistic and effective, tackling the common drivers behind the various environmental problems, which
- The EU SDS and 7th EAP include targets and timetables for reductions of environmental pressures and socio-economic drivers

Activities:

- Formulate recommendations relevant for biodiversity and resource use policies focusing on the common drivers behind environmental problems
- Based on the recommendations advocate for a holistic approach in the development of the 7th EAP and the review of the EU SDS, which tackles the root causes of the problems and avoids shifting environmental pressures in time and space
- Organise a Policy Working Group (PWG) meeting to discuss the links between biodiversity loss, resource use and other environmental issues, and develop positions

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holistic and coherent policy recommendations are channelled into EU policy process, which target the common drivers behind the different problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One CEEweb PWG meeting with 15 CEE NGO participants • CEE NGO recommendations formulated related to biodiversity, resource use cap and land use issues

Providing input to the work of the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies

Objectives:

- Biodiversity related issues are effectively brought forward during the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies
- NGOs in Hungary and Poland are more aware of EU matters and policy processes
- CEE NGOs have the capacities to influence biodiversity related policies under the Hungarian and Polish EU Presidencies making use of the experiences of national NGOs of the previous Presidencies

Activities:

- Provide CEE NGO input to the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies on biodiversity related issues at consultations (NDMs, Presidency conferences, NGO-Presidency consultation meetings, etc.), in particular about water, IAS, land use planning and green infrastructure, soil biodiversity and soil protection, links between post 2010 biodiversity strategy and resource

use, climate change and biodiversity and ensuring financial resources through personal meetings and consultations, as well as positions

- Organize a preparatory meeting for Hungarian nature conservation NGOs in January 2011 on the topics of integrated water management and the Danube Strategy with the involvement of Spanish, Belgian and Polish NGOs and compile strong NGO messages and channel them to the relevant processes under the Hungarian Presidency
- Coordinate CEE NGO input for Future Waters in Europe high level scientific and political conference realized under the Hungarian EU Presidency through organising the participation of 20 NGOs and delivering NGO messages to the conference
- Publish a booklet on the latest findings on ecosystem services and their contribution to well-being in cooperation with the Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences for the Future Waters in Europe Conference
- Share experiences between Hungarian and Polish NGOs related to biodiversity related policy development and NGO involvement, and contact Danish NGOs in preparation for the Danish Presidency

Expected results	Outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hungarian and Polish NGOs are actively involved in the work of the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies and make use of the experiences of Spanish NGOs and each other • CEE experiences and recommendations are reflected in the policy development processes related to the biodiversity priorities of the Hungarian and Polish EU Presidencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEE NGO positions on policies related to water, IAS, soil protection, land use planning and green infrastructure, links of post 2010 biodiversity strategy, resource use and climate change • Press releases in Hungarian and Polish addressing the relevant ministers on the above issues and financial needs of the post 2010 strategy in the EU budget negotiations under the Hu an Pl Presidencies • One preparatory meeting for the Future Waters in Europe Conference with 40 participants • Four NGO messages into the Future Waters in Europe delivered • Publication on ecosystem services • Participation of 20 NGOs at the Future Waters in Europe Conference • Consultations with representatives of the Hungarian and Polish Presidencies

5.2 HORIZONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES – Awareness raising/environmental education

Objectives:

Activities:

Expected results and outputs:

5.3 HORIZONTAL AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES – International aspects

Objectives:

Activities:

Expected results and outputs:

6. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

(how will the operating grant facilitate the organisational strengthening of your NGO?)

Communication and cooperation

Objectives:

- CEEweb is widely known as a proactive lobbying force with sound scientific background (resource use – biodiversity, space use – rewildening, etc.), comprising member organizations and cooperating partners with valuable experience in various fields related to EU policies and implementation
- Effective functioning of the network by assuring efficient information flow
- Various stakeholder groups (web-users, media, general public) are widely involved

Activities:

- Issue CEEweb's bimonthly electronic newsletter Diversity, send it to CEEweb members and political decision-makers, media contacts and donors
- Improve the communication of CEEweb through the website inter alia through improving the structure so that content can be found more easily by various stakeholder groups (political decision makers, NGOs, press)
- Use modern social media and web-based communication channels more systematically and effectively: create accounts and write regular posts on Twitter, the CEEweb blog and Facebook
- Print the Biennial Report of CEEweb
- Further develop and extend media relations through press releases, press conferences and campaigning

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The messages of CEEweb appear on several internet-based channels • The messages of CEEweb appear in the press and other mass or independent electronic media, including in national languages • The activities and positions of CEEweb are better known among decision makers and stakeholders • Greater recognition of CEEweb by decision-makers as well as donors and other stakeholder groups • CEEweb members are more aware of relevant EU policy processes and CEEweb activities and positions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frequent information exchange through the e-mail lists and website • Six issues of the electronic newsletter <i>Diversity</i> • Improved and frequently updated website with more user friendly structure • At least 8 press releases issued in English, at least 8 press releases in CEE languages, at least 10 appearances in media • Biennial Report made available on-line (www.ceeweb.org), printed and distributed in 200 copies • Regular posts on Facebook, Twitter, CEEweb blog and updates of the website

Cooperation within the network

Objectives:

- A stronger and more cohesive network

- Increased advocacy power as well as personal and organizational performance of CEEweb network members and Head Office staff
- Real and long-term prospects for staff based on individual professional development

Activities:

