

Ref. no. (to be filled out by CISU)

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1. Cover page styrkelse af civilsamfundet til at komme med inputs to bæredygtighedstrategier

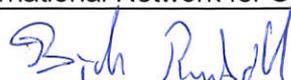
THE EASTERN NEIGHBOURHOOD CIVIL SOCIETY FUND

SMALL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (budget up to DKK 500,000)

Project title		Strengthening civil society to advocate for sustainable energy transition			
Danish applicant organisation		VedvarendeEnergi		E-mail: ve@ve.dk	
Other Danish partner(s), if any		International Network for Sustainable Energy – Europe			
Contact person for the intervention		Name: Maria Graversen Gunnar Boye Olesen		E-mail: graversen@ve.dk ove@inforse.org	
Local partner organisation(s):			Countries:		
Centre for Environmental Solutions		Belarus			
Renewable Energy Agency NGO		Ukraine			
CEKOR		Serbia			
EKOSVEST		Macedonia			
ECO-Team		Armenia			
Commencement date	Sep. 2016	Completion date	Oct. 2017	Number of months	14
Amount applied for (DKK)		499.822			
Is this a re-submission?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please note the ref.no.(j.nr.):			
Is this		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a new project? <input type="checkbox"/> a project in extension of another project previously supported (by the Civil Society Fund or oth)?			
Do you want a response letter in (choose one)			<input type="checkbox"/> Danish or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English		
Do you want the Assessment Committee's notes about the application in (choose one)			<input type="checkbox"/> Danish or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> English		
Synthesis (maximum 10 lines – must be written in Danish, even if the rest of the application is in English)					
<p>Projektets overordnede formål er en omstilling af 5 projektlande og ultimativt Østeuropa til bæredygtig energi, så energi-fattigdom elimineres og så der skabes jobs med vedvarende energi og energibesparelser. Det skal projektet bidrage til ved at de 5 partnere i Østeuropa udvikler og advokerer for bæredygtige energistrategier, herunder finder alliancepartnere i landene til støtte til forslag og fælles advokering. Projektpartnerne skal endvidere advokere for konkrete forslag til officielle strategier og evt. lovgivning. Indsatsen være være rettet imod nationale regeringer i tre lande og kommuner i to.</p> <p>Projektet vil også bidrage til formålet via kapacitetsopbygning af civilsamfundet så det bedre kan advokere for bæredygtig energi. Det sker både nationalt og rettet mod hele Østeuropa v. nyhedsbrev, hjemmesider, workshop o.a. via International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) - Europe.</p>					

01-04-16

Date
ÅRHUS



Person responsible (signature)
BJARKE RAMBOELL

2. Application text

Structure:

A. THE PARTNERS

A.1 The Danish organisation - Sustainable Energy

SustainableEnergy (SE) was founded in 1975 and has since worked for a society free of fossil fuels, substituted by sustainable energy before 2030. SE has since 1992 worked on an international agenda inspired by the course laid out by inputs and decisions coming from UN's Conference on Environment & Development.

SE participates in international fora on climate change and promotion on sustainable energy and living. SE follows global climate negotiations as part of both International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) and the Danish 92-group, and SE advocate nationally for sustainable solutions with involvement of local populations and civil society organisations (CSOs).

SE has participated in networking with civil society organisations in Europe since 1990, mainly within the INFORSE network, and has supported organisations in Belarus, Ukraine and other countries until 2005, when Danish support was available for civil society cooperation with Eastern Europe.

SE has been a frame organisation with Danida since 2014. Supplemented by funding from EU and other public and private donors, SE currently supports civil society organisations in the global south in the following countries: Burkina Faso, Mali, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda, as well as in India.

SE's previous and current engagement in advocacy activities and campaigns for sustainable solutions regarding climate change are closely linked to this proposed project. The project is built on long-lasting contacts in Eastern Europe, and SE has met the proposed partners during project and at INFORSE events.

A.2 Other Danish Partners – INFORSE/INFORSE-Europe

International Network for Sustainable Energy (INFORSE) is a global network of 175 civil society organisations worldwide that work for sustainable energy. INFORSE is organised around regional networks and INFORSE-Europe is registered as an NGO in Denmark and has SE as one of its founding members. INFORSE-Europe has hosted INFORSE's global secretariat since 2002.

Since 2002, INFORSE has been partner or leader of NGO-cooperation activities and projects supported by a broad range of donors e.g. EU, SIDA, AirClim in Sweden, Norad, the Swiss Government and CISU. INFORSE was participating in the "Southern Voices on Climate Change" project (2011-14) coordinated by five Danish NGOs (including SE), IIED and Climate Action Network (CAN) and involving the West African INFORSE members ENDA and MFC Nyetaa. INFORSE is also involved in the ongoing project '*Promoting Pro-Poor Low-Carbon Development Strategies*' with support from CISU. In Eastern Europe INFORSE-Europe has coordinated and participated in a number of projects with support from Denmark (until 2005), EU and Nordic Council of Ministers. In a recent project in Belarus, INFORSE-Europe has developed local energy strategies engaging civil society for three municipalities in Belarus together with Centre for Environmental Solutions. As a result of this work 2 cities joined to the Covenant of Majors, one of them received a Grant from EU for realization of the activities from the local energy strategy. The work with municipalities is now continuing on a small scale with a current small project with support

from Nordic Council of Ministers, involving Belarus, Russia, Latvia and Norway. In previous projects INFORSE-Europe has developed energy strategies for a number of countries including Belarus, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania, as well as Denmark. In its policy work INFORSE-Europe has also worked with energy poverty, an important issue for the countries involved in this project, where energy costs are an important part of low household incomes. This project builds directly on experiences and results from these projects.

