European environmental and climate NGOs

LIFE operating grants 2015
NGO Operating Grants 2015: 
The Commission has selected 24 NGOs for €9 million funding

This year the European Commission has selected 24 NGOs to receive operating grants under the LIFE Regulation 2014-2020 from a total of 66 proposals. These NGOs focus on a wide range of fields from nature and biodiversity conservation, sustainable development, sustainable production, farming and food consumption, climate change mitigation and adaptation, renewable energy, health, cycling, safe disposal of end-of-life vessels, sustainable hunting, protection of riverine, coastal and marine habitats, pesticide reduction, environmental governance and law and environmental education and awareness.

NGO operating grants

Founded in 1992, LIFE is the EU’s financial instrument for the environment and climate action. Under the new LIFE Regulation (EC) No 1293/2013 “operating grants shall support certain operational and administrative costs of non-profit making entities which pursue an aim of general Union interest, and are primarily active in the field of environment or climate action and are involved in the development, implementation and enforcement of Union policy and legislation” (Article 21 of the Regulation).

Though the majority of LIFE finances (around 81%) are awarded as action grants, the LIFE programme also supports the operations of EU level environmental and climate NGOs through the competitive and transparent awarding of annual operating grants. The number of NGOs funded each year varies depending on the quality of the applications, the amounts applied for and the total budget available. This funding aims to strengthen the participation of NGOs in the dialogue process in environmental and climate change policy-making and in its implementation.

Calls for proposals for these yearly grants are published on the LIFE Programme website and applications are evaluated and ranked according to the extent to which the organisations are able to contribute to the development and implementation of EU environmental and climate change policy in the priority areas. To qualify for this aspect of LIFE funding, environmental NGOs must be non-profit making, independent and active at a European level with activities and members in at least three EU Member States.

More information on operational funding can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/ngos/index.htm

More information on the LIFE programme is available at: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/index.htm
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Association Justice & Environment – European Network of Environmental Law Organizations

Description

Justice & Environment (J&E) is an independent association of 12 public interest environmental law organisations from 10 EU Member States and FYROM. J&E legal experts offer expertise and education on European environmental law, aiming to ensure the implementation and improvement of EU environmental and sustainability legislation through the use of European law and exchange of information.

Work Programme

J&E will focus on public participation, energy infrastructure and environmental liability. Its activities cover horizontal, overarching topics that have relevance for many other thematic areas (such as air, noise, waste, nature and water). These include:

Aarhus Convention
- A review of the Access to Documents Regulation or a change in its interpretation;
- Broadened standing of NGOs at the EU Court of Justice; and
- An EU directive on access to environmental justice.

Energy Infrastructure
- The energy Projects of Common Interest (PCI) selection process is transparent and environmental Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) effectively participate; and
- EU level and regional environmental CSOs are aware of the PCI designation process.

Environmental Liability
- J&E position is taken into account in the revision process for the Environmental Liability Directive (ELD);
- EU-level NGOs are aware of the ELD and participate in the revision process; and
- Better application of the ELD in the Member States.

Biodiversity
- A common understanding of the Habitats Directive; and
- NGO viewpoints are represented in the fitness check process.

Environmental Impact Assessment
- Raise awareness on the revised EIA Directive.

Expected outcomes

Aarhus Convention
- A joint strategy with Access Info Europe on better transparency of EU institutions;

- Effective lobbying of the Commission for a change in how it applies the Access to Documents Regulation;
- Documents for national level freedom of information cases in judicial decision-making; and
- Case documents for a legislative change in access to justice before the Aarhus Convention Compliance Committee.

Energy Infrastructure
- Test the openness of the PCI selection process;
- Assess the ongoing PCI selection process;
- Map and reach out to environmental stakeholders for PCIs;
- Create a PCI communications strategy; and
- Provide information on the PCI selection process.

Environmental Liability
- Collect national case law examples on the application of the ELD, communicate J&E’s experiences, test cases triggering ELD and request for information on ELD;
- Draw up a joint position paper with partner NGOs;
- Write case reports on ELD; and
- Produce a report on the application and problems/good practices of the ELD.

Biodiversity
- Communicate European Court of Justice cases to EU-level NGOs and via the media;

Environmental Impact Assessment
- Communicate the revised EIA Directive and prepare recommendations for national decision-makers.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
265,750.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
186,022.00 (70.00%)
CDP Europe - Carbon Disclosure
Project gGmbH

Description

CDP Europe aims to help businesses, investors and policy-makers transform the global economic system to prevent climate change and protect natural resources. It encourages businesses and cities to reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and use water and forest resources efficiently by sharing environmental information globally. CDP Europe has seven offices across Europe.

Work Programme

Area 1: Climate Change
Contribute to EU climate change objectives by building the capacity of policy-makers, business and capital markets, in order to:

- Support policy-makers and officials in developing and implementing climate change policy;
- Help companies report on climate change and improve investors’ ability to use climate change data; and
- Promote more globalised climate action through international negotiations and local authorities.

Area 2: Non-Financial Reporting
Enhance the scope and profile of Non-Financial Reporting (NFR) within appraisals of EU environmental policy by:

- Informing the European Commission and Member States about the NFR Directive’s benefits; and
- Improving the ability of European companies to comply with the NFR Directive.

Area 3: Forest Policy Action
Consolidate EU policies on forests by:

- Supporting policy-makers and officials to develop and implement forest policies;
- Building corporate capacity to report on forest information and investors to use forest data;
- Organisational development and capacity building:
  - Increasing CDP’s overall capacity in the areas of policy and public affairs; and
  - Improving programme management capacity at Team Europe.

Expected outcomes

Climate action - improved capacity of EU officials to translate CDP data findings into practice and better synergy of public policy objectives achieved through workshops with officials, consultations and policy reports.

Corporate climate action - improved business capacity to report on climate change and improve investors’ knowledge of using climate change data through training companies and investors and by promoting disclosure processes and regional climate change reports/events.

Global networking - promoting an effective fight against climate change through a wide range of stakeholders and networks including cities, media and the wider public.

NFR policy action - increased awareness of NFR relevance among officials and policy-makers, improved knowledge by companies of NFR reporting processes and effective responses and improved understanding of NFR through meetings with officials and working groups, and through consultations and formal submissions.

NFR corporate action - building capacity of companies with less reporting experience, documenting and sharing lessons learnt and case studies, increasing capacity to comply with legislation, increased effectiveness and comparability in using climate change data across Europe, through company training and consultation, and XBRL.

Forests policy action – improved engagement with European institutions; promotion of disclosure on forests and visibility of findings and recommendations; increased capacity of companies to report on forests and investors to use forest data; support to CDP’s forests stakeholders.

Organisational Development - increased capacity in European Policy, Eastern Europe and the Forests Programme.

Programme management - improved operational/finance capacity and communications through training sessions for companies and investors, and through feedback to companies on response analysis.

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Duration of work programme:
01/04/2015 – 31/03/2016

Total budget in euro:
1,476,013.00

EU contribution in euro with %:
500,000.00 (33.87%)
**Description**

Founded in 1995, CEE Bankwatch Network is an international NGO that campaigns against the activities of international financial institutions in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) region that cause negative environmental and social impacts. It monitors public investments made by the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Construction and Development (EBRD) and EU Structural and Cohesion Policy funds, and proposes alternatives to their policies and projects that are environmentally, socially and economically sustainable.

**Work Programme**

- Influence Energy Union (EnU) policy debates, promoting decarbonisation of the EU economy and ensuring adoption of the highest environmental EU standards in the Energy Community Treaty, while challenging further coal investments;
- Ensure sustainability of EU-funded nature protection and climate action projects through partnership principles in CEE countries;
- Support local economic development and facilitate access to EU funds;
- Promote EU-funded energy efficiency projects for vulnerable social groups;
- Identify gaps in the EU funds and EIB’s energy portfolio as well as in the implementation of the Energy Efficiency Directive in the CEE region.
- Advocate strong EIB climate policy and sustainable lending;
- Promote increased accountability, open access to environmental information and compliance of publicly funded projects with the EU environmental standards; and
- Draw up Bankwatch’s strategic 2016-2020 work plan, analyse communication effectiveness and adapt to new EU realities.

**Expected outcomes**

Bankwatch will work in partnership at national and local levels with international CSOs and specialists involved in decision making for EU funds. Actions include public and media communications, thematic assessments, consultation processes, policy briefings and recommendations for six areas.

