

D6.1

Dissemination of energy- efficiency policies and projects

Project Title	Building ENergy EFficiency ImprovemenT: Demonstration for public buildings
Project Acronym	BENEFIT
Project Call	CE-FNR-17-2020
Work Package	6
Lead Partner	PB3 CluBE
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Το έργο BENEFIT συγχρηματοδοτείται από την Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση και από Εθνικούς πόρους των συμμετεχουσών χωρών στο πλαίσιο του Προγράμματος Interreg IPA- CBC "Ελλάδα – Δημοκρατία της Βόρειας Μακεδονίας" 2014-2020.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Purpose of this document

The recast EPBD (2010/31/EU) and EED (2012/27/EU) pose demanding requirements on MS for increasing the energy-efficiency (EE) of public buildings e.g.: targets in national plans for stimulating retrofits towards Nearly Zero Energy Buildings; annual 3% renovation rate for central government buildings; long-term strategy for mobilising investment in cost-effective deep renovation. The EED foresees that MS shall encourage public bodies, including at regional and local level, to: adopt an EE plan, containing specific energy saving and efficiency objectives/ actions, following the exemplary role of government buildings; put in place an energy management system, including energy audits, as part of their plan implementation; use where appropriate, energy service companies and energy performance contracting to finance renovations; implement plans to maintain or improve EE in the long term.

The main common cross-border challenge tackled by BENEFIT is insufficient capacities of public administrations in the cross-border area to develop reliable cost-effective EE action plans for their public buildings' stock. Other key challenges include: i) their insufficient level of expertise to apply advanced energy modelling methodologies therefore needing a simpler but reliable decision support system ii) difficulty in buildings' energy data collection iii) lack of specific methodology to categorise them in typologies iv) lack of specific decision-support system for planning energy retrofits.

BENEFIT aims to address all above challenges by undertaking activities along three key axes:

- (1) developing and testing an integrated decision-support platform for public authorities to facilitate them in planning, financing, implementing and monitoring public Buildings' Energy-Efficiency (BEE) plans and projects; outputs will provide packaged retrofit solutions of cost-prioritised interventions per building typology, accompanied by energy & cost indicators and suitable financial mechanisms;
- (2) pilot implementation of one demonstration public building energy retrofit project (and study of four bankable projects) per territory, providing a leading example for increasing energy-awareness of the wider society.
- (3) policy uptake and community engagement. The direct involvement of partners in the

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project who have a multiplier role will ensure wide dissemination-awareness raising of the relevant target groups.

The purpose of this Dissemination Strategy is to give guidance in how to deploy the action plan to achieve the main objectives of the project and the more specific dissemination goals to be reached with the project partners. The action plan will be based on a solid quadruple-helix stakeholder analysis including academia/research, policy/government, industry/business, and society (which for the purposes of more precise segmentation here includes a focus on local associations and media). The stakeholder groups will be engaged in project events (when possible).

2. OBJECTIVES

The Dissemination Strategy is there to reinforce the overall project objectives that can be broadly categorized and described as follows.

General:

The overall objective of BENEFIT is to strengthen the capacities of public authorities in the cross-border area of Greece-North Macedonia towards energy-efficiency (EE) planning for upgrading public buildings' energy performance, as well as to increase energy awareness of the wider society on benefits from EE. An integrated decision-support tool will be introduced to support public authorities in EE planning using a common framework. The foreseen demonstration energy retrofit projects will provide great dissemination-awareness raising opportunities on the benefits from EE (e.g. reducing environmental impact; improving living/working conditions; achieving cost savings). The energy upgrades will lead to growth, jobs creation and new innovative markets. Therefore, BENEFIT's overall objective links to the Programme strategy statement "to enhance territorial cohesion by improving living standards and employment opportunities, respecting the environment and by using the natural resources for tourism".

One BENEFIT main objective is to implement pilot demonstration energy retrofits for public buildings in the CB area: i) 1 actual energy retrofit per country ii) study of four further bankable EE projects per country. Through the pilot projects: public authorities' skills on planning, implementing and monitoring public buildings' EE projects will improve; energy awareness of the wider society will increase; the project's outputs will be made more tangible and accessible to target groups. Therefore, the project contributes to the Programme thematic priority 2c, S.O. 2.1 "Upgrade public infrastructure to improve road travel time, safe border crossing and promote energy efficiency towards green transport" where indicative actions include: "Improving energy efficiency of public buildings and infrastructure" and "Small scale investments in energy efficiency, in check point facilities and public buildings of cross-border area, including joint awareness initiatives for energy efficiency".

Economic:

To unlock Energy Efficiency investments from EU funding mechanisms and to deploy local economies in Europe by creating jobs in Energy Efficiency upgrade, construction sector, business related to energy efficiency materials.

