**Project Title:** Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country / Region:</th>
<th>Kosovo / South East Europe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planned project execution period:</strong></td>
<td>15 December 2015 - 31 December 2016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applicant:</strong></td>
<td>UNDP Kosovo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name:</strong></td>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legal status, year of founding:</strong></td>
<td>International Inter-Governmental Organization, UNDP was established in 1965 (started its activities in Kosovo in 1999)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)
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In charge of the project:
Shkipe Deda-Gjurgjiali, Portfolio Manager, Environment Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction

Financing (Euro)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project budget (total)</th>
<th>Requested grant ADC</th>
<th>Contribution in cash by the applicant</th>
<th>Contribution(s) from third parties (if any)</th>
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List of Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CCFS</td>
<td>Climate Change Framework Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>CSO</td>
<td>Civil Society Organization</td>
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<td>EAA</td>
<td>Environment Agency Austria</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FEA</td>
<td>Austrian Federal Environment Agency</td>
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<td>GCF</td>
<td>Green Climate Fund</td>
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<td>GIZ</td>
<td>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit</td>
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<td>KEEA</td>
<td>Kosovo Energy Efficiency Agency</td>
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<td>MEPS</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning</td>
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<td>PPR</td>
<td>Project Progress Report</td>
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<td>REC</td>
<td>Regional Environmental Center</td>
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<td>SAA</td>
<td>Stabilisation and Association Agreement</td>
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<td>SLED</td>
<td>Support for Low Emission Development</td>
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<td>TAIEX</td>
<td>Technical Assistance and Information Exchange</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
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1. Summary

Climate change is a global phenomenon and no country can avoid its effects. Kosovo is no exception. Although necessary legislations and the institutions to implement them are in place, the capacities of Kosovar institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of various legislations are limited. Moreover, climate change is not yet fully mainstreamed in policy-making in other sectors. These issues are a consequence of limited experiences in environmental policy-making and implementation, especially according to the international and EU standards. Another major issue is the insufficient budget in the environmental sector and the gaps in the possibilities for resource mobilization, especially from global funding opportunities such as GEF and GCF. Furthermore, general public awareness on climate change is also low, and this could affect the Kosovar population with increased risks and vulnerabilities against climate change.

The overall objective of the project is to reduce climate-change related vulnerability in Kosovo. To this end, the project intends to contribute to the following two outcomes: 1) effective implementation of cross-sectoral, gender-responsive climate change policies; and 2) an increase in the number of people who adopt behaviors that enhance resilience to climate change.

The project aims to achieve the following three outputs: 1) enhanced capacities of the central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan; 2) improved cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures; and 3) increased public awareness on climate change through campaigns and demonstration projects. These outputs will be achieved through conducting various training and workshops as well as study visits, providing technical advice, organizing awareness raising campaigns and demonstration projects.

The main target groups are relevant ministries and their inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, the Climate Change Committee. For the public awareness output (Outcome 3), general awareness raising campaigns will target Kosovo-wide effects utilizing social and mainstream media, while the demonstration projects will be conducted in the selected areas, as agreed with line ministries. The project will encourage equal participation of both genders in the workshops/training for each result, and where relevant, include women's CSOs in the consultation process and demonstration projects.
2. Background / context

2.1. Analysis of the relevant national and sectoral policies

The basic sectoral policy in relation to the environment and climate change in Kosovo is the Law on Environmental Protection (Law No. 03/L-025) which was adopted in February 2009. The purpose of this law is “to promote the establishment of a healthy environment for population of Kosovo by bringing gradually the standards for environment of European Union.” The law defines basic terminology, principles and instruments for environmental protection and sets out relevant documents and responsible parties for actions. Relevant strategic documents in Kosovo in the area of environmental protection include: the Environmental Strategy for Kosovo (2010-2015), Kosovo Environmental Strategy and the National Environmental Action Plan (2011-2015), the Strategy for Air Quality (2013 - 2022), and the Climate Change Framework Strategy (2014 - 2024). In addition, the Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy is being finalized with the support of UNDP.

The Climate Change Framework Strategy, the most relevant strategy for this project, was developed with a strong gender component. It aims to reduce inequalities within society and has a focus on marginalised groups, including women. Kosovo’s law on gender equality, Law No.2004/2, establishes gender equality as “a fundamental value for the democratic development of the Kosovo society.” The project adheres to and promotes this law by aiming for equal gender participation and gender-responsive policy outputs.