**Area 1:** Influencing the EnU, Energy Community Treaty and coal projects, by focusing on:
- EnU intelligence gathering;
- Coalition building and advocacy with EnU stakeholders;
- Raising awareness about EnU through national and European media;
- Addressing ‘carbon leakage’ via Eastern dimensions of the Energy Community Treaty; and
- Challenging public funding for coal sectors in EU countries, such as Croatia, Romania and Poland.

**Area 2:** Ensuring that EU funds stimulate transitions to low-carbon economies, through:
- EU level dialogue on key elements of Cohesion policy’s implementation;
- Mobilising EU funds for EU policy objectives concerning climate action and ecosystem resilience; and
- Partnership principles during implementation, monitoring and evaluation of EU funds.

**Area 3:** Fostering local economic development in EU regions by:
- Engaging local actors in strategic local development; and
- Ensuring EU funds catalyse local development.

**Area 4:** Advocating for compliance of newer Member States’ climate policies with high standard energy efficiency measures, via:
- Energy efficiency standards for social housing and all social groups;
- Financial instruments for energy efficiency; and

**Area 5:** Greening the EIB and EBRD, by:
- Ensuring that EIB Climate Policy prioritises green investments;
- Enhancing EIB accountability and transparency; and
- Ensuring IFI projects comply with the EU environmental acquis and international conventions.

**Area 6:** Assessing Bankwatch’s past strategy, providing analysis of communications channels and audience surveys, as well as assisting internal consultations with member groups and trainings.
Climate Action Network Europe
vzw-asbl (CAN Europe)

Description

CAN Europe is part of CAN International, a global network of more than 900 NGOs. The organisation is Europe’s leading network on climate and energy issues. With more than 120 member organisations in over 30 European countries, CAN Europe is working to prevent climate change and promote sustainable climate and energy policy in Europe.

Work Programme

CAN Europe’s overall objectives all focus on climate change and relate to:

- The EU agreeing to a fundamental reform of the Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) that will enable it to function as an effective climate mitigation policy instrument;
- Achieving an agreement that ensures sufficient global action is taken to keep temperature rise well below 2°C, particularly in the context of the international meetings that will take place in 2015, namely the Finance for Development conference, the UN Summit on the SDGs and COP21 in Paris;
- The EU providing its fair share towards the US$100 billion/year commitment by 2020, with adaptation being a priority;
- Ensuring that the EU moves towards a 100% renewables-based energy system by 2050;
- The EU making optimal use of the energy savings potential as part of the low-carbon transformation of our economy;
- Working towards a de facto phase-out of coal in the EU;
- All members of the Energy Community moving forward on the low-carbon transformation of their economy;
- Working towards the full mainstreaming of climate change in all EU sustainable development policies and continued empowerment of the NGO climate movement and contribution;
- Better understanding of the European and Chinese political realities among NGOs in China and in Europe;
- The fullest possible environmental integrity in further development of the EU post-2020 climate and energy policy framework; and
- Agreement on a new way of working for the CAN Europe network that includes more participation from member organisations.

Expected outcomes

- EU Member States can advocate for policies and reforms of the ETS and Market Stability Reserve;
- Position and briefing papers, amendments and contributions on: EU ETS reform, renewable energy share, energy savings, coal phase-out, environmental integrity of the energy community, climate change and agriculture and forestry, transport, and non-ETS sectors fossil fuel subsidy phase out in the EU (linked to Finance for Development conference, the UN Summit on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and COP21 in Paris);
- Report on key processes, principles and provisions (including national plans and targets) for a successful renewable 2020-2030 ‘governance framework’;
- Support for national groups’ advocacy for the Energy Efficiency Directive and agree key messages on future priorities for the energy efficiency policy framework;
- Report by the Coalition for Energy Savings on energy savings policies and measures – broadly disseminate proposals and recommendations contributing to a 40% energy efficiency target;
- Public consultation on reform of the Energy Community treaty advocating inclusion of additional environmental provisions in the Energy Community portfolio;
- Report exploring opportunities to strengthen the Energy Community within the Energy Union;
- Advocacy of the position of CAN International on SDGs in the EU;
- Five short-term work placements for Chinese NGO staff in a European NGO;
- Assistance to the EU expert group on agriculture and climate change;
- Development of a common NGO position on greenhouse gas emission reductions in the EU’s non-ETS sectors.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
943,012.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
259,762.00 (27.55%)
Description

The Coalition Clean Baltic (CCB) is a network of around 20 environmental NGOs in the Baltic Sea catchment area. These organisations aim to protect and improve the environment and natural resources of the Baltic Sea and, in particular, to restore its marine environment. The CCB work programme focuses on creating a good ecological water status in the Baltic Sea; preventing infrastructure and modes of transport that are harmful to marine and coastal areas; and the development of sustainable Baltic Sea fisheries. A central focus for the CCB network is encouraging other organisations to get involved in opportunities for public participation in these fields.

Work Programme

- Improve the management of the critically endangered populations of Baltic Sea harbour porpoise by making concrete proposals for new Marine Protected Areas;
- Strengthen information campaigns regarding the critically endangered European eel and push for an increased effort to stop illegal eel fishing;
- Increase awareness of the existence and problems regarding microplastics in consumer products and of the effects these particles have on the environment;
- Work with other NGOs to create recommendations concerning key Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MFSF) measures and with regards to current gaps in setting Good Environmental Status targets and indicators for biodiversity, commercial fisheries, eutrophication and marine litter;
- Encourage NGOs to participate in public consultations concerning the MSFD;
- Develop cooperation within the CCB and strengthen communication between regional marine NGO networks in the EU;
- Increase knowledge of sustainable aquaculture and aquaculture options among NGOs and aquaculture managers;
- Improve environmental standards for nutrient-balanced fertilisation and other measures to minimise the nutrient runoff from agriculture;
- Influence Baltic Member States to secure cross-compliance of CAP subsidies and Water Framework Directive goals;
- Secure the inclusion of high standards in the new Intensive Rearing of Pigs and Poultry BREF (Best Available Techniques Reference) to minimise nutrient surplus on farmland and nutrient leakage from manure.

Expected outcomes

- MSFD implementation in the Baltic Sea Region is significantly advanced by a set of measures encompassing biodiversity protection, marine litter, agricultural runoff, purification of river water input and marine gravel extraction;
- Salmon, the Baltic Sea harbour porpoise and the European eel profit from targeted activities, such as reinstalling spawning areas, reducing catch and bycatch and lobbying for Marine Protected Areas;
- Aquaculture will be directed towards a more sustainable development based on exemplary solutions;
- Persistent lobbying will ensure that the CAP programme and its activities are more environmentally focused and more mindful of the environmental impact of and problems concerning industrial animal farming;
- The development of several websites that focus on runoff and emission reduction in agriculture and providing in-depth information for farmers, decision-makers and the public;
- HELCOM (The Baltic Marine Environment Protection Commission) is encouraged to revise its recommendations;
- The public and other stakeholders become more aware of MSFD, WFD and CAP issues related to the Baltic environment and become highly involved in solution finding processes;
- Training, seminars and workshops spread knowledge on a number of relevant topics and thus increase expertise in the CCB network, authorities and stakeholders; and
- Statements and expert papers are created bringing additional know-how and stimulation into relevant ongoing policy processes.
Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC)

Description

The Coastal & Marine Union (EUCC) was founded in 1989 to bridge the gap between scientists, environmentalists, site managers, planners and policy-makers. It is currently considered to be the largest European network on coastal and marine management with 14 national branches, offices in seven countries and members in 40.

The EUCC operates in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea to promote sustainable coastal and marine development. It advocates best practice, provides advice and information, and implements projects in the field. The Union has been involved in numerous coastal and marine-related EU programmes and projects since the 1990s and as such has become the main institutional organisation for the European coast and its coastal waters.

Work Programme

The EUCC has three main work areas in 2015:

1. ‘BLUE GROWTH: Contributing to a Green Economy’ aims to:
   - Encourage national, regional and local authorities to increase their performance regarding EU environmental and climate policies and legislation by making this information available as part of a sustainability profile for tourism destinations; and
   - Support the implementation of Maritime Spatial Planning (MSP) by Member States as a way to reduce pressures on land, soil and ecosystems in Europe’s coastal areas.

2. ‘MARINE STRATEGY: Ensuring Environmental Excellence’ aims to:
   - Focus on marine litter and underwater noise and contribute to the Mediterranean MSSD for ‘Seas and Coasts’; and
   - Continue cleaning European coastal waters by recovering discarded fishing nets, up-cycling them into textile products, and raising awareness on this issue among fishermen and the general public.