INFORSE has consultative status at the UN ECOSOC since 1998, and UNFCCC since 2002. INFORSE has participated in the UN Climate COPs since 2008 with side events, exhibitions, and a delegation of 5-15 members. INFORSE also participated in the Rio+20 conference in 2012 and in numerous other UN negotiations. INFORSE is also active in the "NGO Major Group" at UN negotiations and cooperates with the group coordinator for climate negotiations, CAN.

A.3 The local organisations

A.3.1. Centre for Environmental Solutions (CES), Belarus

CES was founded in 2009. At the moment CES is one of the biggest NGO in Belarus (20 employees and about 100 supporters). CES mission is promoting of an environmentally friendly lifestyle, principles of sustainable development, energy saving and assisting in development of inter-cultural dialogue and partnership for environmental protection.

CES works in following directions: Energy efficiency and renewable energy, Waste management, Chemical safety, Environmental friendly lifestyle, Organic agriculture.

CES actively works in the field of energy efficiency and climate change since 2009/10. A number of projects were realized in the framework of the CES energy and climate campaign to promote energy saving technologies, renewable energy and eco-friendly lifestyle.

CES is member of INFORSE and has had cooperation projects with INFORSE since 2009. The latest project, which was realized together with INFORSE was finished in 2015. It was a project in the field of preparation of energy and climate plans for 3 municipalities of Belarus. CES has also worked with INFORSE on other projects, for example on creation in Belarus of a system of public energy advice and promotion of energy efficiency and reduction of CO₂ emissions in Belarus.

CES has ongoing activities and qualified staff in local energy planning and will with the project be able to develop further its cooperation between civil society and local authorities (municipalities)
Weblinks:

<http://www.ecoidea.by/> (web page of the organization)

<http://watercontrol.by/> (resource about the water pollution with the interactive map)

<http://greenmap.by/> (interactive map of separate waste collection)

A3.2 Public Organization "Renewable Energy Agency"(REA), Ukraine

The Public Organisation (NGO) "Renewable Energy Agency" (REA) is a voluntary public body created on the basis of community of interests and mutual realisation of its rights. REA was formed in 2003 and has 13 years of experience in conducting national and international projects aimed to increase the level of renewable energy sources usage through the increase of stakeholders' awareness, knowledge transfer, expertise on local conditions, advocacy at local and national level. Due to carrying out activities within these projects, REA has deep knowledge of local conditions, wide sector-specific expertise, and longstanding relationship with stakeholders. REA staff consists of 12 persons (including 7 Ph.D.), who are highly qualified and experienced Ukrainian experts both in the field of fundamental research and technology development and in the area of information dissemination on renewable energy, and conducting demonstration projects involving the local stakeholders. REA is a member of INFORSE and collaborated with INFORSE-Europe within the project "Initial Ignition of Sustainability – creation of the Central Kazakhstan Education BioGas Center "Azure Flame"" (2004-2005).

A3.3. Centar za ekologiju i održivi razvoj (CEKOR), Serbia

CEKOR (Centre for Ecology and Sustainable Development) was established in December 1999 in Belgrade. CEKOR is official partner of the Government of Serbia as representative of CSO in the process of programming of EU-support within the EU Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) for Serbia.

The organisation is a member of CEE Bankwatch Network, INFORSE, SEE Net (regional network for promotion of alternative energy strategy), GENET (European Network on Genetic Engineering), SEE CCA (South East Europe Climate Change Adaptation Network).

As CEE Bankwatch representative in Serbia since 2004, CEKOR works on specific project campaigns, especially targeting big infrastructure projects (energy, transport, waste) with detrimental environmental and/or social impacts, as well as on issue of governance and the role and performance of financial institutions in the democratic system.

Thematically, CEKOR has extensive experience in waste issues, sustainable energy scenarios, water & food & energy ecosystem analysis, climate change impacts, as well on social impacts of infrastructure projects.

CEKOR has in recent years worked on projects aimed to reduce carbon intensity and to promote EU standards in energy and climate policy making in two municipalities (Vrbas and Kula) and has worked with Sustainable Energy Action Plans together with the "Covenant of Mayors" organization. CEKOR has staff with experiences in local energy planning and will benefit from the project with knowledge building, experience exchange. In identifying relevant common challenges and sectors of common interest, mapping existing research and innovation resources.

CEKOR have experience of 5 years in managing EU financed projects and other international projects.

A.3.4 Eko-Svest, Macedonia

Eko-Svest (in English: Eco-Sense) was established in 2002 as an Association of citizens and has since grown to become a professional organisation seen as a relevant actor in society when it comes to environmental issues. During its 13 years of experience in the environmental sector Eko-Svest has dealt with several environmental issues, including transport and energy as the most serious contributors to pollution, while in the past 5 years most of its efforts are dedicated to energy and climate issues, as well as protecting nature from infrastructure projects. Eco-Svest is member of INFORSE and of several other networks.