On the regional level, Kosovo is a contracting party to the Energy Community and has a responsibility to meet the requirements under the Energy Community Treaty. The treaty requires contracting parties to implement various EU energy laws and develop an adequate regulatory framework. It also sets out targets for the share of renewable energies. As Kosovo is a candidate for EU membership, various EU standards on the environment are also guiding principles for Kosovo.

At the international level, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the most relevant guideline. Although Kosovo is not yet a party to UNFCCC, its Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) has already taken a step to adopt and endorse the Climate Change Framework Strategy (CCFS) for Kosovo in order to fulfil its future obligations under the UNFCCC and as a member of EU with the support of UNDP through the current Support for Low Emission Development in South East Europe (SLED) project. The purpose of CCFS is “to reduce the risk and damage from current and future impacts of climate change in a cost-effective manner and to exploit potential benefits stemming from climate change.” The strategy is comprised of a low emissions development strategy and an adaptation strategy, and its implementation has started, with its action plan being drafted.

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5 The ongoing SLED project is implemented in cooperation with Regional Environmental Centre (REC) and financially supported by Austrian Development Cooperation.
MESP is the responsible authority for environment and climate policy, and with the support of UNDP, Kosovo prepared its first national inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs), for the period 2008 – 2009, in 2012. The Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for energy policy and is leading the efforts to achieve an energy mix for Kosovo that is in line with the EU 20-20-20 targets, as well as the Renewable Energy Action Plan and Energy Efficiency Action Plan. The Kosovo Agency for Energy Efficiency, under the Ministry of Economic Development, has implemented several projects to reduce GHGs in the building and other sectors.

The current SLED project, funded by Austrian Development Cooperation and in partnership with REC, provides support to national and local levels to enhance their capacities in climate change mitigation and adaption. The project timeframe is 2.5 years and implementation started in July 2013 with the budget of 420,000 EURO for the Kosovo component.

The SLED project has achieved great impacts on the ground. It supported the finalization of the Strategy for Climate Change, and enhanced the capacities of Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency in GHG monitoring and reporting. The project successfully enhanced the energy efficiency agenda in Kosovo, by supporting the central and local institutions with capacities on energy efficiency and managed to bring all relevant actors into the process. The results of the project are highly valued by the beneficiaries, MESP and the Kosovo Energy Efficiency Agency (KEEA). MESP has sent a letter of appreciation, and the KEEA has selected one of SLED’s activities relating to the implementation of energy efficiency measures at the local level as the best project of the year (2014) for contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions.

2.2. Characteristics of the intervention environment

Kosovo is one of the potential candidates for EU membership and signed the Stabilisation and Association Agreement (SAA) with EU in October 2015. Among other things, the SAA brings a comprehensive framework for closer political dialogue and economic relations between Kosovo and the EU. The EU integration process has also enabled Kosovo to harmonize its legislations according to EU standards and to transpose the EU legislations. Nonetheless, due to its unresolved political status, Kosovo is not a signatory party to the UNFCCC, and therefore it is ineligible for global funding mechanisms such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) for climate change related projects, which poses a significant restriction on further strengthening of the institutional capacities in environmental fields.

Regarding its macroeconomic framework, despite a relatively steady average real GDP growth of 3.5% over the past several years, 7 Kosovar citizens remain the poorest in Europe with GDP per capita in 2014 of 3,084 Euro. 8 According to the Labour Force Survey of 2014, the unemployment rate is 35.3%, and a lack of employment opportunities is disproportionately affecting the vulnerable groups such as women, youth and ethnic minorities. 9 The unemployment rate for women is 41.6% and the rate for youth is 61%. The

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8 Ibid.
unemployment rate for young women is worst, at 71.7%.\textsuperscript{10} The amount of remittance from the diaspora community accounted for more than 11% of Kosovo's GDP in 2010.\textsuperscript{11}

The lack of decent domestic opportunities has become a significant incentive for many Kosovar citizens to look for better opportunities elsewhere. In addition, the poverty rate (the percentage of the population living below the poverty lines) in 2011 (the latest available data) was 29.7%, and this makes the population especially vulnerable to any climate-change related threats in the future.

