

CEPROSARD STRATEGIC PLAN 2022–2025

Promotion of effective civic engagement
in planning and oversight of the climate and energy policies
as part of the EU accession process of North Macedonia

Skopje, August 2021



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1. ABOUT US

The Center for promotion of sustainable agricultural practices and rural development (CeProSARD) is independent not-for-profit making and non-governmental organization, acting on the whole territory of the Republic of Macedonia on *policy advocacy in shaping sustainable development policies related to Environment & Climate change*, as an effective way to bring about **change in society**.

We were established in 2007, upon initiative of a group of experts in the field of agriculture, rural development, economy and environment, based on their personal knowledge and experience.

We are **committed to social progress** and to the fundamental values of peace, freedom, equal rights and human dignity.

We **collaborate** with national and local authorities, public institutions, civil society organizations, private sector and experts.

We **provide** normative, analytical and technical assistance as well as capacity building in regional, national and local context.

1. More information about CeProSARD and its can be found at www.ceprosard.org.mk.

2. BROADER CONTEXT IN WHICH WE OPERATE

2.1 Global context

World leaders adopted at the 70th UN General Assembly on 25 September 2015 a new global sustainable development framework: Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (hereafter the "2030 Agenda"¹) having at its core the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets. The 2030 Agenda emphasises that the SDGs are integrated, indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

With the 2030 Agenda world leaders agreed on a common vision and roadmap addressing the key challenges of our time. The **need for a change** is recognised as a universal challenge, no longer simply focused on the developing countries. All countries are called upon to act and speed up transition towards greener, more inclusive development patterns by 2030. All levels of government in the countries should work to build a national consensus that places the Sustainable Development Goals at the centre of national, regional and local development.

In the same year, the Paris Climate Agreement², as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda, are also adopted. It sets out a **global action plan** to put the world on track to avoid dangerous climate change by limiting global warming to well below 2°C – and pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C. As universal and legally binding, Paris Agreement sends clear signal to all stakeholders, investors, businesses, civil society and policy-makers that the *global transition to clean energy* is here to stay and resources have to shift away from fossil fuels. This calls for nothing less than a complete transformation of how we produce, transport and consume energy. The 2015 Paris Agreement **reflects a new international governance model** that seeks to balance ambition, accountability and transparency in *commitments with fairness, equity, justice and sustainable development goals*.

The climate crisis demands coordinated answers at the local and global level, and governance structures largely inherited from the 19th and 20th centuries - like patriarchal institutions and political parties - are being questioned as they reach the limits of their usefulness. Meanwhile inequality, the social and economic fallout from COVID-19, climate change, and migration have presented in creasingly thorny *governance challenges*. Only when government, private

¹ The Global agenda of the United nations: Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a set of seventeen objectives for sustainable development, adopted in September 2015. https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/generalassembly/docs/globalcompact/A_RES_70_1_E.pdf

² The Agreement entered into force on November 4, 2016.

enterprise, *civil society*, and *individuals* work together to turn commitments to the goals of the Paris Agreement into meaningful actions, significant progress can be achieved.

Energy lies at the heart of both the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement. Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG 7) represents a first-ever universal goal on energy, with five targets to be achieved by 2030. Energy is inextricably linked to virtually all the SDGs, including poverty eradication, food security, health, education, prosperity, gender equality, jobs, transport, ocean, water and sanitation, and the empowerment of women and youth. The progress made towards achieving advancement of the other SDGs can contribute to achieving SDG 7.

The *involvement of environmental and climate change issues in the development policies in the energy sector* is one of the prerequisites for achieving social and economic well-being. An inclusive and just energy transition can catalyse transformational co-benefits for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on the concept of 'leaving no one behind', a just and inclusive energy transition will enhance human well-being, health, and capabilities, increase resilience, and drive innovation towards a sustainable society at all levels, while also driving huge investments.

2.2 European Union context

Sustainable development is one of the overarching objectives of the EU as set out in its Treaties. The EU has also contributed to the development of 17 Sustainable Development Goals that will play an important part in 2030 Agenda. The EU is recognized as a leading proponent of international action on environment and is committed to promoting sustainable development worldwide.