Technical:

To provide knowledge about the Energy Efficiency upgrade of Public Buildings.

Societal:

To improve the metabolism of Europe for greater climate resilience, cleaner environments, and healthier cities, citizens and residents. Or more concretely > To raise awareness amongst citizens about the importance of energy efficiency upgrade of buildings and increase acceptance of these changes.

To change the behavior of the citizens by providing the behavioral change platform created through the BENEFIT Project.

General:

To disseminate and raise awareness of the processes, added value, policies, measures and results of the BENEFIT project to all the stakeholders in the cross-border area.

Potential collaboration with other Interreg or European projects and initiatives to maximise outreach and impact.

Municipalities & Regional Authorities:

To engage and encourage cross border area municipalities and regions to communicate more via their channels to their communities of public local authorities citizens and residents. Encourage municipalities and regional authorities to learn from the BENEFIT project and increase their knowledge and capacity on energy efficiency upgrade,

Implement a comprehensive dissemination strategy to promote the policies and measures to others.

Society:

To involve local and regional non-profit and environmental associations in providing feedback on their awareness about and knowledge of energy efficiency in public buildings in their municipalities and regional authorities.

Disseminate BENEFIT's results in an appropriate and effective manner to relevant stakeholders in industry, research, policy and civil society.

Business:

To provide clear diagrams showing the business model case for investing in energy efficiency upgrade of public buildings.

Develop exploitation strategies to ensure that the value of the project (learnings, tools, acceleration of investments) continues to be generated and exploited for European cities and the private sector beyond the life-time of the project.

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3. STAKEHOLDER & TARGET GROUPS

Because it's most important to know whom we are addressing, stakeholders and their different clusters or groups are the foundation of any dissemination strategy. These clusters or groups are defined here according to the quadruple-helix model which includes, without any particular priority: 1) policy/government, 2) academia/research, 3) industry/business, and 4) society as depicted here:

The Quadruple Helix Model

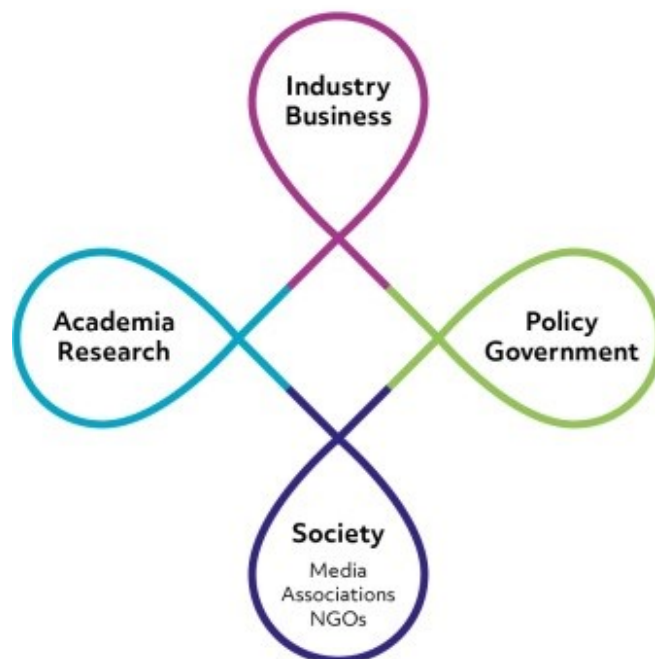


Figure 1. The Quadruple Helix stakeholder analysis model for the BENEFIT project.

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Society is very all-encompassing or not encompassing at all (Margaret Thatcher famously said that “society does not exist”), so it’s equally important to define more clearly what the sub-groups or more precise clusters are within such a large group as ‘society’ along more segmented categories.

Adopting the same methodology for the other main groups of the so-called quadruple helix, we derive numerous sub-stakeholder groups, and their respective targets. Targets are not groups; targets are the people that make up a given group. And everything is about people, so targets and how we engage them, motivate them, involve them in BENEFIT is most important of all. The table here defines the Stakeholders, their sub-clusters and their Targets:

Table 1. Stakeholder Groups and their Cluster and Targets.

Quadruple Helix	Cluster / Sub-Group	Targets
Academia / Research	Universities	MBA, Civil Engineering, Environmental Studies, Urban Planning, Biotechnology, Architecture
	Research Institutes Think tanks	Circular economy, bioeconomy CRES, CERTH/CPERI
Policy / Government	Municipalities	Interregional Area
	Regional Authorities	Technical Departments
	National Ministries	Ministry of Economy Ministry of Environment Ministry of Employment,

Business / Industry	Construction companies	
	Energy Providers	Power Suppliers
	Businesses related to Energy Efficiency	Technology developers and suppliers
Society	Associations	Environmental NGOs, Local

4. MATERIALS & LANGUAGES

The language that will be used are:

- Greek
- Macedonian
- English

The Dissemination Kit will include:

- Dissemination Guidelines & Style Guide
- Visual Identity Guidelines & Logo Pack
- Project Flyer/leaflet
- Other such as pens, usb drivers

5. EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

All communication preparations, knowledge products, channels and partners lead towards improving the outreach and impact of the HOOP project. This is manifested most poignantly in the effect of the external activities on the related stakeholders that engage. More participants in a given activity is not always better; less is more in many circumstances – particularly for targeted field trips for media, or focused workshops or webinars for connecting industry and policy for example. For HOOP, the external activities will consist of a mix of formats from live visits to digital gatherings:

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Workshops and other Events

A key dimension of this dissemination strategy is stakeholder engagement and one of the best ways to do this is to bring people together. Given the COVID-19 circumstances, in person events and workshops are difficult, but they are in our planning for when the situation permits such meetings. In the meantime, we will rely on digital platforms to carry out webinars and endeavour to make these digital experiences as engaging as possible by using the chat function, as well as external tools such as Mentimeter, Slido, Quizizz and others that may emerge.

No	WP	Partner	Event
1	D1.3	LB	Final Project Meeting
2	D2.3	LB	Roundtable - Thessaloniki
3	D2.5	LB	Open Day THESSALONIKI
4	D3.1	LB	Focus Group Meeting THESSALONIKI
5	D6.2	LB	Training Seminars for professionals – Thessaloniki
6	D2.3	PB4	2 nd Regional Workshop - Ohrid
7	D3.1	PB3	Focus Group Meeting WESTERN MACEDONIA
8	D2.3	PB4	Thematic Roundtable - Bitola
9	D2.3	PB3	1 st Regional Workshop
10	D2.3	PB4	1st Regional Workshop Prilep
11	D2.3	PB4	Open – Energy Week
12	D3.2	All Partners	Study Visit
13	D6.2	PB4	Training Seminars
14	D6.2	PB3 & PB4	Clusters Meeting in Western Macedonia

Final Event

The Lead Partner will also include a Final Event that is projected for the end of the project to conclude the project on a high note by showing the results of the project in an engaging and educational way for all involved to not only see what has been achieved but also learn new aspects about developments with the energy efficiency. The conference will include panel presentations from the partners, as well as discussion with the participants, or other audience engagement platform that may emerge, as well as a digital visual journey of the renovations that achieved and a projection towards what the follow-up will be with the cities that will have expressed interest learn from the BENEFIT project.

6. Potential Stakeholders in the CBC Area

Greece

1. Central Union of Municipalities of Greece (KEDE)



The Central Union of Municipalities of Greece is the “house” of Local Self-Government.

The Union provides an important tool for every Municipality of Greece in the framework of which they may promote, facilitate and demand for the benefit of the citizens.

KEDE is a melting pot of ideas, initiatives and practices supporting the municipalities to their task to improve citizens' daily life both in the towns and the villages of our country.

The Board of Directors is working to build a governance model where every citizen may feel at ease to live in and in an effective and efficient way one may organize one's life within a modern society, where one's problems may be heard and solved.

In parallel, KEDE aims at the development of the towns and villages of Greece in alliance with the new technologies and the green policy for more jobs and a better future for our citizens.

KEDE is fighting to achieve wider participation of the Local Self-Government in the financial programs, such as the new National Strategic Reference Framework (NSRF) and the Recovery Fund, so as to be heard and have control of projects that will change the image of our homeland, offering jobs to the citizens who may choose to stay at in their homelands.

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At the same time KEDE is developing digital tools that will bring Local Self-Government to the modern era.

Site: <https://kede.gr/>

2. Municipal District Heating Company of Amindeo (D.H.C.A.)



Amindeo Power Plant, owned by the Public Power Corporation (PPC), is equipped to make productive use of excess heat, supplying the area of Amindeo with co-generated district heat.

Connecting to the power stations steam pipelines, the Municipal District Heating Company of Amindeo operates an extensive network connecting 1,250 public and residential buildings.

Originally constructed during 2000-2004, the district heating network is being expanded to cover a larger share of the wider area of Amindeo heating requirements.

The Amindeo district heating project is the third project of its kind in Greece following similar projects in Kozani and Ptolemaida.

The system has been installed in the wider region of Amindeo during 2000-2015, by municipal services, due to co-financing.

DHCA is looking into ways to sustain the operation of the district heating system beyond the decarbonization of the region, by gradually converting some of the boilers to use biomass supplied by local farmers, and in other sustainable ways.