3. ‘GREEN COASTS: Protecting our Natural Capital’ aims to:
   - Provide guidance to marine planners and managers with regards to securing the future of intertidal mussel beds;
   - Support NGOs, expert networks and field managers in their efforts to conserve and manage lagoon, wetland and sand dune habitats; and
   - Foster climate change adaptation governance and the distribution of information on coastal erosion and flood risks around the European coast.

Expected outcomes

- The availability of information on destination sustainability will result in consumer pressure on less sustainable destinations and an increased awareness among destination policy-makers regarding the economic benefits of implementing European environmental and climate policies;
- A better understanding among coastal planners of ICM principles and practice and regarding how to deal with land-sea interactions in MSP at local and national levels;
- More informed discussions in both marine strategy technical groups;
- Approaches for measures to combat marine litter are tested and included in MSFD Marine Litter Regional Action Plans;
- More attention is given to marine litter and underwater noise in the Mediterranean MSSD;
- The recovery of 25 tonnes of discarded fishing nets from the sea and the consequent distribution of 500 pairs of ‘marine socks’ creating publicity and providing an example of circular, green economy;
- Increased area and improved conservation status of mussel beds and guidelines for managers of northwest European intertidal habitats for undertaking effective habitat restoration;
- A more active and robust European Dunes Network of experts and managers; and
- Improved knowledge and better implementation of climate adaptation strategies for coasts.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
334,561.00

EU contribution in euro with %:
207,611.00 (62.05%)
Environmental Partnership Association

Description
The EPA is an association of five foundations in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. It also has a coordinating secretariat in Brno, Czech Republic. The association is dedicated to empowering local people to improve their environment, communities and society in general with regards to sustainable mobility, urban development, climate change and nature conservation. The EPA Consortium operates on the basis of a Consortium Agreement between the independent, self-governing, and non-profit foundations. Currently, there are some 80 full-time and part-time staff members working in the six offices.

Work Programme
The EPA work programme has two main objectives:

- To contribute to the protection of natural capital by motivating citizens and policy-makers to take practical action in safeguarding biodiversity, water, the climate and natural resources; and
- To stimulate the sustainable development of urban areas by enhancing low-carbon and climate resilience solutions in urban planning.

Its specific objectives are to:

- Substantially increase awareness of the importance of protecting natural resources;
- Help create communities of active citizens driving change;
- Encourage people to act responsibly in their daily choices and to take more action to protect nature;
- Inspire national and local authorities as well as big corporations to reflect on the environmental impact of their management plans and strategies;
- Provide the right information to enable citizens to reduce their carbon footprint and to have a more environmentally friendly lifestyle;
- Promote the creation of partnerships among stakeholders to enable them to share best practice and encourage know-how transfer to foster common strategies; and
- Facilitate dialogue among private and public stakeholders by creating appropriate groups and forums.

Expected outcomes
Biodiversity promotion: 12 national European Tree of the Year (ETY) contests organised; 50,000 votes created for the European contest; production of a ETY graphic manual; 200 participants attend the ETY Award Ceremony in Brussels; supporting 120 community projects on tree planting, maintenance and protection.

Ecotourism: 15 articles published and contributions to five books on ecotourism; 1000 copies of a flyer on ecotourism produced; five heritage ecotourism projects supported; workshop with 10-15 stakeholders organised.

Climate change education: At least 25 small-scale community projects on water supported; 300 people, six schools and four municipalities become involved in water saving; 100 children participate in an eco-happening on water; 20 students participate in a water contest.

Sustainable urban development: Supporting seven NGOs dealing with nuclear risk and public control; a good practice brochure on Energy Information Administration and Nuclear Power Plant Ageing and Plant Life Extension published; at least 200 different visitors a month to the Green Building monitoring system.

Sustainable mobility: Eight school mobility plans and traffic-calming solutions are developed; eight small-scale school based mobility solutions implemented; six events held during Mobility Week; one international webinar; one speaker at the Velocity Conference; six articles published in EPA media on cycling issues in Europe.

Events: Two participants in the European Greenways Conference, France; active participation in European Green Belt board meetings; organisation of a series of workshops, events, webinars, roundtables and educational activities on various topics.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
288,327.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
201,800.00 (70.00%)
European Cyclists’ Federation asbl

Description
The European Cyclists’ Federation (ECF) is an international NGO, with 78 member organisations in 42 countries. The Federation is one of the leading NGOs in the field of cycling and informs key bodies – such as, the International Transport Forum (ITF), the UN, UN Habitat, World Health Organisation (WHO), World Bank – about cycling issues on a regular basis. The ECF promotes cycling as a daily means of transportation and recreation. It aims to ensure bicycle use achieves its fullest potential, help develop more sustainable mobility and ensure public well-being. In 2014, ECF launched the World Cycling Alliance (WCA) as a global network of NGOs with a substantial interest in promoting cycling.

The ECFs main aims are to:
• Change attitudes, policies and budget allocations at European and global level with regards to cycling;
• Exchange information and expertise, as well as raising awareness on bicycle-related transport policies and strategies, at European and global level; and
• Strengthen the cycling movement.

Work Programme
The ECFs’ specific objectives for 2015 are to:
• Further build and expand relationships with the new EU Commission and Parliament so cycling contributes more within policies and work programmes;
• Exploit the studies, strategies and tools created during the 2014 and 2015 Work Programmes in order to achieve agreed milestones and indicators;
• Train and support ECF networks through workshops and webinars – e.g. on the HEAT tools (Health Economic Assessment Tools for walking and cycling) developed by the WHO;
• Contribute to the 2015 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
• Encourage the European bicycle industry to develop an EU policy office and advocacy capacity; and
• Maintain and grow nine strategic networks relevant to policy needs.

These objectives will be achieved by activities based on the following five work areas: cycling in all policies; fiscal and economic policy; urban and city policies; deployment of environment and climate-friendly technologies; cycle tourism, EuroVelo, TEN-T and passenger rights. The activities will include:
• Participating in the Commission’s stakeholder consultation process on the mid-term review of the Transport 2011 White Paper;
• Organising policy debates on a level playing field for cycling with other modes of transportation, for commuting and on whether Europe should adopt an Action Plan on Cycling;
• Continuing to develop the ‘Cycling Forum Europe’;
• Contributing to the development of a pan-European Master Plan on Cycling - Transport, Health, Environment Pan-European Programme (THE PEP); and
• Using the ‘Scientists for Cycling’ network to deliver the ‘cycling in all policies’ agenda by improving the knowledge and evidence base for ECF’s policy work.

Expected outcomes
• Creation and dissemination of best practices, of evidence, and of practical tools;
• Establishment of networks of experts and practitioners who deliver more cycling ‘on the ground’;
• The placing of cycling as a key contributor to Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans and CO2-free city logistics;
• A position paper on the mid-term review of the Transport 2011 White Paper published on the ECF website;
• Two policy debates and two MEP cycle tours organised and at least three official meetings of The PEP Partnership; and
• A workshop organised at Velo-city on implementing cycling strategies beyond the national level with at least 20 participants. Knowledge transfer and exchange of opinions give valuable input for the further development of the proposed EU Action Plan on Cycling, as well as the pan-European Master Plan on Cycling Promotion.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
1,096,032.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
375,000.00 (34.20%)
Description

Created in 1974, the EEB is a federation of more than 140 environmental civil society organisations. Its mission is to protect and improve Europe's environment by influencing the formulation and implementation of EU environmental and sustainable development policies. It also aims to promote the understanding of such policies among EU environmental citizen organisations and the wider public.

Work Programme

The EEB's 2015 work programme will include:

- Contributing to the effective implementation of the 7th EAP and the establishment of sustainable development as the overarching principle in the EU agenda;
- Raising the awareness of EEB members and the public about EU environment-related policies, mobilising members and the public to become actively involved in order to strengthen policies and ensure their implementation;
- Increasing the ambition and effectiveness of relevant EU policies by advising key players in EU decision-making processes, not only in the policy formulation stage but also in the technical guidance and implementation phases; engaging with other stakeholders to enlist their support;
- Seeking removal of environmentally harmful subsidies and promoting fiscal measures that internalise environmental costs;
- Improving environmental governance through increased transparency, public participation and accountability, in particular by ensuring the full implementation of the Aarhus Convention inside the EU and the rest of Europe and the extension of its principles globally;
- Ensuring that initiatives that claim to promote better or smart regulation genuinely focus on reducing unnecessary administrative burdens rather than promoting deregulation per se.

