



LIFE Project Number
LIFE19 GIC/CZ/001333

Mid-term report
Covering the project activities from 01/01/2021¹ to 31/07/2022

Reporting Date²
30/09/2022

LIFE PROJECT NAME or Acronym
**RegENERate: Mobilising Regions for Energetic Re-
development and Transformative NECP_s**
Project Acronym - RegENERate

Data Project

Project location:	Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovakia
Project start date:	01/01/2021
Project end date:	31/12/2023
Total budget:	€ 1,303, 239
EU contribution:	€ 716, 474
(%) of eligible costs:	54.98%

Data Beneficiary

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¹ Project start date

² Include the reporting date as foreseen in part C2 of Annex II of the Grant Agreement

This table comprises an essential part of the report and should be filled in before submission

Please note that the evaluation of your report may only commence if the package complies with all the elements in this receivability check. The evaluation will be stopped if any obligatory elements are missing.

Package completeness and correctness check	
Obligatory elements	✓ or N/A
Technical report	
The correct latest template for the type of project (e.g. traditional) has been followed and all sections have been filled in, in English <i>In electronic version only</i>	✓
Index of deliverables with short description annexed, in English <i>In electronic version only</i>	✓
Mid-term report: Deliverables due in the reporting period (from project start) annexed Final report: Deliverables not already submitted with the MTR annexed including the Layman's report and after-LIFE plan Deliverables in language(s) other than English include a summary in English <i>In electronic version only</i>	✓
Financial report	
The reporting period in the financial report (consolidated financial statement and financial statement of each Individual Beneficiary) is the same as in the technical report with the exception of any terminated beneficiary for which the end period should be the date of the termination.	✓
Consolidated Financial Statement with all 5 forms duly filled in and signed and dated <i>Electronically Q-signed or if paper submission signed and dated originals* and in electronic version (pdfs of signed sheets + full Excel file)</i>	✓
Financial Statement(s) of the Coordinating Beneficiary, of each Associated Beneficiary and of each affiliate (if involved), with all forms duly filled in (signed and dated). The Financial Statement(s) of Beneficiaries with affiliate(s) include the total cost of each affiliate in 1 line per cost category. <i>In electronic version (pdfs of signed sheets + full Excel files) + in the case of the Final report the overall summary forms of each beneficiary electronically Q-signed or if paper submission, signed and dated originals*</i>	✓
Amounts, names and other data (e.g. bank account) are correct and consistent with the Grant Agreement / across the different forms (e.g. figures from the individual statements are the same as those reported in the consolidated statement)	✓
Mid-term report (for all projects except IPs): the threshold for the second pre-financing payment has been reached	✓
Beneficiary's certificate for Durable Goods included (if required, i.e. beneficiaries claiming 100% cost for durable goods) <i>Electronically Q-signed or if paper submission signed and dated originals* and in electronic version (pdfs of signed sheets)</i>	N/A
Certificate on financial statements (if required, i.e. for beneficiaries with EU contribution ≥750,000 € in the budget) <i>Electronically Q-signed or if paper submission signed original and in electronic version (pdf)</i>	N/A
Other checks	
Additional information / clarifications and supporting documents requested in previous letters from the Agency (unless already submitted or not yet due) <i>In electronic version only</i>	✓
This table, page 2 of the Mid-term / Final report, is completed - each tick box is filled in <i>In electronic version only</i>	✓

**signature by a legal or statutory representative of the beneficiary / affiliate concerned*

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2. List of key-words and abbreviations in alphabetical order to be rearranged at the end before submission

BG – Bulgaria
CAN – Climate Action Network
CEE – Central and Eastern Europe
CEPA – Friend of the Earth – Center for Environmental Public Advocacy
CINEA – European Climate Infrastructure and Environmental Executive Agency
CSO – Civil Society Organisation
C2M – Close 2 Market
DGs – Directorate Generals
DG REGIO – Directorate General for Regional and Urban Policy
DG ENER – Directorate General for Energy
EBC – Europe Beyond Coal
EBRD – European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EE – Energy Efficiency
EIB – European Investment Bank
EST – Estonia
ET – Energy Transformation
EU – European Union
FF – Fossil Fuels
FTE – Full Time Equivalent
GHG – Greenhouse gas emissions
HU – Hungary
IEEFA – Institute for Energy Economics and Financial analysis
IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
JT – Just Transition
JTF – Just Transition Fund
JTM- Just Transition Mechanism
KPI – Key Project–level Indicator
LV – Latvia
MEP – Member of the European Parliament
MS – Member States
NECP – National Energy and Climate Plan
NGO – Non-governmental Organisation
NRRP – National Recovery and Resilience Plan
OP – Operational Programme
PGN – Polish Green Network
PL – Poland
PPP – Polluter Pays Principle
RES – Renewable Energy Sources
RRP – Recovery and Resilience Plan
SK – Slovakia
SME – Small and Medium Enterprise
SWD – Staff Working Document
TJTP – Territorial Just Transition Plan

Executive Summary

Briefly describe the project objectives, key deliverables and outputs.

Compare in a few paragraphs the activities planned to the progress made. Summarise the achievements, deviations, important problems and difficulties met during the project implementation. This summary should be a stand-alone text.

- **Describe the project objectives, key deliverables and outputs**

The overall objective of the project is to support the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries' contribution to the EU efforts towards a net-zero emissions future. The project contributes to more ambitious and effective climate and energy policies in CEE, backed by a long-term commitment to phase out fossil fuels, improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy. The project focuses on regions in transition from a fossil fuels-based economy and coal, shale oil and less developed regions that are disadvantaged in terms of their socio-economic situation and environmental problems. Furthermore, the project contributes to aligning financing flows, such as national budgets and the EU budgets, with climate and energy targets in the key moment of the EU Cohesion funds programming for 2020-2021.

The specific project objectives are as follows:

- 1) To step up the multilevel dialogue on climate and energy transition in targeted CEE countries and enable increases in the countries' climate ambitions in the National Energy and Climate Plans (NECP) revisions for 2023.
- 2) To advance the development of and compliance with the EU climate objectives of local Re-Development strategies, especially in the regions that are moving away from a fossil fuel-based economy.
- 3) To develop a transnational exchange platform for the creation of a knowledge base for low carbon energy transition at regional and local levels.

- **Compare activities planned to the progress made**

The project started (1 January 2021) successfully and no major problems have been reported in the implementation so far. The overall progress achieved under the actions is satisfactory. Due to the COVID restrictions, the war on Ukraine and changes of the political process, some activities were modified and slightly delayed.

- **Summarise the achievements, deviations, important problems and difficulties met during the project implementation**

Problems:

Besides minor delays in some of the actions, no major problems occurred during the first year and a half of implementation. Some delay was recorded in hiring new project staff in Latvia and due to staff changes in Bankwatch, Hungary, Poland, Estonia, more specifically in 2021 and 2022. Swiftly, we managed to integrate the new team members smoothly into the project. COVID-19 restriction also led to changes in some of the planned events, such as the Brussels Annual conference. It was instead converted to an online event with correlated advocacy meetings.

Achievements:

One of the most significant results of our just transition advocacy work came in the first year of the project with the establishment of the Just Transition Funds, that set up the clear framework for just transition planning and exclusion of any fossil fuel investments from its

support within the Regulation of the European Parliament Just Transition Fund (JTF) Regulation of 24 June 2021³. The regulation states in Article 9d that “The JTF shall not support: d) investment related to the production, processing, transport, distribution, storage or combustion of fossil fuels”. Our updates on the Status of Territorial Just Transition Plans (TJTTPs) in CEE became unique and timely regular comparisons of seven CEE countries in regard to the quality of the plans and quality of the local stakeholder engagement in the regions affected by coal or oil shale (Estonia) phase-out. The updates serve many Members State authorities and local actors involved in this process to improve their practices through lessons learnt from implementation in other countries. The project activities brought innovative elements in the Just Transition planning - giving voice to the youth and gender groups and setting new practices for public forums. The reports triggered internal discussion in the European Commission and a number of follow-up meetings between the Commission and local NGOs facilitated by Bankwatch. As result of a successful online meeting with Vice-President Timmermans that resulted in follow-up meetings between Romanian and Bulgarian campaigners in 2021 and the DG REGIO national units. Our efforts contributed to making link between EU funding and national climate target, Romania has committed to phasing out its coal by 2032 and Bulgaria committed 2038 as phase out date and promised to cancel the coal-to-gas conversion of one of its biggest coal power plants, Maritza East 2. Currently, we participate in regular meetings as Bankwatch with representatives of DG Regio and DG ENER, organized within the scope of the Europe Beyond Coal forum, during which we provide information and updates on the situation in the regions we work in.

Project coordination: On 17th of August 2021, in the premises of CEE Bankwatch Network, we had our first monitoring visit. The overall assessment was that the project started successfully with no major problems occurring in the implementation. However, concern was raised about the lack of information about individual actions and deliverables, as well as better visibility of the project and the LIFE programme in general. As our project started with some delay - we received the positive news 6 months after the other LIFE 19 projects started; therefore, the project coordinators of the other LIFE 19 projects already had induction on the requirements on time. As for us, we managed to complete this induction through the LIFE seminars in October and November 2021 which proved to be useful and very informative. This slight delay caused a misunderstanding in regards to the monitoring visit, reporting of the Key project-level indicators (KPI) and general communication flow with the external monitoring team.

Since inception, we had slight delays in meeting the deadlines for some of the activities, but we promised during the first monitoring visit in 2021 that our reporting would improve and since then it has done so. Although we have improved meeting the deadlines, we still have some delays due to internal and external factors explained in the sections below.

³ [REGULATION \(EU\) 2021/1056 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL](#)

3. Introduction

Description of background, problems and objectives (as foreseen in the proposal)

Background

The overall objective of the project is to support the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries' contribution to the EU efforts towards a net-zero emissions future.

During the implementation of the project, we identified a few challenges to reaching our goals:

- Low awareness regarding low carbon transition,
- Little political will and insufficient stakeholder dialogue consideration for alternatives and solutions for low carbon transition,
- Difficult access to resources for energy transformative investments on the local and regional level.

In order to overcome the problems identified we will:

- 1) Step up the multilevel dialogue on climate and energy transition in targeted CEE countries and enable increases in the countries' climate ambitions in the NECP revisions for 2023.
- 2) Advance the development of and compliance with the EU climate objectives of local Re-Development strategies, especially in the regions that are moving away from a fossil fuel-based economy.
- 3) Develop a transnational exchange platform for the creation of a knowledge base for low carbon energy transition at regional and local levels.

- **Climate problem targeted and, if applicable, other environmental benefits**

Without CEE support, the EU's climate and energy targets cannot be reached. The Climate policy has traditionally been difficult to implement in the CEE region, and many Central and Eastern member states of the European Union have acted to weaken EU climate ambitions in recent years. The 2020-2023 period will provide other opportunities for advancing discussion on the CEE countries' climate ambitions and improving the NECPs. We want to focus on implementation in regional development plans and financing of the new NECPs, thus building the ground for the crucial update of climate ambitions in the final NECPs scheduled for 2023. We already see that the just transition approach has the potential to overcome entrenched positions by engaging affected groups in a constructive dialogue centred on solutions. The key role of NGOs, like us, is to support these groups in pushing for policy changes at the national and EU levels. Such support is made conditional on accepting climate-compatible transition pathways, moving the debate away from "whether" to phase out coal and other fossil fuels, to "how" and "when" to conduct this phase out.

For LIFE Environmental Governance & Information:

- **Environmental problem/issue addressed**

The project contributes to more ambitious and effective climate and energy policies in CEE, backed by a long-term commitment to phase out fossil fuels, improve energy efficiency and promote renewable energy.

- **Outline the information/communication strategy implemented in function of the environmental problem addressed by the project**

The project targets eight regions of transition that have several disadvantages holding them back from taking all the available opportunities to move towards a low-carbon economy, namely Bulgaria (Pernik coal mining region), Poland (Upper Silesia and Wielkopolska – coal regions), Slovakia (Upper Nitra – coal mining region), Romania (Jiu Valley mining region), Hungary (BAZ coal mining region), Latvia (Vidzeme – less developed region cooperation

under development) and Estonia (Ida-Virumaa – shale oil extraction region). Low capacity (both personnel and financial), low knowledge about the opportunities and solutions, together with conservative behaviour need to be addressed to allow for a take-up on transition. In most of these regions, a just transition process is on-going and needs to be managed through participative planning and discussion.

