

Final Evaluation of the Advancing Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo (SLED II) Project

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Final Evaluation Report			Date
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Title of project: Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo			
Contract Period of project: 15 December 2015 - 31 December 2016			
ADC number of project: 8306			
Name of project partner: UNDP Kosovo			
Country and Region of project: Kosovo ¹ / South East Europe			
Budget of this project: 222,222 Euro (244,200 USD)			
Name of evaluation company (spell out) and names of evaluators: Juan Fernandez Sainz – Independent Consultant			
Date of completion of evaluation/: 20 January 2017			
Please tick appropriate box:			
a) Evaluation managed by ADA/ADC Coordination Office			<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Evaluation managed by project partner:			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Please tick appropriate box:			
a) Mid-Term Evaluation	b) Final Evaluation	c) Mid-Term Review	d) Final Review
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others: please, specify:			
Project Outcome (Please, include as stated in the Logframe Matrix): Vulnerability of Kosovo to climate change is reduced			
For Final Evaluation: Project Outcome: To what extent has the project already achieved its outcome(s) according to the Logframe Matrix? Please, tick appropriate box			
Outcome(s) was/were:			
Fully achieved:	Almost achieved:	Partially achieved:	Not achieved:
X			

Please, also explain your assessment: What exactly was achieved and why? If not achieved, why not? (Please, consider description of outcome and relevant indicators)

The project has achieved all the formulated outcomes successfully, including:

- **The Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan have been defined and are at this stage in the process of being approved.**
- **Cross-sectoral cooperation regarding gender-responsive climate change measures has been enhanced.**
- **Technical capacities of the MESP and the Climate Change Committee have been strengthened.**
- **Technical capacities of KEPA regarding data management and data acquisition have been strengthened.**
- **A climate change awareness campaign has been undertaken in two municipalities, with associated workshops, demonstration exercises and media campaigns.**
- **A gender approach has been followed throughout the whole project formulation and implementation.**

For Mid-Term Evaluation: Project Outcome: To what extent do you think the project will most likely achieve its outcome(s) according to the Logframe Matrix Please, tick appropriate box

Outcome(s) will most likely be: NA

Fully achieved:	Almost achieved:	Partially achieved:	Not achieved:

Please, also explain your assessment: (Please, consider description of outcome and relevant indicators)

Project Results: To what extent has the project already achieved its results according to the Logframe Matrix ? Please, tick appropriate boxes

Result 1 (Please, include as stated in the Logframe Matrix):

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

Result was:

Fully achieved:	Almost achieved:	Partially achieved:	Not achieved:
X			

Please, explain your assessment: (Please, consider description of result and relevant indicators)

All the different activities planned within this outcome were undertaking, including the drafting of the Climate Change Action and Monitoring plan and the training to the Climate Change Committee. All the indicators were met.

Result 2 (Please, include as stated in the Logframe Matrix):

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

Result 2 was:

Fully achieved:	Almost achieved:	Partially achieved:	Not achieved:
X			

Please, explain your assessment: (Please, consider description of output and relevant indicators)

All the activities within this outcome were carried out, including the training to the Climate Change Committee and the support to enhance the cross-sectoral cooperation. Seven ministries participates in cross-sectorial climate change coordination. All the indicators were met.

Result 3 (Please, include as stated in the Logframe Matrix):

Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects

Result 3 was:

Fully achieved:	Almost achieved:	Partially achieved:	Not achieved:
X			

Please, explain your assessment: (Please, consider description of result and relevant indicators)

All the activities within this outcome were undertaken, and all the indicators were met. The awareness campaigns, the survey and the demonstration exercises were carried out successfully.

An average 29% increase in the climate change awareness was observed. Also, the support to KEPA provided by AFEA was highly successful.

Impact/Beneficiaries:

How many women, men, girls, boys and people in total have already benefited from this project directly and indirectly? Please, explain

Some of the activities undertook within the awareness campaign were nation-wide, and therefore the number of people benefitting from this project would be the whole Kosovar population. Also, the implementations undertaken and the support provided regarding climate change issues at institutional level do benefit the whole nation.

What exactly has already changed in the lives of women, men, girls, boys and/or institutions from this project? Please, explain:

The implementation of the Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan and the enhanced cross-sectorial cooperation for climate change measures will reduce Kosovar population vulnerability to climate change.

Which positive and/or negative effects/impacts in terms of gender can be possibly be attributed to the project? Please, explain:

No negative impacts/effects in terms of gender can be possibly attributed to this project. The enhancement of the cross-sectorial gender-responsive climate change measures will have a positive impact in terms of gender.

If applicable, which institutions have benefitted from this project and how?

The MESP, KEPA, the Climate Change Committee and the municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren have benefitted directly from this project. All the other stakeholders of the project have also benefitted.

Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues:

Gender: To what extent was gender mainstreaming included in the project? To what extent were the recommendations - if any- from the ADA internal gender-assessment considered and implemented?

Gender mainstreaming was considered throughout of the project, from the formulation to the implementation phase.

Environment: To what extent was environmental mainstreaming included in the project? To what extent were the recommendations - if any- from the ADA internal environment-assessment considered and implemented?

The objective of this project was to reduce climate change vulnerability of Kosovo, and therefore environmental mainstreaming was thoroughly included in the project.

Which positive and/or negative effects/impacts in terms of environment can be possibly be attributed to the project? Please, explain

No negative impacts/effects in terms of environment can be possibly attributed to this project. The reduction in the Kosovar vulnerability to climate change is a very significant positive effect.

Social Standards: To what extent were the social standards monitored by relevant partners? Have any issues emerged? Please, explain

Social standards were monitored throughout the project by the implementing partner. No social standard issues emerged during the implementation of the project.

Overall/Other Comments:

In summary, the implementation of the SLED II project has brought significant benefits to Kosovar institution in climate change issues. The number and level of outputs achieved by this project is very relevant, especially considering the limited budget and timeframe.

Executive summary

The main objective of the 'Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo (SLED II)' project was to reduce climate-change related vulnerability in Kosovo. The SLED II project is derived from the results and progressions made in the SLED project. The 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.

In order to address the overall objective of this project, two different outcomes were defined within the project document:

1. Effective implementation of cross-sectoral, gender-responsive climate change policies;
2. An increase in the number of people who adopt behaviours that enhance resilience to climate change.