Expected outcomes

- Re-opened debate on the main strategies that guide sustainable development in Europe and triggered openness to revising those strategies to take greater account of the environmental and social dimensions;
- Submitted several dossiers of expert input to EC initiatives to develop new or to update existing climate legislation in line with the post-2020 targets; evaluation of the first Member State reports on measures in place in line with the Commission's recommendation on fracking and suggested remedial action; engagement in the newly launched Nuclear Transparency Watch process;
- A political agreement in second reading that includes ILUC factors, a sustainable cap on land-based biofuels and a framework for next generation biofuels;
- Maintained a new Bioenergy working group to increase the awareness and activities on bioenergy issues;
- Run an effective campaign for Natura 2000 management and Nature Directives with results reflected in Natura 2000 ‘fitness check’ assessments;
- Developed and published a first review of the new CAP implementation and its ‘greening’;
- Integration of proposals to deal with soil quality elements at EU level in the Commission communication on land as a resource;
- Significant progress in the preparation for new legal proposals to tackle marine litter; Progress towards achieving the target of MSY 2015;
- Submitted information and comments to public consultations relevant to nanomaterials;
- Updated position papers on air pollution with evidence from national members on the revision of the NEC and MCP Directives;
- Joint position papers on the Waste Framework Directive review and the main options;
- Active engagement of EEB members in national consultations on draft river basin management plans; Reflection of the EEB input in new WFD CIS guidelines;
- Ambitious proposals on waste and products as follow-up to the European Resource Efficiency Platform recommendations;
- Evidence that EEB/Coolproducts positions have been taken on board in the revised Ecodesign and Energy label framework legislation and implementing regulations;
- Quality inputs for the official processes of the Aarhus Convention and the PRTR Protocol.
European Forum on Nature Conservation and Pastoralism

Description

The EFNCP is an NGO with more than 50 member organisations in over 20 European countries. The Forum focuses on increasing knowledge about the relationship between farming and natural capital, especially in grassland ecosystems, and how this relationship is influenced by EU policies on the ground.

A large membership of grassroots organisations is involved in the practical realities of integrating environmental, agricultural and rural development policies at local and farm levels. Together, they work towards reversing the decline of low-intensity farming types with the highest natural capital across Europe and towards making these farming types socially, economically and environmentally sustainable.

Work Programme

• Reducing the loss of ecologically valuable grassland habitats and their ecosystem services, and of the farming systems that support them, by improving the implementation of CAP options in accordance with environmental goals;
• Reducing the environment-related risk, land degradation, biodiversity loss and carbon release from wildfires in Mediterranean regions by maintaining and promoting silvopastoral systems (raising domestic livestock on pastures where trees provide part of the forage resource) through CAP and environmental policy tools;
• Growth of resource-efficient, low-carbon businesses in rural areas based on the processing and marketing of produce from High Nature Value (HNV) farming;
• Establishing scenarios for a new agro-ecological model of EU agriculture and agricultural policy that would ensure that this economic sector delivers for the Environment Action Programme in the medium to longer term while increasing the EU's effectiveness in addressing international environmental and climate-related challenges.

The EFNCP's also has two cross-cutting objectives:

• Improving the evidence base and understanding of tendencies and challenges affecting farmland ecosystems, and of the effectiveness of different policy approaches;
• Strengthening the EFNCP network and encouraging a greater involvement of the grassroots membership in developing the Forum’s evidence base, designing policy proposals and developing its strategy.

Expected outcomes

• Report on how new CAP Pillar 1 mechanisms are being implemented in eight Member States and how they will affect grassland and silvopastoral ecosystems, including Natura 2000 sites;
• Published specific proposals for improving the design and implementation of CAP measures for conserving grassland and silvopastoral ecosystems, for the prevention of wildfires on Mediterranean rangelands and for improving the environmental effects of olive farming;
• European conference on policies for grassland ecosystems, seminar on policy adaptation for wood pastures and a Brussels seminar on issues for policy implementation on common grazing lands, including best approaches for the delivery of ecosystem services;
• Dissemination of proposals for the improved conservation of ecologically valuable grassland and silvopastoral ecosystems through EU policy implementation at national and local levels in Bulgaria, Ireland, Romania, Spain and the UK;
• Illustrative videos of how farming can favour the conservation of grassland habitats in specific Natura 2000 sites, explaining the issues that need to be addressed through improved policy implementation;
• Illustrative examples of farmhouse cheese dairies supporting HNV farming and best-practice adaptation of EU hygiene rules;
• Delivery of practical advice to practitioners in Spain on the adaptation of EU food hygiene regulations to traditional food processing associated with HNV farming systems;
• Interim scenario of a proposed new model for EU agriculture and agricultural policy based on agro-ecology principles delivered by participatory workshops; and
• Strengthened organisational capacity and a more engaged network of active members.

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Name of contact person
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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
586,740.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
410,718.00 (70.00%)
# Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE)

## Description

Founded in 1977, the Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) is an international, non-profit NGO representing more than seven million European hunters. Based in Brussels, its members are the national hunting organisations of EU countries and other Council of Europe countries (35 in total). FACE has been a member of the World Conservation Union (IUCN) since 1987 and of Wetlands International since 2008. FACE’s main aim is to promote hunting – in accordance with the principles of the wise and sustainable use of natural resources – as a tool for rural development and for the conservation of habitats and biodiversity.

## Work Programme

- **Externalise and consolidate FACE’s contribution to EU nature and biodiversity policy and ensure support from a range of stakeholders in the following policy areas:**
  - Habitats and Birds Directives, and the process of fitness checking EU nature legislation;
  - EU Platform on Coexistence between People and Large Carnivores;
  - EU Regulation on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species;
  - Green Infrastructure Strategy, and the Mapping and Assessment of Ecosystems and their Services (MAES);
  - EU 2020 Biodiversity Strategy - Integration of nature and biodiversity policies into other policy areas including the Common Agricultural Policy, spatial planning, wildlife management and health.
- **Support international agreements and conventions including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the African Eurasian Waterbird Agreement (AEWA), the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS), the Bern Convention and the Agreement on International Humane Trapping Standards (AIHTS);**
- **Strengthen the knowledge of hunters and other stakeholders at all levels on relevant EU policies, particularly the nature and biodiversity policies in order to facilitate their enhanced and coherent implementation at grassroots level; and**
- **Facilitate feedback and knowledge transfer from the grassroots levels to EU policy-makers by strengthening networks of experts from member organisations in order to contribute to the development, as well as the implementation, of EU nature and biodiversity policies.**

## Expected outcomes

- **Effective support for the Birds and Habitats Directives, and contribution to improving implementation and delivery of EU 2020 Biodiversity Targets;**
- **Higher awareness at all levels on policy areas of the hunting community and other stakeholders.**
- **Better knowledge of the contribution of hunters to biodiversity conservation at local, regional and national level. Active networks of experts amongst the hunting community that feed technical information required at EU level for policy development and implementation; and**
- **An integrated dissemination programme that includes multilingual articles, presentations, briefings, events, working groups, meetings and media contributions through Europe.**

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**Name of contact person**
Cy GRIFFIN, Director of Conservation

**Duration of work programme:**
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

**Total budget in euro:**
532,530.00

**EC contribution in euro with %:**
160,000.00 (30.05%)
Friends of the Earth Europe

Description

Friends of the Earth Europe (FoEE) is a network of 31 environmental organisations that actively contribute to European environmental policy-making and implementation. FoEE is part of the international federation Friends of the Earth International. The Brussels office coordinates European campaigns and communication. FoEE seeks to increase public participation and democratic decision-making as vital steps in protecting the environment and sustainably managing natural resources. Campaigns are mounted on the most urgent environmental and social issues, challenging the current model of economic and corporate globalisation, and promoting solutions that will help to create environmentally sustainable and socially just societies at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Work Programme

The overarching aim of the FoEE’s 2015 work programme is to engage in the EU and Members States’ policy processes to achieve strong environmental policies in the following areas:

- Climate change, energy savings and renewables (including biofuels and biomass);
- Food, agriculture and biodiversity;
- Resource use, wellbeing and waste;
- Sustainability in EU financial regulations; and
- Cross-cutting issues (lobby transparency, Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, EU funds and shale gas).

These areas build upon previous years’ achievements and on the FoEE’s Strategy 2014-2018. An emphasis will be placed on highlighting the benefits of:

- Sustainable management of natural capital;
- Transition of the EU into a resource-efficient, green and competitive low-carbon economy; and
- The EU meeting its responsibilities for safeguarding its citizens from environmental and climate-related pressures and risks as well as for lowering its environmental footprint.