On *climate change*, the EU formulates and implements climate policies and strategies, taking a leading role in international negotiations on climate. It is committed to ensuring successful implementation of the Paris Agreement. Current *EU climate and energy policies* are based on Articles 191-194 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. According to Article 191, the fight against climate change is one of the objectives of the EU's environmental policy, while according to Article 194, EU promotes energy efficiency and energy saving, as well as development of new and renewable forms of energy.

On February 2015, the **Framework Strategy for a Resilient Energy Union** was adopted in order to provide a *safe, sustainable, competitive and accessible energy for all consumers* (households and businesses). For implementation of the Strategy a package of eight legislative documents titled "Clean Energy for all Europeans" was adopted. With this legislative package, the *energy transition* in all countries - European Union Member States, is accelerated by establishing a *balanced process for adopting decisions at all levels of government - EU, national and local level, and changes the role of the citizens who have gained the opportunity to switch from passive to*

active participants in the energy transition. It strengthened concepts as consumers' rights, energy poverty and vulnerable consumers, and introduced the notion of "citizen energy communities". The *Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 on Governance of the Energy Union and Climate Action* established the necessary legal basis for secure, inclusive, economic, transparent and predictable governance of the Energy Union and climate actions (*Governance Mechanism*). Pursuant to Article 11 of the Regulation, each Member State, in accordance with the national rules, will *establish a multilevel climate and energy dialogue*, which will enable local authorities, civil society organizations, the business community, investors and other relevant factors and the wider public to actively engage in and discuss the various foreseen scenarios for energy and climate policies, including long-term ones, and will assess their progress. Integrated National Energy and Climate Plans shall be considered within such dialogue.

On 4 December 2019 the European Environment Agency published Report of "*The European environment - state and outlook 2020, Knowledge for transition to a sustainable Europe*", and its results are sobering. The current environmental, climate and sustainability challenges are of an unprecedented scale and urgency, requiring immediate and concerted action and systemic solutions. To respond to these challenges on 11 December 2019, the European Commission adopted the **European Green Deal**³ – an ambitious agenda for the EU to become the first climate neutral continent by 2050 and to protect, conserve and enhance the EU's natural capital, and protect the health and well-being of citizens from environmental risks and impacts. Based on a regenerative growth model that gives back to the planet more than it takes, it outlines the environmental priorities for the coming years and the Union's ambition to transform its economy for a sustainable future while leaving no one behind. The Sustainable Europe Investment Plan is the investment pillar of the European Green Deal⁴.

In March 2020, the EU submitted its long-term strategy under the Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, committing to become a climate-neutral economy by 2050. To enshrine this target the **European Climate Law**⁵ a number of new strategic initiatives are adopted, notably a new Circular Economy Action Plan for a clean and competitive Europe⁶, a Biodiversity Strategy for 2030⁷ and a Farm to Fork Strategy⁸.

On 14 October 2020 the Commission published a proposal for **8th General Union Environment Action Programme (EAP) to 2030**. The EAP should *support the environment and climate action objectives of the European Green Deal in line with the long-term objective to "live well, within the planetary boundaries" by 2050*. It should contribute to achieving the United Nations' 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Reaching the 8th EAP's priority objectives will require mobilising broad support *by involving citizens, social partners and other stakeholders, and*

³ COM(2019) 640 final,

⁴ COM(2020) 21 final,

⁵ COM(2020) 80 final,

⁶ COM (2020) 98 final,

⁷ COM(2020) 380 final,

⁸ COM(2020) 381 final.

encouraging cooperation in the development and implementation of strategies, policies or legislation related to the 8th EAP amongst national, regional and local authorities, in urban and rural areas.

On 14 July 2021 the Commission adopted a massive legislative package of proposals known as the “Fit for 55 package” to make the EU's climate, energy, land use, transport and taxation policies fit for reducing net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030, compared to 1990 levels. Following the revision of the EU's climate and energy legislation, Member States will revise their National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP) at the latest by 2024. As current NECPs are already outdated because they are based on the EU's previous climate target, their revision will be an important exercise for Member States in translating the EU's upgraded legislation into concrete policies and measures to deliver the minimum ambition of “at least 55% net emissions reductions”.