- Carry out member visits
 - Organize local field visits by Head Office staff to at least 12 CEEweb member organizations to provide trainings on CEEweb policy, on NGO proactivity and ways to increase success in the NGO field
 - Use these visits to recruit new members who are open to the topics (CEEweb policy and proactivity)
- Strengthen the National Focal Point system of in order to
 - Activate national members
 - Recruit new members
 - Spread information about upcoming CEEweb events and activities on national level
 - Coordinate meetings between members and the Policy Office at national visits
 - Echo CEEweb activities in the national media
 - Update CEE press list on political decision makers and the press
- Continue the internship programme for young professionals for gathering experience in EU policies and international cooperation
- Update CEEweb’s contact lists, including national and CEE contacts for NGOs and other stakeholders, political decision-makers and the media
- Organize a three-day Annual Meeting (<http://www.ceeweb.org/aboutCEEWEB/annualmeetings>) for the members of the network and thematic working group meetings

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher motivation of members to participate in the activities of the network • Enhanced cooperation among CEEweb members • CEEweb members become more committed to the network • A growing network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visits by Head Office staff to CEEweb members • New members join the network • Intern hosted • Annual Meeting organised with the participation of at least 30 member organisations

Capacity building

Objectives:

- Improved skills and knowledge of network members and Policy Office staff
- Common level of understanding among CEEweb members on the links of resource use and biodiversity policies and CEEweb positions

Activities:

- Organize a CEEweb Academy on resource use and biodiversity for CEEweb members with academic presentations and ample time for discussions in order to develop common level of understanding within the network on this priority issue of the CEEweb policy
- Organize one-day professional skills training preceding CEEweb Annual Meeting 2011 for CEEweb members on web based communication

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Members as well as CEEweb Head Office staff have better skills and more solid knowledge for organizational and individual performance • CEEweb member NGOs’ knowledge on the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CEEweb Academy organised for CEE NGOs • one-day skills training in which 25 participants from the Policy Office and from members take part

CEEweb policy and EU policies increased	
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Organisational and financial issues

Objectives:

- New and more professional structure inside CEEweb and improved internal communication
- Better performance by each staff member, and so improved performance of the whole organisation
- Strengthened financial independency of the organisation
- Continued financial rigour regarding the expenses
- Higher efficiency in the operation

Activities:

- Define clearly divided responsibilities among staff members, rethink the internal structure in light of the changes in staff
- Strengthen the office with a new employee in the area of PR and fundraising with the clear responsibility to increase the reputation of CEEweb
- Hold regular weekly meetings for the whole office for better personal management and prioritisation of issues, as well as for identifying internal synergies and thus increase efficiency
- Launch a new evaluation system, where the General Secretary evaluates staff members twice a year, each staff member is evaluated once a year by the member contacts, and colleagues provide feed backs in the Policy Office to one another on an ad hoc basis
- Carry out overall evaluation of the whole organisation and the internal cooperation after closing projects or work packages, as well as at the end of the year
- Extend the fundraising activities of CEEweb, identify new donors including better reach out to individual and private donors from different spheres (companies, audit firms, cultural institutions) through strategic cooperation

<u>Expected results</u>	<u>Outputs</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A more professional and more active headquarter for the CEEweb network • Better organised professional work • Lessons from past activities integrated into the future work and operation for better performance • More visibility for (potential) donors • New strategic partners involved for fundraising 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New concept worked out to address private companies with CEEweb's "hottest" issues • Individual and team performance evaluation and bilateral feedbacks within the Head Office • Team performance evaluation within the network as well as evaluation of CEEweb performance at events organized by CEEweb • Campaigns to reach out to private and individual donors

7. SHORT DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE OPERATING GRANT

Activity 1: Creating reserve fund for CEEweb for Biodiversity

Reason for non-inclusion: Legal obligation in Hungary, ineligible cost in the aspect of the Commission

Activity 2: Developing the forest module for the TEMATEA project

Reason for non-inclusion:

The development of the forest module will largely support the implementation of forest relevant commitments and guidance provided by global and Asian multilateral environmental agreements. This primarily technical activity was not included in the originally submitted WP of CEEweb, which aims at the influencing and implementation of EU policies.

Activity 3:

Reason for non-inclusion:

Etc.

CEEweb for Biodiversity is obliged to set up a strategic reserve. Therefore the overall budget of CEEweb includes 55 000 Euro as contribution to CEEweb's newly envisaged reserve fund.

CEEweb's auditor has strongly recommended the organisation to set up a strategic reserve (see attached document).

A reserve fund would be advisable not only to ensure the smooth operation of the organisation, but to solve the urgent problem of cash flow balance as well. It is a general – though unfortunate – situation in Hungary that banks do not easily finance the lacking seed money of civil organisations, not even at very high interest rates or with strong retention money.

Also, as a registered organisation CEEweb for Biodiversity has serious legal obligations to its employees and business partners.

CEEweb has presently nine employees. If the unfortunate event should occur that CEEweb faces severe financial difficulties due to delayed payments, it still must fulfil its legal commitments. Based on the average salaries and the contract substances of CEEweb the auditor advises to gradually build up a reserve fund of 150,000 Euros. This amount of reserve fund would not only ensure the legal commitments of CEEweb is obliged to, but also include a year of operation costs of the organisation without co-financing possibilities.

From the above mentioned reasons CEEweb's management has decided to begin setting up a reserve fund in amount of 55 000 Euro in 2011.

CEEweb will handle separately this fund, and also declare it as ineligible cost for the Commission.

CEEweb for Biodiversity will not use any of the granted budget to raise the reserve fund, and it falls outside of the scope of the programme presented in this application.