- **Baseline situation**

The narrative on fossil fuel phase out has changed substantially due primarily to the War on Ukraine, as a result of both the threat of energy poverty and high prices. It is a much more substantial change in the narrative as compared to the COVID pandemic. We are seeing a few simultaneous threads in the narrative: 1) the push for temporary coal prolongation; 2) the push towards a faster transition to Renewable Energy Sources (RES); 3) the higher focus on energy security and independence from Russian fossil fuels. The push for temporary coal prolongation is a result of the fear of high energy prices over the next few years as a result of limited access to Russian fossil fuels. There must be a push to make sure that this is only temporary and that phase-out targets are met on time. The increased concern about energy independence has led to a greater focus on energy diversification, which however in some cases continues to include fossil fuel diversification (e.g., searching for alternative sources of gas).

- **Stakeholders targeted**

Bankwatch and our partners have developed collaboration with the following stakeholders:

- **EU decision makers:** European Commission, Members of the Parliament, EIB etc.
- **Progressive actors:** research institutes, progressive politicians, progressive industries, established NGOs and young activists' climate movement.
- **Progressive local and regional authorities** - Local stakeholders – such as mayors and coal mining unions.

- **Monitoring of the project impact**

The project impact is monitored with the JT (Just Transition) and ET (Energy Transformation) regular online calls that we have via Microsoft Teams, through evaluation of the progress on the campaign objectives, and by collecting feedback from national events.

- **Socio-economic context**

The lack of progress on coal phase-out has not only climate but also social implications. As the coal industry is typically regionally concentrated, and many of these regions lack diversified economic structures or are outright poor, short-term social impacts outweigh longer-term green opportunities in the current narrative. The achievement of the project results will also lead to a decrease of the unsustainable fossil fuel subsidies in the targeted countries in the medium term.

- Expected longer term results (as anticipated at the start of the project)
 - LIFE Environmental Governance & Information: e.g. continued effect of the strategy followed on key stakeholders; expected transfer of the methodology implemented to other countries or policy areas; future impact on European Union environmental policy and legislation.

LIFE RegENERate support will allow Bankwatch to boost the work on the local level and elaborate solutions in the key moment of the NECPs implementation. As part of Bankwatch's long-term strategy, we plan to continue the support for local stakeholders even after the end of the project, encouraging them to steer a bottom-up transformation in their respective countries. Nonetheless, the success of the action will also result in bigger resources for the Re-development strategies and for transformative measures.

4. Administrative part

Please briefly describe the following issues:

The project management process, the working method, the problems encountered, the partnerships and their added value, including comments on any significant deviations from the work plan.

The overall project management and coordination was implemented from the very beginning in accordance with the rules of the LIFE program. The project management was established in the first 3 months. We created a workplan for 2021 and 2022 where we were able to navigate through the activities, but also to monitor and evaluate the progress of our activities. We established a team composed of the project coordinator and its supervisor, finance coordinator and national campaigners from each of the countries that are part of the project.

With the finance coordinator, we have monthly meetings where we discuss the budget, problems and deviations that might have occurred. These meetings with the finance coordinator have been established from the very beginning of the project.

In the first year, we met with the team on a quarterly basis, towards the end of 2021, we noticed more frequent meetings were required and therefore, we agreed to have team meetings every 2 months in 2022, please see annex: Organigram of the team.

During COVID-19, our meetings and communication were strictly online (via Microsoft Teams and email).

– Communication with the Agency and Monitoring team.

So far, we have not encountered any problems in terms of communication with the Agency and the Monitoring team. The responses to the Agency letter of 15/09/2021 are provided in the Annex to this report – September 2022 update.

The training on LIFE projects organised by CINEA back in October 2021 was very useful and provided information on how the communication should be organised with the monitoring team. Since the training, we have been having more organised and frequent communication with the monitoring team, both by the project and finance coordinator.

– The changes due to amendments to the Grant Agreement

There are no amendments to the Grant Agreement, however there is a minor change in the A2 form in the proposal instead of using notifications@bankwatch.org, the e-mail anelias@bankwatch.org should be used instead. Please see attached an updated A2 Form. Also, we are attaching another annex – update on the deliverables until the end of the project and annex on the update on the current status of the KPI's.

5. Technical part

5.1. Technical progress, per Action

Action: C1: Advancing knowledge base on energy transformation in CEE

Foreseen start date: 01/2021

Actual start date: 01/2021

Foreseen end date: 31/12/2023

Actual (or anticipated) end date: 31/12/2023

Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

Progress has been made related to the action and the implementation of the activities started on time. This was done by preparing a workplan (internal working document) for 2021 and 2022 and listing all the actions and sub-actions, the responsible person in charge of the deliverables and indicating the internal deadline for the deliverables.

However, we did have shift in the deadlines for some of the activities. The description for the delays is elaborated below.

C1.1: Publications on practical aspects of implementing the energy transformation.

For action C1.1.1 *Thematic analysis: energy poverty (national/local dimension and solution) and decentralised RES potential*, **in total 4 thematic analysis** were delivered.

- Hungary - 1 thematic analysis: [Energy poverty and energy transition in Hungary](#), March 2022
- Bulgaria - 2 thematic analysis:
 1. [Analysis of the possibilities for green hydrogen production in Bulgaria and its use for energy needs](#), August 2021
 2. [Report on energy poverty issues, possible solutions](#), August 2021
- Romania – 1 thematic analysis: [Decentralized production of energy, a solution for energy poverty](#), May 2022
- Latvia - one thematic analysis – the analysis is foreseen to be delivered by the end of December 2022.

For action C1.1.2 *Fact sheets on local RES/EE investments schemes and compliance with climate goals*, **in total 2 fact sheets** were delivered.

- Romania – 1 fact sheet: [Fact sheet on local RES/EE investments schemes and compliance with climate goals](#), November 2021
- Bulgaria - 1 analysis: [Analysis for the alternative economic development of coal areas](#), August 2021
- Latvia – the fact sheet is foreseen to be delivered by the end of December 2022.

For the individual action C1.1.3 *Fact sheets on decreasing primary energy consumption* **in total 2 fact sheets** were delivered.

- Slovakia – 1 fact sheet: [Heat consumption for homeowners](#), December 2021
- Estonia – 1 fact sheet: [Fact sheet on decreasing primary energy consumption](#), March 2022

Our partners in Poland are planning to deliver the fact sheet by the end of 2022, therefore this deliverable will be reported in the Final report.

For the individual action of C1.1.4 *Fact sheets on building local capacities*, **1 fact sheet was delivered**. The activity is foreseen to be implemented by the end of 2022 by the three countries, this timeline was also indicated in the project proposal, but our partners in Hungary and Romania indicated they foresee the publications to be delivered by the end of 2022, whereas Slovakia delivered the publication in May 2022.

Slovakia – **1 Fact sheet:** [Skúsenosti s plánovaním teplárenstva v Dánsku](#), April 2022

For the individual action C1.1.5 *Briefings with infographics and videos on best-practice or unsustainable investments for local/regional actors involved in just transition re-development plans*

For this activity, we are expanding the results a bit, in the sense that we will not be producing only 2 briefings tailored for Bulgarian and Polish target groups, but we will also be making a connection by involving the www.just-transition.info portal.

Together with our Polish partners, we produced **1 briefing:** [Just transition in Poland – an overview of territorial just transition plans from six coal regions](#), October 2021

With our Bulgarian partners we prepared and delivered **1 briefing:** [Comparative analysis of the advantages of decentralized energy production](#), August 2021

C1.2 Publications on the state of the NECPs (National Energy and Climate Plans) implementation in 7 CEE countries:

C1.2.1 *Quarterly updates for decision makers* - For this action, we agreed with the team to make a publication that will be distributed to decision-makers that will include all the countries that are part of the project instead of focusing only on Poland and Latvia. Therefore, we wanted to continue with the activity we already started in October 2020 (of course this is not reported in the project but we wanted to make the connection) by preparing quarterly updates on the Status of the preparation of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in the 7 countries.

Here are the links of the 6 **quarterly updates** including the one from October 2020.

- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe](#), October 2020 (not part of the project and it was not financed by LIFE+)
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe](#), March 2021
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe](#), July 2021
- [Territorial Just Transition Plans for Polish Coal Regions](#), October 2021
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe: December 2021 update](#), December 2021
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe: December 2021 update – Annex: Slovakia](#), March 2022
- [The state of youth engagement in the implementation of the EU's Just Transition Mechanism](#), May 2022

For action C1.2.2 *Annual reviews of the NECPs progress* – **1 publication** was produced: [Reaching for a green recovery: what holds back progress in ten EU recovery and resilience plans](#), February 2022

For action C1.2.3 *Briefings on energy and climate issues summarising the most important findings from reports published by the Joint Research Centre, IPCC and other respected organisations*

This activity is foreseen to be implemented by the end of 2022.

C1.3 Methodology for integration of the NECPs objectives in the regional re-development plans:

C1.3.1 *Case studies highlighting key elements and pros of the planning practices developed in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Latvia and Hungary in the first year.*

We produced **1 briefing** [How can we assist you?](#) on what kind of technical assistance the just transition regions need. What is more, the briefing also identifies a number of measures that can help address these needs, including:

- The establishment of regional Just Transition Support Centres to provide information, support and assistance
- Dedicated staff to support smaller stakeholders in developing good-quality projects.
- Common methodologies and standards for monitoring and evaluating Just Transition processes.
- Dedicated support to finalise plans urgently before the end of 2022.

Furthermore, the briefing also describes 3 case studies particularly to peripheral lignite coal regions, NGO-organised workshops in Poland (Eastern Wielkopolska and the Turów mining region), and the dominance of ‘consortia’ of big players.

For action C1.3.2 *Develop methodology for participatory local/regional Re-development strategies with focus on Just Transition (coal/shale oil/gas) and less developed regions - joint publication targeted to local and regional authorities and local stakeholders*

- 1 methodology: [Just Transition Project Implementation checklist](#), April 2022 (in house)

For action C1.3.3 *Manuals for local activists and local authorities on re-development regional/local plans - based on methodology and review of the available financial instruments for just transition or less developed regions*

- 1 manual is foreseen to be delivered by the end of 2022.

For the individual action C1.3.4 *Wide dissemination*

Here is a list for the dissemination channels:

- The project website: <https://bankwatch.org/regenerate-mobilising-regions-for-energetic-re-development-and-transformative-necps>,
- The Just transition portal: www.just-transition.info portal
- Bankwatch website: <https://bankwatch.org/>
- Just transition subpage: <https://bankwatch.org/project/just-transition>
- Cooperation with Europe Beyond Coal – EBC meetings
- Social media: [Just transition twitter](#), [LinkedIn](#), [Just transition Facebook](#)
- E-mail dissemination list
- Bankwatch Newsletter

- Compare with planned output (including the foreseen action description, expected results, deliverables and milestones) and time schedule. Please justify

any deviations from the action start and end dates as well as the deliverables' and milestones' dates foreseen in the grant agreement, and discuss the impact on other actions.

The following deliverables and the deadlines were foreseen under this action:

- 20 quarterly updates for decision makers on the state of the NECPs implementation in 2 targeted countries, **deadline 12/2023** (6 updates completed by May 2022)
- 4 case studies on the translation of the NECPs in local planning, **deadline 06/2021** (1 briefing with 3 case studies completed in July 2022)
- Methodology for participatory local/regional Re-development plans, **deadline 06/2022** (1 briefing completed in April 2022)
- 11 briefings and fact sheets on practical aspects of implementing the energy transformation on national/local level, **deadline 12/2022** (11 briefings or fact sheets completed by May 2022)
- 4 thematic analyses on national/local level, **deadline 06/2022** (4 analyses completed by May 2022, the study from Latvia is foreseen by the end of 2022)
- Manuals for local activists and authorities on Re-development plans, **deadline 06/2022** (the manual is foreseen by the end of 2022)

Milestones:

- 1st Annual reviews of the NECPs progress in 7 targeted countries, deadline **05/2021** (completed in February 2022)
- 2nd annual reviews of the NECPs progress in 7 targeted countries, deadline **05/2022** (foreseen for the end of 2022)
- 3rd annual reviews of the NECPs progress in 7 targeted countries, deadline **03/2023** (foreseen for March 2023)
 - If relevant, clearly indicate how actions were modified, and any correspondence with the Agency approving the changes (in particular this is required if there has been a significant over-spending of the foreseen budget for the action).

