Green Home: background and work

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NGO Green Home

Inter-regional Workshop and Study Tour on Energy Eficiency and Renewable Energy Projects and Policies

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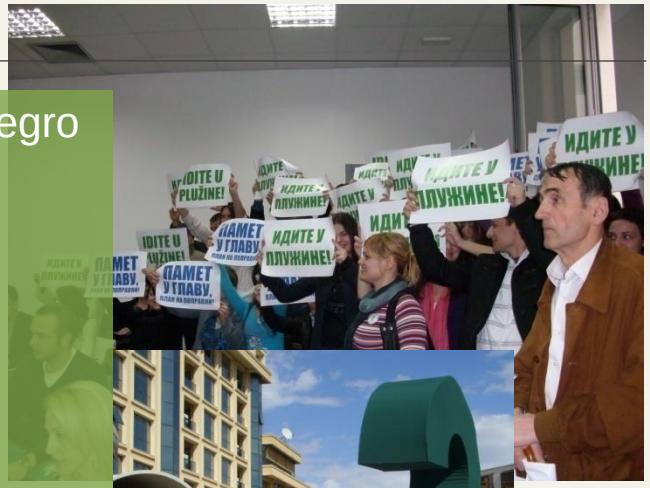
Presentation of the organization and its general focus

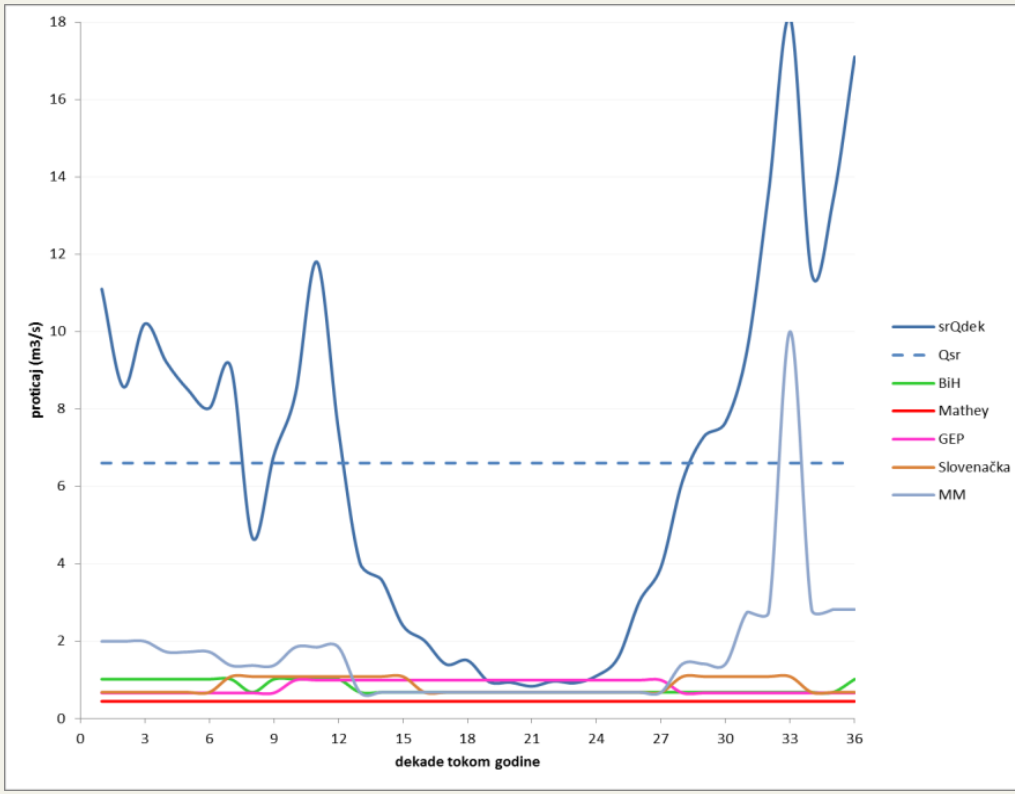


- Green Home is national environmental NGO in Montenegro dealing with the nature protection, sustainable use of natural resources and environmental civil rights in Montenegro.
- Strategic partner with WWF since 2003.
- Lobbing and advocacy oriented
- Eight persons full employed, 2 (internship), 7 board members, over 100 volunteers
- Directly involved in coordination of two NGO local networks:
  - Green resource Center and
  - Natura 2000 info Center (www.natura2000infocentre.wordpress.org)
- Organizational focus: 1) Energy 2) Nature Protection
- Members of international and national networks:
  - CEEWEB, Environmental Forum, CCA Forum
  - National Council for sustainable development, W Environment, Negotiation for EU accession