In order to reach its objectives, FoEE proposes:

- Advocacy work with the EU institutions: position papers, briefings, letters to decision-makers and meetings;
- Monitoring the implementation and achievements of EU legislation and policies, and their integration into other EU policy areas, and drawing attention to any lack of proper implementation and enforcement;
- Participating in stakeholder meetings, expert working groups and specialist technical panels;
- Policy dialogue with opinion leaders and decision-makers at EU and national level;
- Capacity building of national organisations and allies, including needs assessment, and skill shares;
- Building alliances and working in partnership with civil society organisations, trade unions, research institutes; and
- Awareness raising and visibility: media work, publications, websites, conferences, street actions and events, and petitions.

Expected outcomes

Several EU policies and directives better incorporate aspects of environmental sustainability:

- EU officials are aware of, open to and support FoEE’s demands;
- European citizens are better informed and aware of environmental challenges and developments at EU level;
- Various European NGO coalitions strengthened and informed;
- Increased capacity of the FoEE network, including Young FoEE; and
- Increased public pressure on decision-makers regarding key policy areas.

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Name of contact person
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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
1,431,142.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
813,720.00 (56.86%)
Health & Environment Alliance  
(HEAL)

Description

The Health and Environment Alliance (HEAL) is a leading European non-profit organisation addressing how the environment affects health in the EU. It demonstrates how policy changes can help protect health and enhance people’s quality of life.

HEAL’s membership includes national organisations in 25 European countries as well as European and global networks. Member organisations – representing a wide range of health professionals, cancer and asthma groups, non-profit health insurers, citizens, women, youth and environmental experts as well as scientists and public health institutes – help to bring independent expertise and evidence from the health community to different environmental decision-making processes.

Work Programme

In 2015, a key objective will be to focus attention on the 7th EAP’ environmental health objectives and measures, in particular on six priority areas: air quality, energy and health, climate change and energy, chemicals safety and REACH implementation (Chemicals Health Monitor), endocrine disruptors, green economy and trade, and addressing global challenges of strategic importance. This will be achieved by encouraging health professional and health-affected groups to share knowledge regarding current scientific developments in the field of health, ‘win-win’ policy options and associated economic costs and benefits with decision-makers and the public.

HEAL aims to encourage the adoption of the following specific measures and legislation during the coming year:
- A binding international agreement on climate agreed at COP21 in Paris;
- Binding ceilings on air quality for 2025 (Draft NEC Directive, First Reading);
- An impact assessment on endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs), which includes benefits to health, and EDCs added to REACH candidate list; and
- A WHO global resolution on air quality that features demands to EU policy-makers.

HEAL also hopes to bring about:
- A review of Europe 2020 prioritising green growth for health and the environment;
- A moratorium on the building of new coal power plants, and national debates on coal, air quality and health in Poland, Bulgaria and Serbia;
- A draft strategy for a non-toxic environment and increased mobilisation of civil society through the EDC-free campaign;
- Debates on the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP) that feature health and environmental issues in France, Spain, Germany, as well as the EU presidency countries of Latvia and Luxembourg, and with MEPs; and
- Statements from one or more leading health and medical organisations in Germany on health, energy and climate, and greater involvement in EU chemicals policy.

Expected outcomes

- Increased knowledge and improved evidence base through a strengthened science-policy interface and by addressing emerging environmental health issues;
- Resource materials for the new EU Commissioners on the win-win of EU sustainable development and environmental measures for the economy and health;
- Up-to-date information on new scientific evidence on prenatal exposure to pollutants to feed into the policy processes at EU level;
- Up-to-date information and evidence on emerging risks, such as fracking, to feed into energy deliberations;
- More expertise and a stronger narrative among HEAL members concerning EU economic policies;
- A stronger membership base in Latvia and Luxembourg (as EU presidency countries) and a more frequent sharing of existing HEAL materials and educational tools (such as YouTube clips, infographics, cartoons and comic strips) in the relevant languages; and
- A new Strategic Action Plan and a more comprehensive, strategic and coherent business plan for the period 2015-2020 in core policy areas, climate and energy, air quality and chemicals/pesticides.

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Name of contact person
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Duration of work programme:  
15/03/2015 – 14/03/2016

Total budget in euro:  
698,042.00

EC contribution in euro with %:  
379,699.00 (54.39%)
IFOM EU Group promotes sustainable food and farming, advocating the development and integrity of Europe’s organic movement. It is a key umbrella organisation for organic enterprises. Membership includes more than 165 European bodies from all EU-28, EFTA and candidate countries involved throughout the entire organic food chain, and beyond (e.g. farmers, processors, retailers, certifiers, consultants, traders, researchers, environmental and consumer advocacy bodies).

IFOAM aims to bring about the worldwide adoption of ecologically, socially and economically sound systems that are based on the principles of organic agriculture.

**Work Programme**

Specific objectives of the work programme

- Contribute to ambitious greenhouse gas emission targets for agriculture in the next EU climate package for 2030 and in the UNFCCC process;
- Build relationships with the new Commission and advocate for a strong environmental agenda;
- Ensure that the new EU Regulation for organic food and farming supports sustainable development in line with the 7th EAP;
- Contribute to the Biodiversity 2020 strategy and to the diversity of genetic resources in agriculture and safeguard key environmental legislation such as the Birds and Habitats Directives;
- Strengthen low-input and resource-efficient farming in EU Member States under the Common Agricultural Policy and through better links between the EU Organic Action Plan and national/regional plans;
- Convince the Commission to develop an integrated approach to sustainable food production and consumption;
- Raise awareness on land-use issues and ensure access to land for sustainable farming;
- Highlight agro-ecology as a solution to ‘feeding the planet’;
- Prevent the release of GMOs in the environment to preserve biodiversity and to secure a GMO-free food production chain;
- Ensure that legislation reviews on plant protection products and fertilisers do not fast track approvals for harmful substances, and that natural substances traditionally used in organic farming remain available.
- Produce a common vision for 2030 for the European organic movement, ensuring that environmental and social principles remain at the core of IFOAM’s EU focus – as well as use the insights to develop the IFOAM’s EU strategy for the coming years; and
- Further strengthen IFOAM’s EU financial and human resource capacities and increase the efficiency of the organisation.

**Expected outcomes**

- A minimum of 30 advocacy meetings with policymakers (European Commission and Parliament, Member State Representatives), promoting the benefits of organic food and farming to the environment and of their inclusion in EU policies;
- A European Conference (‘vision conference’) that provides further direction and inspiration to about 180 participants thus securing additional commitments to the organic movement’s environmental principles;
- Alliance-building (also on international level) ensuring that international climate negotiations recognise the relevance of organic agriculture for climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- Around 30 strategy meetings and workshops (internal and with other NGOs) to discuss strategies on climate change, organic regulation, rural development, agro-ecological research priorities, biodiversity and pesticide-free farming;
- Around 10 publications and regular sharing of information on the IFOAM EU website, in newsletters and on social media thus raising awareness and knowledge on various key environmental issues; and
- A focus on the internal development of the organisation, further stabilising its working tools and efficiency as well as its financial base.
Nature Code is focused on policy solutions promoting sustainable development, environmental integrity and good governance. Nature Code hosts Carbon Market Watch, scrutinising carbon markets and facilitating fair and effective climate protection. Its partner network of 374 NGOs and academics in more than 70 countries operate on three levels:

• EU level: ensuring European governments lead international climate action efforts;
• International level: advocating stronger environmental and social integrity of UN climate mechanisms; and
• Grassroots level: empowering and enabling civil society around the world to have a strong voice in climate action policy.

Work Programme

Actions will strengthen Europe’s efforts to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by facilitating consistency between the EU’s short- and long-term climate objectives, enhancing synergies between policy initiatives in different countries and sectors, and closing loopholes hindering the effectiveness of EU climate policies.

Specifically, the programme aims to:

• Strengthen the role of the EU’s Emissions Trading System (ETS). Current reform and upcoming revision of the system will be used to address the oversupply of emission allowances (avoiding further weakening of carbon price signals) and enhance incentives to innovate;
• Promote deeper CO₂ reductions in transport and building sectors by ensuring effective implementation of the Effort Sharing Decision (ESD) up to 2020; informing the new post-2020 legislation for non-ETS emissions; and building on the lessons learnt;
• Promote climate efforts in agriculture and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) sectors to enhance the 2030 package’s overall climate ambitions;
• Ensure the highest environmental integrity of a global market-based mechanism (MBM) for aviation emissions;
• Ensure that the development of a global carbon market supports the EU’s drive for an effective global carbon price by raising awareness of the need for linking safeguards with a robust international accounting framework; and
• Promote sustainable development objectives in internal and external climate change policies by increasing understanding about the benefits of civil society’s participation in climate mitigation mechanisms.