The actions have not been modified apart from shifting the deadline for later months and changing slightly the narrative as we see it more relevant with the current happenings. This did not interfere with the content or with the other actions. In terms of budget, we have not made any significant changes, therefore, we did not request approval of changes and we did not communicate this with the Agency.

- Clearly indicate major problems / drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other actions (technical, legal, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems).

Apart from shifting the deadlines to later months, we did not face any problems when implementing the actions.

- Mention any complementary action outside LIFE.

Apart from RegENERate LIFE, we have various donors to whom we are submitting the project proposals related to just transition and energy transformation. To name a few: European Climate Foundation (ECF), Open Society Foundation Just Transition (OSI JT), the European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO) - EU Teens4Green, European Climate Initiative – EUKI, HORIZON2020.

We also have a very good partnership and collaboration with Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe, Europe Beyond Coal (EBC), Generation Climate Europe, to name a few.

- Outline the perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project.

The upcoming period will be very important especially after the approvals of the TJTPs and the Operational Programmes (OPs.) We will continue to co-develop energy plans and strategies

in 2023. The project partners are key actors in the implementation of the TJTPs and we expect that this will be a substantial factor in ensuring the sustainability of their actions.

Action C2: Support for multi-level dialogue and regional re-development plans in pilot coal, shale oil, gas and less developed regions

Foreseen start date: 01/01/2021 Actual start date: 01/01/2021

Foreseen end date: 30/09/2023 Actual (or anticipated) end date: 30/09/2023

Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

Progress has been made related to the action and the implementation of the activities. The action was launched through the organisation of meetings, such as task forces, stakeholder meetings on a local, regional and national level, as well as through organising meetings on an EU level.

- A few highlights that happened on a national level:

The national governments in the countries where we work – Romania, Bulgaria, Slovakia, Poland, Hungary, Latvia and Estonia – have in majority already prepared their Territorial Just Transition Plans and related recovery and resilience programs, and they are now awaiting final approval by the European Commission or currently being amended before being sent in to the Commission. Bulgaria is only now working on its plan due to the difficult political situation in the country last year (3 parliamentary elections over the course of 2020-2021 and temporary governments in place with little political power for making decisions and moving things forward). Romania has prepared its plans but they are still undergoing consultation processes at the level of the relevant Ministry. The remaining countries have submitted or are in the process of submitting their territorial just transition plans to the European Commission. The Czech TJTP was approved on 26 September 2022 as the first country in the CEE region.

- A few highlights that happened on EU level

Bankwatch has also participated regularly in exchanges of information with DG REGIO and DG ENER organized within the scope of the Europe Beyond Coal Just Transition forum, consisting of representatives of NGOs from various EU countries working on just transition, including a large representation of Bankwatch member groups and co-convened by our employee Dr Miłoslawa Stępień. These meetings with the European Commission DGs provide a platform for sharing our concerns and recommendations based on our knowledge of the situation on the ground in the various CEE countries, including such issues as the need for more actions aimed at building the capacity of local stakeholders, issues linked to the application of the polluter pays principle the need for dedicated technical assistance (a [briefing](#) on this topic was published by the EBC and Bankwatch in July 2022). This enables us to directly influence the approach taken by the European Commission towards just transition regions in Central and Eastern Europe.

One of the most important platforms for exchanging information, experience and knowledge would be the EBC JT forum exchanges. The forum includes a large variety of participants, including national and international CSOs, but also regional groups. There we discuss the current situation in the different just transition regions and develop plans and strategies for how we can tackle the issues that we note as occurring on the ground. Some of the results have been organizing meetings on the international or national level to address identified issues, the preparation of dedicated briefings or letters, our coordinated participation in the Just Transition Platform and related working groups, the details of which have been presented elsewhere in this report.

Although we have had a few highlights, we also had a few shifts in the deadlines that were initially indicated in the project. A more detailed elaboration is provided below in the section – comparison of the outputs.

- Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

C2.1 Stepping up the multi-level dialogue on energy and climate on national level through National Task Forces:

The action focuses on the development of the building blocks for the multilevel climate and energy dialogue required in art. 11 of the Governance Regulation, namely awareness of the progressive national stakeholders, local actors and financial instruments about the policy process and opportunities for energy transformation of the CEE countries.

For action C2.1.1 *Regular strategy Task Forces meetings in six CEE countries (LV, SK, PL, HU, BG, EST) and development of outreach channel to sympathetic stakeholders in Romania (30 strategy meetings, 7 internal info-channels, over 35 joint stakeholders' initiatives on awareness raising and dialogue on energy and climate transition)*

We had approximately 57 meetings happening in the six countries. This individual action is ongoing and will be implemented throughout the duration of the project.

For the individual action C2.1.2 *Regular stakeholders forums on key issue of the Clean Energy Package Transposition (at least 15 events in 7 countries in 3 years)*

For this individual action, we have had approximately 11 meetings.

For the individual action C2.1.3 *National web platforms about the NECPs' progress and transposition of the clean Energy Package (one per country)*

The partners created subpages with the logo and the project information, such as a short description in their local language about the project, starting and ending date, as well as listing the partners that are part of the project. The subpages of each of the countries are linked with the main [RegENERate page](#).

Estonia: <https://roheline.ee/tegevused/cee-bankwatch-network/>

Slovakia: <https://zivotpouhli.sk/regenerate>

Romania: <https://bankwatch.ro/project/regenerate/>

Latvia: <https://www.zalabriviba.lv/zb-projekti/regenerate/>

Hungary: <https://mtvsz.hu/regenerate-life-projekt-2021-2023>

Bulgaria: <https://www.zazemiata.org/regenerate/>

Poland: <http://sprawiedliwa-transformacja.pl/o-projekcie-regenerate/>

C2.2 Advancing the re-development planning in just transition regions - integration of the NECPs objectives: For the individual action C2.2.1 *Organizing at least 14 stakeholder meetings in fossil fuel or less developed regions in seven CEE countries for sharing awareness about the just transition concept, its implementation and injecting novel arguments and perspectives into the debate about the future of coal regions (all countries for all 3 years)*

During the reporting period, approximately 19 stakeholder meetings have been organised. As this is an ongoing activity, the number will change by the end of the project.

For the individual action C2.2.2 *Organizing at least 15 capacity building events for effective public participation with civil society, local community representatives, miners and other stakeholders with local governments (all countries for all 3 years)*

During the reporting period, approximately 10 capacity building events have been organised. As this is an ongoing activity, the number will change by the end of the project.

C2.3 Financing for re-development plans and measures - dialogue with the financial institutions:

For the individual action C2.3.1 *Workshop with EIB, DG Regio, the National Promotional Banks and regional actors on transformation funding needs (4 experimental ones in the first two years in PL, LV and BG).*

- Romania: **1 workshop** was conducted in April 2022 which was accompanied with a YouTube video and a gender-focused report:

Publication: [Participarea femeilor in tranzitia justa](#) in Romanian and [Women's participation in the just transition process](#) in English

YouTube video: [Participarea femeilor în procesul de tranziție justă](#)

- Romania: **1 Fact Finding mission** to Romania was conducted at the end of May 2022, where we had the opportunity to discuss and identify good examples of just transition, build personal knowledge of how the just transition process is progressing from the local and national perspective and to identify problem areas on the national level, arranging discussions and training with local actors, as well as supporting local actors.
- Poland: **2 workshops** in the form of public hearings were conducted for public participation, the first one was held in January in Eastern Wielkopolska and the second in June 2022 in Upper Silesia, the third one is foreseen to be held in November 2022.

For the individual action C2.3.2 *Manual on sustainable investments and funding for advancing just transition - joint publication in English with translation in national language (BG, RO, SK, PL, HU, LV, EST)*

The manual is foreseen to be prepared and delivered in the second half of 2022. This manual will be prepared on the basis of information based on the methodology on project implementation and adding elements of funding, district heating, energy efficiency and renewable energy sources.

For this individual action C2.3.3, *9 capacity building workshops for NGO members in the Cohesion funds Monitoring Committees, programming process and EU Banks (in BG, EST, HU, PL, LV and SK in the first year)*

During the reporting period, 7 workshops for NGO members have been organised and attended.

For this individual action C2.3.4 *Regular meetings with the European Commission, EIB, the National Promotional Banks and regional actors on transformation funding needs - at least 20 meetings in all countries*

So far, we have had 28 meetings with the EC and 24 with regional actors.

For this activity we focused on building relationships with the European Commission while maintaining dialogue with national and local authorities. It is worth highlighting that in response to our second update on the status of the TJTPs, we organised a detailed discussion on the problems in the process with DG REGIO (in charge of assessments of the TJTPs) and regional actors from Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and the Czech Republic. We also had two meetings with DG REGIO, DG ENER, Ecorys and the Wuppertal Institute regarding the

Commission's new (at that time) Just Transition Platform and transparency and partnership in regional planning and the development of the TJTPs.

Another highlight was the meeting held online in September 2021 with the vice president of the European Commission Mr Frans Timmermans. He wanted some insight regarding CEE countries preparing Territorial Just Transition Plans. He also asked to have meetings organized with the relevant DGs to clarify the status of these plans in Romania and Bulgaria; therefore, as a follow up to the meeting, we have continued with our coordination to set up such meetings between Romanian and Bulgarian campaigners and the DG REGIO national units.

In terms of the meetings that are being held on EU level we would like to highlight that in parallel with LIFE RegENERate we have a project that is financed by DG ENV and implemented at the same time as LIFE RegENERate. Here, we would like to highlight that although there are linkages between the recovery plans and TJTPs, the focus of the reporting of DG ENV is mostly on the recovery and resilience work. However, when it comes to advocacy meetings, it's challenging to have them oriented only around one project, as usually these types of meetings were in bigger group of campaigners that are working in different projects.

At the national level, for instance in Poland, we had a meeting with the EBRD's associate director and regional head of Manufacturing and Services for central, eastern and south-eastern Europe, Mr Patryk Borzecki, and representatives from Polish NGOs to discuss the importance of fossil fuel phase-out and the need for the EBRD to stop financing fossil fuel projects. As a result of the meeting, we spoke about potential collaboration with the EBRD in developing a common just transition project.

- Compare with planned output (including the foreseen action description, expected results, deliverables and milestones) and time schedule. Please justify any deviations from the action start and end dates as well as the deliverables' and milestones' dates foreseen in the grant agreement, and discuss the impact on other actions.

The following deliverables and the deadlines were foreseen under this action:

- 15 Reports for capacity building events, **deadline 09/2023** – ongoing (annex is attached for the events that already happened)
- 14 Reports for the stakeholders' forums, **deadline 06/2023** – ongoing (annex is attached for the events that already happened)
- 7 Reports for the 7 national web platforms, **deadline 12/2021** - shifted for 2022 and completed in the first half of 2022 (annex is attached)
- 9 Reports for the capacity building for NGOs, **deadline 12/2021** - shifted and foreseen for 2023 (annex is attached for the events that already happened)
- 4 Reports for the experimental workshops, **deadline 06/2022** – completed (annex is attached for the events that already happened)
- Manual on just transition sustainable investments and funding with national language version, **deadline 06/2022**, shifted and foreseen for December 2022

Milestones:

Approval of the Just Transition Plans and Operational programs for EU funds and EIB Modernisation fund programming period, **deadline 12/2021**, foreseen to be completed by the end of 2022.

Regarding the milestone, this deadline has been moved due to an external factor delay as the approvals are done by the European Commission. The process for the approval of the TJTPs has started and it is foreseen to be finalised in autumn 2022.

- If relevant, clearly indicate how actions were modified, and any correspondence with the Agency approving the changes (in particular this is required if there has been a significant over-spending of the foreseen budget for the action).

The actions were not modified apart from shifting the deadline to later months, but this did not interfere with the content or with other actions. In terms of budget, we have not made any significant changes, therefore, we did not request approval of changes.

- Clearly indicate major problems / drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other actions (technical, legal, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems).

Apart from shifting the deadlines to later months, we did not face any problems for the other actions.

- Mention any complementary action outside LIFE.

The gender report as well as the YouTube video that were prepared by our Romanian partners was done in partnership with another donor that we are collaborating. The main costs were covered by our partner OSI Just Transition and LIFE+ was co-financing the activities related to media.