2.3 Regional context – Western Balkans

The Western Balkans are an integral part of Europe and a geostrategic priority for the European Union. In regional context, Agenda 2030 represents a powerful lever with a common vision on the way to supporting and advancing sustainable development, reconciliation and human security across the Western Balkans. Relevance of SDGs for the Western Balkans European Integration is the main driver of political reform in the region.

The Western Balkans is *one of the regions in Europe most heavily affected by the impact of climate change* and this trend is projected to continue, with estimates of temperature increases of 1.7 – 4.0°C, and even exceeding 5.0°C by the end of the century, depending on the global effort in greenhouse gasses emission reduction. The Paris Agreement, ratified by five of the Western Balkan partners (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia), commits its signatories to take action to ensure that the global average temperature increase is kept well below 2° and to pursue efforts towards limiting global warming to 1.5°. In line with the new European Climate Law, climate neutrality will be reflected in the EU's bilateral relations and accession negotiations with the Western Balkans, who should already now start transforming their societies accordingly.

Western Balkan governments have committed *to pursuing a clean energy transition and sustainable development at the Energy Community*⁹ on Ministerial Council in Podgorica in February 2019. With **Joint Statement on Clean Energy Transition** ministers of energy and of environment confirmed their will to align *as swiftly as possible with the EU's energy, climate and environmental policies and the long term objectives of the Paris Agreement, by this contributing to*

⁹ The Energy Community is an international organization which unites the European Union with its neighbours to create an integrated pan-European energy market. The mission of organization is to support the countries in implementing sustainability policies, including climate, energy efficiency, renewable sources and environment.

the well-being of citizens and the sustainable development of the region.

By signing the Sofia Declaration on the **Green Agenda for the Western Balkans** as part of the “Berlin Process” in November 2020, Western Balkan governments commit to work towards the 2050 target of a carbon-neutral continent together with the EU through mainstreaming a strict climate policy and reforming energy and transport sectors.

This new **EU Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans**¹⁰ aims to spur the long-term recovery - backed by a green and digital transition - leading to sustained economic growth, implementation of reforms required to move forward on the EU path, and bringing the Western Balkans closer to the EU Single Market. This Plan sets out a substantial investment package for the region. It is built on the foundations of a performance-based and reform oriented proposal for an Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance III (IPA III)³ and reinforced instruments to foster public and private-sector investment.

Although the transition pathways will vary based on the individual needs of country and Western Balkans regions, all pathways must be just and inclusive in order to accelerate collective actions to deliver on the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

2.4 National context

The full-fledged membership of the Republic of North Macedonia in the European Union is a clear and unequivocally expressed strategic interest and a priority objective of the country.

The new, enhanced **Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Climate Agreement**¹¹, setting ambitiously its national goal to achieve 51% reduction of GHG emissions by 2030, compared to 1990 emissions has adopted by the Government in April 2021¹². *It determines the country's contribution to the implementation of the EU Green Agenda and the EU Western Balkans Investment Plan and can serve as an instrument for enhanced investment.* The adoption of a separate law on climate action is expect to be adopt in 2021. Work on a long-term strategy on climate action started in March 2019 and is envisage to the end in 2021.

Energy is one of the chapters in the process of accession negotiations of the Republic of North Macedonia to the European Union and it is one of the priority areas for sustainable development of the country. The 2020 European Union Progress Report about North Macedonia, concludes that

¹⁰ COM (2020) 641 final,

¹¹ The submission incorporates the results of the analysis on the GHG emissions reduction potential and analyzes a total of 63 policies and mitigation measures in the following sectors: energy (including energy supply, residential, non-specific, industry and transport), agriculture, forestry and other land use, waste. It also identified additional measures which serve as enablers of mitigation measures.