Expected outcomes

EU ETS: policy briefings and recommendations combined with multi-stakeholder policy events and communication messages focusing on carbon leakage and the ETS.

ESD: policy recommendations on emission surplus allowances accumulated pre-2020 and additional measures in non-ETS sectors. Event, webinars and articles will also promote decarbonising non-ETS sectors such as the transport and waste sectors.

LULUCF: policy briefings; awareness-raising/capacity-building meetings addressing policy options to tackle emissions from LULUCF sectors.

ICAO: position papers on market-based mechanism towards ICAO’s triannual general assembly, building on the road to Paris. Publications, webinars and meetings with relevant stakeholders, pinpointing the importance of emission reduction from aviation.

Global carbon market: discussing carbon market developments around the world; coordination of an event on developments to link the EU ETS to other carbon markets such as Switzerland in the short term and China in the long term; information activities and policy recommendations for COP21.

Sustainable development objectives in climate change policies: NAMA briefing papers and newsletters. Online and printed communication tools promoting benefits of civil society’s participation in climate mitigation mechanisms.
Description

The NGO Shipbreaking Platform contains 18 member organisations in 12 countries (of which five are EU Member States: Belgium, France, the UK, the Netherlands and Greece) and seven partner organisations. It promotes safe, environmentally sound recycling and disposal of end-of-life vessels by advocating responsible shipbreaking policies (at European and international levels) applying principles of human rights, environmental justice, ‘polluter pays’, producer responsibility and clean production. It also promotes marketplace incentives to divert traffic away from infamous shipbreaking beaches in South Asia.

Work Programme

Key policy developments
In 2015, the Commission will address outstanding elements of the new regulation on Ship Recycling. The regulation asks the Commission to consider a financial mechanism and possible amendments of the Environmental Crimes Directive. The latter could also be discussed in the European Parliament and at the European Council because the Commission could propose an amendment to the Environmental Crimes Directive. The Platform will participate in this policy process, aiming for a robust legislative framework and use of the new regulation.

Effective implementation of the law
The Platform will assist the Commission in approving a stakeholder-agreed list of yards that fully comply with the new Ship Recycling regulation. The Platform will also influence the marketplace to rapidly and effectively adopt EU policy recommendations and requirements.

Raised awareness
The Platform will raise greater public and marketplace awareness on environmental and human rights abuses linked to some South Asian shipbreakers.

Expected outcomes
Efforts will include awareness-raising events, briefings, position papers, participation in international conferences, reports and meetings with EU Institutions and other relevant actors. Outcomes are expected to:

- Encourage rapid and appropriate regulatory action to ensure internalisation of environmental costs, as well as a persuasive penalty scheme, to strengthen the EU’s new regulation on Ship Recycling (associated position papers, reports and briefings produced that target European level policy-makers);
- Help the Commission establish the list of approved ship recycling facilities by providing detailed input on ship dismantling practices in Turkey and China as well as holding a workshop on the situation in China.
- Provide up-to-date legal information and other situational analysis for India, Bangladesh and Pakistan, as well as soliciting the input of South Asian civil society to European policy debates;
- Monitor the European Waste Shipment Regulation (EC) 1013/2006 and alert EU Member States about potential breaches;
- Monitor ships sailing under the flag of an EU Member State and those owned by EU-based companies and inform the Commission of their business practices (such as change of flag and ship recycling destinations) as well as involvement in shipbreaking yard accidents;
- Publish reports and listings of ‘Global Dumpers’ and ‘Responsible Recyclers’, based on desk research, purchased data (IHS, TradeWinds) and shipping databases (LMIU);
- Provide leadership at UN meetings (Basel and Hong Kong Conventions) in strategic partnership with like-minded think thanks and legal experts; and
- Promote environmentally sound and safe ship recycling best practice by advising ship owners to use EU-approved facilities and by seeking common strategies with European ship recycling industry, cargo owners and trade unions.
Pesticide Action Network Europe

Description

The Pesticide Action Network (PAN) is a worldwide network of more than 600 non-governmental organisations, institutions and individuals in over 60 countries. PAN projects and campaigns are coordinated by five autonomous regional centres: Europe, North America, South America, Asia-Pacific and Africa.

PAN Europe is the only Brussels-based NGO campaigning solely on pesticides. It aims to replace the use of hazardous pesticides with ecologically sound alternatives. It was founded in 1987 and has been an officially recognised NGO under Belgium law since 2010.

Work Programme

PAN Europe is committed to moving towards a non-toxic environment in both towns and rural areas. Its work follows five strategic priorities: 1) pesticide-free towns; 2) reducing the use of pesticides in agriculture; 3) restoration (biodiversity and water quality); 4) maximum residue levels, combination toxicity and the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP); 5) green growth in the agricultural sector.

PAN Europe identifies good practice among towns and from Member States that have lowered their use of pesticides in agriculture. PAN then uses these examples to ensure a proper implementation of the EU legislation and to work towards the establishment of a toxic-free environment in the long run.

Aims for 2015 are:

Meetings and events:
- Organising a high-level European symposium in Brussels, a Belgium conference on pesticide-free towns, and a conference during the Luxembourg presidency;
- Participation in civil society dialogue (DG AGRI) and advisory groups (DG SANCO), and potential EMAS meeting of JRC/DG ENVI;
- Organising a workshop to encourage the implementation of Community action for the sustainable use of pesticides (SUD) and a European workshop allowing for exchange among pesticide-free towns;
- Set up 500 local events on pesticides and establish a homepage featuring 200 testimonies by the end of 2015; and
- Participate in relevant European seminars organised by others and in meetings with other NGOs.

Papers and documents:
- A declaration calling for a non-toxic environment, surveys for towns and Member States, factsheets on alternatives to pesticides and best practice related to non-toxic environments;
- Position papers on the future EU agricultural policy, pesticide taxation, VAT levels, and the rural development support scheme; and
- A literature review of scientific papers on amphibians, bees and water pollution, along with a report on best practice regarding these issues.

Awareness-raising:
- Identifying individuals concerned with or who are victims of pesticides;
- Creating PAN Europe newsletters, including one specifically for the Pesticide Action Week; and
- Articles and press releases in the newsletters of PAN members and other NGOs.

Expected outcomes:
- Participation in five EU public consultations;
- 20 letters sent to the European Commission, EFSA;
- Declaration calling for a non-toxic environment signed by 100 NGOs;
- 200 testimonies from individuals concerned about victims of pesticides or from the victims themselves;
- 500 local awareness raising events;
- Reports, publications, press releases, blog contributions; and
- Articles in the PAN newsletter activate and inspire Member States, EU policy-makers, and citizens.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
233,700.00

EU contribution in euro with %:
115,511.00 (49.43%)
Renewables Grid Initiative e.V

Description

The Renewables Grid Initiative connects 14 grid operators from eight European countries with seven environmental NGOs promoting efficient, sustainable, and the socially acceptable development of European grids for decentralised and large-scale renewable energies.

Work Programme

- Continue working with the European Commission to improve the selection processes for Projects of Common Interest (PCIs) and with the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) to improve the process of developing the European Ten-Year-Network-Development-Plan (TYNDP);
- Build a coalition of players to deal with the risk of cumulative impacts on the marine environment. Investigate how grid infrastructure (including from marine environments) can collect environmental assessment data;
- Continue knowledge sharing and promotion of good practices for grid development and nature protection by holding events, promoting best practice and carrying out communication activities;
- Investigate opportunities to establish an international learning platform;
- Investigate opportunities to launch a quality standard to systematically assess/improve industry performance on nature protection, transparency and participation;
- Build a team for the above tasks, run a strategic plan process to reconfirm RGI’s direction under a new ownership structure, increase geographical scope; and
- Better understand longer term funding opportunities for new project ideas.