And three different expected outcomes were defined too:

- Output 1: Capacities of central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced.
- Output 2: Cross-Sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures is improved.
- Output 3: Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects

UNDP Kosovo is the implementation agency for the SLED II project. The main target groups are relevant ministries and their inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, the Climate Change Committee. Therefore, the MESP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry for European Integration and the Climate Change Committee were the main beneficiaries of the project, together with relevant Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector.

The project timeframe was 1 year, and started its implementation on December 2015 and has finalised on December 2016. The fact that this is a one-year project will be taken into account in the evaluation. The SLED II project had a 222,222 Euro budget, funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation and UNDP.

The main purpose of the evaluation is to allow to draw lessons from the integrated implementation approach for future similar undertakings and to assess what are the next steps

that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability of the actions undertaken and by whom. The final evaluation has been conducted to provide conclusions and recommendations about the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of this project.

The final evaluation is an evidence-based assessment and relied mainly on feedback from persons who have been involved in the design, implementation, and supervision of the project, and also review of available documents and findings made during field visits.

The methodology of the evaluation followed the UNDP and Austrian Development Cooperation evaluation guidelines. The evaluation was carried out by a one international consultant and included an evaluation mission of four days, a documentation review and meetings and interviews with relevant stakeholders and organisations.

The Relevance of the SLED II project was rated as Highly Satisfactory. The SLED II project is considered relevant to the national sustainable economic development strategy and is also relevant with the principles of ADA. The relevance of the activities undertaken is very significant to address climate change issues in Kosovo, especially at institutional level, highlighting the drafting of the Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan.

The Effectiveness of the SLED II project is rated as Highly Satisfactory. Several activities were formulated in order to address the three different outcomes outlines above. In order to undertake these activities several consultants and firms were hired within the framework of this project. All the different deliverables were completed successfully addressing the different activities.

The Efficiency of the SLED II project is rated as Highly Satisfactory. The project has achieved the expected outputs successfully within the allocated budget and timeframe. Also, the support provided in the drafting of the Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan is very significant, and it is unlikely that this would have happened without the support provided by this project.

The Impact of the SLED II project is rated as Highly Satisfactory. The definition of the Action Plan and the Monitoring Plan for the Climate Change Strategy is a very significant achievement. Once this Action Plan is approved by the Prime Minister Office and the Ministry of Finance, it would provide Kosovar Government with a very useful tool to take climate change into consideration. The support provided by the project regarding the Climate Change Committee is worth noting, providing this Committee with the tools to maximise the coordination of all the relevant climate change actors in Kosovo. The impact that the field missions by AFEA to KEPA should be noted too, providing KEPA with technical capacities required for the proper management and

dissemination of water and air quality data. The impact caused by the awareness campaign, with an average increase in 29% of the climate change awareness, should be highlighted too.

The Sustainability of the SLED II project is rated as Moderately Satisfactory. The project made a significant effort in order to try to ensure the sustainability of the project results, both at the formulation and at the implementation stages. It is considered, however, that donor support seems to be required to ensure the sustainability of the project results, at technical and financial level.

The Gender Mainstreaming of the SLED II project is rated as Highly Satisfactory. Gender issues were considered throughout the project, from the project formulation to the implementation.

There are some very significant achievements from this project.

- The Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan have been defined and are at this stage in the process of being approved.
- Cross-sectoral cooperation regarding gender-responsive climate change measures has been enhanced.
- Technical capacities of the MESP and the Climate Change Committee have been strengthened.
- Technical capacities of KEPA regarding data management and data acquisition have been strengthened.
- A climate change awareness campaign has been undertaken in two municipalities, with associated workshops, demonstration exercises and media campaigns.
- A gender approach has been followed throughout the whole project formulation and implementation.

Regarding lessons learnt, there are several issues to outline. The number of activities that has been undertaken in this limited timeframe and budget is impressive, but it may have been a better approach to limit the number of activities and focus more in each of them. The timing of some activities was not appropriate either, and that affected the awareness campaigns. There was no evaluation of the questionnaire by the attendants or there was no follow-up either. The survey formulation created some issues regarding the formulation of the questions and the sample was a bit limited, especially regarding the women sample.

Regarding recommendations, there are several recommendations made in order to ensure the sustainability of the project results and also in order to ensure that climate change issues are addressed in Kosovo. The main recommendation is related to the project continuation. It is

highly recommended that this project is continued in order to ensure the sustainability of the project results. It is apparent that the Climate Change Committee needs the technical and financial support of an external donor in order to ensure its functions. Also, it is recommended that the KEPA support continues further in the future in order to ensure that they are able to undertake their activities. The possibility of rural grants in order to support farmers in undertaking similar initiatives as the ones in the demonstration exercises is recommended too.

The overall rating proposed is as follows:

<i>Evaluation criteria</i>	<i>Rating Score</i>
Relevance	Highly satisfactory
Effectiveness	Highly satisfactory
Efficiency	Highly satisfactory
Sustainability	Moderately satisfactory
Impact	Highly satisfactory
Stakeholders and Partnership Strategies	Highly satisfactory
Theories of Change or Results /Outcome Map	Highly satisfactory

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFEA Austrian Federal Environmental Agency

CCA Climate Change Adaptations

CO₂eq Carbon dioxide equivalent

CSO Civil Society Organizations

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

ECRAN Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network

EE Energy efficiency

EEA European Environment Agency

EIA Environmental Impact Assessment

EU European Union

ExEA Executive Environment Agency

GCF Green Climate Fund

GEF Global Environmental Facility

GHG Greenhouse gases

GIZ Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit

GoK Government of Kosovo

HMI Hydro-meteorological Institute

KEPA Kosovo Environment Protection Agency

MED Ministry of Economic Development

MESP Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning in Kosovo

NGO Non-Government Organization

SLED Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

USAID United States Agency for International Development

1. Background

1.1 Project Summary

The overall objective of the 'Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo (SLED II)' project is to reduce climate-change related vulnerability in Kosovo. 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 UNDP SLED project (2013-2015), funded by Austrian Development Cooperation and in partner-ship with REC, provided support to national and local levels to enhance their capacities in climate change mitigation and adaption. One of the major achievements of the project/component the frame-work climate change strategy, endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning, is an important first step toward implementation of a low emission development response in Kosovo (Stated at EC Progress Report 2015).

It supported the finalisation of the Strategy for Climate Change, establishment of Climate Change Committee and enhanced the capacities of Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency in GHG monitoring and reporting (GHG Inventory 2012). The results of the project on enhancing the energy efficiency agenda in Kosovo 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.

The SLED II project is derived from the results and progressions made in the SLED project. The 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.