### 2.3. Harmonization

UNDP works in close cooperation with the relevant institutions across all policy and programme areas. All interventions in the area of environment and climate change are designed in close cooperation and consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP). Based on an agreement between UNDP and the Ministry, as of December 2012, MESP and UNDP jointly coordinates donor interventions in the climate change agenda for Kosovo. Throughout the SLED project, the plans of other relevant donors like EU, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and the World Bank (WB) were linked to UNDP initiatives to develop the low emission climate resilient strategy for Kosovo. Thus, the on-going FAO project contributed to the sectoral strategy for forestry; WB and GIZ provided inputs to the sectoral strategy for electricity and building; the EU tailored the tasks for the new climate change expert from the Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (TAIEX) programme taking into account UNDP’s plan to develop the low emission climate resilient strategy for Kosovo. The monitoring of other actors’ activities will continue in order to avoid overlap and instead to create a stronger combined effort for better results in the sectors of climate change mitigation and adaptation. Aspects of the project will build upon the results of the air quality component of the previous EU Twinning project, which was implemented, in cooperation with MESP, by the Environment Agency Austria (EAA), the Finnish Meteorological Institute and the Latvian Environment, Geology and Meteorology Centre.

The current SLED project supported the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency in strengthening their GHG monitoring and reporting system, an important step in assessing the climate change impacts of many different sectors. This project proposal aims to further build on the results of the current project by strengthening the inter-sectoral cooperation on climate change.

The proposed project is based on the recommendation of the Climate Change Framework Strategy (CCFS), and activities are derived from the proposed measures in the Strategy and in close cooperation with the main counterpart, MESP. The design and planning has been developed in a participatory manner, in close consultation with the MESP, and focuses on the finalization and implementation of an Action Plan against the already approved CCFS. MESP has recently begun to draft the Action Plan for CCFS, which will bring approximation with EU regulations and further the process of accession to EU. This brings the Action Plan into the direct interest of the Ministry of EU Integration.

In a firm expression of commitment to the climate change agenda, MESP has established the Climate Change Committee. This is a cross-sectoral committee comprising several ministries, such as the Ministry

\textsuperscript{10} Ibid.
of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, the Ministry of Economic Development, and the Ministry for European Integration, among others. It has a technical secretariat who are responsible for monitoring climate change mitigation and adaptation progress and activities throughout Kosovo, to identify new areas of work and cooperation between sectors, and to advise the ministers accordingly. The committee, although established in August 2015, has yet to have a coordination meeting as of time of writing. This project, as the successor of the SLED project, will support the Climate Change Committee to coordinate and cooperate for the successful integration of climate change considerations into the policies of all involved sectors. Under this project, the Committee will be strengthened in order to create synergies between sectors and to avoid duplication.

There is a lack of human capacities at the technical levels, and technical support is needed. This project will address this by building capacities of the staff through training and workshops, and also will provide technical advice to the Climate Change Committee for their monitoring plan. Financial capacity is also lacking, with the annual budget of MESP equalling 0.7% of Kosovo’s total budget.

Outcome 2 of the project focuses on public engagement through awareness campaigns and demonstration projects. Ongoing activities by other development actors in the area of climate change public awareness will be monitored to avoid duplication and to create synergies.

Reporting on all project proceedings will be done through Project Progress Reports (PPR) that shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through internal UNDP Project Assurance procedures.

### 3. Intervention Design

#### 3.1. Target group, beneficiaries and local partners

MESP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry for European Integration and the Climate Change Committee will be the main beneficiaries of the project, together with relevant Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector. MESP is the owner of the project results and, as such, it shall ensure effective coordination among involved ministries and agencies, proactive participation of relevant staff in every phase of the project, and access to data and information for project implementation. Kosovar authorities will be responsible for undertaking the necessary steps and measures for the approval and follow-up implementation of the Climate Change Action plans, to enhance the cross-sectoral cooperation mechanism, and for incorporating mitigation and adaptation policies and measures into Kosovo’s overall development plans. They are also responsible for periodically reviewing the status of implementation of recommended policies and measures. Also, for the public awareness outcome, equal participation of both genders and of all ethnicities will be encouraged.