- Outline the perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project.

We have identified that capacity building is needed on the ground, therefore, before the project ends, we will slowly start to increasingly focus on capacity-building activities for regional authorities with the aim to teach them to deliver, implement and monitor ambitious short and medium-term clean energy plans and strategies.

C3: Building extended Just Transition exchange platform for actors on energy and climate transformation

Foreseen start date: 01/01/2021 Actual start date: 01/01/2021

Foreseen end date: 31/10/2023 Actual (or anticipated) end date: 31/10/2023

Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

Progress has been made related to the action and the implementation of the activities started on time. However, for some of the activities we had a shift in the deadlines of between 1 and 3 months. The description of the delays is elaborated below.

C3.1 Developing content on Just-transition.info portal:

The updated portal reflects all foreseen sub-actions:

C3.1.1 create a section for experts' contributions and an open comment platform to facilitate debate among stakeholders

C3.1.2 expand the 'resource' section to include 'contacts' in order to facilitate networking; create 'calendar' section for events and webinars

C3.1.3 turn 'hot topics' on portal into physical debates hosted in CEE countries, where 'experts' are speakers and physical experience sharing happens - involve regional media via partnerships to generate more exposure for the debates

C3.1.4 Better audience retention by enabling a commenting section that will facilitate dialogue on pertinent issues like policy process on national and local levels

C3.1.5 Integrated multimedia content like webinars, which will be used to solicit feedback and offer a platform to exchange proposals Such discussions will be attached to social media conversations to fully use the potential of the portal to expand its community building function

The www.just-transition.info portal was launched by Bankwatch in 2017, as a multi-language platform where stakeholders from coal regions find resources related to just transition. In the first year of the action, we further developed the portal in order to increase its visibility and audience engagement. We added the tab on *Getting Involved* where interested participants can become contributors about developments towards just transition in their country or any other contribution to the debate on communities transitioning away from fossil fuels. Also, participants can sign up for a newsletter to get our quarterly newsletter with major developments related to just transition, particularly in central and eastern Europe. Furthermore, we also have a social media section where participants can follow us on [Twitter](#) and on [Facebook](#), where we regularly share our Just Transition updates from the region.

What is more, we added the additional tab *Best Practices*. There we gather examples that show just transition is alive and well, and moving along throughout the region.

Some examples of such texts that can be mentioned are the following:

- [How do we get people interested in just transition in central and eastern Europe? Part I: Public hearings in Poland](#)
- [Romania: Good exchanges between stakeholders and mayors in Gorj and the Jiu Valley](#)

The *Best Practices* tab has already proven to be useful for our member groups as they use the information that is published for various promotional events, meetings and workshops; therefore, we will continue to update the tab with similar information and on a regular basis, but for now there are few examples of good implemented projects as the just transition process is still very much in the planning phase, with project implementation only probably beginning towards the end of 2023.

We continue to use the *blogs tab* within the portal to share various blogposts related to Just Transition. Among these, we would like to highlight is the [Just Transition in Eastern Wielkopolska pushes through despite delayed EU funds](#) – a post about the largest employer in Eastern Wielkopolska and how the coal workers are under threat as Europe moves away from fossil fuels, and about some of their ideas providing reskilling and upskilling support to the employees.

C3.2 Annual outreach of the Just Transition Platform:

Under action C3.2.1 *Annual events for progressive stakeholders in Brussels or in the CEE region (annually with all partners and national stakeholders involved). They will be held in Brussels in 2021 and 2023, and in Czechia in 2022 in relation to Czech Presidency.*

Under the action, we had **1 annual event** with progressive stakeholders that was held online in February 2022.

The title of the event was "[Taking stock of the just transition in central and eastern Europe](#)" and approximately 50 participants attended the event. Our panelists were as follows:

- Mr Nicola De Michelis, Director for Smart and Sustainable Growth and Programme Implementation IV (Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain) at DG REGIO;
- Mr Svetoslav Stoykov, Project Coordinator at Za Zemiata/Friends of the earth Bulgaria;
- Dr Miłosława Stępień, Just Transition Coordinator at Bankwatch;
- Ms Magdalena Bartecka, Just Transition Program Manager, Polish Green Network (PGN)

The main focus of the event revolved around the approval of the EU's Territorial Just Transition Plans that was expected in the summer of 2022 and the shift towards implementation of the plans. The main topics for the discussion covered: transparency and partnership; climate ambition and fossil phase-out; capacity-building and outreach to small stakeholders; and youth involvement and gender strategies. The second annual event with progressive stakeholders is foreseen to be held in autumn 2022 in person and hybrid form in Brussels.

C3.2.2 One forum (conference) in the Baltic States hosted by Latvia

1 event will be held in Riga, Latvia on 13 September 2022, in hybrid form (online and onsite), where we expect to have approximately 50 participants.

The title of the event: **Energy transformation of the Baltic states - challenges and opportunities.**

The following topics will be covered and discussed during the event:

Topic 1: How to turn the tide of history and facilitate a socially just energy transition?

Topic 2: Energy poverty, efficiency and infrastructure – how to ensure that the production and consumption of energy is financed, administered and implemented in a sustainable and feasible way while taking into account the existing material inequalities in societies?

Here is a list of some of the key people who confirmed to be speakers at the event:

- EU Green deal – European perspective of the energy transition – Economic advisor at the European Commission representation in Latvia, **Irena Svilpe**
- Challenges for energy transformation in Latvia – Ministry of Economics of Latvia, Director of Sustainable Energy Policy Department, **Dr Dmitrijs Skoruks**
- Energy security in the Baltic Sea region – Head of Latvian Institute of International Affairs, **Dr Andris Spruds**
- Energy transformation in Lithuania – Vice-Minister of energy of Lithuania, **Inga Ziliene**
- Challenges for energy transformation in CEE countries – CEE Bankwatch Network, Fossil Fuel Area Leader, **Petr Hlobil**

C3.3 Documentary on just transition - the target audience and process we will target

A film showcasing the experience at the grassroots and the efforts of local authorities to achieve a just transition - this film will target decision makers in all project countries.

For this activity, we prepared one YouTube video in April 2022 providing information on a Just Transition region in Romania and showcasing the role of women in the process.

[Participarea femeilor în procesul de tranziție justă](#)



- Compare with planned output (including the foreseen action description, expected results, deliverables and milestones) and time schedule. Please justify any deviations from the action start and end dates as well as the deliverables' and milestones' dates foreseen in the grant agreement, and discuss the impact on other actions.

Some of the activities under the action were delayed for 1-3 months, such as the launching of the Just Transition portal by 1 month, improved community tools by 1 month (delay due to external factors such as health reasons), annual event in Brussels by 1 month, Baltic event by almost 3 months.

Deliverables:

- 1 documentary movie on just transition, **deadline 12/2022** (completed in April 2022)
- 3 annual events in Brussels or CEE region for just transition progressive stakeholders, **deadline 10/2023**, ongoing (first annual event completed in February 2022, the second annual event is foreseen for late autumn 2022, the third annual event is foreseen for 2023 according to the project proposal.
- at least 10 webinars delivered through the just-transition.info portal, **deadline 06/2023** (foreseen to be implemented in the second half of 2022 and during 2023)
- improved community tools on the just-transition.info portal, **deadline 12/2021**, shifted and completed in January 2022.
- 1 regional forum in Latvia for Baltic States, **deadline 06/2022** - the activity was shifted and was completed in September 2022.

Milestone:

- Re-launch of the upgraded just-transition.info portal, **deadline 12/2021** - shifted for and completed in January 2022.

- If relevant, clearly indicate how actions were modified, and any correspondence with the Agency approving the changes (in particular this is required if there has been a significant over-spending of the foreseen budget for the action).

Apart from shifting the deadlines for some of the activities, no modifications have been made.

- Clearly indicate major problems / drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other actions (technical, legal, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems).

Apart from the minor delays, we did not encounter major problems. The delays that occurred did not lead to any consequences to the other activities. In terms of financial/economic, market, organisational or environmental related problems, we have not encountered any problems so far.

- Mention any complementary action outside LIFE.

The YouTube video on women in just transition regions in Romania was prepared with the support of Open Society Foundation (OSF) Just Transition, a donor that we have been collaborating with very successfully in the last years.

- Outline the perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project.

We would like to continue to improve and enrich the just transition info portal as it seems valuable not only for our partners in the project, but also to the wider public.

We will continue to further improve and use the portal, enriching it with further blog posts, stories from the ground, expert publications, as well as sharing best practices on a regular basis. This will be done with the assistance of our donor partners.

D. Monitoring of the impact of the project actions

Foreseen start date: 01/01/2021 Actual start date: 01/01/2021

Foreseen end date: 31/12/2023 Actual (or anticipated) end date: 31/12/2023

Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

The action is in progress. The implementation of the activities has started and the deadlines have mostly been respected. However, there are still a few activities where the deadline of the deliverables is ongoing.

D1.1 Just Transition and the Energy Transformation team have regular weekly calls to share intelligence, news and plan joint action.

In the Energy transformation area, we have two separate campaign teams: Just Transition and Energy Transformation. From the two campaigns, we have a mix of national campaigners that are part of the LIFE RegENERate team. Although the two campaigns differ, they are interlinked.

The Energy Transformation team meets every two weeks, the Just Transition team meets every three weeks and the LIFE RegENERate team (composed of the two campaigns) meets every two months.

In the first year of the project, the LIFE RegENERate team met every quarter, but we noticed that more frequent meetings are required, therefore as of beginning of 2022 the project team meets every two months.

In between the meetings, the project team is updated on a regular basis about the deliverables that have been finalised and published on the project website, what are the next steps, as well as informing the team on the upcoming tasks in terms of events, reporting, surveys, etc.

D1.2 Every 6 months evaluation of the progress on the campaign objectives is performed in the form of survey filled by the team members. The survey results are discussed and lessons learned are identified and concluded. The campaign plan is updated to address lessons learned and changes in the analyses of opportunities and threats. This process is coordinated by the Bankwatch Campaigns Director.

In total, **3 evaluations** were conducted.

In the first year, we prepared an evaluation at the end of the year, as there were personnel changes in Bankwatch. The previous Just Transition campaigner left Bankwatch, so we had to find suitable replacement for the position. Our new Just Transition campaigner joined in August 2021; therefore, the evaluation was conducted at the end of 2021. In 2022, we conducted the second evaluation in the form of a survey that was shared with the LIFE RegENERate team.

The third evaluation was conducted in early July 2022 for the Just Transition team, here we gathered lessons learned, how to improve our work and what changes/modifications need to be conducted in order to have better coordination and improve results.

D1.3 Major deliverables such as joint publication or joint outreach events might also be subject to separate evaluation process. The feedback will be summarized and stored for the purpose of project reporting. This process will be coordinated by the LIFE+ project coordinator.

Once the action with the key and joint publications will be finalised, the project coordinator will conduct an evaluation and prepare a short summary.

D1.4 A feedback form will be developed for evaluation of national events such as roundtables and workshops for collecting input from the participants. The feedback will be summarized and stored for the purpose of project reporting. This process will be coordinated by the LIFE+ project coordinator

So far, we have not developed an evaluation form for national events, but we have developed one for the Baltic forum held in September 2022. The summary of the collected feedback will be stored for the purposes of project reporting.

- Compare with planned output (including the foreseen action description, expected results, deliverables and milestones) and time schedule. Please justify any deviations from the action start and end dates as well as the deliverables' and milestones' dates foreseen in the grant agreement, and discuss the impact on other actions.

The Bankwatch Just Transition and Energy Transformation (JT&ET) team is composed of the partners who are part of this project. Bankwatch has established structures and mechanisms for effective knowledge exchange and learning that is part of our work and is an integral part of this project. For monitoring the progress on the project deliverables and results, regular meetings are organised. The progress is collected, evaluated and reported to the Bankwatch Management Team in the form of a Project Implementation Table. Management Team supervision ensures that corrective actions are taken to address delays, difficulties or shortage of resources for the actions part of the project.