¹² This strategic document is a new, more ambitious contribution to the global efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and focuses on climate change mitigation.

the country is moderately prepared in the field of *energy*. As a candidate for European Union (EU) membership, *the Republic of North Macedonia is obliged to transpose the EU legal framework into its national legal system, namely the 2030 Climate and Energy Framework and the 2050 Long-term Strategy / European Green Deal.*

Implementation of the electricity acquis is steadily improving after the adoption of the Energy Law in 2018. In this reporting period, North Macedonia has made significant progress with the adoption of the new Energy Efficiency Law that transposed the Energy Efficiency Directive, the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and the Regulation on Labelling of Energy-related Products. They impose extensive and serious obligations for the state authorities (Government, ministries, agencies) and local self-government authorities (the council and the mayor) that directly affect the daily lives of citizens and the functioning of the private sector.

The reforms are underpinned by adoption of an ambitious **Energy Development Strategy 2020 - 2040**¹³. It reflects the EU energy and climate policy priorities and 2030 targets, as well as the integrated energy and climate strategy. With regard to strategic environmental assessment, the procedure was implemented for Energy Strategy, at a very late stage of the process without proper public participation.

There is currently no national legal basis for the **National Energy and Climate Plan (NECP)**. Although there is no a specific reference to low-carbon strategies, the Law on Environment provides the legal basis for the preparation of the National Plan on Climate Change to be adopted in 2021. However, this gap will be covered by an amendment to the Energy Law, which is expected for adoption in 2021. Nonetheless, the national working groups have been established and North Macedonia was the first Contracting Party to submit its draft NECP to the Energy Community Secretariat in July 2020. After the formal review of the draft, the final NECP is expect to be adopted in 2021.

There is no doubt that the complex processes for country's accession to the European Union, and in that sense, to the Energy Union, have a great impact not only on the economy and the market, but also on public health and on the environment, thus contributing to the full and sustainable growth of the society. Such massive economic structural transformations, supplemented by changing the age structure of society, the rural-urban migration and the growing inequality in income and resource allocation, will put additional pressure on the social cohesion of the society and can increase the social tensions and the divide along all lines - ethnicity, religion and class. Equality was deemed the central element to advancing social cohesion.

This means that the *energy transition process* of the country toward a cleaner and a climate-neutral sector can be successful only if it is economically balanced and socially just, and if the entire society supports it. The realization of this process, should not only meet the long-term objectives of

¹³ The Strategy for Energy Development of the Republic of North Macedonia until 2040 adopted on 28.12.2019

the Energy Community for increasing renewable energy sources, improving energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, it *should also be done in a fair and inclusive manner*.

For decades, the energy sector in North Macedonia has been running a centralised approach with a very low level of active involvement from citizens and local governments, resulting in a considerable gap between national and local energy policy standards. To truly fulfil the potential of an effective low carbon energy transition, we urgently need to involve local and regional authorities in this process; this will enable *active participation from citizens* who can take ownership of the production and use of efficient low carbon energy.

2.5 Role of CSOs in achieving national 2030 climate & energy targets and SDGs

Civil society organizations at global, regional, national and local level have been widely recognized as key actor necessary for achieving sustainable development, since the first official global discussions around sustainable development that took place in Stockholm in 1972, when the world made formal commitments to bolster *civic engagement and participation* and guarantee an enabling environment for civil society.

The new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development itself includes goals that explicitly reference the need for an inclusive an open society and for all stakeholders - governments, civil society and private sector - to work together in true partnerships for the realization of the Agenda:

- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

The Agenda also calls on national authorities to promote participation and multi-stakeholder partnerships, to facilitate the *participation of all sectors of society, in the process of "localising" the SDGs*. The goal is twofold:

- (i) to tailor the ambitious global-development agenda to specific local circumstances and
- (ii) to permit *productive discussion* on required policies and measures to achieve and follow up the new agenda, ultimately ensuring that "no one is left behind".

Hence, the involvement of civil society organizations, as among the key stakeholders in the process of creating, adopting and implementing the policies for *sustainable energy transition* plays an *exceptionally important* role in:

- successful integration process of North Macedonia in the European Union,
- achieving the objectives for sustainable development of the country and
- achieving social cohesion.