Women are under-represented in government administration at both central and municipal level, specifically in MESP. The project will encourage equal participation of both genders in the workshops and trainings for each result and, where relevant, include women’s CSOs in the consultation process and demonstration

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12 Kosovo Country Gender Profile, An Analysis of Gender Differences at all Levels in Kosovo, Färnsveden, Ulf; Qosaj – Mustafa, Ariana; Farnsworth, Nicole, Kosovo, 2014.
projects. Women’s participation will be encouraged in the public awareness component in areas where their roles in the community make them the more appropriate target group, in other areas, gender equal participation will be sought. This will be done by targeting women specifically in a field where they are often under-represented and preparing gender-sensitive awareness materials.

3.2. Problem analysis and analysis of local potentials

One of the problems in Kosovo regarding environmental and climate-change is that, although the basic legal framework and legislations and the institutions to implement them are in place, the Kosovar institutions faces a lack of capacities at both central and local level to develop and monitor the implementation of various legislations. The Climate Change Framework Strategy has been adopted by MESP, and the Kosovo Climate Change Committee, the inter-ministerial mechanism to coordinate climate change issues across different sectors, has been established in August 2015. However, further capacity development of relevant stakeholders is needed to properly implement the action plan of CCFS. Moreover, more efforts are required to mainstream climate actions into other sectors’ policies and strategies and to raise awareness on environmental subjects especially on climate change issues.

These issues are a consequence of stakeholders’ limited experience in environmental policy making and implementation, especially according to the international and EU standards. Kosovo’s non-membership in the UN prevents it from gaining regional and international knowledge and support on the environmental field.

Another major issue is that the budget devoted to the environmental sector is insufficient – 0.7% of GDP. With poor economic development associated with high unemployment and poverty rates as well as other pressing issues that Kosovo faces, the environmental sector has not been the priority and as such has suffered from underfunding. This is also closely linked to the point raised above--the lack of experience on environmental policy development. To worsen the situation, Kosovo has no access to global funding opportunities such as GEF and GCF, an exception within the region. This gap in resource mobilization possibilities prevents Kosovo from addressing its key environmental issues, hence it is lagging behind in comparison to the region. Regardless of this, Kosovo has to report on progress in this area to the EU and its progress is regularly monitored and reported.

Furthermore, general public awareness on climate change is low in Kosovo which could affect its population with increased risks and vulnerabilities against climate change. For Kosovo, climate change impacts are expected to affect people, especially the vulnerable groups. Such impacts are predicted as greater exposure to natural hazards such as droughts, floods and forest fires, rising intensity and frequency of precipitation, ecosystem degradation and increased forms of water-related diseases. Examples of such climate impacts include losses of income, e.g. rural farmers who are not prepared to deal with climate change, and a general decline in people’s health due to a reduction of ecological services.

While the outgoing SLED project has played an important role in both raising the awareness of the institutions and developing the capacities of policymakers in the sector, the level of awareness in general needs significant improvement. The proposed phase will further contribute to awareness raising in addition to the direct policy and implementation interventions.
3.3. Strategic Approach & Methodology

Having worked with relevant ministries and bodies since 2013 under the SLED project, the context within which the project will operate is well known and familiar to UNDP programme team, thus a full assessment of the political environment is not required. The monitoring of ongoing activities by other actors in the field will be continued, and close cooperation and relationships will be maintained and built upon. The participation of MESP, other line ministries, and municipalities in the project is envisioned to ensure the national and local ownership of the processes and a smooth continuation of implementation after the end of the project. As with the previous SLED project, this project follows UNDP’s mandate of promoting gender equality through all its activities. By promoting and increasing women’s participation at all levels, and supporting the incorporation of gender-responsive considerations into climate change decision making, the activities will ensure the most effective results. By specifically targeting women in the public awareness campaigns and demonstration projects in areas where men are often the primary beneficiaries, but with which women are in practice the main actors, we support a wider and more effective adoption of measures.

The project will build upon UNDP’s solid relationship with the central and local institutions, it has been designed in close consultation MESP and based on their needs. At the beginning of the project, central authorities will be approached and the final project details will be jointly decided. Stakeholder ownership will be ensured and the project will continue to be integrated with ongoing local activities, identifying and utilizing synergies where possible, as SLED has done so far.