Deliverables:

- 5 updated campaigns plans and dates, **deadline 03/2023**, so far, we have 1 updated JT campaign plan and 1 Energy transformation campaign plan, ongoing activity (attached as annex)
- 3 evaluation reports and dates, **deadline 12/2023**, so far, we have 3 evaluation reports, ongoing activity (attached as annex)
- 5 evaluation reports on national events, **deadline 06/2023**, 1 evaluation report for the Baltic event is foreseen to be produced after the end of the event

Milestones:

- Final Project evaluation, **deadline 09/2023**, this will be conducted in the third year of the project
- Evaluation of the campaign objectives one year after the start of the project, **deadline 12/2021** - 1 evaluation was conducted according to the deadline
 - If relevant, clearly indicate how actions were modified, and any correspondence with the Agency approving the changes (in particular this is required if there has been a significant over-spending of the foreseen budget for the action).

No delays and no modifications were implemented for this action; therefore, no communication was needed to be conducted for this action.

- Clearly indicate major problems / drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other actions (technical, legal, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems).

No problems and no conflicts happened during the first year and half of the project implementation. In fact, we have a very good team of people who are experts in just transition and energy transformation. The communication within the team is smooth, as is the cooperation. What is more, we have been cooperating with the team in different projects with different donors for a long period of time; thus, we are very well acquainted with their organisations and their cooperation outside of the RegENERate project.

- Mention any complementary action outside LIFE.

No complementary actions are planned but we might be producing a higher number of evaluation reports for the deliverables.

- Outline the perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project.

Not applicable.

E. Communication and dissemination of results

Foreseen start date: 01/01/2021 Actual start date: 01/01/2021

Foreseen end date: 31/12/2023 Actual (or anticipated) end date: 31/12/2023

Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

Although the action started with a bit of delay, there is progress. The activities are ongoing, we continue to upload various deliverables of the project on the RegENERate subpage.

*Bankwatch will establish a dedicated section of **our website** which will be used as the central communication hub for all project materials like country fact sheets, briefings, publications and so on.*

*This will in part serve as the ‘**notice board**’ for all digital initiatives where we direct online audiences via our social media channels whenever new materials are planned, published or launched. We will in addition create **mobile notice boards** for offline activities like workshops that can be transported and localised into national languages as necessary. Both the **layman’s report** and **after LIFE plan** will be drafted in a style and format appropriate to the target audience and produced at the end of the project.*

We have created a sub-page of RegENERate that has been launched in October 2021. The subpage is part of the general CEE Bankwatch website. Here is the [link](#) of the RegENERate sub-page. The sub-page is being updated on a regular basis with the products and deliverables such as fact sheets, briefings, publications related to RegENERate.

Furthermore, the deliverables that we publish on the subpage are additionally promoted via Bankwatch social media channels, such as LinkedIn, the just-transition.info portal. On a national level, the deliverables are further promoted by our national campaigners respectively in their countries. In addition to the promotion via social media, we also further distribute some of our results to EU decision makers, such as the updates of the Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans, the Youth report, as well as the methodology on project implementation.

- Compare with planned output (including the foreseen action description, expected results, deliverables and milestones) and time schedule. Please justify any deviations from the action start and end dates as well as the deliverables’ and milestones’ dates foreseen in the grant agreement, and discuss the impact on other actions.

The RegENERate project page on the Bankwatch website is the main communication hub. We also take advantage of the websites of our national member groups and the Just-Transition.info portal. All these outlets maintain dedicated social medial channels that we use to leverage our message.

Deliverables:

- Replication plan, **deadline 06/2021**, has been prepared on time and can be shared upon request.
- Notice boards, **deadline 12/2023**, ongoing such as: <https://twitter.com/transitionjust>, <https://www.facebook.com/JustTransition/>, [RegENERate website](#)
- Layman’s report, **deadline 12/2023**, will be produced at the end of the project
- After – LIFE plan, **deadline 12/2023**, will be produced at the end of the project

Foreseen results:

- at least 120 national or English media hits making reference to project materials, the arguments we provide, or other aspects of the project;
- at least 3,000,000 people reached with media outreach;

at least 100,000 followers across social media channels

So far, we have:

- **RegENERate page**: 10/2021 – 07/2022, we have total page views of 501
 - unique page views 333
 - average time spent on the page is 00:02:28.
- **Just Transition info portal**: 01.2021 – 07.2022 we have total page views: 21,593
 - Views on the Reports tab: 1,268
 - Views on the Best practises tab: 610
 - Views on the In depth tab: 528
 - Views on the Get involved: 274
 - Subscribers: 8 new
- **Bankwatch website**: 01.2021 – 07.2022
 - Total page views: 532,848
 - Unique page views: 447,793
 - Average Time on page: 00:01:33
 - Publication tab: 46,403
 - Blog tab: 123,051
 - Press release tab: 40,171
- **Just transition – Bankwatch**:
 - Total page views: 1,863
 - Unique page views: 1,544
 - Average Time one page: 00:02:22

Social media:

- **Just transition twitter**
 - Total followers: 2,305
 - Tweet impressions: 95,575
 - Engagement:

Link click	Retweets	Likes	Replies	Period
129	66	134	4	1 January 2021 - 1 April 2021
42	35	104	4	2 April 2021 - 1 July 2021
39	19	30	0	2 July 2021 - 1 October 2021
14	11	26	0	2 October 2021 - 31 December 2021
35	25	44	0	1 January 2022 - 31 March 2022
74	38	102	0	1 April 2022 - 30 June 2022
7	14	40	2	Jul-22
340	208	480	10	1038 Total

- **Just transition Facebook**
 - Total fb page likes: 191
 - Total followers: 214
 - Facebook page reach: 2,929

- Facebook page visits: 552
- Total post reach: 5,362
- Total engagement (likes, reactions, comments, shares, link clicks): 267
- **Bankwatch Twitter**
 - Followers: 5,935
 - Tweet impressions (organic + paid reach): 2,006,523
 - Engagement total: 31,075
- **Bankwatch Facebook:**
 - Page likes: 7,221
 - Followers: 7,798
 - Estimated organic+ paid page reach: 1,543,894
 - Page visits: 6,272
 - Engagement (likes, reactions, comments, shares, link clicks): 5984
- **LinkedIn (02.2021-7.2022)**
 - Followers: 1,670
 - Impressions (paid+organic): 231,677
 - Engagement total (clicks, comments, shares, reactions): 3,622

This activity is foreseen to be implemented throughout the 3 years of the project. In addition, we also have, for example: [Euractiv.com](https://euractiv.com) that featured Bankwatch's Just Transition coordinator's op-ed in their special report (and it was re-published by the [European Council for Energy Efficient Economy](https://ec.europa.eu/energy/energy-efficient-economy/)). According to our media monitoring tool, these two media publications had a reach of 712,000 people.

Each briefing was opened by around 300 viewers on the Bankwatch website.

- If relevant, clearly indicate how actions were modified, and any correspondence with the Agency approving the changes (in particular this is required if there has been a significant over-spending of the foreseen budget for the action).

No actions were modified; therefore, we did not see the need to communicate on this topic with the Agency.

- Clearly indicate major problems / drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other actions (technical, legal, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems).

The only shift in deadlines was the creation of the RegeENERate sub-page that required a bit longer time to be created. In terms of the rest of the activities under this action, they are still ongoing as the deadline is the end of the project.

- Mention any complementary action outside LIFE.

For the action, for the time being we do not have any complementary actions that were done outside of LIFE. However, the project topic is supported via all Bankwatch communication channels.

- Outline the perspectives for continuing the action after the end of the project.

Thanks to our donors, we are able to upgrade and further develop our websites with useful and attractive content. In our project proposals, we always dedicate a section on the improvement of our communication and dissemination tools and therefore, we will continue to do so, as our donors also see these sections as relevant tools for disseminating our messages.

F.1: Project coordination

Foreseen start date: 01/01/2021 Actual start date: 01/01/2021

Foreseen end date: 31/12/2023 Actual (or anticipated) end date: 31/12/2023

Describe the activities undertaken and outputs achieved in quantifiable terms (also indicate by whom they were done).

The action started on time and the overall progress under this action is satisfactory.

The deadlines for the deliverables have been reached according to the proposal.

F1.1 Annual planning meetings for action partners (one each year that will involve Bankwatch staff and all partners' staff involved in the project) Bankwatch will organise meetings for the action partners to discuss the implementation of activities. Issues like choice of common campaigns, task sharing, timeline and the organisation of individual events will be discussed at those meetings. The first kick off meeting will be organised in 3 months from the start of the project.

Since the start of the project, we have been meeting with the project team on a regular basis. We started with a kick-off meeting that was held online in March 2021. Since then, we began meeting with the team on a quarterly basis, but as of beginning of 2022 we have been meeting with the team every 2 months. During these meetings, we discuss and brainstorm the workplan action by action and we set internal deadlines. We also discuss problems that might occur and next steps if a team member is not able to meet the deadline. In general, our meetings are held online, but we also use the opportunity to meet in person for example during our campaign planning meetings in Rožtoky (Czech Republic, September 2021) and Konin (Poland, November 2021) and during the Baltic event held in September 2022.

F1.2 Biannual assessments of the budget and financial planning (Bankwatch, all partners): The project coordinator, in cooperation with the Bankwatch financial team, will review the financial performance of the project every 6 months. The review will be implemented in February and July based on financial reports prepared by all partners. Planning of the expected financial flow will be done based on the actual expenditures and possible changes of the activities in the action plan.

From the very beginning of the project, we have been having monthly meetings with the finance coordinator. During these meetings, we discuss the current budget, the spendings and if the finance coordinator has issues receiving information or data from our team members. So far, this collaboration has been fruitful.

F1.3 Financial and narrative reporting:

For this sub-action, we have prepared narrative reporting tables for each team member to fill in with the deliverables on a quarterly basis. The same steps are followed for the financial part.

- Compare with planned output (including the foreseen action description, expected results, deliverables and milestones) and time schedule. Please justify any deviations from the action start and end dates as well as the deliverables' and milestones' dates foreseen in the grant agreement, and discuss the impact on other actions.

The planned output for this action is according to schedule, we did not have any delays or deviations from the action start and end dates.

For this action there are no deliverables only milestones

- Final report, **deadline 03/2024** - to be submitted at the foreseen date.
 - Interim Report 1, **deadline 03/2022** - submitted on 31 March 2022
 - Interim Report 2, **deadline 03/2023** - to be submitted on the foreseen date.
- If relevant, clearly indicate how actions were modified, and any correspondence with the Agency approving the changes (in particular this is required if there has been a significant over-spending of the foreseen budget for the action).

For this action, we did not modify dates and actions, therefore, we did not need to communicate the Agency for approving changes.

- Clearly indicate major problems / drawbacks encountered, delays, including consequences for other actions (technical, legal, financial/economic, market, organisational or environment related problems).

We did not encounter problems, delays in the narrative and financial reports. The communication with our partners is very smooth and cooperative, therefore, their response to our requests are always on time.

- Mention any complementary action outside LIFE.

As a complementary action for this action, we would like to indicate the good collaboration with the team not only on LIFE+ but also their involvement in the other projects that we are implementing.

5.2. Main deviations, problems and corrective actions implemented

Describe the main problems or difficulties encountered in the project duration. These may be issues of a technical nature (equipment delivery delayed, construction of infrastructure took longer than anticipated), or financial (the costs did not correspond with the budgeted amounts) or organisational (change of partnership). Provide an assessment of the impact of these deviations on the outcomes of the project and describe the measures taken / to be taken to overcome or alleviate the problems in question.

If the project seems likely to become/stay behind schedule, please indicate this clearly. Signal any changes to the baseline implementation programme.

On 17th of August 2021, in the premises of CEE Bankwatch Network, we had our first monitoring visit. The overall assessment was that the project started successfully with no major problems occurring in the implementation. However, a concern was raised about the lack of information about individual actions and deliverables as well as better visibility of the project and the LIFE programme in general. As our project started with a delay - we received the positive news 6 months after the other LIFE 19 projects started, therefore the project coordinators of the other 19 LIFE projects already had induction on the requirements on time. As for us, we managed to complete this induction through the LIFE seminars in October and November 2021, which proved to be useful and very informative. This slight delay caused a misunderstanding in regards to the monitoring visit, reporting of the KPI and general communication flow with the external monitoring officer. Since the inception, we had slight delays in meeting the deadlines for some of the activities, but we promised during the

monitoring visit that our reporting would improve and since then it has become significantly better.

5.3.Evaluation of Project Implementation

Please evaluate the following aspects of the project:

- Methodology applied: discuss the successes and failures of the methodology applied, the results of the actions conducted and the cost-efficiency of actions.