Site: <http://detepa.gr/>

3. Matesion, Grigoriadis and Sofologis SA



Matesion's biogas plant is located at Agios Dimitrios in the prefecture of Kozani of the Region of West Macedonia. The company collects wastes and biomass from the Region of West Macedonia and the nearby prefecture of Imathia in the region of Central Macedonia. The biogas plant has a nominal power of 120kW energy generator of the biogas production. It occupies in total 5 persons and a yearly turnover that exceeds 100.000€. The company also participates in European research projects which allow it to organize, integrate and pilot more advanced, innovative solutions in order to further its activities and pave the way forward for the region.

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Site: <http://matesion.gr/>

4. Bio-based Energy Technologies P.C. (BIO2CHP P.C.)

BIO2CHP P.C. has developed an innovative highly efficient and fuel flexible small-scale waste-to-energy technology, consisting of a compact bubbling fluidized bed gasifier coupled with an innovative high efficiency hot gas filtration system, and a durable gas engine-based combined heat and power generator. The previous are brought together through an automated and smart control system, allowing the technology's continuous and automated operation using residual biomass feedstock, enabling decentralized small-scale applications in the place of feedstock origin and production, minimizing transportation and logistics costs.

The company intends to further develop its competitive advantage (coupling fluidized bed gasification with hot gas conditioning) to explore alternative problem-solution fits with other advanced bio-based concepts, such as coupling with fuel cells, gasification and pyrolysis based bio-refineries, production of 2nd and 3rd generation bio-fuels and hydrogen, production of bio-based materials, etc.



<http://www.bio2chp.com/index.html>

5. ZEIDORON Koin.Se.P - Social Cooperative Enterprise



The purpose of the cooperative is to pursue the collective benefit exclusively and to serve more general social interests, to meet the needs of the collective, in particular, the cooperative will produce products and provide services to meet the needs of the collective (culture, environment, education, ecology, ecology). , utilities, utilization of local products, preservation of traditional activities and professions, etc.) After promoting

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local and collective interest, promoting employment through professional rehabilitation of vulnerable social groups, social cohesion and strengthening local regional development. It's activities are crucial in mitigating both the current social crises of the region, such as high unemployment, as well as the risk of increased unemployment and energy poverty that can result from the ongoing decarbonization. In this respect ZEIDORON provides a good practice example for the region.

Site: <http://odigos.biz/%CE%B6%CE%B5%CE%B9%CE%B4%CF%89%CF%81%CE%BF%CE%BD/>



6. AZ Bioenergy βιοενέργεια

A = Z ENERGEIAKI SA was established in 2011. The company has the legal form of a Public Limited Company (LPC). According to the statutes, the company has the following purposes. The development, construction and operation of power plants with use of renewables (wind, solar, hydro, biomass and any other alternative renewable energy source). The RES energy production and supply it to third parties, the supply (purchase), collection and harvest of agricultural and forestry products, and purchase any raw materials to achieve the above objective, the cogeneration and thermal exploitation (district heating) electrical energy from biomass and in general the exploitation and use of RES.



Site: <http://www.azbioenergeia.gr/>

Public Bodies

1. Municipality of Amyndeo

The municipality of Amyndeo resulted from the merging of the pre-existing municipalities of Amyndeo, Filotas and Aetos and the communities of Lechovo, Nimfeo and Varikos.

The area of the new Municipality is 599.6 sq. Km with population of 16.973 according to the 2011 census.

The headquarters of the municipality are in Amyndeo and its historic headquarters in Nymfaio. The Municipality of Amyndeo is located in the southwestern part of the Florina Prefecture and has a total area of 240.141 ha. The area of the Municipality is characterized as mountainous - semi-mountainous, except for the Amyndeo and Rodona farms, which are predominantly plain.

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2. Municipality of Florina

The municipality of Florina established with the Kapodistrias program by the merger of the former municipality of Florina and its neighbouring older communities, which were then the municipal districts of the municipality. In 2010 it was abolished and joined the new extended municipality of Florina. It consisted of 8 municipal apartments, occupying an area of 150.6 Km² and had a total population of 16.771 inhabitants (2001 census).

3. Municipal enterprise for Water Supply and Sewerage of Florina (DEYAF)

The area of competence of DEYAF it was originally the city of Florina. Under Law 2539/1997 the limits of its competence are those of the extended Municipality of Florina, consisting of the former Municipality of Florina and the communities of Alonos, Armenohori, Messonisi, Proti, Skopia, Korifi and Trivounos with headquarters in the city of Florina. Although DEYAF was established in 1982. With the increase in its activities and the large expansion of its operations DEYAF - with a minimal up to date increase of the regular of staff - strives to fully meet the purpose of its establishment by resolving any issue arising in the areas of its competence. The DEYAF ensures: - the best possible service of the citizens - the construction and operation of all the necessary water and sewerage infrastructure (construction of new networks, pumping stations, reservoirs, refineries, biological cleaning facilities etc.); quantitative of the required drinking water - protection of water resources through the use of modern technology - protection of the environment in general - creation of new jobs (regular and temporary staff, of all to gain experience) and all this with constant vigilance and action, constantly updated personnel for implementation of all innovations and technological methods.