The staff comes from different backgrounds (economy, biology, sociology) but during their working experience they have all went through intense training on campaigning, advocacy and media work and have done research on the topics of energy, climate change, transport, nature protection and other topics. Recently Eko-Svest has participated in a project on energy scenarios and strategies in South East Europe. It has experienced staff that can carry out national energy analysis, organise stakeholder dialogues and advocate for sustainable energy strategies.

A.3.5 EkoTeam, Armenia

EcoTeam - non-governmental was established May 05, 1995 as a non-profit organization that focuses its activity on promotion of the development of environmentally sound renewable energy sources and energy saving through advocacy work, development and application of new advanced technologies, communities participation in the projects in Armenia and abroad. ECOTEAM was re-registered Dec. 11, 2000, and June 23, 2005, as required by Armenian regulations

EcoTeam includes qualified experts in the field of solar, wind, biomass and hydropower energy, energy saving, environment and environmental technologies. ECOTEAM has 10 members.

The main directions of activities: raising awareness, public advocacy, communication and information distribution; new technologies: development and application of new renewable energy sources and energy saving technologies;

EcoTeam is member of INFORSE, Climate Action Network-Europe, GEF CSO Network (in 2016 ECOTEAM is Country Contact Point (CCC) in Armenia for GEF CSO Network). Member of National Platform of EU's Eastern Partnership Civil Society Forum. It has participated in a number of INFORSE-Europe seminars and other international events.

As a voluntary organisation, the finances of EcoTeam are related to projects, and the organisation is not relying on permanent financial flows at its core, but on voluntary activities. With the project, EcoTeam will be able to strengthen its structure and increase activities.

EcoTeam has qualified members that within the project can develop national energy plans and strategies for Armenia, organise dialogues with stakeholders and advocate for sustainable energy strategies. EcoTeam also has the financial capacity to manage the Armenian part of the project, and has past experience with projects.

A.4 The cooperative relationship and its prospects

All partners have been connected via the INFORSE network for more than 5 years. For all partners this have been with information exchange and participation in INFORSE events such as seminars, while for some partner this has included joint projects (CES, REA, and Eko-Svest).

All partners have worked with sustainable energy strategies and have knowledge on sustainable energy solutions, but to better succeed with advocacy for sustainable energy they need to strengthen their capacities to develop and advocate for strategies and proposals for sustainable energy.

The project will strengthen the capacity of the 5 Eastern European partners and of INFORSE-Europe to do advocacy for sustainable energy in Eastern Europe.

The project will draw on the Danish experiences in energy, both nationally, as developed by SE, and others. It will also draw on the many strategies of Danish' municipalities for transition to sustainable energy. Further, the project will draw on all partners experience in involvement of civil society, including local groups, in the work. In this context the civil society organisations are both representatives of the beneficiaries and potential actors in the promotion and realisation of the sustainable energy solutions. The partners are primary actors in promotion - advocates - for sustainable energy.

The project will strengthen the partnership by increased contacts between the partners and via the INFORSE network. INFORSE will disseminate project results to other INFORSE members throughout the Eastern European region, and strengthen the exchange and mutual learning within the network. This will be an important outcome of the project and will be useful for continuation of the activities started with the project.

The partners expect that this project will be an opportunity to start new activities that can continue after the project and where civil society can play an increasing role in the promotion of local sustainable energy solutions locally and nationally in Eastern Europe.

The partners contribute with their skills and experiences in sustainable energy, civil society cooperation, advocacy etc. Each partner has skills and experiences that we expect will be useful in the partnership and for the other partners. SE has particular Danish experiences to include while INFORSE-Europe has experiences from a number of countries in Europe.

The project partners also contribute a number of specific in-kind contributions that are not part of the budget:

- INFORSE-Europe contributes in a number of ways, including with overhead costs (that are thus 0 in the budget), expected work of a trainee/assistance, support for Sustainable Energy News from other projects, support for other participants for workshop in Denmark, maintaining website after project finalisation.
- Eko-Svest contribute with free facilities for start-up meeting
- REA contributes with low-cost facilities for national workshop/events

B. PROJECT ANALYSIS

B.1 How has the project been prepared?

The proposed activities are following INFORSE projects in 2014-2015 and earlier on local sustainable energy strategies and national scenarios for transition to sustainable energy (sustainable energy here means efficient and sustainable use of renewable energy). They also follow from an ambition within the network to continue these activities. In the INFORSE-Europe work plan for 2016, SE and other INFORSE members included to develop and promote strategies and scenarios for the roads to low-carbon economies with 100% renewable energy. This was agreed in December 2015. When SE and INFORSE-Europe in the start of March 2016 consulted INFORSE members in Eastern Europe, the partner organisations that are partners to this project expressed their interest in working on the issue. Following consultations by email, followed by a skype with partners on March 17, partners formulated their proposals for national activities in each country. Then the proposal was drafted with intensive email correspondence and skype calls in the following days.

All partners have been deeply involved in the development of the project preparation. Among the partner-representatives are three men and two women.

While all partners have worked on some of the issues to be covered in the project before, REA has made a study to prepare for the analysis that will be made during the project.