Overall, the methodology we applied proved to be very successful. In fact, we have increased the frequency of meetings with the team in order to discuss internal deadlines and the status of the activities and the reason behind minor delays. Furthermore, the finance coordinator is also in regular communication with the team from the financial point of view and up to date with the budget. Therefore, we will continue to work in this manner as it has proved to be useful and collaborative. In addition, we will also meet the team in person in September, therefore if there are urgent issues to discuss or problems encountered, we will be able to discuss them in person.

- Compare the results achieved against the objectives and expected results foreseen in the proposal and described in section 4: clearly assess whether the objectives were met and describe the successes and lessons learned. This could be presented in a table, which compares through quantitative and qualitative information the actions implemented in the frame of the project with the objectives and expected results in the revised proposal:

Action	Foreseen in the original proposal	Achieved	Evaluation
C1: Advancing knowledge base on energy transformation in CEE	<p>Objectives: Influencing the public debate and engaging relevant stakeholders. Accessible and understandable information on the benefits of the energy transition are key for the targeted regions, especially less developed ones.</p> <p>Expected results:</p> <p>11 briefings and fact sheets on practical aspects of implementing the energy transformation on national/local level</p> <p>4 thematic analyses on national/local level</p>	<p>Deadline: 12/2022 Achieved</p> <p>11 briefings and fact sheets are published</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2022 Achieved 4 thematic analyses are published</p>	Acceptable and in progress

	<p>20 quarterly updates for decision makers on the state of the NECPs implementation in 2 targeted countries</p> <p>4 case studies on the translation of the NECPs in local planning</p> <p>Methodology for participatory local/regional Re-development plans (by end of 2nd year of the project)</p> <p>Manuals for local activists and authorities on Re-development plans</p> <p>1st Annual reviews of the NECPs progress in 7 targeted countries</p> <p>2nd annual reviews of the NECPs progress in 7 targeted countries</p> <p>3rd annual reviews of the NECPs progress in 7 targeted countries</p>	<p>Deadline: 12/2023 Partially achieved 6 briefings have been prepared for decision makers</p> <p>Deadline 12/2021 In progress, 1 publication is prepared</p> <p>Deadline 06/2022 Achieved 1 methodology was published</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2022 Shifted for September 2022 Not achieved yet</p> <p>Deadline: 05/2021 Achieved 1 publication was produced</p> <p>Deadline: 05/2022 Shifted for the end of 2022 In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 03/2023 Not achieved yet</p>	
C2: Support for multi-level dialogue and regional re-development plans in pilot coal, shale oil, gas and less developed regions	<p>Objective: using key words Development of the building blocks for the multilevel climate and energy dialogue and awareness of the progressive national stakeholders, local actors and financial instruments about the policy process and opportunities for energy transformation</p>		Acceptable and in progress

	<p>Expected results:</p> <p>15 Reports for capacity building events</p> <p>14 Reports for the stakeholders' forums</p> <p>7 Reports for the 7 national web platforms</p> <p>9 Reports for the capacity building for NGOs</p> <p>4 Reports for the experimental workshops</p> <p>Manual on just transition sustainable investments and funding with national language version</p> <p>Approval of the Just Transition Plans and Operational programs for EU funds and EIB Modernisation fund programming period</p>	<p>Deadline: 09/2023 Partially achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2023 Partially achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2021 Achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2021 Partially achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2022 Achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2022 Shifted for the end of 2022 In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2021 In progress The approval of the TJTPs will be in the summer of 2022, currently they are under revision. Therefore, this is shifted/delayed for 2022.</p>	
C3: Building extended Just Transition exchange platform for actors on energy and climate transformation	<p>Objective: Increasing stakeholders' engagement and the long-term effects of the project could be guaranteed mainly through the development of tools for just transition content/best practices/news exchange</p> <p>Expected results:</p>		Acceptable and in progress

	<p>1 documentary movie on just transition</p> <p>3 annual events in Brussels or CEE region for just transition progressive stakeholders</p> <p>at least 10 webinars delivered through the just-transition.info portal</p> <p>improved community tools on the just-transition.info portal</p> <p>1 regional forum in Latvia for Baltic States</p> <p>re-launch of the upgraded just-transition.info portal</p>	<p>Deadline: 12/2022 Achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 10/2023 In progress, 1 event completed so far, the second is foreseen for November 2022</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2023 In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2021 Achieved</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2022 In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2021 Achieved</p>	
Monitoring and evaluation	<p>Objective: monitoring the progress of the deliverables</p> <p>Expected results:</p> <p>5 updated campaigns plans and dates</p> <p>3 evaluation reports and dates</p> <p>5 evaluation reports on national events</p> <p>Final Project evaluation</p> <p>Evaluation of the campaign objectives one year after the start of the project</p>	<p>Deadline: 03/2023 2 updated campaigns In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2023 3 evaluation reports In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 06/2023 In progress</p> <p>Deadline: 09/2023 Not achieved yet</p> <p>Deadline: 12/2021 Achieved</p>	Acceptable and in progress
Media outreach	Objective: raising awareness on		Acceptable and in progress

	energy transformation needs		
	Expected results:		
	Replication plan	Deadline: 06/2021 Achieved	
	The notice boards	Deadline: 12/2023 In progress	
	Layman's report	Deadline: 12/2023 Not achieved yet	
	After-LIFE Plan	Deadline: 12/2023 Not achieved yet	
Project coordination	Objective: Overall coordination		Acceptable and in progress
	Expected results:		
	Final Report	Deadline: 03/2024 Not achieved yet	
	Interim Report 1	Deadline: 03/2022 Achieved	
	Interim Report 2	Deadline: 03/2023 Not achieved yet	

- Indicate which project results have been immediately visible and which results will only become apparent after a certain time period.

Here is a list of the project results that are visible immediately from the project coordination point of view:

- Setting the team and organising the first kick-off meeting followed by individual meetings with each of the partners is one the first results after the start of the project.
- Establishing the sub-page for the RegENERate LIFE project that is linked with the Bankwatch webpage
- Establishing meetings with the finance coordinator for monitoring the spendings and the status of the budget

The following results are the deliverables in terms of publications that have been visible immediately from the publications point of view:

C1.1: Publications on practical aspects of implementing the energy transformation.

C1.1.1 *Thematic analysis: energy poverty (national/local dimension and solution) and decentralised RES potential.*

- Hungary - 1 thematic analysis: [Energy poverty and energy transition in Hungary](#), March 2022
- Bulgaria - 2 thematic analysis:
 1. [Analysis of the possibilities for green hydrogen production in Bulgaria and its use for energy needs](#), August 2021

2. [Report on energy poverty issues, possible solutions](#), August 2021
- Romania – 1 thematic analysis: [Decentralized production of energy, a solution for energy poverty](#), May 2022

C1.1.2 *Fact sheets on local RES/EE investments schemes and compliance with climate goals.*

- Romania – 1 fact sheet: [Fact sheet on local RES/EE investments schemes and compliance with climate goals](#), November 2021
- Bulgaria - 1 analysis: [Analysis for the alternative economic development of coal areas](#), August 2021

C1.1.3 *Fact sheets on decreasing primary energy consumption.*

- Slovakia – 1 fact sheet: [Heat consumption for homeowners](#), December 2021
- Estonia – 1 fact sheet: [Fact sheet on decreasing primary energy consumption](#), March 2022

C1.1.4 *Fact sheets on building local capacities*

Slovakia – 1 Fact sheet: [Skúsenosti s plánovaním teplárenstva v Dánsku](#), April 2022

C1.1.5 *Briefings with infographics and videos on best-practice or unsustainable investments for local/regional actors involved in just transition re-development plans*

Poland: **1 briefing**: [Just transition in Poland – an overview of territorial just transition plans from six coal regions](#), October 2021

Bulgaria: **1 briefing**: [Comparative analysis of the advantages of decentralized energy production](#), August 2021

C1.2 Publications on the state of the NECPs (National Energy and Climate Plans) implementation in 7 CEE countries:

C1.2.1 *Quarterly updates for decision makers*

- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe](#), March 2021
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe](#), July 2021
- [Territorial Just Transition Plans for Polish Coal Regions](#), October 2021
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe: December 2021 update](#), December 2021
- [Status of the Territorial Just Transition Plans in central and eastern Europe: December 2021 update – Annex: Slovakia](#), March 2022
- [The state of youth engagement in the implementation of the EU's Just Transition Mechanism](#), May 2022

C1.2.2 *Annual reviews of the NECPs progress* – **1 publication** was produced: [Reaching for a green recovery: what holds back progress in ten EU recovery and resilience plans](#), February 2022

C1.3 Methodology for integration of the NECPs objectives in the regional re-development plans:

C1.3.1 *Case studies highlighting key elements and pros of the planning practices developed in Bulgaria, Slovakia, Latvia and Hungary in the first year.*

1 briefing was produced titled: [How can we assist you?](#), July 2022

C1.3.2 *Develop methodology for participatory local/regional Re-development strategies with focus on Just Transition (coal/shale oil/gas) and less developed regions - joint publication targeted to local and regional authorities and local stakeholders*

- 1 methodology: [Just Transition Project Implementation checklist](#), April 2022

C2.1.3 *National web platforms about the NECPs' progress and transposition of the clean Energy Package (one per country)*
the main [RegENERate page](#).

Estonia: <https://roheline.ee/tegevused/cee-bankwatch-network/>

Slovakia: <https://zivotpouhli.sk/regenerate>

Romania: <https://bankwatch.ro/project/regenerate/>

Latvia: <https://www.zalabriviba.lv/zb-projekti/regenerate/>

Hungary: <https://mtvsz.hu/regenerate-life-projekt-2021-2023>

Bulgaria: <https://www.zazemiata.org/regenerate/>

Poland: <http://sprawiedliwa-transformacja.pl/o-projekcie-regenerate/>

C3.1 Developing content on Just-transition.info portal:

[RegENERate page](#)

[Just Transition info portal](#)

[Bankwatch website](#)

[Just transition – Bankwatch](#)

[Just transition twitter](#)

[Just transition Facebook](#)

[Bankwatch Twitter](#)

[Bankwatch Facebook](#)

[LinkedIn](#)

C3.2 Annual outreach of the Just Transition Platform:

C3.2.1 *Annual events for progressive stakeholders in Brussels or in the CEE region (annually with all partners and national stakeholders involved). They will be held in Brussels in 2021 and 2023, and in Czechia in 2022 in relation to Czech Presidency.*

1 annual event was held online in February 2022.

The title of the event was "[Taking stock of the just transition in central and eastern Europe](#)"

In terms of all other activities, they are ongoing according to the plan with minor delays and changes.

- Describe the results of the replication efforts.

At the end of project implementation, the following results are foreseen to be achieved:

1) A strategy for re-development of coal mining / shale / carbon-intensive / less developed regions will have been adopted in at least 4 of the 9 targeted regions, the process of preparing ReDevelopment strategies will have been initiated in the rest of the targeted regions, and the implementation of the ReDevelopment strategy will have improved in at least one country.

2) The effective pool of transformation experts/industries working at the national level will have been expanded, and they will be able to participate in policy and legislative debate on the national level in all 7 countries targeted by the project. The final NECP revision will have been prepared in multi-level dialogue as required by art. 11 of the Governance Regulation.

3) Governments considering financial schemes for supporting energy efficiency in households and renewable energy - at least 15 % of the national cohesion funds/European Investment Bank (EIB) investments will have been allocated to energy transformative investments and just transition and/or public financial support will have been improved to reflect regional conditions.

4) Coal phase out will have been accelerated and a number of unsustainable solutions for coal / shale oil / gas phase-out will have been abandoned resulting in a reduction of GHG and ecological footprint. For example, 5-7% of Slovak GHG emissions will be reduced as a result of the phase-out of the coal power plant.

5) Energy efficiency (EE)/ renewable energy sources (RES) and fossil fuel phase out targets will have been improved in the proposal for the final draft NECPs in all 7 countries.

6) More than 3 million people will have been reached through the media and outreach activity part of the project.

- Indicate the effectiveness of the dissemination activities and comment on any major drawbacks.

One of the key takeaways of the LIFE RegENERate project is to prepare and deliver publications in order to raise awareness on the process of the just transition and energy transformation but also getting closer to the key target groups, such as national, regional and local actors on EU and national level.