1.2 Project Outcomes and Results

In order to address the overall objective of this project, two different outcomes were defined within the project document:

3. Effective implementation of cross-sectoral, gender-responsive climate change policies;
4. An increase in the number of people who adopt behaviours that enhance resilience to climate change.

And three different expected outcomes were defined too:

- Output 1: Capacities of central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced.
- Output 2: Cross-Sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures is improved.
- Output 3: Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects

As previously noted, this project is derived from the results and progressions made in the Support for Low Emission Development in South East Europe project (SLED I). As explained above, the purpose of the SLED I project was to support the central institutions of Kosovo to mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and overall Kosovo's development priorities, thus enabling Kosovo to deal with climate change-related issues, and consider it not only as a separate environmental issue but as an issue of sustainable development. The SLED I project was a 2.5 years project funded by the Austrian Development Agency and with a total budget in the excess of 640,000EUR.

1.3 Implementation Agency and Main Stakeholders

UNDP Kosovo is the implementation agency for the SLED II project. Regarding stakeholders, in Kosovo, the responsible authority for environment and climate policy is the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP), while the Kosovo Environment Protection Agency (KEPA) monitors the state of the environment. Therefore, the MESP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry for European Integration and the Climate Change Committee were 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.

1.4 Project Timeframe

The project timeframe was one year and started its implementation on December 2015 and has finalised on December 2016. The fact that this is a one year project will be taken into account in the evaluation.

1.5 Project Budget

The SLED II project had a 222,222 Euro budget, funded by the Austrian Development Cooperation and UNDP. In Table 1 the contribution from each organisation is detailed. In Table 2, a breakdown of the budget is shown.

Project budget (total in Euro)	Requested grant ADC	Contribution in cash by the applicant	Contribution(s) from third parties (if any)
100%	90%	10%	%
222,222	200,000	22,222	

Table 1 – Budget Contribution

Item No.	Cost items according to the contract	EUR	Project budget EUR
1.	<i>Expected Result 1 according to Logical Framework</i>	44,429	
	Sum Expected Result 1		44,429
2.	<i>Expected Result 2 according to Logical Framework</i>	14,781	
	Sum Expected Result 2		14,781
3.	<i>Expected Result 3 according to Logical Framework</i>	81,000	
	Sum Expected Result 3		81,000
5.	<i>Costs of project implementation on site (a.) (b.)</i>		
5.1.	Personnel costs (a.) (b.)	43,700	
5.2.	Transport costs (a.) (b.)	1,740	
5.3.	Logistic and operational costs (a.) (b.)	11,111	
	Sum item No. 5.		56,551
6.	<i>Consulting services (b.)</i>	0	
	Sum item No. 6.		0
7.	<i>Investments (b.)</i>	0	
	Sum item No. 7.		0
8.	<i>Evaluation (b.), (g.)</i>	5,000	
	Sum item No. 8.		5,000

9.	<i>Documentation and public relations (b.), (g.)</i>	0	
	Sum item No. 9.		0
10.	<i>General measures of organizational development (c.), (g.)</i>	0	
	Sum item No. 10.		0
11.	<i>Contingency (d.)</i>	4,000	
	Sum item No. 11.		4,000
I.	<i>DIRECT COSTS (Items No. 1.-11.)</i>		205,761
II.	<i>Indirect costs (e.)</i>		16,461
	TOTAL (f.)		222,222

Table 2 – Budget Breakdown

1.6 Target Group

The main target groups are relevant ministries and their inter-ministerial coordination mechanism, the Climate Change Committee. Regarding the public awareness output, general awareness raising campaigns did target Kosovo-wide effects utilising social and mainstream media, while the demonstration projects were conducted in the municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren.

1.7 Logical Framework

The Logical Framework for this project can be found in Annex I.

2. Introduction

2.1 Purpose of the Evaluation

This evaluation has been conducted to draw lessons from the integrated implementation approach for future similar undertakings and to assess what are the next steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability of the actions undertaken and by whom. The final evaluation has been conducted to provide conclusions and recommendations about the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability, and impact of this project.

2.2 Evaluation Objective

The objective of the evaluation is to develop conclusions and recommendations about the relevance, impact, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the project. The evaluation should enable UNDP Kosovo, the donor and other stakeholders to draw lessons from the integrated implementation approach for future similar undertakings and to assess what are the next steps that may need to be taken to ensure the sustainability of the actions undertaken and by whom.

2.3 Evaluation Scope

The final evaluation is an evidence-based assessment and relied mainly on feedback from persons who have been involved in the design, implementation, and supervision of the project, and also review of available documents and findings made during field visits.

2.4 Restrictions during the Evaluation

No significant restrictions have been found during the evaluation period.

3. Methods

3.1 Methodology

The methodology of the evaluation followed the UNDP and Austrian Development Cooperation evaluation guidelines. The evaluation was carried out by a one international consultant and included the following activities:

- An evaluation mission was carried out from 12-16 December 2016. The schedule for this mission can be found in Annex III;
- As a data collection and analysis tool, an evaluation matrix (see Annex VI) was adapted from the preliminary set of questions included in the ToR (see Annex II). Evidence gathered during the fact-finding phase of the evaluation was cross-checked between as many sources as practicable, in order to validate the findings;
- Key project stakeholders were interviewed for their feedback on the project; a list of interviewed persons is included in Annex IV;
- The evaluator completed a desk review of relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project progress reports and key project deliverables. A complete list of information reviewed is compiled in Annex V;
- Field visits were made to the Municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren, and a summary of the visits is presented in Annex VII;

Regarding the approach for the evaluation, one of the key issues was to assess the success of the different outputs as detailed in the project document.

The enhancement of the capacities of central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation the Climate Change Action Plan (developed in SLED I) was assessed through the information gathered in several meetings and also through the analysis of different deliverables.

The improvement of the cross-sectorial cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures and the public and awareness increase were analysed in a similar way as the enhancement of capacities.

3.2 Limitations

The evaluation was carried out in December 2016 – January 2017; including desk review, field and completion of the evaluation report, according to the guidelines outlined in the Terms of Reference (Annex II).

Representatives from the key central and local government project beneficiaries were interviewed, as were the main implementation partners. In addition to these, the evaluator had Skype meetings with two relevant donors in the environmental field in Kosovo, in order to get a whole picture of the project impact and relevance.