4. Center for Renewable Energy Sources & Savings

The Centre for Renewable Energy Sources and Saving (CRES) is the Greek organisation for Renewable Energy Sources (RES), Rational Use of Energy (RUE) and Energy Saving (ES). CRES has been appointed as the national co-ordination centre in its area of activity.

CRES was founded in September 1987 by Presidential Decree 375/87. It is a public entity, supervised by the Ministry of Environment and Energy and has financial and administrative independence.

Its main goal is the research and promotion of RES/RUE/ES applications at a national and international level, as well as the support of related activities, taking into consideration the principles of sustainable development.

5. Region of Western Macedonia

The Region of Western Macedonia covers a total surface of 9451 km², 7.2% of country's total. The nature of the region is mountainous, while Aliakmonas travels down through it. The Region of Western Macedonia is situated in the northern part of Greece and borders with Albania and FYROM. It is the only region without sea coast. Western Macedonia is divided into the regional units of Grevena, Kastoria, Kozani and Florina.

The productive character of the area is still determined by the energy industry and secondarily the fur industry. However, the virgin and still underexplored landscapes provide a fruitful ground for tourism to development.

6. Region of Central Macedonia

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The Region of Central Macedonia is one of the thirteen administrative regions of Greece, consisting of the central part of the geographical and historical region of Macedonia. With a population of almost 1.9 million, it is the second most populous in Greece after Attica. The region was established in the 1987 administrative reform. With the 2010 Kallikratis plan, its powers and authority were redefined and extended. Along with East Macedonia and Thrace, it is supervised by the Decentralized Administration of Macedonia and Thrace, based in Thessaloniki. The region is based at its capital city of Thessaloniki and is divided into seven regional units (pre-Kallikratis prefectures), Chalkidiki, Imathia, Kilkis, Pella, Pieria, Serres and Thessaloniki. These are further subdivided into 38 municipalities. Although geographically part of central Macedonia, Mount Athos is not administratively part of the region, but an autonomous self-governing state under the sovereignty of Greece.

7. Ministry of Environment

The Ministry of the Environment and Energy is a government department of Greece responsible for environmental and energy policy.

8. Development Agency of Western Macedonia - ANKO

West Macedonia Development Company (ANKO) SA created by the local authorities, the State, the agricultural cooperatives and Chambers of Commerce, in order to act as a pioneering scientific organisation for the regional development approach.

The company's aim is the promotion, support and contribution to integrated regional development, in order to make West Macedonia a place for healthy and safe life and a model for sustainable growth, through:

- study, promotion, administration, monitoring and evaluation of programs and projects on development, in collaboration and complement action with local authorities, the state and the private sector, and
- support of authorities and inhabitants, consistent informing, awareness, motivation, activation, contribution in the configuration of development strategies and the coordination of actions for the implementation of innovative development projects.

ANKO acts cooperatively and supportively with the public and private sectors. Operates under free enterprise criteria through a rational combination of social motion, business behaviour and accomplishment of the high-level demands of integrated development with clarity and effectiveness, aiming in the creation of a modern, powerful, specialised and financially self-reliant company which will rely upon:

- the innovative and pioneering approach of its acts,
- the suitable staffing with specialised personnel and its continuous training,
- the formation of a modern operating environment, the continuous equipment and embodiment of modern technology,

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- the hammering of sound cooperation relations in the day-to-day contacts with authorities and citizens and in the assumption of initiatives which accentuate the social values, in the interior as well as in the exterior environment of the company,
- the involvement of its own operational quality through the appropriate implementation of the modern methods of business administration

.9. Development Agency of Central Macedonia – Anatoloki S.A.

The Development Company ANATOLIKH A.E. was established in the form of a Societe Anonyme, according to P.D. 323/89 (K.D.K.), as a Center for Human Resources Development and Strengthening of the Local Economy of the wider area of Eastern Thessaloniki, in May 1995. In June 2021, it was transformed into a Local Government Development Organization within the framework of Law 4674/2020.

The establishment of ANATOLIKI SA arose through the characteristics and growth rates of the area, where dynamic coexistence of all sectors of the economy, intense change of uses and value of land, residential pressure and concentration of service activities of the Thessaloniki Urban Complex are identified. The area has more than 250,000 inhabitants in residential complexes with various characteristics, from dynamic parts of the Urban Complex to remote mountainous settlements.

In the area of Eastern Thessaloniki, the Local Government has decided to implement a strategic plan with the aim of transforming it into a green zone, respectively with similar international initiatives.