- Describe project achievements which supported legislation (regional, national, EU)
- Legislative: JTF regulation and SWD excludes investments in FF

Thanks to the work conducted over the last years by Bankwatch and other international NGO networks and CSOs, the JTF regulation and European Commission Staff Working Document from 2021 almost completely exclude any investment in fossil fuel production, processing distribution, etc. See [REGULATION \(EU\) 2021/1056 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24 June 2021](#) establishing the Just Transition Fund Article 9 stating that investment related to the production, processing, transport, distribution, storage or combustion of fossil fuels will not be supported.

- Indicate the main barriers identified and the action(s) undertaken to overcome them

Looking at the future, there is a risk that the war in Ukraine could end in rollbacks on environmental legislation, in terms of renewables siting (risk of watering down nature legislation), biomass criteria (risk of increased production due to threats to gas supplies), agricultural standards (risk of removing ecological legislation to produce as much food as possible due to the drop of production in Ukraine). The war has also made it very clear that Europe must abandon gas and that it cannot be perceived as a transitional fuel (something we have been advocating against for many years).

Speeding up of the just transition planning process and the lack of implemented projects has been challenging in the recent months. The just transition planning process is an enormous strategic undertaking that had to be done in record time across the whole region. Thus, our interventions had to be very quick (sometimes little time was given to consult documents or prepare amendments or interventions during consultation processes). This required us to work overtime when necessary and put a lot of time and effort into being present and impacting the

process. While our work has often been effective, it is strenuous on the people working on this topic and care has to be taken that they maintain a good work-life balance.

We frequently receive requests from the CEE region for good examples from other countries in the regions of good ideas or implemented projects. So far, we are at a very early point in the process of providing such examples and our focus has been on promoting good examples of participatory processes, successfully raising ambition and the quality of the process in many of the regions. The upcoming period will be interesting in these regards, as many of the regions will be implementing pioneering projects that can be copied in other countries. In these terms, it is not so much an issue of things not working well, but of the challenge resulting from the need to adapt our campaigns quickly to what was emerging from the process and to continue to push it in the right direction in reaction to what was actually happening on the ground.

- Describe any policy developments that resulted from your project activities
- *Policy: Progress on CEE countries commitments to phase out coal*

Due to our policy advocacy and recommendations to the EC as part of National Recovery and Resilience Plans negotiations, we have seen two major changes in the commitment to coal phase out. Romania committed to phase out by 2032 and Bulgaria withdrew the proposal for coal-to-gas conversion for Mariza East 2 (the biggest energy producer in Bulgaria after the nuclear power plant).

The quality of the final drafts of the TJTPs in at least 5 regions substantially improved due to our comments. More than 60% of our recommendations in Romania and Poland were taken on board for the TJTPs in the Eastern Wielkopolska (PL), Gorj (RO) and Jiu Valley (RO) regions.

Generally, the exchange of information and knowledge within the EBC structures is an important part of our work, as it allows us to have a more widespread impact on the transition and to gather information for our advocacy work on the European level. The EBC JT forum meets regularly every month, prepares joint letters, advocacy meetings (especially with DG Regio and DG ENER) and briefings. Another such European-level platform we use to influence through our membership is the just transition process is the Just Transition Platform Horizontal Stakeholder Strategy Working Group.

In addition, we also worked on mobilising local stakeholders to participate in improving the draft Just Transition Plans (TJTPs), which was challenging in some countries due to transparency and capacity issues. Here are described some of the topics that were tackled:

- Romania – discussions of the measures needed to reduce CO2 emissions, increase investments in green energy production, introduce circular economy and ensure social inclusion.
- Poland – participation in working groups developing the TJTP in the regions of Upper Silesia and Eastern Wielkopolska; we collected and submitted proposals for amendments (our own and the comments of NGOs we cooperate with) in an open public consultation in 5 regions. The comments made have been taken into consideration and had significant impact on shaping the plans. A participatory and transparent process is observed in Eastern Wielkopolska as NGOs and other local stakeholders have been involved and have provided their input into the process;

- Bulgaria – a fruitful dialogue was established with the consultant (Price Waterhouse Cooper) for developing background documents for the TJTP. At several high-level forums, we presented and advocated the opportunities for Pernik as a first positive example of successful energy transformation in Bulgaria. Furthermore, regarding energy transformation, in April 2022, we participated in the Parliamentary Committee on Energy, regarding the introduction of amendments to the Bill on the Law on Renewable Energy, during which we proposed specific changes to the law in order to enable easy access to RES for individual households and energy cooperatives.
- Slovakia – working on the promotion of a proposal of 4th generation district heating and the engagement of the youth in the just transition process.
- Hungary – preparing a joint NGO lobby letter that was sent to the Ministry of Innovation and Technology. In the letter, the focus was on ensuring that regional actors be involved in the planning and commenting of calls for proposals and in the evaluation process.
- Estonia – starting a discussion on alternatives for district heating after phasing out shale oil, commenting on a new proposal for a shale oil plant. In addition, in February 2022, our national member group became a member of the OP 2021–2027 monitoring committee; this is a huge success as we gained guaranteed access to information not only regarding the Operational Plans, but also the TJTP progress on the national level.
 - Describe how the project delivered the results foreseen in the Grant Agreement form B3 “EU ADDED VALUE OF THE PROJECT AND ITS ACTIONS”. In addition, if in the Grant Agreement Form B1, the project has been labelled as significantly climate related and/or biodiversity related, cover these elements as well.

The project has significantly helped us in bringing our partners together especially linking them on the EU level, otherwise without the project they would be working separately.

Here are few examples of how we were able to achieve this:

Our Brussels office has helped us in organising meetings for our partners from different countries with the participation of experts from various NGOs. In turn, the EBC JT exchange forum is one of the most important platforms for exchanging information, experience and knowledge with large variety of participants, including national and international CSOs but also regional groups.

5.4. Analysis of benefits

In this section, please discuss the project’s progress focusing on the results achieved. Justify any anticipated significant deviations from the targets set initially, and comment on targets already met or exceeded. In the case of the Final report, where relevant, refer to the final actual values of the Key Project-level Indicators (KPIs):

1. Environmental benefits

Our focus will be on implementation in regional development plans and financing of the new NECPs, thus building the ground for the crucial update of climate ambitions in the final NECPs scheduled for 2023. We already see that the just transition approach has the potential to overcome entrenched positions by engaging affected groups in a constructive dialogue centred on solutions. We are working with unions and local decision-makers to promote economic

diversification, as well as social and structural policy support. The key role of NGOs, like us, is to support these groups in pushing for policy changes at the national and EU levels. Such support is made conditional on accepting climate-compatible transition pathways, moving the debate away from “whether” to phase out coal and other fossil fuels, to “how” and “when” to phase them out. The project partners are also advancing the knowledge base and dialog on sustainable solutions for the implementation of the NECP targets. We expect our work will also have additional environmental benefits, such as ensuring the sustainability of biomass use for heat and energy production, and defining the role of circular economy and waste management in the achievements of the NECP targets.

2. Economic benefits (e.g. cost savings and/or business opportunities with new technology etc., regional development, cost reductions or revenues in other sectors); state the number of full time equivalent (FTE) jobs created, showing a breakdown in qualified/non-qualified staff.

The key economic benefit coming from the project is the reskilling and upskilling opportunities that need to be adapted to support and aid individual workers with their individual character traits and skills, with programmes providing uniform solutions probably not really addressing the real issues people will have. There are also few good examples of such reskilling and upskilling programmes from CEE countries, which means that there is a lot of concern and worry among the sector's employees concerning their future and the future of their families.

3. Social benefits (e.g. positive effects on employment, health, ethnic integration, equality and other socio-economic impact etc.)

During the implementation period, discussions started appearing about the future alternatives after the planned closures of the power plants. For example, in Konin and Koło (Poland), there is work being done on providing heating from geothermal waters (in Konin, this will provide about 12% of the district heating needs). Following the planned closure of lignite-fired power plants, the towns in the Eastern Wielkopolska just transition region need to find alternative district heating solutions and NGOs have been pushing for more sustainable options (such as geothermal). Unfortunately, there is still a lot of work to do here as non-sustainable options are still being considered (waste incineration and gas). The town is currently attempting to develop an energy strategy under the slogan “Green City of Energy” (Zielone Miasto Energii), but it is still at a very initial phase and we continue to lobby for sustainable solutions rather than the choices they propose, i.e., biomass, gas or waste incineration. Our Polish partners regularly meet with the decision makers and continue to push them in the right direction, which we hope will end in these towns becoming the forerunners in progressive solutions.

In Romania, our partners are working with an expert to produce a report on possible alternatives for heating in Motru (the biggest town between the lignite mines in the Gorj just transition region). Their heating system uses coal and being old, it frequently malfunctions, leaving people in the cold. The municipality is interested in any solution that can prove to be a viable alternative. There are no projects at the moment as we are in the phase of checking for possible solutions.

In Slovakia, 4th generation district heating feasibility is currently under discussion and will ensure renewables-based district heating after 2030.

4. Replicability, transferability, cooperation: Potential for technical and commercial application (transferability, economic feasibility - bankability, limiting factors, suitability for additional funding from other streams e.g. structural funds, EIB financial instruments, venture capitals, pension funds, responsible investors) including cost-effectiveness compared to other solutions, benefits for stakeholders, drivers and

obstacles for transfer, market conditions, pressure from the public, potential degree of geographical dispersion, specific target group information, high project visibility (eye-catchers), potential for replication in same and other sectors at the local and EU levels, etc. State the project's likelihood of replication (high/low/zero), and if its replication is market-driven or policy-dependant. Specification of potential market/replication vehicles. Possibilities for complementarity with existing market players and/or other solutions/projects (bundling). Those projects who have completed the C2M checklist or engaged in the Close-2-Market (C2M) Initiative should elaborate here on all the relevant C2M aspects. Those projects should also complete, by the Final Report submission stage, the final C2M checklist provided to them by the C2M experts.

This plan will consist of a presentation of the key deliverables and outputs achieved within the project and will be available to the wide public. In this way, we will achieve the transfer of our knowledge to other countries, for example, to the Western Balkans, where slowly these countries are starting to acknowledge the concept of just transition.

5. Best Practice lessons: briefly describe the best practice measures used and if any changes in the strategy employed could lead to possible adjustment of the best practices.

One of the key best practice lessons that is in line with our advocacy work is that the war in Ukraine has made it very clear that Europe must abandon gas since it cannot be perceived as a transitional fuel. For this reason, there will be continued work being done on providing viable alternatives and strengthening the argumentation against, e.g., coal-to-gas conversions.

Another best practice lesson is that there is a need for continued and strengthened communication on the EU and national levels with officials at the European Commission, the European Parliament, and national and regional authorities. Despite the growing openness to communicate among the various levels on the issues being faced during the transition, we see that frequently certain information between the various levels needs to be communicated through intermediaries, or contact has to be facilitated, and also sometimes simply some things will not be stated openly by anyone else except us.

Needless to say, thanks also to our collaboration with the EBC Just Transition Forum, Generation Climate Europe and a variety of NGOs we collaborate with, we have been successful in sharing intelligence among the various countries concerning the process, as well as on any issues with public participation practices and transparency concerning the content of the plans. This joint effort has resulted in attracting growing media attention to these issues and in some cases in improving the transparency in several countries. The growing strength of NGO networks to message on relevant issues, provide feedback, commentary and criticism on relevant topics is another lesson in how to be effective in what we do, and which we need to continue developing and strengthening our methods.

6. Innovation and demonstration value: Describe the level of innovation, demonstration value added by EU funding at the national and international levels (including technology, processes, methods & tools, nature management methods, models for stakeholder involvement, land stewardship models, organisational & co-operational aspects).

The successful integration of the NECPs objectives in the Re-development plans will lead to the uptake and enabling of energy transformation projects that will bring benefits to several environmental areas, such as air quality, water quality, waste management, as well as innovation and new technologies. This integration is done through our stakeholder involvement and regular meetings on the regional, national and EU level.

7. Policy implications: Indicate any important achieved targets contributing to the future implementation, design or take-up of regional, national or European legislation. Please

highlight any potential unintended impacts, bottlenecks or barriers to the implementation of your project due to regional, national or European legislation including recommended actions further to actions already taken to overcome these barriers.