The evaluator also visited the two municipalities where exercises have been carried out, namely Rahovec and Prizren. It should be noted that the consultant did not have a chance to visit any of the areas where the exercise implementation have been undertaken. However, the consultant did meet with significant people regarding these exercises. The visit to the exercise areas, nonetheless, does not seem very relevant in this case.

The evaluator thinks that enough information and data were gathered from interviews with the relevant organisations, consultants and subcontractors who implemented these exercises.

Most of the project deliverables were available in English. The only deliverable that was not available in English, was the cross-sectorial deliverables, just available in Albanian.

There were no limitations with respect to language, the interviews were held mostly in English, and an independent interpreter supported the few interviews made in Albanian.

3.3 Rating Scales and Criteria for Rating

The findings of the evaluation are compared against the targets set forth in the logical results framework, and also analysed in light of particular local circumstances. UNDP rating scales (Table 3) were used to assess the key parameters listed below:

Code	Rubric for assigning rating	Value
HS	Highly Satisfactory: All parameters were fully met and there were no shortcomings in the evaluation report	6
S	Satisfactory: All parameters were fully met with minor shortcomings in the evaluation report	5
MS	Moderately Satisfactory: The parameters were partially met with some shortcomings in the evaluation report	4
MU	Moderately Unsatisfactory: More than one parameter was unmet with significant shortcomings in the evaluation report	3
U	Unsatisfactory: Most parameters were not met and there were major shortcomings in the evaluation report	2
HU	Highly Unsatisfactory: None of the parameters were met and there were severe shortcomings in the evaluation report	1

Table 3 – UNDP Rating Scale

The following parameters, as provided by ADA and UNDP, were assessed during the evaluation:

- Relevance: Are we doing the right thing? How important is the relevance or significance of the intervention regarding local and national requirements and priorities?
- Effectiveness: Are the objectives of the development interventions being achieved? How big is the effectiveness or impact of the project compared to the objectives planned (Comparison: result – planning)?
- Efficiency: Are the objectives being achieved economically by the development intervention? How big is the efficiency or utilisation ratio of the resources used (Comparison: resources applied – results)?
- Impact: Does the development intervention contribute to reaching higher level development objectives (preferably, overall objective)? What is the impact or effect of the intervention in proportion to the overall situation of the target group or those effected?
- Sustainability: Are the positive effects or impacts sustainable? How is the sustainability or permanence of the intervention and its effects to be assessed?

In addition to assessing the above aspects, gender and project structure were also evaluated. Finally, the evaluation presents recommendations for reinforcing and following up on project results. The report concludes with a discussion of lessons learned.

4. Evaluation findings

In this section the evaluation findings will be presented in detail. As previously discussed, these findings have been structured according to the OECD/DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact, as they are listed in the ToR. Gender would be considered under these criteria but it was also described separately.

It should be noted that during the evaluation of the different criteria the results from the SLED I project and the recommendations made for that project have been considered.

4.1 Relevance

The Relevance of the SLED II project is rated as Highly Satisfactory

The objective of the SLED II project is to reduce climate-change related vulnerability in Kosovo, with the outcome of (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 SLED II project is considered relevant to the national sustainable economic development strategy.

The SLED II project is also relevant with the principles of the Austrian Development Agency, within the Environment and Climate Change theme. Preserving the environment and protecting natural resources is one of three primary objectives of the ADA. The reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in light of global climate change and to ensure that progress in sustainable development is not compromised by the effects of the latter is also one of the objectives of the ADA.

As previously noted, the SLED II project is a 'continuation' of the SLED I project. The SLED I project was closely aligned with the Kosovo Programme Action Plan (KPAP) for 2011-2015. Also, the National Water Strategy, Action Plan on Climate Change, the National Emission Reduction Plan, the Action Plan on Air Quality and the National Afforestation Program were identified as Strategic Documents for the Annual Plan for 2016 by the Kosovar Government. This project addressed issues within all those different topics, and actually the Action Plan on Climate Change was a direct deliverable from this project. The support provided to the KEPA regarding air and water quality monitoring and data management is relevant and related to documents above. Also, the demonstration exercises on reforestation and water management are relevant to the National Water Strategy and the National Afforestation Program, although to a lesser extent.

It should be noted, however, that on the consultant opinion, on practice, the relevance of climate change in Kosovo is not as significant as it should. The relevance of climate change for both the Kosovar Government and the different donors (including ADA) was something discussed at length in several meetings and interviews. From these conversations it can be concluded that climate change is not the highest priority at this point for either the national government in Kosovo or the donor community. Regarding Kosovar priorities, focus lies more on economic development and resolving Kosovo's final status as an independent state.

It is evident that the environment and climate change should be a significant issue. It is true that Kosovo may still be in the phase of economic recovery, and that at this point institutional issues may be more relevant for the Kosovar Government. The air pollution situation in Pristina, however, is raising some concern and the environment and climate change issues relevance may increase in the near future. To this extent, the field missions within the framework of this project targeting air quality measures were especially relevant.

Regarding the relevance of the demonstration exercises within the framework of the SLED II project, it should be noted that there was a significant variation in the topic covering the demonstration exercise from the SLED I project. In the latter, energy efficiency was addressed in the pilot exercise, whereas in this case, due to the suggestion of the donor, agriculture was mainly addressed in the demonstration exercises. From a climate change point of view, however, the relevance of the energy-efficiency exercise is more evident than the agriculture one. Also, considering the issues identified by the EEA regarding climate change in Kosovo, energy efficiency seems to be a more practical approach to address climate change issues in Kosovo. From an awareness point of view, the link between water efficiency and reforestation with climate change may be a bit more difficult to establish. Nonetheless, this does not mean that water management and reforestation are not relevant issues or with a link with climate change.

This project is (as far as the consultant is aware) the only (funded) project in Kosovo addressing the climate change issue. There are some other projects targeting the environment, but none of them at both institutional and local level. Therefore, the relevance of this project is considered highly satisfactory.

4.2 Effectiveness

The Effectiveness of the project is rated as Highly Satisfactory

The effectiveness of the project has been addressed through the different results (outputs) planned by the project document.

- 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;
- 3) Increased public awareness on climate change through campaigns and demonstration projects.

Within each of the outputs, a brief explanation of the approach followed has been outlined, listing all the associated deliverables. The effectiveness of each result has been discussed in detail too.

4.2.1 Enhanced capacities of the central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan

The enhancement of capacities at local institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan was undertaken primarily by two independent consultants, one national and one international.