This project is not a re-submission or an extension of a previous project.

This project will complement the other activities of SE in the way that it will include a new region, where SE has many contacts via the INFORSE network, but that is not covered by existing activities, including SE's framework agreement financed by Danida. Previously SE have had activities in the region. Thus the project provides a bridge thematically between SE's activities in Denmark and with other EU countries, and SE's activities in developing countries.

SE's framework agreement with Danida only cover activities in specific African countries, and none of the proposed activities in this project could be carried out within the framework agreement.

B.2 In what context is the project placed?

In 2015 new agendas were set for the future of the international climate regulation, and more generally for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), two crucial agendas for the future of the planet. Regarding the climate agenda, the international community agreed the Paris-agreement at COP21 in December which is a new climate agreement for limitation of greenhouse gases to sustainable levels. Without bold policies that are well adapted to national circumstances, including large renewable energy and energy efficiency deployment, the goals of the international agreements cannot be achieved, and stabilising of the global climate is at risk.

In Eastern Europe the reduction of fossil fuel use and prices are for some countries reducing their income, as Belarus and Ukraine that receive reduced transit fees for gas transmission. They have reacted to this with a lowering of fossil fuel subsidies in parallel with the reduced international fossil fuel prices. While energy costs for some are reduced, they are increasing for those that experience reduced subsidies, including many poor families that suffer from energy poverty (energy poverty is when a family is not able to afford the costs of keeping its house warm and the lights on).

The specific political situation in Eastern Europe makes security of supply an increasingly important issue for the countries covered by the project, in particular because of continued controversies of the fossil fuel imports that the countries are relying upon for most of their energy demands. A transition to sustainable energy will also help the countries to solve this problem.

In addition to the issue of imported fossil fuels, also use of local polluting fossil fuels is an issue. In Macedonia, Serbia, and Ukraine this is mainly the use of low-grade polluting coal and lignite resources. In Belarus this is mainly peat use. To promote sustainable energy instead of local, low-

grade fossil fuels and peat, it is important to be able to compare not only environmental effects, but also employment effects and other economic effects. Traditionally the local fossil fuel resources have given substantial employment, but in new developments this is no longer the case because of very high degree of mechanisation. In one of the countries, Armenia, there is an additional energy issue in the form of a ageing nuclear power plant, where alternatives are needed.

While a number of other countries, Denmark included, have ambitious targets and working strategies for the transition to sustainable energy, the Eastern European countries are relying on much more traditional energy planning with renewable energy only playing a marginal role in official plans and a slow introduction of energy efficiency.

Civil society in Eastern Europe has on the one hand many opportunities to participate in political agendas and promote sustainable development, but are on the other hand in a much weaker situation than in Denmark and other Western European countries. Civil society organisations are in many situations allowed to take part in the debate on national and local developments with participation in national energy debates etc. as we know from Denmark. Working on sustainable energy is in many cases easier than working on some social issues because sustainable energy has the potential of bringing local benefits that are of general interest to the society. On the other hand the energy agenda is not without conflicts. In one country, Belarus, the national energy agenda is very focussed on development of nuclear power, making it risky to work on sustainable energy alternatives nationally. Instead it is possible for civil society to work constructively on local energy plans and strategies, also in Belarus.

While civil society has the opportunities to contribute to a more sustainable development, also in energy, the civil society organisations (CSOs) are much weaker than for instance in Denmark. This is partly due to the problems of maintaining CSOs with good advocacy capacity with the limited resources available from within the countries. This is both because the countries are poorer than Western European countries and because of lack of a tradition of independent, strong CSOs during recent history, particular prior to 1989. There are both needs and opportunities to gradually strengthen the civil society to make CSOs better able to take part in dialogues on how to make the development more sustainable, also in energy.

In recent years the economy of renewable energy and energy efficiency have drastically improved, making it possible to improve economy, reduce energy poverty, and lessen the security of supply issues for energy in the countries at the same time. This is, however, only happening to a small extent because of the very traditional approaches to energy use and energy planning in the countries. Because of these new developments, it is increasingly possible to develop energy strategies with low-cost energy efficiency and renewable solutions that can reduce energy poverty and increase security of supply, while also contribute to reduce local pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

There are in the 5 countries and in the region opportunities to develop local, community power solutions, where local organisations take control of energy supply, as we know from Danish windpower and district heating organisations. This require developments of cooperatives and similar structures, where experiences exist in Denmark. This could be part of national and local energy strategies.

In the region a number of activities from civil society as well as from EU, EU countries, and Norway have shown how renewable energy and energy efficiency can be used in the countries. This includes a number of demonstration projects. Also several municipalities in the region have adopted more ambitious targets and strategies than their countries. This has led to some increased understanding of the sustainable energy opportunities, but not enough to meet the challenges of the global climate agenda and the more local energy security of supply and energy poverty issues. While on national level the very traditional approach to energy use and planning is the main issue, for the municipalities, a major issue is that they often lack knowledge and capacity to change the course to more sustainable energy. Thus high ambitions for sustainable energy, that exist in some municipalities, can only be fulfilled with good plans and knowledge of sustainable energy solutions with local benefits. One way of promoting this is with cooperation with the Covenant of Mayors that

municipalities can join if they develop sustainable energy strategies, set targets for reductions of greenhouse gas emissions, and gradually realise the strategies.