However, efforts are needed to ensure a more meaningful and timely consultation process for climate and energy policies, programmes and plans¹⁴. Both governmental and non-governmental actors should ensure that conditions are in place for proper checks and balances.

The legal and financial frameworks still need to be improved and implemented in practice. The existence of effective rules, processes and institutions for civil society participation in decision-making processes is essential for the efficient implementation of all undertaken obligations within the EU accession process. To ensure a vision for a collective future and a coherent plan for energy, it is important that the processes *enable participation and allow for co-ordination and interaction to strengthen dialogue*.

¹⁴ Public policy document "A Report with analysis and recommendations for more effective participation of citizens and the civil sector in laying down and monitoring energy policies" prepared within the project "Stronger civic support for effective application of energy policies in the EU accession process", implemented by - CeProSARD Skopje.

3. STRATEGIC PLAN 2022 - 2025

By exploring global changes in economic, political, social, technological and environmental systems, we understand that CeProSARD needs organizational and qualitative changes to become credible civil society organization able to participate *effectively in the political process for implanting SDGs into environmental & climate change policies, programmes and projects* at national and local level.

The broader context in which we operate today shows the need for strategic long-term organization planning and encouraged us to develop this *four-year Strategic Plan*.

It spells out our ambition for the next four years to be one of *leading civil society organizations working for sustainable and inclusive development, through empowering and involving citizens and CSOs in the processes on transformation of economy and society to meet national climate ambitions in energy sector*.

Our new Strategic plan is the product of a comprehensive consultative process involving our *General Assembly*, our staff, our funders, our partners and our expert team.

It **builds** on more than 13 years CeProSARD's experience on supporting *North Macedonia* accession process in area of Environmental protection & Climate change with main focus in energy efficiency & renewable resources.

It **takes into account** that the United Nation's Declaration on the Right to Development, which promotes a human rights-based approach to development, obliges Republic of North Macedonia to integrate the norms, standards and principles of the international human rights system within the plans, policies and processes for the development of society as a whole.

It **takes into account** the results of extensive internal and external performance reviews examining our previous work results, and especially the results of the Project "Stronger civic support for effective application of energy policies in the EU accession process", implemented in the 2020-2021.

It is **based** on the "Joint initiative for cooperation and partnership of civil society organizations with national and local authorities in the field of environment and climate change", led by CeProSARD which resulted in the creation of an un-formal network of 17 Macedonian CSOs operating at the national and local levels, that work on different issues in the area of environment protection and climate change.

It **helps** to enhance accountability of the national and local authorities for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the energy sector.

It **promotes** *sustainable and inclusive energy transition* that must achieve distributional equity, adequate provision of energy services, gender equity, *and political accountability and participation*.

It **supports** implementation of the “Inclusiveness and Leave no one Behind”, as among key governance principles underpinning the SDGs. Calls for the participation of all segments of society and ensuring that no segment of society, or even an individual, is left behind in the process, taking care of the most vulnerable in particular.

It **targets** policy and decision makers; the people who are mandated to develop, implement and evaluate policies, plans and programmes for sustainable energy transition. By alerting them to policy gaps and shortfalls, CSOs are able **to influence** the content of policies which in turn allows shifts to responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels (SDG 16, Target 16.7)

It **assists** CeProSARD in gaining specific skills to collect evidence and make effective use of this evidence in the political process with the aim of strengthening the pure contribution towards positive social changes.

It **focuses** on consolidating CeProSARD role at grassroots level, to enhance credibility as ‘voice of the people’ and, in turn, strengthen our capacity to influence public policy.

It **establishes** an open and dynamic communication channels between CSOs participating in the Joint initiative and relevant government institutions at national and local level throughout national platform.

It **increases** CSOs influence throughout the CeProSARD’s activities on advocating solutions to global challenges at national and local level.

It **enhances** CSOs influence and effectiveness in the multilevel climate and energy dialogue with the national and local authorities and institutions

It **gives** strategic direction and sets priorities for CeProSARD’s work over the next 4 years, reflecting:

- the needs of CeProSARD’s members, staff and CSOs signatories of the Joint initiative,
- the key implementation challenges.