The following deliverables were planned for this output:

- Draft Action Plan of the Climate Change Strategy.
- Draft Monitoring Plan of the Action Plan,
- Analysis Report - Obstacles to monitoring, current gaps and possible measures to overcome these obstacles.
- Analysis Report of the Kosovo's legal framework in the climate sector vis-à-vis the requirements of the EU Climate legislation.

It should be noted that the success of this output was based on several aspects, such as:

- The international consultant hired to undertake the activities related to this output has a thorough understanding of the institutional situation in Kosovo.
- The MESP and other relevant stakeholders were significantly involved in the project. The relationship between UNDP and the MESP should be highlighted at this point.

The Climate Change Strategy, as developed within the framework of the SLED I project, was a very significant achievement, in the consultant opinion. The implementation of this strategy, however, needed the support of an external donor, from a financial and technical point of view.

Deliverables within this output were submitted on time and did address all the different issues as outlined per the ToR and the project document. It should be noted that extensive cooperation between the different stakeholders and the independent consultants was required in order to ensure a successful output.

Within this output the following activities were carried out.

Activity	Beneficiary	Date period	Source of verification
1.1 Conduct training / workshops for MEPS staff, the Kosovo Climate Change Committee and its Technical Secretariat on developing Action Plan including its monitoring plan with appropriate set of indicators and designing proper mechanism to monitor progress, encouraging women's participation	MESP and Climate Change Committee	Feb 2016 - Jul 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
1.2 Provide assistance on analysis of obstacles to monitoring, current gaps and possible measures to overcome these obstacles	MESP and Climate Change Committee	Feb 2016 - Jul 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
1.3 Provide on-the-job training, with equal participation across genders, for analysing the legal framework on climate change issues and developing appropriate policy measures	MESP and Climate Change Committee	Mar 2016 - Sep 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
1.4 Conduct analysis of the Kosovo's legal framework in the climate sector vis-à-vis the requirements of the EU Climate legislation	MESP and Climate Change Committee	Mar 2016 - Sep 2016	Deliverable
1.5 Organize study visits for Climate Change Committee to learn best practices from successfully operational Climate Change Committee (or similar mechanism) in other countries.	Climate Change Committee	Nov-16	Documentation Review

Table 4- Activities within Output 1

In summary, within this output the project has successfully developed the required activities, highlighting the draft of the Climate Change Action Plan and the associated monitoring plan. This is a required step in order to ensure the implementation of the Climate Change Strategy and, based on conversations with different individuals, it would have not happened in the near future without the support from this project. The study tour to Austria that took place in November is also considered as a very beneficial activity for the Climate Change Committee and its members and a substantial success.

4.2.2 Improved cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures

In order to improve the cross-sectoral cooperation for climate change measures, one national independent consultant was hired to carry out and deliver the following:

- Report on Indicators for monitoring the integration of cross-sectoral climate change risks and opportunities in development policies, strategies and plans.
- Report and model for cross-sectoral cooperation bringing together the public sector, private sector and civil society.
- Recommendation Report on effective and innovative mechanism for cross-sectoral cooperation, with detail action plan for implementation.

The cross-sectoral cooperation measures implemented within the framework of this project, linked to the previous outcome, are critical to ensure that the Climate Change Strategy is implemented in a sustainable way.

Deliverables within this output were submitted on time and addressed all the different requirements as outlined per the ToR and the project document. It should be noted that the deliverables within this output are just available in Albanian.

The following activities were carried out within the framework of this output.

Activity	Beneficiary	Date period	Source of verification
2.1. Provide technical advice to the Kosovo Climate Change Committee and its Technical Secretariat, to formulate indicators for monitoring the integration of cross-sectoral climate change risks and opportunities in development policies, strategies and plans.	Climate Change Committee	Feb 2016 - Nov 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
2.2. Provide assistance in developing the models for cross-sectoral cooperation bringing together the public sector, private sector and civil society.	Climate Change Committee	Mar 2016 - Sep 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
2.3. Provide assistance in setting up an effective and innovative mechanism for cross-sectoral cooperation.	Climate Change Committee	May 2016 - Sep 2016	Documentation Review and interviews

Table 5- Activities within Output 2

It should be noted that thanks to the support provided within this output (and within the previous output), the Climate Change Committee held several meetings, both at technical and at institutional level. This is a very significant achievement, and it ensured the cooperation among all the different key players regarding climate change in Kosovo.

4.2.3 Increased public awareness on climate change through campaigns and demonstration projects.

The public awareness of climate change output was addressed through four different activities, namely a public awareness campaign, support to KEPA in water and air quality monitoring and two demonstration projects. The two demonstration projects, as previously noted, were focused on the agricultural sector, and they were addressing water stress issues and reforestation.

The following activities were undertaken within this output. It should be noted that a consultancy firm (a consortium formed by three different organisations) was hired to undertake activities 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.5.

Activity	Beneficiary	Date period	Source of verification
3.1. Organize awareness campaign on the protection of agricultural land, forestation and reforestation, on forest protection and landscape protection policies.	Municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren and Kosovo General Population	Abr 2016 - Nov 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
3.2. Organize awareness campaign on saving water and water conservation measures	Municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren and Kosovo General Population	Abr 2016 - Nov 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
3.3. Conduct two surveys in the beginning and the end of project to measure public awareness on climate change measures (agriculture, forestry and water) in the areas where demonstration projects will take place.	Municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren	Abr 2016 - Nov 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
3.4. Undertake assessments in the sectors of water conservation and air quality by Austrian Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency).	KEPA	Abr 2016 - Nov 2016	Documentation Review and interviews
3.5. Deliver demonstration projects on forest protection and/or water conservation and/or air quality, as agreed with line ministries.	Municipalities of Rahovec and Prizren	Abr 2016 - Nov 2016	Documentation Review and interviews

Table 6- Activities within Output 3

The public awareness campaign involved several activities including the maintenance of a Facebook page, TV specials in local TV stations, brochure and leaflets. Also, three different workshops were organised in the two municipalities and in Pristina. As detailed in the activities above, surveys were undertaken before and after these public awareness campaigns in order to ascertain the level of awareness increase in the target groups (students, farmers and municipal officials). This survey considered gender disaggregation throughout the whole process. The survey identified an increase in the awareness of climate change and environmental issues, especially in the female population. It should be noted, however, that the survey sample may be considered a bit limited, especially the female sample, and therefore the results from this exercise should be treated with caution. Also, some issues were identified regarding the question format during the survey, with open questions creating some issues during the data collection and analysis phase.