North Macedonia

Public Bodies

1. State Environmental Inspectorate

State Environmental Inspectorate-SEI is in charge for conducting inspections and adopting enforcement measures for the purpose of protection of air quality, inland waters and water basins, soil, degradation and pollution of protected flora and fauna, protection of biodiversity, protection of geodiversity and natural resources. It is also responsible for areas protected by law (national parks, monuments of nature, forest park, ornithological reserves etc.), the protection of the ozone layer, protection from harmful noise in the environment and the protection of ionizing radiation and promoting Environmental Policies.

The State Environmental Inspectorate was established by the Ministry of Environmental & Physical Planning and at the moment is the independent responsible body with own budget, and thus has the experience, financial and operation capacity to support the project. The State Environmental Inspectorate is participating in various EU networks (IMPEL, THEMIS, INECE, EUPOL-Envicrimenet, EU Green judges and prosecutors...) and projects towards strengthening administrative capacities for the enforcement of environmental legislation and implementing measures to protect the environment. It is an actual administrative tool for influencing local/regional/national policies and communicating these at international

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level.

2. Center for Climate Change

Center for Climate Change – Gevgelija is established at 2008, aiming to protect environment and implement activities combating climate change and improving the environment. Center for Climate Change activities are related to raising public awareness and undertaking initiatives for combating climate change, support industry in improving their energy and environmental performance, suggesting measures for improving and amendment the legal framework in the field of energy, climate change and environment, as well as strengthening the capacities of the local and national authorities.

Center for Climate Change team involves scientists that represent the core of the organization. Additionally, Center for Climate Change established during its operation cooperation and interactions with many professionals and consultants in the field of energy and environment who are engaged in our activities.

Center for Climate Change has branches in Gevgelija, Skopje and Ohrid and resources for continuous implementation of project activities. Center for Climate Change is securing funds mainly through donor organization and EU funded projects.

3. Center for Development of Pelagonia Region

Center for Development of the Pelagonija planning region (CRPPR) is a legal entity, established by the units of local self-government comprising the Pelagonija planning region- Bitola, Prilep, Krusevo, Resen, Demir Hisar, Mogila, Novaci, Dolneni and Krivogastani. CRPPR prepares the Program proposal for development of the planning region and the action plan proposal for implementation of the development Program of the planning region. CRPPR prepares project proposals for development of the planning region and for the areas with specific developmental needs. It coordinates the activities related to the implementation of the development Program of the planning region and realizes the projects for development of the planning region. It also promotes the developmental opportunities of the planning region. CRPPR provides information to interested parties about the realization of the development Program of the planning region and other questions related to regional development. It also provides expert and technical assistance for the units of local self-government during the preparations of their development programs, and provides expert services to citizen associations and other interested parties in preparation of projects in the area of regional development.

Further, CRPPR stimulates inter-municipal cooperation in the frames of planning development and implements projects for stimulation of the development of the planning region, financed by EU funds and other international sources. CRPPR also does expert and administrative-technical work for the needs of the Council for development of the planning region.

4. Engineering Institution

The initiative for constituting an Engineering Institution (EI) was born immediately after the liberation after the Second World War. The Association of Engineers and Technicians was founded in May 1945

The organizational structure of the Association of Engineers and Technicians at that time was the following:

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- Local subsidiaries - as basic units, and
- Professional sections for specific vocational questions which in 1951 become republic professional associations of engineers and technicians.

In 1960 the republic professional associations of engineers and technicians became republic professional confederations of engineers and technicians. The name of the association changed again in 1995 when it became Institution of engineering scientific associations and organizations and this name lasted until 1999 when it changed into Engineering Institution

Today the Institution consists of 16 participants: with different engineering subjects from 1). Association of Traffic Engineers, till to 15) Association for Information and Communication Technologies ICT-ACT

5. Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning

MoEPP is the environmental authority in the country established since 1998, with responsibilities in all sectors and environmental media including air pollution and monitoring of ambient air quality. It has 200 employees working in 9 departments and 3 administrations that are part of the Ministry. Part of the Ministry is the department Environmental Information Centre (MEIC) which is responsible for monitoring ambient air quality. The Department is established in April 1998 and its work is carried out through four units: Unit for Air Quality monitoring, Unit for analysis and reporting, Unit for cadastres and modeling and Unit for information technology. Unit for ambient air quality manages the State Automatic Ambient Air Quality Monitoring System (SAAAQMS). The main function of MEIC is to provide relevant and properly processed (systematized and standardized), comprehensive, precise, transparent and easily accessible information on the state, quality and trends in all segments of environment (water, air, noise, waste).

MoEPP as public institution is the main authority which creates the environmental policy in the country. The Ministry is regularly adopting EU Directives part of Environmental Acquis and in general transposition of environmental legislation is on high level and in compliance with the European. Ministry receives its budget at the end of each year for the next year according to the State budget provided by the Government.