The project has two outcomes that bring a good parlance between interventions for institutional strengthening and awareness raising of the general public.

Outcome 1 focuses on policy strengthening and will work closely with central institutions. This project is not just consistent with the relevant national development plans and sector policies, but it builds upon them. The project will work to support MESP in developing a strong and effective Climate Change Action Plan based on the CCFS as well as in drafting its implementation plan. The project will also be working closely with the newly established Kosovo Climate Change Committee, which comprises of a ministerial council and a technical secretariat. The committee will be supported through the provision of training, study visits and ongoing technical advice in implementing a cooperation and coordination mechanism whereby information can be shared and cross-sectoral policies can be developed. The Kosovo Climate Change Committee will be strengthened throughout the project to ensure an inter-ministerial high level officials group and technical working groups on mitigation and adaptation that is functional and effective. The project will aim to build cohesion and strong coordination within the Committee through innovative tools and methods. The Climate Change Strategy is specifically designed to reduce inequalities within society, including gender inequality, and to reduce the vulnerability of marginalised groups (including women).

Outcome 2 focuses on public awareness of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. Throughout the project, all ongoing public awareness campaigns and demonstration projects in the areas of climate change relating to agriculture, forestry, air and water will be monitored. This will reduce any overlap and enable the creation of synergies between development actors already working in the field of public awareness for forestry, agriculture and water. The focus will be on demonstration projects that are tailored to local needs using their existing capacities, social structures and knowledge respecting Kosovo labour law. Women’s participation will be encouraged and targeted, by building on their roles and strengths in the areas of agriculture, forestry, air and water. Equal gender participation will be encouraged for the public awareness campaigns and demonstration projects. In the water sector, women, as the most likely to
manage household damage and protection during water related disasters such as flooding, will be targeted in demonstration projects and campaigns on water conservation at the community level.

The project is derived from the results and progressions made in the SLED project. The activities are designed based on the recommendations of the Climate Change Framework Strategy and the needs of MESP. The project is built on the good relationships established through the SLED project and the outputs that resulted from it.

3.4. Database for analysis and design
(See annex no. 4)

The main sources of data come from relevant legislations, policy documents and reports (see Annex no. 4). This is the continuation of the outgoing SLED project, and because UNDP has been working with relevant institutions under the SLED project since 2013 and is well familiar with the context, no additional analyses were required in order to assess the current situation of the interventions. Data is disaggregated in terms of gender, social aspects and vulnerability.

4. Intervention logic
(See annex no. 1)

4.1. Impact

The overarching objective is to contribute to reducing climate-change related vulnerability in Kosovo. This is primarily in line with the Kosovo Climate Change Framework Strategy, as well as being consistent with the above mentioned strategies (see section 2.1).

4.2. Outcome

In order to contribute to the overall objective stipulated above, the project intends to achieve the following two outcomes: 1) effective implementation of cross-sectoral gender-responsive climate change policies; and 2) an increase in the number of people who adopt behaviours that enhance resilience to climate change. The project will provide interventions at both policy and community levels to address the issues of climate change from the top-down as well as the bottom-up.

Sustainability at the institutional level is ensured by strengthening capacities of central institutions as well as the coordination mechanism. Sustainability at the community level is ensured by increasing knowledge and the awareness of the importance of the issue and demonstrating climate change measures that are easily replicated with local means.
4.3. Outputs

The following three separate outputs are proposed in this project. The subsequent sentences to each output explain how these output contribute to the outcomes.

Output 1: Capacities of the central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced

- Currently, MESP has adopted the Climate Change Framework Strategy, but has not drafted a formal action plan to implement it. This project will support the development of the Climate Change Strategy Action Plan, and a monitoring plan for its implementation, thereby enabling the effective realization of the Strategy.

Output 2: Cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures is improved

- The inter-ministerial Climate Change Committee was established in August 2015 and has not yet held a coordination meeting. This project will support the Committee to become functional and effective by supporting the formulation of indicators which will be used by the Committee to monitor the integration of climate change risks and opportunities in development policies, strategies and plans. The project will also support the adaptation of best practice models of cross-sectoral cooperation into the Kosovo context, which will subsequently be used by the Committee to strengthen coordination between the ministries.