The water conservation exercise (carried out in the municipality of Rahovec) main purpose was to outline the benefits of using a drip irrigation versus the more common sprinkling system. The deforestation project purpose was to reforest an area in the municipality of Prizren in order to raise awareness regarding the benefits of reforestation. Both demonstration projects involved workshops and field days to disseminate this information further.

Regarding the water conservation exercise, it should be noted that from a scientific point of view it is considered a bit limited. The exercise compared the water usage and the crop yield between two different fields, one with drip irrigation system and the other one with a more common (in Kosovo) sprinkling system. It would have been better, in the consultant opinion, to undertake this comparison among more fields in order to ascertain these benefits in a more comprehensive manner. Also, the benefits of this study, from a climate change point of view, are limited. It is evident that a change to a drip irrigation system would be beneficial in terms of water management. Kosovo suffers from water stress situations, and climate change impacts would increase the occurrence of these scenarios. However, due to the current water management situation in Kosovo, the direct benefit of this is not clear. At this stage, farmers pay per hectare of crop field, no matter how much water they use. Also, the installation of a drip irrigation system has an associated cost that at this stage is not funded by any organisation, and therefore, it is unclear if there will be any farmers that would like to change their irrigation system because of this study. A follow-up on this is recommended.

The reforestation demonstration exercise has a more direct impact, in the consultant opinion. Illegal tree logging in Kosovo is a significant issue, and the awareness raised with this exercise is

also significant. The reforestation has also a more direct climate change application because of the CO₂ captured by trees.

The Austrian Federal Environmental Agency (AEEA) support to KEPA regarding water and air quality monitoring is worth noting too. The technical capabilities of KEPA are somehow limited, although their human and financial resources are more limited. Before the field missions by AEEA, the data collected by KEPA was not useful for public dissemination. The four field missions addressed this and other issues, allowing KEPA to improve their monitoring and data management capacities.

4.3 Efficiency

The Efficiency of the project is rated as Highly Satisfactory

The Efficiency of a project evaluates how efficiently the resources has been used to achieve the desired outcomes, and in this case it has been rated as 'Highly Satisfactory'. The reasons for this are:

- This project builds upon the success of the SLED I project. One of the main successes of the SLED I project was the definition of the Climate Change Strategy for Kosovo. It is very likely that the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan and the Monitoring strategy would not have happened without the funding and support of the SLED II project.
- The project has achieved the expected outputs successfully within the allocated budget and timeframe. No major deviances, from either the timeframe or budget, have been identified.
- The project has addressed very different topics within the climate change topic in a very successful way.

4.4 Impact

The Impact of the project is rated as Highly Satisfactory

The definition of the Action Plan and the Monitoring Plan for the Climate Change Strategy is a very significant achievement. Once this Action Plan is approved by the Prime Minister Office and the Ministry of Finance, it would provide Kosovar Government with a very useful tool to take climate change into consideration. It is considered unlikely that this would have been achieved without the technical and financial support provided within the framework of this project.

Also, the support provided by the project regarding the Climate Change Committee is worth noting. The project has provided the necessary tool to maximise the coordination of all the relevant climate change actors in Kosovo through the Climate Change Committee, a necessary requirement for the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan and Strategy. It should be noted that the ministries participating in cross-sectorial cooperation are seven and that six different meetings took place during the project timeframe, three at technical level and three at institutional level.

The technical capacities regarding climate change issues has been strengthened too, especially at central level. On this regard, the impact that the field missions by AFEA to KEPA should be noted too, providing KEPA with technical capacities required for the proper management and dissemination of water and air quality data.

The climate change awareness campaigns had a positive impact too. The project used different dissemination means in order to try to raise awareness. It should be noted that the attendance to workshops was not always as high as expected, but nonetheless, the use of other (digital and media) maximise the impact of the awareness campaigns. The two demonstration exercises were also a significant achievement regarding awareness raising, especially for the farming sector. The evaluator specially noted that climate change awareness among government officials at local level have also increased, a remarkable impact. In total, a 29% of average increase in climate change awareness was observed in the surveys.

4.5 Sustainability

The Sustainability of the project is rated as Moderately Satisfactory

Sustainability is generally considered to be the likelihood of continued benefits after donor funding ends, and in this case has been rated as 'Moderately Satisfactory' (moderately likely). The main reason for this rate is the fact that donor support seems to be required to ensure the sustainability of the project results. It is true that the project has provided all the available tools to ensure the sustainability, with a sole output focused on cross-sectorial cooperation. However, based on the information gathered from all the interviews and meetings, more donor support would be needed.

It should be clarified that the rate for the sustainability is especially because the situation in Kosovo. The project has addressed sustainability in a satisfactory manner. However, in the

evaluator opinion, more donor support is needed in order to ensure the sustainability of the project results.

Significant achievements regarding the sustainability are:

- MESP and the Climate Change Committee have endorsed the Climate Change Action Plan and the Monitoring Plan.
- Tools to facilitate the cooperation between the different actors regarding climate change in Kosovo has been provided.
- Capacities at governmental level in climate change issues have been strengthened.
- The demonstration projects and the awareness campaigns have raised the awareness among different target groups.
- KEPA capacities regarding air and water quality monitoring have been strengthened too.

The following issues regarding sustainability should be noted:

- Kosovo is not a party to the several international organisations, and therefore Kosovo is not eligible for certain international support.
- There is a general feeling that international support (both from a financial and technical point of view) is required regarding climate change issues.
- The Climate Change Action Plan has not been approved as yet by the Prime Minister Office and the Ministry of Finance. It is possible that the Ministry of Finance propose some changes to this plan due to financial constraints.

4.6 Gender Mainstreaming

The Gender Mainstreaming of the project is rated as Satisfactory

Gender issues were considered throughout the project, from the project formulation to the implementation. Gender mainstreaming was considered in the definition of the awareness campaign and in the organisation of the different workshops. Also, the awareness survey results were presented disaggregating the results by gender. It should be noted, however, that the women representation in some of the workshops or in some of the survey samples were not as significant as expected.

The second output of this project focused on improving cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures, and therefore gender mainstreaming was thoroughly considered during these activities.

Regarding the implementation team, there is a very significant representation of women in the UNDP management team.