B.3 Problem analysis

Overall the main problems that the project is going to address is the combination of relatively high greenhouse gas emissions (compared with income) of the countries, combined with security of energy supply problems and energy poverty. The main cause for the high greenhouse gas emissions is the large consumption of fossil fuels, including coal and lignite with higher emissions than other fossil fuels. The main cause for the security of supply and energy poverty problems are the development of a structure that was developed in times of very low fossil fuel energy costs and that has been maintained with a combination of high costs and subsidies to keep the level of energy poverty low. Now the Eastern European countries have to face a crucial energy choice: Shall they maintain the traditional, high-impact structure with central energy supply from imports, eventually via new pipelines or from local, polluting sources such as lignite, coal and peat? Or shall they adopt a strategy based on sustainable energy solutions, primarily local solutions, and build their capacities to manage this new energy system in ways that benefit the poor and those vulnerable to energy poverty?

Specifically, among the reasons for above-mentioned dead-lock in the energy situation is the lack of convincing strategies for more sustainable energy alternatives, and the lack of strong advocacy for the sustainable solutions. While the promoters of the traditional energy solutions have large resources for their advocacy, the sustainable energy solutions must initially be promoted by civil society as there is no strong economic actors for the new solutions in Eastern Europe. Thus the low capacity of civil society in advocating for the sustainable solutions is one reason for the continuation of the dead-lock for the development of sustainable energy.

The energy problems are facing women as well as men; but in general the most vulnerable are women, not the least single mothers. As the sustainable energy solutions are including energy efficiency in individual households, they also require engagement of women to a much larger extent than the central solutions, that are mostly managed by men in the energy sector. Thus, a successful promotion of sustainable energy has to target women as well as men. In general women are more concerned about environmental problems, including problems of nuclear power than men, which is an entry point to engage women in the issue.

C. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

C.1 Target group and participants

The primary target group and participants in this project is the organisations working in climate change and sustainable energy in Armenia, Belarus, Macedonia, Serbia and Ukraine, and to a lesser extent such organisations in other East European countries. These organisations has national and regional influence, contacts, and experience qua their experience and status in their countries.

INFORSE Europe has 11 members and more than 24 contacts in the 5 project countries, as well as members and contacts in most of the other Eastern European countries. Members and contacts in the 5 project countries will be invited to take part in the project activities, whenever possible (at events, for joint proposals etc.), while members and contacts in other countries will be informed and invited to use experiences from the project and start similar activities in their own countries.

In each country the project partner will be the main actor for contacts and involvement of other civil society organisations including INFORSE members. It is important to root the proposals in the civil society, to build a lasting support, also beyond the project.

The more civil society with knowledge of sustainable energy strategies is involved in the process of the national and local energy strategies, the more will national and local initiatives be directed

towards sustainable energy and reduction of energy poverty and other poverty problems, such as unemployment (with job creation with local energy solutions).

The secondary target group is the national and local decision-makers that the proposals are directed at. This can for instance be ministries of energy, environment and economy, parliamentarians, national energy companies for national strategies and mayors, local officials and town council members for local strategies. The project partners will in each country work out the best way to advocate for their proposals for the decision-makers, including in alliances with other civil society organisations. They will also seek alliances with parts of civil society that they do not cooperate with regularly, such as business organisations. Important factors that will be used to succeed with the advocacy for the proposals are the credibility of the proposals, as well as good examples, specific proposals for realisation, evidence of benefits for the countries and local authorities, as well as civil society support, are all.

C.2 The project's objectives and success criteria (indicators)

The **overall development objective** of the project is the transition of the 5 project countries, and ultimately the region to sustainable energy in a way that eliminates energy poverty and reduces poverty in general via creation of local jobs in energy efficiency and renewable energy.

The first immediate objective is to develop and promote sustainable energy strategies that reduces energy poverty and via creation of local jobs also poverty in general, strategies that are supported by a group of civil society organisations in the 5 countries and that are influencing the official energy strategies or plans in the 5 countries. This influence is either local or national, depending on the country.

The second immediate objective is to raise awareness and develop capacity of NGOs in Eastern Europe to develop and promote sustainable energy strategies that can show transitions to sustainable energy with reduction of energy poverty and, via creation of local jobs, also reduction of poverty in general.

The success criteria for the first immediate objective are:

1. Development of strategies for sustainable energy for the countries and municipalities covered and evaluation of their effect for environment, economy, energy poverty and employment. Means of verification: strategies available in national language and in English
2. Support from civil society organisations for the proposed strategy, in each country in the form of coalition, joint statement, or other form, involving civil society organisations that represent a considerable part of civil society in the country or municipality. Means of verification: in each country joint statement, coalition agreement or other joint document of the civil society organisations involved.
3. Knowledge of the strategy and its conclusion by relevant decision-makers. Means of verification: Minutes of meeting(s) with decision-makers or statements by decision-makers
4. Influence in official strategy and/or relevant legislation from strategies. Means of verification: Minutes of meeting(s) with decision-makers or copy of strategies/legislation in question with highlight of increased promotion of sustainable energy.