Expected outcomes

- Facilitate a new ‘EU structures’ dialogue and engage with Directorate Generals as well as the office of the Energy Union’s vice president. Support NGO contributions to EC regional groups that select PCIs. Engage with ENTSO-E in task forces for transparency and TYNDP;
- Organise a marine conference to identify partners for joint measures targeting better understanding and avoiding impacts of offshore expansion on the marine environment;
- Organise workshops, a conference and other networking meetings, update the best practice projects collection, run the ‘good practice of the year award’ and maintain communication/dissemination channels (such as a website, newsletter, Twitter account and factsheets);
- Establish media monitoring and increase journalist cooperation;
- Develop business plan for an international exchange platform covering energy transition and its environmental implications;
- Launch the collection of worthwhile cases and recruit training course experts;
- Carry out market assessments and consider business planning for a RGI quality standard (covering nature protection, transparency and participation); and
- Screen fund for new projects and develop a fund raising map.
Description

Slow Food was founded in 1986 and became an international association in 1989. It is a grassroots, membership-driven organisation with a network of around 100 000 members in 150 countries. It seeks to create a broad worldwide cultural shift in the relationship that people have with food. Slow Food envisions a world where everyone has access to good, clean and fair food. ‘Good’ refers to food that has a culturally appropriate taste quality and that is healthy. ‘Clean’ relates to food production and consumption that does not harm the environment or the health of those producing it. ‘Fair’ means both accessible prices for consumers and equitable wages for producers.

Work Programme

The main objective of this year’s work programme is to help close a seemingly widening gap between citizens’ expectations and EU perspectives on environmental and climate matters. The relevance of the environment for prosperity also needs to be addressed. Throughout 2015 a number of international meetings that focus on the environment, sustainable food and climate change, such as Expo 2015 (Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life) and the UN Framework Conference on Climate Change, will help to strengthen the dialogue between institutions and citizens.

Slow Food believes that the 7th Environment Action Programme “Living well within the limits of our Planet” must be a cornerstone of any European policy agenda: respect for the planet’s ecological limits is essential for any policy striving to ensure growth, prosperity and competitiveness. Slow Food will thus continue to advocate for a paradigm shift towards a sustainable food system at public, corporate and political levels. The organisation is supported by one million followers in seven national and three coordinating structures, 1,500 local chapters and around 2,000 food communities.

The organisation’s 2015 work programme will concentrate on tackling the deep interconnections between the climate, environment and agriculture. Given the cross-cutting nature of food, the programme will strongly emphasise the integration of environmental and climate issues into other policies. Slow Food will participate in Expo 2015 and will keep on working to promote agrobiodiversity and food sustainability across Europe and further afield through the Ark of Taste platform to identify, safeguard and promote food biodiversity.

The entire European network and staff will work to achieve the following:

• Four objectives under the heading “Preserving biodiversity, preserving the planet”, which aim to support sustainable agriculture and fisheries in the EU, and in particular address the role of small-scale producers;
• Four objectives under the heading “Food sustainability: a failed promise?” which will facilitate the development of an EU Common Sustainable Food Policy; help fight food loss and waste; promote successful examples of alternative sustainable food supply chains; and advocate animal welfare;
• Five objectives under the title “Organisational Development” which aim to strengthen the network’s overall performance.

Expected outcomes

The deliverables envisaged can be grouped under the following categories:

• Producing at least 10 policy documents that target the network’s main stakeholders;
• Contributing to international and EU debate on food through participation in advisory committees, EU institution working groups and in the civil society consultation mechanism of FAO;
• Training and capacity building to transfer and exchange knowledge, good practices and experience among producers;
• Organising events to facilitate interaction between producers and consumers and to reach decision makers at all levels;
• Coordinating and implementing grassroots projects involving producers and that facilitate communication with consumers.
Description

Stichting BirdLife Europe helps 49 BirdLife partners from Europe and Central Asia to manage around 6,000 nature conservation sites covering over 320,000 hectares.

Work Programme

- Support implementation of the EU Biodiversity Strategy, particularly the full implementation of the Birds and Habitats Directives;
- Improve EU agricultural policy contributions to biodiversity conservation, climate mitigation and adaptation, and environmental protection;
- Improve EU maritime and fisheries policies’ contribution to conservation and environmental protection;
- Promote harmonisation of climate action and greenhouse gas reduction with biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection;
- Raise awareness and engage policy-makers, businesses, media and other target audiences about the intrinsic, social and economic value of biodiversity, birds and nature; and
- Support, strengthen and coordinate the European BirdLife Partnership in developing and implementing common conservation programmes, as well as participating in EU environmental policy making to improve the status of birds and biodiversity in general.

Expected outcomes

- EU roles in domestic and external environmental policy is strengthened by informed engagement;
- EU policy is well communicated for biodiversity, agriculture, maritime, fisheries, invasive species and climate change. Its implementation will be influenced through advocacy, engagement and information provision;
- The Birds and Habitats Directives, Marine Strategy Framework Directive and other relevant pieces of EU legislation are effectively implemented;
- Main threats to bird conservation – such as habitat loss, by-catch, collision with and electrocution on power lines, poisoning, lead contamination and illegal killing – are identified, assessed and effectively tackled;
- Significant progress is made on the implementation of actions under Target 2 of the EU Biodiversity Strategy;
- Threats from invasive alien species are tackled through robust implementation of the new EU Regulation on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species;
- The EU contributes to global biodiversity conservation by reducing its negative footprint and improving its contribution to global conservation efforts;
- Common Agricultural Policy reforms are implemented and deliver for biodiversity and environment;
- EU rural development policy effectively delivers conservation schemes and avoids investments that damage biodiversity;
- An EU vision for sustainable agriculture is developed and promoted;
- Marine Important Birds Areas are effectively protected through their designation as Special Protection Areas and through appropriate management;
- Seabird by-catch mortality in Europe and outside its waters is significantly reduced;
- EU maritime and fisheries policies are supportive of biodiversity conservation;
- EU energy policies contribute to effective climate change mitigation while building robust safeguards for biodiversity;
- Ecosystem based adaptation is integrated into relevant EU policies and climate adaptation is incorporated into biodiversity conservation strategies;
- Diverse and growing numbers of people across Europe appreciate and value birds and biodiversity, and take or support actions to protect them;
- EU and national decision makers are more aware, informed and mobilised for biodiversity conservation, climate action and environmental protection;
- The European business sector is more engaged with biodiversity conservation, climate action and environmental protection;
- A thriving and growing Europe wide grassroots network of civil society organisations work together through the BirdLife Europe Partnership and beyond; and
- Less-developed and less-experienced BirdLife Europe Partners are supported by BirdLife Europe.

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Duration of work programme:
01/01/2015 - 31/12/2015

Total budget in euro:
1,392,550.00

EC contribution in euro with %:
382,999.00 (27.50%)
Description

Stichting Zero Waste Europe (ZWE) works towards a world without waste. ZWE is the only pan-European organisation specialising in waste issues from prevention to disposal and from local to European levels. Stichting Zero Waste Europe coordinates and facilitates activities among the 13 members of the Zero Waste Europe Association.

Work Programme

ZWE’s 2015 work programme will:

- Promote the embedding of good policy in local and national decision-making by: developing work with local and national zero waste movements that encourage citizen participation; serving as a communication hub about citizen zero waste movements; and linking local movements through international engagement efforts;
- Strengthen the spread of best practices by increasing numbers of EU municipalities working towards zero waste; supporting citizens’ capacity to advocate locally for best practices; supporting the sharing of best practices among cities within and beyond the EU; and taking steps to assess the environmental performance of cities regarding waste.
- Improve organics/food waste management by: improving EU and national policies on separate biowaste collection; spreading best practices; increasing public and policy-maker understanding of biowaste, composting, and climate; and strengthening the evidence base to guide policy development and implementation;
- Raise the visibility of the contributions of Zero Waste to a low-carbon economy and promote subsidy shifts towards these approaches by: targeted research and communications within Europe and at the UNFCCC COP in Paris; and monitoring of EU engagement in climate mitigation activities elsewhere, including NA-MAs and the ETS;
- Contribute to the reduction of air and water pollution from waste management choices by: research and analysis; supporting the aims of members to exceed existing air pollution targets; and reducing the use of disposable plastic bags; and
- Strengthen policy and practice regarding product redesign by: public education and engagement; coordination with municipalities around residual waste; advocacy for revision of the Ecodesign Directive; and development of alliances with organisations working on REACH.