5. Conclusions

There have been several significant achievements during the implementation of this project:

- The Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan have been defined and are at this stage in the process of being approved.
- Cross-sectoral cooperation regarding gender-responsive climate change measures has been enhanced.
- Technical capacities of the MESP and the Climate Change Committee have been strengthened.
- Technical capacities of KEPA regarding data management and data acquisition have been strengthened.
- A climate change awareness campaign has been undertaken in two municipalities, with associated workshops, demonstration exercises and media campaigns.
- A gender approach has been followed throughout the whole project formulation and implementation.

In summary, it is remarkable what the project has achieved in this limited timeframe and budget. Based on the consultant opinion and experience, it is very challenging to accomplish this type of achievements at this level in such short period. The fact that the SLED II project is a 'continuation' of the SLED I initiative it is not sufficient to explain this success. The involvement of all the relevant stakeholders, the formulation of the project and the good management of UNDP are the reasons for these achievements.

It should be added that the formulation and implementation of this project took on some off the recommendations made on the SLED I project evaluation, such as the consideration of including the Ministry of Health in the Climate Change Committee or the awareness campaign.

6. Lessons learnt

In this section, several lessons learnt from this project are outlined. It should be noted that some of these lessons are very specific on the planned results, whereas some other lessons are more strategic.

Number of activities

There were several activities defined within the framework of this project. Due to the short timeframe and limited budget, some of the activities were not very comprehensive. For instance, the water management demonstration exercise just compared the water use between two different fields, when it would have been better to extend this comparison to more fields in order to draw more significant conclusions. Therefore, maybe it would have been better to limit the number of activities, focusing more on the selected ones.

Timing

This is probably the most significant issue regarding awareness. Due to the project short duration (1 year) activities had to be concluded before the end of the year. The second round of workshops took place after the summer, in a period where farming activities are very intense. Therefore, the attendance of farmers to those workshops was limited, especially female farmers.

Survey

The format of the survey was not maybe the most appropriate one. Open questions were used in some sections, where closed questions may have proved to be more beneficial. Also, it would have been better if the sample used during the survey, especially regarding the female sample, would have been greater.

Workshop Interest

It was brought up in several occasions that farmers were not that interested in the workshops held in the project area. During several meetings and interviews there were suggestions about how to make these workshops more interesting for farmers, such as providing some incentives for them to ensure their attendance.

Follow-up

It is apparent that the topics covered during the workshops and field days may have been a bit too technical in some cases. Information about this and about other issues during the workshops

could have been gathered if evaluation (feedback) questionnaires would have been distributed among the participants. Also, it would have been a good idea to follow-up with the participants, sending them the presentations and the material presented.

Gender

Gender issues were addressed throughout the project. In some cases, however, it is true that probably some gender issues were not addressed properly, especially regarding the attendance of female farmers to workshops.

Dissemination of Awareness Products

It was noted that the dissemination of the awareness products may have been not as effective as it could have been. For instance, brochures were found in each of the municipality offices visited. These brochures were distributed among any time an individual visits those offices. Some alternatives distribution methods could have been found for this in order to ensure a more thorough dissemination of the brochures.

Water Conservation Demonstration Exercise

As previously noted, the fact that just two different fields were used in the type of irrigation comparison is not very 'scientific' and a more comprehensive comparison would have been expected. Nonetheless, the project timeframe and budget are noted on this respect.

Reforestation

Regarding the reforestation demonstration exercise, there are a couple of things to note. In the first place, the type of trees (saplings) and the period for plantation proved to be a significant achievement and a successful lesson learnt. However, regarding the maintenance and sustainability of the reforested area, there are some issues regarding the maintenance of the reforested area. In order to ensure the growth of the different trees the reforested area should be cleared of weeds. This action had an associated cost that at this point is not covered by any agency or donor.

7. Recommendations

Recommendation 1 – Project Continuation - Climate Change Commission Support

The implementation of the Climate Change Strategy is going to be accomplished through the Climate Change Action Plan and monitored through the Monitoring Plan. Nonetheless, as previously stated, these activities may need the support of an external donor in order to ensure that they will be undertaken, both from a technical and a financial point of view. The continuation of this project (with a greater scope and longer timeframe) would be highly recommended at this stage.

Recommendation 2 – Follow-up

It is recommended that there is a follow-up of some of the activities implemented. This is especially the case for the water conservation demonstration exercise and for the different workshops. It would be recommended to contact the different individuals attending those workshops in order to see if they need further information and to seek their feedback regarding the workshop.

Recommendation 3 – Energy-Efficiency

The energy-efficiency exercise implemented within the SLED I project was highly successful. This exercise was noted by several individuals during the meetings and interviews. The energy-efficiency is very relevant to climate change mitigation initiatives and it is recommended to continue with these measures in a continuation project.

Recommendation 4 – KEPA Support

As previously noted, the support provided by AFEA to KEPA was highly successful. Nonetheless, it was pointed out in several occasions that KEPA still needs the support of qualified external experts in order to ensure the successful operation of their activities. It is recommended that further support is included in a continuation project.

Also, due to the relevance of air quality monitoring because of the air pollution situation in Pristina, it is important to note that the importance of water quality monitoring should not be forgotten.

Recommendation 5 – Rural Grants

The two demonstration exercises proved to be a good activity regarding awareness raising. However, in order to allow for farmers to implement the advice or recommendations from these

exercise, they would need financial support. Thus, the availability of rural grants for farmers is highly recommended.

Recommendation 6 – Workshops

It is recommended that the content of the workshops in future and similar activities is adapted to the audience. Farmers, university students and government officials were attending the workshops. The level of education and the level of expertise of each group is very different. In the future it is recommended that different sessions are organised for each different group in order to maximise the success of the workshop.

Annex I – Logical Framework

	Intervention logic	Indicators	Evaluator Comments
Project Purpose	<p>Project Purpose 1: Effective implementation of cross-sectoral, gender-responsive climate change policies</p> <p>Baseline1: 2 (Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and Ministry of Economic Development as of November 2015)</p> <p>Target 1: At least 6 ministries by end of December 2016</p>	1. Number of line ministries including cross-sectoral gender-responsive climate change issues in their sectoral policies	Seven Ministries are including cross-sectoral gender-responsive climate change issues in their policies through the Climate Change Committee. Highly Satisfactory
	<p>Project Purpose 2: More people adopt behaviours that increase resilience to climate change</p> <p>Baseline 2: 0 (no demonstration projects conducted as of November 2015)</p> <p>Target 2: At least 10% of targeted beneficiaries by end of December 2016</p>	2. Percentage of targeted beneficiaries adopting climate change measures from the demonstration projects	The government official's climate change awareness level increased 60% during the project. Highly Satisfactory
Expected Results	1. Capacities of the central Institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced	1. A gender-responsive Climate Change Strategy Action Plan and its monitoring plan	The Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plans were drafted. Highly Satisfactory
	2. Cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures is improved	2. Number of effective decision taken at each quarterly meeting	The Climate Change Committee met in six different occasions Highly Satisfactory
	3. Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects	3. Level of public awareness on climate change measures (agriculture, forestry, water and air quality) with gender disaggregated data	A survey was undertaken to assess the public awareness regarding climate change. The survey was carried out in two phases, a baseline phase and a second phase, in order to be able to assess the increase in public awareness due to project activities. Results were presented with gender disaggregated data and identified a 29% average increase in the level of awareness. Highly Satisfactory