MoEPP has implemented many projects relevant to the air quality, where responsible department was MEIC. More information about projects and MEIC available at the following link: <http://air.moepp.gov.mk/?lang=en>

Apart of the projects implemented, MEIC conducts daily monitoring of data obtained from the SAAAQMS and its validation and verification, regular maintenance and servicing of stations and samplers, replacement of filters, replacement of parts, manual calibration of instruments in stations, etc.

Calibration of analyzers from monitoring stations is also conducted in the MEIC in order to obtain accurate data on air quality and calibration of reference analyzers from the calibration laboratory with the aid of static injection system for calibration.

The MEIC also performs measurement and preparation of samples from the samplers and preparation of samples for chemical analysis of heavy metals in suspended particles and processing and analysis of obtained data. The Unit prepares information on the state of monitoring and quality of air. It further prepares daily, monthly and annual reports on the quality of air in the country based on data obtained from the SAAAQMS.

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The Unit delivers notification in case of exceeded limit values and alert thresholds for individual air pollutants.

6. Municipality of Bitola

The Municipality of Bitola is the biggest local authority in the cross-border area of the North Macedonia. It is located in the southern part of the Pelagonia valley, surrounded by the Baba, Nidže and Kajmakčalan mountain ranges, 14 kilometres (9 miles) north of the Medžitlija-Níki border crossing with Greece. The city stands at an important junction connecting the south of the Adriatic Sea region with the Aegean Sea and Central Europe, and is an administrative, cultural, industrial, commercial, and educational centre. Bitola is the economic and industrial center of southwestern country. Many of the largest companies in the country are based in the city. The Pelagonia agricultural combine is the largest producer of food in the country. The three thermoelectric power stations of REK Bitola produce nearly 80% of electricity in the state. The Frinko refrigerate factory was a leading electrical and metal company. Bitola also has significant capacity in the textile and food industries. Municipality of Bitola holds a great experience in implementing cross-border projects about tourism, culture and environment

7. Municipality of Novaci

Novaci is a municipality in the southern part of the country. Novaci is also the name of the village where the municipal seat is found. Novaci Municipality is a part of the Pelagonia Statistical Region. Located in the municipality is the country's key energy company REK Bitola. In terms of natural resources and the production of environmentally friendly food, the situation in the hilly part of the municipality is even more favorable. Namely, the Mariovo part of the Municipality is one of the ecologically cleanest regions, a region that has huge areas of pastures, forests, waters, diversity of animal and plant life as a prerequisite for the development of livestock breeding, beekeeping, herbivores and other facilities for production of ecologically healthy food. With its specific cultural, historical, geographical and natural features, this region provides excellent opportunities for the development of rural tourism, sports hunting and fishing, etc. Demographics: According to the last national census from 2002, this municipality has 3,549 inhabitants.

8. National Extension Agency (NEA)

National Extension Agency was established by the Law for establishing the Agency for Motivating the Development of Agriculture – National Extension Agency (Official Gazette of RM no. 3/98 of 22.01.1998) with support by World Bank project, and in accordance with strategy for development of agriculture in the North Macedonia. According to the current legislation, as well as on the basis of the actual situation, the National Advisory Service - NEA acts as a state body, as a legal entity independent in its work.

NEA through the system for provision of advisory services on agricultural holdings (AH), aims to facilitate the transfer of knowledge and information, as well as their implementation in AH in order to improve the quality and quantity of agricultural production with economic viability, competitiveness of national markets, in the EU and beyond, sustainable development of agriculture in rural areas, and support of the development and implementation of agricultural policy by maintaining a database of AH through field visits of AH.

Advisory services are designed and provided by: practical application of scientific and technical knowledge directed to the needs of the market; strengthening and cooperation of agricultural associations; support in

the implementation of government programs and measures for the agricultural sector; establishment and implementation of the information systems in function to improve traceability of agricultural activities and the exchange of information with stakeholders in agro-complex.

Due to the specific activities in NEA, employees perform activities according to specialty (crop farming, livestock production, viticulture and fruit growing, gardening, agricultural economics, rural development, etc.) in particular subjects.

NEA works on the whole territory of the country, in 30 cities, grouped into six regions with Headquarter in Bitola and 34 dispersed offices in rural areas. Each unit is equipped with computer equipment that is connected to the information system.

Functioning of the NEA is a comprehensive system which in itself includes multiple organizational units that are interconnected and work together to deliver the Work Programme and the general objectives of the NEA. Overall social circumstances in our country and legislation, have shaped NEA in national advisory service in the country as a leading institution in the provision of advisory services in the field of agriculture. NEA's organizational structure is in accordance with the Law on Civil Servants, as well as on the basis of the respective bylaws.