The success criteria for the second immediate objective are:

1. Awareness of the proposed strategies and their effects by civil society in Eastern Europe. Means of verification: Reports from dissemination activities including presentations for Eastern European civil society organisations.
2. Increased capacity of civil society in Eastern Europe to develop and promote sustainable energy strategies. Means of verification: Report from capacity building activities and summary of responses from civil society organisations.

.3 Outputs and activities

Regarding objectives	Expected outputs	Activities
<p>In pursuit of immediate objective 1: To develop and promote sustainable energy strategies that reduces energy poverty and via creation of local jobs also poverty in general, strategies that are supported by a group of civil society organisations in the 5 countries, and that are influencing the official energy strategies or plans in the 5 countries.</p>	1.1. 5 strategies for sustainable energy	1.1.1 Project meeting to agree templates, working methods and assumptions for strategies 1.1.2 Development of draft strategies 1.1.3 Consultation in project group and revision of draft 1.1.4 Consultation with national/local stakeholders and finalisation
	1.2 Support of civil society for sustainable energy strategies	1.2.1 Workshop or seminar in each country to discuss strategy during drafting, and when necessary build capacity of civil society 1.2.2. Process to draft and agree joint statement/agreement
	1.3 Knowledge of strategy and effects by relevant decision-makers	1.3.1 Public presentation of strategy and joint stakeholder agreement 1.3.2 Meeting with relevant decision-makers with presentation of strategy and dialogue
	1.4 Influence on official strategy/legislation	1.4.1 Development of proposals for official strategy/legislation based on strategy 1.4.2 Written proposals submitted, for instance at relevant consultation 1.4.3 Meeting with relevant decision-makers with presentation of proposals and dialogue
<p>In pursuit of immediate objective 2: To raise awareness and develop capacity of NGOs in Eastern Europe to develop and promote sustainable energy strategies that can show transitions to sustainable energy with reduction of energy poverty and also reduction of poverty in general.</p>	2.1 Information of project results at website and via emails to INFORSE members and contacts.	2.1.1 Update of contact list of INFORSE-Europe for sustainable energy contacts in Eastern Europe 2.1.2 Development of parts of sustainable energy strategies on INFORSE-Europe website and on partner websites. 2.1.3 Emails to civil society contacts when project information is available on website, expected 5 times during project
	2.2 Information via Sustainable Energy News	2.2.1 Development of theme in Sustainable Energy News 2.2.2 Dissemination of newsletter via internet, mail and eventsT
	2.3 Workshop for civil society organisations on sustainable energy strategies and local solutions (in Denmark).	2.3.1 Development of programme and planning of workshop 2.3.2 Organising workshop
<p>In pursuit of more than one objective</p>	3.1 Agreement and contracts between SE and partners, administration of project and grant	3.1.1 Start-up meeting, including dialogues on financial requirements 3.1.2 Development and agreement of contracts including financial requirements, project reporting

C.4 Strategy: how does the project cohere?

The project is in each country based on the development and dialogues on sustainable energy strategy/ies. In Armenia, Macedonia, and Ukraine the focus will be on national strategies and policies, while in Belarus and Serbia focus will be on local energy strategies. The local strategies are chosen in Belarus because of the problem for NGOs to promote national strategies that are too conflicting with official strategies, and in Serbia because there has already been a substantial, recent promotion of a national sustainable energy strategy. Thus a follow-up with local strategies seems more constructive in these two countries. Each partner has experiences in developing and advocating for strategies.

At the start-up seminar, where one from each Eastern European partner will participate, the participants will discuss how to develop strategies in each country. There will also be exchange of information on best practices based on the experiences of all partners. SustainableEnergy and INFORSE will give input to the process, in particular where the other partners have weaknesses, such as evaluation of economy, employment and effects on fuel poverty. Also other analysis tools and methods will be shared. At the start-up meeting the partners will agree templates for the strategies, with variants for national and local strategies. The start-up meeting will further be used to discuss the detailed plans from each partner for national project activities.

Following the drafting of strategies, the partners will share the drafts in the project group and discuss each strategy in one or two teleconference(s).

The draft strategies will be the focus of dialogues with civil society (for local strategies, also with municipalities), where workshops will be organised in each country to discuss sustainable energy development and the draft strategies. When necessary the workshops will also be used for capacity building to increase the understanding of civil society organisations. Based on inputs from workshops and other dialogues, the strategies will be finalised together with a joint agreement or statement from a number of NGOs and eventually other stakeholders. In one country, Armenia, it is planned that INFORSE will participate in the workshop to assist and provide inputs from the network. The strategies and agreements will be presented publicly (at events or via media) and at meetings with relevant decision-makers, where the participating NGOs will seek a dialogue on the strategy.

Following the process on the sustainable energy strategy, in each country the partner will develop inputs or proposals for official strategies and eventually legislation to help the realisation of the strategies. In Belarus and Serbia, where the focus is local strategies, the partners will develop proposals for one or two local strategy/ies with specific proposals that might form elements of sustainable energy action plan(s) that the local authority/ies can use to join the EU Covenant of Mayors.