It **guides** decisions on how CeProSARD's resources will be invested in specific programmes, projects and activities.

It **clarifies** how we plan to position our organization for the next four years working for mobilising broad support by CSOs for the country's integration process in the European Union and in achieving the national 2030 climate and energy targets

It **equipes** CeProSARD to adapt, to remain credible and effective actor in the complex and rapidly evolving global, regional and national context.

It **underlies** the main **guiding principles of our work**:

- to be inclusive and accessible to wide range of civil society actors including small and grass-rooting CSO and to represent their interests and linkages;
- to listen to, and engage with experts to ensure evidence-based approach;
- to be open and transparent to make sure people can see and understand our actions;
- to have the inclusive and just transition embedded in our approach;
- to encourage dialogue on climate and energy.

▪ Our vision 2025

- CeProSARD is recognized as professional and reliable civil society actor that effectively advocates for sustainable development in Environmental protection and Climate change sector as key reform area for the European perspective of North Macedonia
- CeProSARD performs as sustainable energy transition information and knowledge sharing hub and produces knowledge products, that compile expertise on sustainability policies based on the needs of wide range of civil society actors in the country.

▪ Our mission 2025

- We promote 'people-centred' sustainable energy transition in which citizens are at the heart of decision-making and 'no one will be left behind' (*SDG 16, Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*)

▪ Our objectives

Overall objective

- To be recognised as competent, transparent and accountable civil society actor, capable to effectively engage in policy making and reform processes in climate and energy sector as key reform area for the European perspective of North Macedonia

Specific objectives

- To **strengthen** organization's institutional capacities, position and role as trusted partner of national and local authorities and institutions in representing citizens' voice in climate and energy policy reforms
- To **increase** our influence in finding solutions for the global climate & energy challenges, through research, analysis and advocacy for sustainable energy transition at national and local level
- To **promote** cooperation and networking among the CSO in order to accelerate joint actions for the inclusive energy transition at national, regional and local level, as an opportunity for sustainable development and better life of citizens.

▪ Main programmes and activities

1. **Programme LIDERSHIP** - To assist organization in gaining specific knowledge and skills to be recognized as professional and reliable civil society actor, effectively advocate for sustainable development in the energy sector as key reform area for the European perspective of North Macedonia

Main activities

- 1.1 Workshops to outline the capacity building (CB) programs through engagement with target groups and based on pre-existing capacities
- 1.2. CB on internal governance, including strategic planning, monitoring, evaluation and transparency of the work in relation to their performance in pursuing climate & energy sector goals

1.3 Programmes for increasing the capacities for evidence and argumentation based engagement in relevant policy and law making processes

1.4 Building capacities on networking and coalition-building for increased impact in campaigning and advocacy at national and regional level

2. **Programme ADVOCACY** – To assist organization's in gaining specific skills to collect evidence and make effective use of this evidence in the political process with the aim of strengthening the pure contribution towards positive social changes.

Main activities

2.1 Reports with analysis and recommendations for effective civic engagement in planning and oversight of the climate and energy policies, as part of the EU accession process of North Macedonia

2.2 Reports with analysis on relevant CSOs to be engage in policies concerning sustainable energy transition at local level in North Macedonia

2.3 Roundtable discussions with the authorities to accelerate the establishment of mechanism for structured multi-level climate & energy dialogue with the stakeholders

2.4. Developing tools and resources to help empower and strengthen civil society capacities.

3. **Programme COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING** – The assist organization's performs as a sustainable energy transition information and knowledge sharing hub and produces knowledge products, that compile expertise on policies based on the needs of to wide range of civil society actors in the country.

Main activities

3.1 Development of Information and promotional materials

3.2 Social / electronic media campaigns to encourage greater cooperation and participation of the civil society actors in the CSO platform

3.3 Development of electronic CSO platform for climate & energy – as communication, knowledge and information sharing system for the CSOs with long-term commitment in the climate and energy sector (including drafting procedures, outline and web application)

3.4 Organizing conferences, workshops and other events to present the EPROSARDs activities and encourage wider participation of the members/target group representatives

CIP - Каталогизација во публикација
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