Expected outcomes

- Create an online platform for the best practices of EU zero waste municipalities;
- Organise a Hungarian conference on zero waste municipalities;
- Produce four case studies of zero waste municipalities published in four languages;
- Establish database about cities’ performance on waste and resource management;
- Compile baseline information for at least 30 European towns;
- Produce a ‘Power of Compost’ video;
- Boost composting in 10 cities from the network of municipalities;
- Organise activities to promote re-use and prevention of food waste by four to five local groups;
- Organise a Bulgarian public event, two study tours, an organics site visit to Milan and biowaste training;
- Identify three to five waste-burning facilities that exceed pollution regulations and communicate citizen recommendations for corrective action;
- Produce reports, policy analyses and policy briefs on zero waste and the low-carbon economy; air-pollution impact of waste burning; and product redesign, health and EPR; and
- Organise a Zero Waste and Climate Change Conference in Paris during the COP21, and participate in COP21 by advocating the importance of zero waste in climate mitigation and adaptation policy.
Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)

Description

E3G is an independent, non-profit organisation working in the public interest to accelerate the transition to sustainable development. Focusing on climate change and environmental policy, E3G builds cross-sector coalitions with like-minded partners to achieve carefully defined outcomes chosen for their capacity to leverage change. E3G currently has offices in London, Brussels, Berlin and Washington DC as well as a regular presence in China.

Work Programme

E3G’s work programme for 2015 is structured around objectives in three key programme areas:

1. ‘Cities and regions: Accelerating the transition to a low-carbon, resilient European economy’ aims to:
   - Strengthen the understanding of climate impacts among regions and cities and increase their awareness and involvement in climate policy debates;
   - Promote and build bottom-up support for European low-carbon transition and resilient urban development; and
   - Support cities to be active in national, European and international debates.

2. ‘Beyond Green policies: Mainstreaming climate and resource efficiency in the top EU political agenda’ aims to:
   - Ensure coherence and consistency between top EU priorities as well as climate and energy objectives;
   - Ensure the competitiveness and energy supply security debate focuses on innovation, energy efficiency and effective governance; and
   - Increase awareness among a wide range of stakeholders and encourage progressive voices to participate in high-level political debates.

3. ‘Protecting Europe’s strategic interests through an ambitious climate agreement’ aims to:
   - Develop concrete ideas and solutions on adaptation and financing to inform the EU debate in the context of the upcoming COP21 in Paris;
   - Build support among civil society stakeholders and developing country partners; and
   - Support the EU in securing more influence for an ambitious climate agreement protecting its interests in 2015 at the COP21 in Paris.

Expected outcomes

For programme area 1) expected impacts are: an improved understanding of climate issues among cities and support for cities advocating for stronger climate policy; and more effective information sharing among targeted cities/regions around policy interventions. Deliverables include: a scoping study, case studies and policy recommendations for low-carbon, climate-resilient development at the local level; an advocacy calendar for 2015; workshops with local stakeholders and government officials; a final conference and a media strategy.

The main impact for programme area 2) will be the placing of resource efficiency, climate resilience and sustainability at the top of the EU political agenda through the development of concrete recommendations for action and the facilitation of strategic interventions from relevant actors. Deliverables will include a political calendar and political intelligence briefs for circulation to key stakeholders as well as strategic interventions.

The main impacts from programme area 3) will be: alignment among countries participating in the Cartagena Dialogue regarding core elements and functions of adaptation in the Paris agreement; and civil society organisation support and interventions regarding adaptation and climate finance issues across Europe. Deliverables will include: papers outlining practical propositions on adaptation and climate finance for the Paris 2015 agreement; bilateral consultations with a range of different organisations; and a series of informal workshops with key stakeholders and players in the negotiation process.
Established in 1961, WWF is an international organisation working on issues related to nature conservation and environment protection. It has 4.7 million regular supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries.

The WWF European Policy Office is the Brussels-based policy hub of the WWF European and global network. The principal purpose of the office is to secure the strengthening of environmental considerations in European legislation and policies. WWF pays particular attention to the areas of climate and energy, biodiversity, forests and water, external development, marine conservation and fisheries protection, freshwater, resource efficiency and green economies.

**Work Programme**

LIFE co-finance will be used to help WWF contribute positively to the thematic objectives of the 7th Environmental Action Programme, the Roadmap for moving to a competitive low-carbon economy in 2050 and the EU Adaption Strategy. This will involve the following actions and means:

- Advocating WWF positions with European institutions;
- Involving national WWF organisations from Europe to advocate change with the relevant in-country institutions;
- Monitoring the implementation and achievements of European environmental law and policies and their integration into other EU policies. This includes drawing attention to the lack of proper implementation and enforcement;
- Working in partnership with other NGOs in Brussels active in environmental, social and development fields to share knowledge, capacity and good practices;
- Building alliances with business and industry, the corporate sector, think tanks and the academic sector based on common goals to foster political momentum for change;
- Sharing in-depth knowledge in high-level groups, expert working groups and specialist technical groups;
- Creating and participating in new stakeholder forums, high-level conferences and events to increase balanced stakeholder representation; and
- Using WWF’s brand recognition to raise European public/political awareness.

**Expected outcomes**

- WWF’s recommendations and analysis have been integrated into the final results of the Birds and Habitats Directives fitness check and their implementation is strengthened and uniform;
- Strengthened and uniform implementation of the EU Timber Regulation, EU Water Framework Directive, Common Fisheries Policy and the EU Regulation to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- A coherent package of targets and measures delivered on a 2030 framework for climate and energy policy, while further implementing the 2020 framework (and at COP21, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change agrees a post-2020 deal);
- Increased levels of sustainable development financing in EU external development assistance, as well as an agreed post-2015 global development framework;
- Political measures are assessed to tackle the global environmental impact caused by EU consumption;
- WWF recommendations have been integrated into the EU Semester process of one or more Member States; and
- The European Investment Bank has improved its climate policy review before the COP21.
WWF International
Danube-Carpathian Programme

Description
The WWF Danube-Carpathian Programme (WWF-DCPO) was established in 1998 to coordinate and lead the WWF’s conservation activities across the 19 country Danube-Carpathian region of central and southeastern Europe. The WWF-DCPO, its members and partners aim to ensure the protection, restoration and effective management of forest and freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity; the effective implementation of legislation in the fields of infrastructure, natural resource planning and management in priority conservation areas and corridors; sustainable land use and nature conservation enabled by financial reward mechanisms; and an increase in the number of people in the Danube-Carpathian region supporting these objectives.

Work Programme
The key activities for achieving the NGO’s goals in 2015:
• Taking part in relevant regional policy frameworks and processes, such as the EU Strategy for the Danube Region, the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, and the Carpathian Convention;
• Participating in relevant policy development at European level on behalf of the WWF Network while working closely with the WWF-European Policy Office to ensure that experience from central and southeastern Europe informs key policy developments;
• Mobilising, supporting and building the capacity of members and partners in particular in Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Serbia and the Ukraine;
• Involvement in relevant national policy processes;
• Providing capacity building and support to relevant authorities and stakeholders on, for example, how to use EU guidance to manage Natura 2000 areas and best practice guidelines for the development of navigation, hydropower and responsible forest management;
• Supporting members and partners with practical implementation and demonstrations of good practice;
• Developing strategic partnerships with the public and private sector; and
• Public awareness raising activities.

Expected outcomes
• Contribution of know-how and experience to a number of EU policies;
• Implementation and enforcement of EU policies and legislation in the Danube-Carpathian region;
• Integration and implementation of a number of priorities related to the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the Blueprint for Water and Climate Change Adaptation Strategy in the second cycle of river basin management plans for the Danube and its sub-basins;
• Developing and implementing the Action Plan for the EU Strategy for the Danube Region as well as relevant protocols and strategies;
• Advances in the implementation of the EU Habitats & Birds Directives by contributing to improved capacity and enforcement, promoting green infrastructure and identifying connectivity gaps in key ecological corridors;
• Implementation of significant conservation initiatives related to freshwater and wilderness, including the Mura-Drava-Danube Transboundary Biosphere Reserve, the Lower Danube Green Corridor, the March-Thaya Trilateral Ramsar Site and the Southern Carpathians wilderness area;
• Working towards improving implementation of the EU Timber Regulation in the Danube-Carpathian region;
• At least 10 000 ha of virgin forests officially protected and 3 million ha sustainably managed – 200 operators trained to implement the EU Timber Regulation;
• Implementation of best practice guidelines for the development of navigation and hydropower and the development of similar guidelines for other areas;
• Progress in financing for the environment and climate action;
• Advances in the implementation of climate change adaptation strategies; and
• WWF-DCPO is the leading advocate for the environment in central and southeastern Europe with a substantially increased organisational capacity.

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708,617.00

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200,489.00 (28.29%)
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