The project will use a number of networking tools to raise awareness and develop capacity of NGOs in Eastern Europe to develop and promote sustainable energy strategies:

- Information via emails to INFORSE contacts in Eastern Europe, with most emphasis on the project countries, starting with updates of lists of sustainable energy promoters
- Websites of partners, including the INFORSE website
- A theme in the INFORSE newsletter Sustainable Energy News.
- Participation in an INFORSE-Europe workshop to be organised in Denmark in 2017, where results from the project will be presented for other INFORSE-Europe members, new cooperation and networking can be planned.

The sequential order of the project activities (the main elements) are shown in the figure below:

Activities	2016				2017									
	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	mar	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug	Sep.	Oct
1.1.1+3.1.1 Project meeting	X													
1.1.2 Develop draft strategies		-----												
1.1.3 Consultation in project			----											
1.1.4 Consultation, national/local				-----										
1.2.1 Workshop/seminar						X								
1.2.2. Draft and agree joint agreement				-----	----									
1.3.1 Present strategy & agreement							X							
1.3.2 Meeting decision-makers								X						
1.4.1 Dev. proposals for official strat.								--						
1.4.2 Written proposals submitted								-----						
1.4.3 Meeting decision-makers									X					
2.1.1 Update of contact list		-----												
2.1.2 Websites			x					x	x				x	
2.1.3 Emails to civil society contacts			x		x			x	x				x	
2.2.2 Sust.En.News theme								-----						
2.2.2 Dissemination of newsletter											-----			
2.3.1 Planning of event			x		x		-----							
2.3.2 Organising event													X	
3.1.2 Project contracts, reporting	-----												-----	

Timeline-symbols: X = event, x=short activity, |----| = ongoing activity during a period

The project partners will strive to ensure equal participation of men and women in the project, and there are already a close to equal representation of men and women in the project group. Both men and women will benefit from successful implementation of the strategies that will be developed, both from their environmental benefits and from the increased employment and reduced energy poverty that will be results of successful implementation. Often women are the most harmed by energy poverty, both because of lower income and because of higher responsibilities in the households, a factor that will be considered in the project.

The production of the deliveries in the form of energy strategies and NGO-agreements/statements will help to build the capacities of the partners and of other involved NGOs and will also form the basis for the advocacy activities in each country. This will ensure coherence among the project deliveries and activities on national levels. The national activities will form the input for the international networking activities, and will expand the outreach of the project beyond the five project countries. The international dimension of the project will also strengthen the national activities, as the partners will learn from each other and have references from other countries that can be used nationally.

The project will feed into the activities of INFORSE that promotes sustainable energy strategies on all levels and that can use the project strategies as examples in advocacy by other members, and internationally at climate negotiations, in EU, etc. SE will also be able to use results to increase its networking, and raise awareness of the problems and opportunities of Eastern Europe among members etc.

C.5 Phase-out and sustainability

All partners are experienced with managing projects, including phase-out at the end of projects, and have managed this in the past. While all partners will use the project to move a step forward in their capacity to work with sustainable energy strategies, and will seek funds for ongoing activities in this field, they can also manage a period with lower activities, for instance from the project ends

until new projects can start. For the other target groups, they will not become dependent of project activities to the extent where the project phase-out can leave them in an unfortunate situation. Rather they will be able to use strategies and other project outputs to in their activities, also after the project is finished.

The projects results will endure directly by the availability of project outputs after the project period, to be used by civil society after the project is finished. Material will stay on partner websites for at least about two years and on INFORSE website for at least 5 years. The project results will also endure by the knowledge and inspiration it gives for both project partners and others to develop and implement sustainable energy strategies with benefits for employment etc.; in the project countries, and in Eastern Europe in general.

C.6 Assumptions and risks

Output	Assumption	Risk	Mitigation Strategy
Output 1.1	Partners are able to draft strategies of sufficient quality for advocacy with assistance from Danish partners	That key persons in partners find other jobs	Close contacts between partners both before and during strategy drafting to ensure that sufficient assistance is given. Well planned start-up meeting, where strategy development is discussed in details. Clear commitments from key persons in partner organisations when project starts.
Outputs 1.2	That civil society organisations can and will agree on joint agreements on sustainable energy developments	That the political situation in one of the participating countries will limit civil society initiatives.	Involvement of civil society organisations in drafting of strategies shall make them more positive towards the final strategy and create ownership among them. If the political situation becomes an obstacle, the ways of expressing support has to be adapted to the most constructive in the situation.
Outputs 1.3 and 1.4	Dialogues with decision-makers is possible on energy issues.	That the decision makers are not reachable for presentations and dialogues	If it is difficult to get the attention of decision-maker, the advocacy activities will connect to more high-profiled agendas in order to gain the interest of the decision-makers.
Outputs 2.1 and 2.2	INFORSE and partners are able to develop website and newsletter, and can make outreach to civil society org.	That the relevant organisations and networks are not interested in the outreach.	Update of contact lists ensures that the relevant group of organisations are targeted. The outreach materials will be developed to be interesting for organisations targeted.
Output 2.3	Civil society organisations participate in seminar	Problems with organising seminar	The seminar will be planned and advertised well in advance. The seminar will be planned together with other INFORSE activities and projects to increase participation and ease organising of the activity.

D. PROJECT ORGANISATION AND FOLLOW-UP

D.1 Division of roles in project implementation

SustainableEnergy (SE) is the project holder, will be responsible applicant to CISU, and will do project monitoring. From SE Maria Graversen is chosen as the contact person and in charge of administration. She will as necessary seek assistance from others in SE.