Output 3: Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects

- The project will conduct awareness campaigns to first raise the level of awareness in the general public on the issues of climate change. After realizing the importance of the climate change issues, the public are more likely to adopt measures to reduce vulnerability against climate change impacts. The project will also carry out demonstration projects in targeted areas to showcase what kind of measures can be adopted to reduce climate vulnerability and increase resilience.

4.4. Inputs / Activities

Output 1: Capacities of the central Institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced

The capacities of institutions will be enhanced through providing training sessions on developing the Action Plan for CCFS as well as on drafting its monitoring plan with an appropriate set of indicators, and designing proper mechanisms to monitor progress. Moreover, assistance for relevant stakeholders will be provided on analyzing obstacles to monitoring and their possible countermeasures, producing an update to the analysis on Kosovo’s legal framework conducted in the framework of the SLED project, providing on-the-job training for MESP staff to conduct similar analyses in the future, as well as organizing study visits for Climate Change Committee to learn best practices from successfully operational Climate Change Committees (or similar mechanism) in other countries.
Output 2: Cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures is improved

Improvement will be supported by providing technical advice to the Kosovo Climate Change Committee and its Technical Secretariat, supporting the adoption of models for cross-sectoral cooperation by bringing together the public sector, private sector and civil society, and providing assistance in setting up an effective and innovative mechanism for cross-sectoral cooperation.

Output 3: Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects

The level of public awareness will be increased through organizing awareness campaign on the protection of agricultural land, forestation and reforestation, forest protection as well as landscape protection policies. Moreover, awareness on water conservation measures will also be raised, while assessments and demonstration projects on forest protection, water conservation and air quality will be delivered to showcase climate-change resilient measures. Specifically, the assessments of air and water quality will be conducted in partnership with FEA, who has a long standing cooperation and knowledge of the local context, building on the past EU Twinning Project in Kosovo. The increase in public awareness will be measured by two surveys that will be conducted in the beginning and the end of the project.

4.5. Indicators

Outcome 1: Effective implementation of cross-sectoral, gender-responsive climate change policies
Indicator 1: Number of line ministries including cross-sectoral gender-responsive climate change issues in sectoral policies
Baseline 1: 2 (Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Economic Development as of November 2015)
Target 1: At least 6 ministries by end of December 2016

Outcome 2: More people adopt behaviours that increase resilience to climate change
Indicator 2: Percentage of targeted beneficiaries adopting climate change measures from the demonstration projects
Baseline 2: 0 (no demonstration projects conducted as of November 2015)
Target 2: At least 10% of targeted beneficiaries by end of December 2016

Output 1: Capacities of the central Institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced
Indicator 1: A gender-responsive Climate Change Strategy Action Plan and its monitoring plan
Baseline 1: The drafting of the Action Plan for the endorsed Climate Change Strategy is in inception phase by MESP and there is not monitoring plan in place as of November 2015
Target 1: Climate Change Strategy Action Plan finalized and its monitoring place in place by end of December 2016

Output 2: Cross-sectoral cooperation on gender-responsive climate change measures improved
Indicator 2: Number of effective decision taken at each quarterly meeting
Baseline 2: No effective decision has been taken by the Climate Change Committee as of November 2015
Target 2: At least 4 effective decisions (one per quarterly meeting) taken by end of December 2016

Output 3: Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects
Indicator 3: Level of public awareness on climate change measures (agriculture, forestry, air and water) with gender disaggregated data
Baseline 3: To be measured in the beginning of the project by survey
Target 3: To be defined when the baseline is set

4.6. Risk Assessment

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<th>Likelihood</th>
<th>Possible impact</th>
<th>Prevention/ and or mitigation measures</th>
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<td>A change in political situation</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Close co-operation with MESP and other relevant institutions to ensure proper implementation of project activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy priority not given to environmental sector</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Close co-operation with MESP and other relevant institutions to ensure proper implementation of project activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lack of means to adopt climate-change-resilient measures</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Encourage co-financing opportunities/coordination with other potential donors</td>
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<td>Administrative culture by Kosovo institutions that does not encourage cross-sectoral approaches</td>
<td>Likely</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Cross-sectoral capacity building for officials</td>
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There are no major direct risks for successful project implementation. However, to mitigate the above listed risks the project will closely work with MESP and other relevant institutions to ensure proper implementation of project activities. The project will also organize regular coordination cross-sectoral mechanism in consultation with decision making authorities.
To monitor the risks, based on the initial risk analyses an issue log and risk log will be activated and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation. These will facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change. Based on the above information recorded, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance.