- The aim of the project is ensuring the conservation of priority habitats (Skadar Lake, the Neretva River and the Cetina River) in the Dinaric Arc and to preserve them from
- Monitoring development of the four cascade dams on Morača River (238 MW) A multi-stakeholder group developed guideline for sustainable hydropower and SEA/EIA guideline
- Supporting development and implementation of the environmental acceptable flow concept
- Analysis of national water legislation
- CB for e-flow for water managers and experts
- E-flow methodology pilots for Montenegro (Cijevna and Rijeka Crnojevica)
- Drafting by-law into Montenegrin legislation

- **DASHI: Dinaric Arc for Sustainable Hydropower development WWF/GH Project (2009-2015, supported by MAVA foundation)**

- high water level defined as a correlation between mean monthly flow ($Q_{mmo}$for that month) and mean minimum flow for that month (Q_{minM}).
- High water level Q_{mmo} / Q_{minM} ≥ 10 - EF for should be 20% of the mean flow fot that month
- During months in which the correlation Q_{mmo} / Q_{minM} is below 10, the EF for that month is = Q_{minM}.
- When there is no sufficient water in the river the water user is obligated to discharge any amount
- When the natural autumn flow reaches or exceeds the calculated value of the flood wave flow (50%), the user that abstracts the water shall provide the flood wave that will last for at least 3 days.



$$Q_{(EPPj)} = \begin{cases} {}_{sr}Q_{min} & \text{za } {}_{sr}Q_{min} / {}_{sr}Q_{M(j)} < 10 \\ 0.2 \times {}_{sr}Q_{M(j)} & \text{za } {}_{sr}Q_{min} / {}_{sr}Q_{M(j)} \geq 10 \end{cases}$$

Q_{mmo} for November 36,63342m³/s
Q_{minM} =1,988 m³/s
Q_{mmo}/Q_{minM} = 36,633m³/s : 1,988 m³/s.= 18,42581 which exceeds 10 and in that case **the flow for this month amounts to:**
20% of Q_{mmo} = 0.2 x 36,633m³/s = 7,3266 m³/s

South East Europe Sustainable Energy Policy (SEE SEP, 2015 – 2017, EU IPA CSF)

1. To increase the CSO networks efforts to go beyond protest by utilizing best practice analytic tools for energy modeling and scenario building for a costed alternative low carbon energy sector
2. To increase the transparency and credibility of the SEE CSO energy network through the development of targeted public advocacy campaigns
3. To improve and professionalize the level of shadow monitoring & reporting in relation to key energy sector challenges, including energy poverty corruption, environmental damage and poor application of EU laws and directives

- 18 partners from Albania,Croatia, BiH, Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Kosova, Czhec Republic and Med region

- Monitoring the Regional Energy Strategy (6000 MW new capacities based on non renewables, 50% of all planned facilities) no SEA and public debate
- NEDS extreme growth of energy production capacity (from 854 MW of installed capacity in 2011 to 2,327 MW in 2030)
- Using the OPE²RA methodology to develop 2050 Low Carbon Roadmaps for SEE
- Analysis for demand and supply (bildings, transport, alumni and steel)
- Technical consultations for energy supply and demand with experts

Link:
http://2050-calculator-tool.decc.gov.uk

Improving sustainable hydropower policy in Montenegro (Jan-Dec 2015)

- Since 2008, Ministry of Economy has published four tenders for granting concessions for development of small hydropower plants (one or more sHPP can be constructed on larger water streams)
- Simplified procedure for small hydropower plants of less than 1 MW installed power through energy permits are granted for one sHPP on one small water stream
- 14 concession contracts signed based on tendering procedure and 7 signed based on the energy permit procedure
- plan to construct 40 sHPPs with total installed power of 73 MW

- The goal of this project is to analyse and make specific recommendations for improvement of procedure for sHPPs
- existing relevant national policies and procedures will be analysed in detail, and compared to the relevant EU policies
- A specific set of recommendations will be proposed for consideration to responsible policy makers as changes/amendments in the ongoing preparation of the new Energy Law and its subordinate regulations

Thank you for attention!

www.greenhome.co.me