INFORSE will be in charge of inputs for sustainable energy planning, organising joint events, and will assist SE. INFORSE will also be in charge of project outreach activities. From INFORSE Gunnar Boye Olesen and Judit Szoleczky are to be directly involved. A trainee can assist (trainee not included in budget).

Each of the 5 national partners will be in charge of national activities in its country and will have contracts with SE. In each partner one person will be responsible for the work, but at least two person from the organisation will be involved, according to plans. See annex B, organisational fact sheets, regarding the persons expected to be involved in the project from the Eastern European partners.

Of the five partners, two does not have the financial management fully in place as required by CISU. For one organisation only smaller requirements are missing and they can be fulfilled with improved procedures. The other organisation (EcoTeam, Armenia), it shall re-start economic activities, but has past experience. This will be addressed at the start of the project, at a teleconference before the start-up meeting and at the start-up meeting, where each partner will explain how they will fulfil the requirements. The financial requirements will also be included in the requirements specified in the contracts between SE and partners.

D.2 Monitoring and evaluation in project implementation

The project will be monitored locally by each organisation and updates will be given from each organisation to the project group at teleconferences that are planned following project activities and at least every three months. If project implementation is not proceeding as expected, the project partners with delays or changes will discuss the necessary changes with SE and INFORSE.

If assumptions change and the project results are to be reached better in a different way than planned, this will also be discussed between the project partner in question and SE and INFORSE. This discussion shall lead to an agreement of the changes needed to get the best results.

CISU will be informed of changes, and will be consulted whenever needed according to CISU guidelines.

Given the small size of the project, no external evaluation will take place, but SE will regularly monitor project activities, using information sent from partners and participation in teleconferences.

E. INFORMATION WORK

E.1 Has project-related information work in Denmark been planned?

The project will be described in an article in SE's online magazine "Råstof", and the news in Sustainable Energy News will be circulated to about 200 contacts in Denmark, via email with link to website, and for some by mail.

3. Budget summary

A detailed budget with budget notes must be submitted in Annex C 'Budget scheme' and enclosed the application. NOTICE: Remember to open all tabs in order to fill in each of the relevant five spreadsheets.

See also 'Guide to budget preparation' at www.cisu.dk.

Below please fill in a summary of the main budget items as follows:

Fill sheet 1-4 in Annex C 'Budget scheme' - the budget summary will then automatically appear on sheet 5. This should be copied from Annex C and pasted below.

Budget summary		Currency
Indicate the total cost (i.e. including contributions from the Eastern Neighbourhood Civil Society Fund as well as other sources)	<u>499.822</u>	DKK
Of the total cost, the Eastern Neighbourhood Civil Society Fund is to contribute	<u>499.822</u>	DKK
Of the total cost, indicate the amount to be contributed by other sources of finance, including self-funding by the Danish organisation or its local partner, if any	<u>0*</u>	DKK
Indicate total cost in local currency	<u>**</u>	
Indicate exchange rate applied	<u>n.a.</u>	

* INFORSE will contribute in a number of ways in-kind to the project (not in budget), including with overhead costs, work of a trainee/assistance, support for Sustainable Energy News from other projects, support for other participants of workshop in Denmark, maintaining website after project finalisation.

** The project has activities in 5 countries with different valutas, no common local currency

Main budget items:

	Full amount	Financing plan	
		Of this, from the Fund	Of this, from other financial sources*
1. Activities	259.147	259.147	
2. Investments	0	0	
3. Expatriate staff	0	0	
4. Local staff	136080	136.080	
5. Local administration	25920	25.920	
6. Project monitoring	11.988	11.988	
7. External evaluation	0	0	
8. Information in Denmark (max 3 % of 1-7)	0	0	
9. Budget margin (min 6% and max 10 % of 1-8)	25.988	25.988	
10. Project expenses in total (1-9)	459.123	459.123	
11. Auditing in Denmark	8.000	8.000	
12. Subtotal (10 + 11)	467.123	467.123	
13. Administration in Denmark (max 7 % of 12)	32.699	32.699	
14. Total	499.822	499.822	

* While there are no financial contributions, there are several in.kind contributions from INFORSE-Europe and other partners.

4. ANNEXES

OBLIGATORY ANNEXES

The following annexes must be submitted **both** in print by post **and** electronically by email:

- A. Basic information about the Danish applicant organisation (filled in and signed by the Danish organisation)
- B. Factsheet about the local organisations (filled in and signed by the local partners)
 - B.1. Centre for Environmental Solutions (CES), Belarus
 - B.2. Public Organization "Renewable Energy Agency" (REA), Ukraine
 - B.3. Centar za ekologiju i održivi razvoj (CEKOR), Serbia
 - B.4. Eko-Svest, Macedonia
 - B.5. EkoTeam, Armenia
- C. Budget format

The following annexes about the Danish organisation must be submitted electronically by e-mail:

- D. The organisation's statutes
- E. The latest annual report
- F. The latest audited annual accounts (signed by the auditor and the management/board of the organisation)

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNEXES (max 30 pages):

Annex no.	Annex title

Notice: All annexes should be submitted electronically.