5. Monitoring and Evaluation

5.1. Monitoring, steering and dissemination of information

(See annex no. 8)

ADA will be provided with a midterm and an annual report regarding the progress of the project. The monitoring of the project is being done by both quantitative and qualitative indicators. Qualitative self-assessment data will be collected from each workshop/training cycle, surveys and demonstration projects of all activities in the project (e.g. the number of participants, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity). The project Manager is responsible for the collection of the indicators. Also, the midterm progress reports tracking quantitative and qualitative indicators and communicating best practices and lesson learned, will be submitted by the Project Manager to the Steering Committee, using the standard report format.

5.2. Assessment and Evaluations

A common external evaluation will be commissioned at the end of the project by UNDP Kosovo. The evaluation will be prepared in line with UNDP Kosovo internal processes as well as ADA’s Guidelines for Project and Programme Evaluation. The evaluator will be internationally hired. All TORs will be agreed upon with ADA.

6. Implementation

6.1. Preparation of implementation

As the project SLED started its implementation in 2013, no inception phase is foreseen. The main beneficiary (MESP) has been consulted during the preparation of this project.

6.2. Organizational structure, processes and management capacities

A Steering Committee, which is already established for SLED project, will continue to oversee and take strategic decisions. There will be representatives of key stakeholders (MESP; Ministry of Agriculture,
Quality assurance for the project will be provided by UNDP. The UNDP Programme Analyst appointed to this project will perform day-to-day quality assurance, supervised by the UNDP Senior Management. The Programme Analyst will report to the UNDP Senior Management and to the Project Board at their request, or when a project issue arises. The project assurance role is to ensure that the project implementation meets and complies with UN operations and regulation standards, and that international best practice standards are applied during project implementation.

Reporting on the project will be done according to UNDP Kosovo practice, by project management providing to ADA a mid-term report (Q2), and annual report (Q4). UNDP will submit reports to ADA and include the UNDP reports as Annexes. Reports will be provided to the Steering Committee, which convenes biannually, to monitor the project's progress and address project issues as necessary.

The project team will be comprised of a qualified Project Manager, key experts (international and local), and support team. In addition, in accordance with the implementation requirements, individuals/groups/companies and partners will be contracted to provide technical support to the implementation process. The Project Manager will report directly to UNDP Kosovo Environment, Energy and Disaster Risk Reduction Portfolio Manager and to the Steering Committee.

All organizational capacities will be utilised to ensure gender-responsive approach. UNDP has a full-time gender expert who will be continuously engaged in the all the planning and implementation processes.

The project will seek coordination with all existing relevant development actors. This is to ensure that there is no duplication of efforts taking place and that resources are leveraged to the maximum extent possible.

The project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP Kosovo. Should an audit report of the Board of Auditors of UNDP to its governing body contain observations relevant to the project’s financial contributions, such information shall be made available to donors. UNDP Kosovo will prepare an unaudited financial statement of receipts, disbursements and fund balance with respect to the project and forward a copy to the donor at project closure. In the event that donor requests a financial statement audit to be performed by external auditors, the costs of such an audit, including the internal costs of UNDP Kosovo with respect to such an audit, will be charged to the project budget. UNDP Kosovo will provide the donor with a copy of the auditors' report.

6.3. **Time schedule**
(See annex no. 2)

6.4. **Necessary means and costs**
(See annexes No. 3 (3a and 3b))

UNDP will contribute to the project by providing 10% of funds for the implementation of activities. The operational currency for UNDP is USD, which is used also for financial reporting. However, UNDP will provide the financial reports also in EUR as per specific donor requirement.
Annexes

Annex No. 1) Logical Framework Matrix
Annex No. 2) Time Schedule
Annex No. 3) (3a and 3b) Summary project budget (project budget relevant for accounting) and Detailed project budget
Annex No. 4) List of Reference Documents
Annex No. 6) Gender Self-assessment
Annex No. 7) Social Standards assessment
Annex No. 8) Monitoring Plan