In Estonia, overall, both the OP and RRP include numerous important climate mitigation policies and together make up a consistent and ambitious policy mix. As a direct response to our advocacy letter last year, the government has also started the renewal of the National Energy Economy Development Plan until 2035. Our partners are included in the steering committee and all of the working groups. The new plan will likely raise the national ambition on climate and energy policy quite a bit since most reforms, policies and investments (including the ones in the NRRP and OP) that have recently been made or are currently being made are already contributing to a rapid move towards a renewable energy system. We also asked the Ministry of Economics that is in charge of creating the new plan to create a detailed public engagement strategy for the planning process and they indeed did so after consulting with us. The planning process is therefore expected to be more inclusive and effective than before.

In Poland, the approach to fossil gas investments has changed and is now closer to our demands – although gas investments are still planned, their scale was limited and the Ministry of Funds admits that their only aim is to provide for bridge energy supply before RES are developed. We also managed to convince the Senate to adopt our amendments to the implementation law on Cohesion and Recovery, increasing transparency and access to information – they were unfortunately dismissed by the ruling majority in the lower chamber of the Parliament – Sejm. But this campaign let us set up good working relations with the Senate – later on, we consulted the senators on the recovery plan prior to their debate with the government.

In Slovakia, the ministries removed support for new fossil gas investments from the OP for Slovakia due to our intervention. The fossil gas boiler subsidy changed into support for geothermal in the regions with high air pollution. The least developed regions would be prioritised. We defended the support for regional decarbonisation capacities with EUR 44.6 million allocation. The ministries increased allocation for EE and RES measures by 24% with an additional EUR 235.6 million. The Russian war aggression was the highest incentive for the last improvement.

Barriers:

Putin's war against Ukraine has changed priorities in Bulgaria's energy sector. Many politicians and some in the government insist that after Gazprom's gas shutdown, the country should rely more on coal. As a result of the conflict in Ukraine, energy security has come to the fore again, more plans are being made for regional interconnection of energy networks than for a global solution.

In Estonia, the war in Ukraine has clearly demonstrated the fragility of the reliance on (imported) fossil fuels but also boosted the public debate on the need to not rush out of the domestic oil shale. The deadline for phasing out oil shale was agreed upon by the previous coalition but the current political instability (the new coalition formation) leaves space for uncertainties regarding the full oil shale phaseout.

Poland has not adopted a climate law with binding national targets regarding GHG emissions reductions. The ruling majority often expresses readiness to expand domestic coal/lignite

production and use RES legislation not in line with RED-II, slowing down development of renewables. There are no plans to update the Recovery plan in line with the REPowerEU plan.

6. Key Project-level Indicators

Assess the project's progress towards achieving the Key Project-level Indicator (KPI) targets. If this report is the first report prepared during the project implementation, please ensure that you have finalised the inclusion of data into the KPI database webtool <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eproposalWeb/kpi/module>.

In the case of the Mid-term report, justify any anticipated significant deviations from the targets set initially, and comment on targets already met or exceeded.

In the case of the Final report, please enter the final actual values of the KPIs for your project in the online KPI database (<https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/eproposalWeb/kpi>) making sure that values reported are justified and consistent with the environmental, economic and social benefits reported in the preceding section. In this section please provide an analytical comparison with the targets at the beginning of the project.

Key Project-level Indicators will be modified accordingly as we noticed that we have reached and surpassed the numbers of the indicators. Annex of the KPI with the current indicators has been attached.

7. Comments on the financial report

The financial statements (available in the LIFE reporting section on the LIFE website) must be used and completed to prepare the financial report as explained in the How to report on your LIFE project guidance document. You may also consult the Q&A on financial statements. This part of the technical report must include the following points:

- an overview of the costs incurred
- information about the accounting system and relevant issues from the partnership agreements
- allocation of costs per action

This information should include sufficient detail to establish a clear link between the technical activities on the one hand and costs declared in the financial forms on the other. Please note that – as set out in the General Conditions on the eligibility of costs – only costs that are necessary for and clearly linked to the activities carried out, are eligible. This section should justify and explain extraordinary cases, e.g. necessary costs not foreseen in the budget, persons changing status during the project from external consultants to employed staff (or vice versa), etc.

7.1. Summary of Costs Incurred

Complete the following table to show the project costs incurred compared to the approved budget and comment on each of the cost categories focussing particularly on discrepancies compared to the allowed flexibility of the 20% limit (cf. Article II.22 of the General Conditions).

PROJECT COSTS INCURRED			
Cost category	Budget according to the grant agreement in €*	Costs incurred within the reporting period in €	%**
1. Personnel	970 282,00	490 967,26	50,6
2. Travel and subsistence	74 160,00	4 710,55	6,35
3. External assistance	91 674,00	25 716,63	28,05
4. Durables goods: total <u>non-depreciated</u> cost	0	0	0
- <i>Infrastructure sub-tot.</i>	0	0	0
- <i>Equipment sub-tot.</i>	0	0	0
- <i>Prototype sub-tot.</i>	0	0	0
5. Consumables	4 230,00	2 719,31	64,29
6. Other costs	109 730,00	27 419,04	24,99
7. Overheads	53 163,00	38 603	72,61
TOTAL	1 303 239,00	590 135,80	45,28

*) If the Agency has officially approved a budget modification through an amendment, indicate the breakdown of the revised budget. Otherwise this should be the budget in the original grant agreement.

**) Calculate the percentages by budget lines: e.g. the % of the budgeted personnel costs that were actually incurred

7.2.Accounting system

Include among other aspects:

- Brief presentation of the accounting system(s) employed and the code(s) identifying the project costs in the analytical accounting system

In CEE Bankwatch Network, the financial team uses double-entry bookkeeping, that is kept using the specialized software Helios Inuvio. This accounting system meets the national standards in the Czech Republic.

Each project that is financed from the EU has its own unique account where the expenditures related to the project are recorded. The account identifying this project ends with the number 7.

- Brief presentation of the procedure of approving costs

In the area of project expenditure management, the main responsibility lies with the campaign leader, who acts as the budget holder. The campaign leader (campaign director according to

the project proposal) or delegated person is responsible for ensuring the quality and quantity of the delivered services or goods.

The delivered services or goods are approved by the person responsible for the purchase.

Invoices are checked in the Financial Department to ensure they meet the requirements of the project.

- Type of time recording system used, i.e. electronic or manually completed timesheets

Manual time recording system for the duration of the project is used. It is used to record the actual number of hours worked on the project. The system presents these hours in a verifiable form.

- Brief presentation of the registration, submission and approval procedure/routines of the time registration system

Each Bankwatch staff is obliged to report timesheets on a monthly basis.

The recorded entries in the timesheets include:

- **Time worked and holidays, bank holidays, compensation days, sick leave, sabbatical**
- **Campaign per each day**

The finance team is responsible for sending reminders to the supervisors at the end of each month via email with a link to fill in the timesheets. The finance team also reminds the staff in cases if the timesheets are not filled in by the deadline. They also check and review the timesheets if they are correctly filled in and complete. Then, the finance team sends an email to the supervisors asking them to check and approve the timesheets according to the requested format. The supervisors check the timesheets and confirm the approval of the timesheets by email to the following email address: timesheets@bankwatch.org.

Since CEE Bankwatch Network timesheets do not meet all the requirements of the time registration system of the LIFE+ project, for those employees who are directly involved in the LIFE+ project, it is necessary to create another timesheet specifically for LIFE+ every month, with all the required elements. This timesheet is approved by the supervisor together with the Bankwatch timesheet, and after its approval, it is printed and signed by both parties – by the employee and the supervisor.

Personal costs falling under the LIFE+ project are then allocated by Finance Team based on the employee's time worked on the LIFE+ project according to the LIFE+ timesheet.

- Brief explanation on how it is ensured that invoices contain a clear reference to the LIFE project showing how invoices are marked in order to show the link to the LIFE project

Each invoice reported as part of the LIFE project must have the project reference - i.e., project acronym and the number "Life RegENERate - LIFE19/GIC/CZ/001333" - in the description of the delivered service. Every employee who orders a service from a supplier is aware of this and notifies the supplier of the necessary details of the invoice. If the service provider cannot indicate the project reference on the invoice, the invoice is manually stamped with the project reference by the member of the Finance Team.

CEE Bankwatch Network records all incurred expenditures associated with the project in its accounting software. The costs incurred by the implementing partners are also recorded in that accounting software and on a special account number.

Accounting documents related to this project are marked with the code LIFE19/GIC/CZ/001333 and based on this, the expenditures are posted on the accounts ending with number 7.

Based on this feature, all accounting movements related to the project are recorded, evaluated and managed.

7.3.Partnership arrangements (if relevant)

Please briefly explain how financial transactions between the coordinating beneficiary and the associated beneficiaries have taken place. How is financial reporting implemented by each beneficiary and how is the consolidated cost statement prepared?

The coordinating beneficiary signed a partnership agreement with each associated beneficiary, which includes, among other things, the roles and obligations of both parties, reporting timeline and rules for financial reporting, estimated eligible costs and associated beneficiary's financial contribution to the project and a payments scheme. Associated beneficiaries must comply with all the regulations regarding the financial management of the project and regularly provide dated and signed financial reports, including copies of supporting documents.

Financial reports are submitted to the beneficiary quarterly and checked by the LIFE project's financial coordinator.

The Coordinating Beneficiary's Financial Coordinator reviews the documents and reports from each Associate Beneficiary. Entries in the reports are compared to supporting documents (scanned or hard copies) for the date, amount, payee, description (what account the entry should go to), and budget. After this check, the documents are registered in the accounting system for a unique account number.

The consolidated financial statement is prepared by the coordinating beneficiary's finance manager, and the figures are completed from the financial reports of each of the associated beneficiaries.

7.4.Certificate on the financial statement

For the LIFE14-16 projects, in accordance with Art. II.24.2, the official registration number, organisation, full name and address of the approved auditor or competent and independent public officer who are to establish the certificate for the payment of the balance, shall be included in this section of the mid-term report. For the LIFE17 onwards projects, provision of the auditor's details is not required with the mid-term report. The auditor's report (to be included with the final financial report) must follow the format of the 'Terms of reference for the certificate on the financial statements' available on the LIFE website under the LIFE Reporting / Templates section.

Not applicable

7.5.Estimation of person-days used per action

In order to have an overview of the use of budgeted person-days by group of actions, it is **recommended to fill in the following additional table**. Please provide estimates of % of person-days spent compared to the budgeted numbers⁴. This table will allow you and the Agency to monitor the actual absorption of budgeted time and will highlight any major deviations that should then be explained. When compiling the information you may refer to the number of days referred to in Form R2 of the proposal:

⁴ As we are only requesting estimations, those figures are not meant to be used for the financial reporting.

Action type	Budgeted person-days	Estimated % of person-days spent
All projects when applicable Action A: Preparatory actions	0	
NAT and CLIMA projects Action B: Purchase/lease of land and/or compensation payment for payment rights	0	
ENV projects Action B: Implementation actions	N/A	
GIE projects Action B: Core actions	N/A	
NAT projects Action C – Concrete conservation actions	N/A	
CLIMA projects Action C: Implementation actions	5 111	50 %
ENV and GIE projects Action C: Monitoring of the impact of the project action	N/A	
NAT and CLIMA projects Action D: Monitoring and impact assessment	202	50 %
ENV and GIE projects Action D: Public awareness/ommunication and dissemination of results	N/A	
NAT and CLIMA projects Action E: Communication and Dissemination of results	986	50 %
ENV and GIE projects Action E: Project management	N/A	
NAT and CLIMA projects Action F: Project management (and progress)	1 412	50 %
TOTAL	7 711	50 %

8. **Envisaged progress until next report** (this section should be included only for the Mid-term report)

- Briefly describe what will be done until the next report. Describe the development of different tasks or entities and envision the milestones to be achieved such as: all field work finished, infrastructure construction finished etc.
- Planned actions should also be indicated in the Gantt chart used to illustrate progress:

Actions / sub-actions		2016				2017				2018				201x					
		1T	2T	3T	4T	1T	2T	3T	4T	1T	2T	3T	4T	1T	2T	3T	4T		
Overall project schedule	Proposed	O		Start date					O		Mid-Term					End date			
	Actual		●					X		●			X		X=Progress reports				
Action 1	Proposed		■	■	■	■	■	■	■										
	Actual		■■■■■■■																
Action 2	Proposed			■	■	■	■	■	■	■									
	Actual			■■■■■■■															
Action 3	Proposed				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	Actual							■■											
Action x	Proposed				■	■	■	■	■										
	Actual				■■■■														