9. Public enterprise for urban planning, architectural design and engineering Bitola

The Public Enterprise for Urban Planning, Design and Engineering - Bitola was founded by a decision of the Council of the Municipality of Bitola on 17.10.2014, with the aim of developing and promoting the public interest. The public enterprise participates in the development and improvement of the public interest by raising the standards and quality of the performance of works in the field of urban planning, architectural design and engineering. Because of that, public enterprise prepares and participates in the preparation of: spatial and urban plans; technical documentation; analyzes, elaborates and studies in the field of urban planning, architecture and engineering; revision of professional documentation, etc. Also, the public enterprise takes an active part in the drafting of regulations related to its professional activity, participates in public and expert debates, as well as in the implementation of the public policies of the Municipality of Bitola.

The Public Enterprise for Urban Planning, Design and Engineering - Bitola owns a License for the development of urban plans and a License for designing of buildings of the first and second category. It has and cooperates with professional staff in spatial planning, landscape architecture, urban planning, architectural design, engineering, architectural detail, sustainable planning, sustainable design, energy efficiency, interior design, history of architecture and art, building heritage protection, management of building construction, and related areas.

Thanks to professional staff and partners, since it is established, public enterprise has responded to many challenges and solving them through thorough analysis. Facing new challenges is an additional motivation for developing and promoting the public interest. Because of that, public enterprise supports Continued Professional Development of employees and partners.

Research and Development

1. Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje - Faculty of Mechanical Engineering

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The Faculty of Mechanical Engineering -Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje (MF) undertakes research activities in the field of Mechanical Engineering and it is a centre for the development of science. It has great experience in Environmental issues and motor vehicles issues.

2. Faculty of Technical Sciences – Bitola

Faculty of Technical Sciences Bitola is a leader in higher education in southwest region of North Macedonia.

The largest University unit part of the St. Kliment Ohridski university, it is a modern higher education institution, which successfully combines application and scientific research activities, following the European and world trends in education.

Private

1. Foundation for Sustainable Economic Development Preda Plus

Having its roots and experience in private sector development, Pelagonia-PREDA was recognized as a stable partner of its funders, the nine Pelagonia region municipalities in their efforts for regional development and inter-municipal cooperation.

In 2010 the organization grew and transformed itself into new Foundation for Sustainable Economic Development – PREDA Plus. The aim was to provide continuity of a decade of investments in institutional and human capital development.

Moreover, in 2013 the gained unique experience in the North Macedonia was offered in Kosovo through implementation of tourism project, TourTaste. In 2015, PREDA Plus Kosovo was established as a step towards our goal to contribute in development process of Western Balkan countries.

At the moment the Foundation for Sustainable Economic Development – PREDA Plus experiences rapid growth process in terms of team members, turnover, geographical outreach and international operations in both countries. PREDA PLUS is a promoter of sustainable economic development and social prosperity through facilitation of public, private and civil initiatives, on local/regional level in the Balkans.

2. cv Association for the development of ecology, tourism and cultural cooperation GRIN-LIST Bitola

NGO “GRIN-LIST” was established in order to contribute to the development of democratic, environmental, tourism and cultural awareness in building mutual tolerance and respect for different opinions and beliefs. To achieve its goals and objectives, the Association organise public debates, panel discussions and public hearings, also, the association contacts the media to inform the public about the content of the activities of the association.

The Association is involved in realization of many projects and cooperates with other NGO-s and with governmental association and with individuals from the country and abroad. It also has active participation

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in humanitarian actions, initiates processes for development of civil awareness in the field of education, culture, ecology, tourism and gender equity.

3. Movement for Environment MOLIKA Bitola

Civil Society Organization Movement for the Environment MOLIKA DOM Bitola has been founded in 1998 by a group of enthusiasts who were doing their best to make our world a better place on a daily basis. Having in mind that the challenges of pollution, global warming, natural resource depletion and waste disposal affect the daily lives of the people, while the majority might not even notice it, MOLIKA DOM strongly believes that every minute of attention on this issue is of vital importance. Keeping our planet healthy is a pressing matter, not just for us, not just for today, but also for the many generations to come.

Since its foundation the CSO works on raising public awareness on environmental issues and preservation of environment and undertakes action such are:

- Surveillance and protection of the environment;
- Dissemination of recommendations to relevant decision makers and stakeholders about environmental issues;
- Observation of air, water, and soil pollution;
- Improvement of communal hygiene in the region;
- Promotion of ecological awareness among citizens, especially among youth;
- Cooperation with similar organizations on national and international level;
- Humanitarian activities for protection and promotion of peoples health;
- Organization of campaigning events and building capacity activities to relevant target groups.

MOLIKA DOM is known for its direct actions and has been described as one of the most visible environmental organizations in the region. During the past two decades the CSO has raised environmental issues to public knowledge, and influenced both the private and public sector.

7. Conclusions

The Dissemination Plan will constitute an essential tool to guide the activities of the Consortium of the project. The document will be updated and will be finalized half-way through the project with the contribution of all project partners.

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