Annex II – Terms of Reference

Annex III – Schedule of the Field Mission

07/12/2016, Wednesday

Kick off meeting (via Skype)

12/12/2016, Monday

Arrival

13/12/2016, Tuesday

09:00 -11:00	Meeting/UNDP management /Programme/Project staff Valbona Bogujevci, Programme Coordinator, UNDP Mustafa Murturi, Resource Mobilisation and Monitoring Associate, UNDP Shkipe Deda Gjurgjiali, Environment, Climate and Disaster Resilience, UNDP Xheva Berisha Rexhepi, Project Manager SLED2
11:00-12:00	Skype meetings with consultant/review if needed (Arnulf Schönbauerm, Kother Traute, ADA Mihail Dimovski, Abedin Azizi, Maliq Pireci)
13:00-15:00	Kreshnik Lleshi and Edona Hani – CEED KOSOVO, Xhevat Lushi, NGO Agrobiznesi, Bajram Batusha, Head of division Forestry Economy, Protected Areas and Hunting, MAFRD
15:30-17:00	Skype meetings with consultant/review if needed (Arnulf Schönbauerm, Kother Traute, ADA Mihail Dimovski, Abedin Azizi, Maliq Pireci)
16:00-17:00	Meeting with ADA Gunther Zimmer, Head, Austrian Development Agency Arsim Aziri, Head of Administration (was Acting Head)

14/12/2016, Wednesday

09:30-10:00	Muhamet Malsiu, Director, Ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning – Environment Protection Department
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10:00-10:30	Nezakete Hakaj, Head, Ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning, Environment Protection Division
10:30-11:15	Letafete Latifi, Director, Hydro-Meteorological Institute
11:15-17:00	Travel to Rahovec (Mtg with Municipality Authorities /beneficiaries) Jahja Kadrija, Director of company for Irrigation (consultant of project), Radoniqi, Gjakove Fehim Fetoshi, Director of department for Agricultural and Rural Development, Rahovec

15/12/2016, Thursday

9:00-10:00	Travel from Prishtina to Prizren
10:00-15:00	Izet Osmanaj, Coordinator of Forestry Authority, Pal Gecaj, Director of Agricultural Department, Prizren Meeting with farmers/students Hajrullah Hoxha, Director of Employment Office in Prizren Maliq Pireci, AKEREE, project Partner to the CEED and Coordinator of demonstration projects, and consultant
14:00-15:00	Return to Pristina
15:00-15:30	Mtg MED Mr. Nijazi Myrtaj, MED
15:45-17:00	Review with Programme/Project team

16/12/2016, Friday

Departure

Annex IV – List of Key Informants

Number	Name	Position	Organisation
1	Arnulf Schönbauer	Consultant	EAA
2	Mihail Dimovski	Independent Consultant	Independent Consultant
3	Kreshnik Lleshi	Country Director	CEED
4	Edona Hani	Business Development Manager	CEED
5	Xhevat Lushi	Director	NGO Agrobiznesi
6	Bajram Batusha	Head of division	Forestry Economy, Protected Areas and Hunting, MAFRD
7	Arsim Aziri	Program Officer, Head of Administration	ADA
8	Muhamet Malsiu	Director	Ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning - Environment Protection Department
9	Nezakete Haka	Head	Ministry of Environmental and Spatial Planning, Environment Protection Division
10	Letafete Latifi	Director	Hydro-Meteorological Institute
11	Jahja Kadrija	Director	Company for Irrigation
12	Fehim Fetoshi	Director	Department for Agricultural and Rural Development, Rahovec
13	Izet Osmanaj	Coordinator	Forestry Authority
14	Pal Gecaj	Director	Agricultural Department, Prizren
15	Veton Mustafa	Student	NA
16	Besarta Kabashi	Student	NA
17	Ismoil Lushi	Farmer	NA
18	Nexhat Lushi	Farmer	NA
19	Florent Lushi	Farmer	NA
20	Hajrullah Hoxha	Director	Employment Office in Prizren
21	Maliq Pireci	Director	AKEREE
22	Mr. Nijazi Myrtaj	Head of Division	Renewable Energy, Efficiency and Cogeneration (MED)
23	Liza Marku	Team Leader	Empower Kosovo (USAID)
24	Avni Sfishta	Country Coordinator	GIZ

Annex V – List of Documents Used

Document
Project team contacts
Summary Results Report SLED and SLED2
1st Mission Report 20160509
2nd Mission Report 20160707
ECRAN Adaption action and views for follow- up action
Guidance on first reporting period on national adaptation actions under article 15 of the MMR
Training Documents from different study tours
Action Plan for Kosovo Climate Change Strategy
Log Frame SLED 1
Time Schedule SLED 1
Gender Assessment SLED 1
Social standards assessment SLED 1
Monitoring Plan SLED 1
Awareness on Climate Change Grant CEED Report
Call for Proposal Climate Change and agriculture projects
Climate Change SURVEY Report
Project Budget
Mid Term report 2016 UNDP Kosovo Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo Project
Project Organizational Structure
PROJECT RESULT SLED2 validation
Report of the Kosovo Legal Framework in the Climate Sector
Risk Assessment
SLED 2016 Annual Workplan January 2016 Final
SLED 1 RRF
SLED Project Document
Stakeholder analysis and contacts
TOR - International Consultant To develop the Climate Change Action Plan and Monitor Plan
TOR - Local Consultant To develop the Climate Change Action Plan and Monitor Plan
TOR - Local Consultant Cross sectoral cooperation climate change
TORs Support-Air and Water Quality
Evaluation Study Tour Kosovo 2016
Study Tour Vienna 2016 Report

Annex VI – Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria Questions	Indicators	Sources	Methodology
Relevance			
Is the project still relevant for the main beneficiaries?	Level of participation. Consistency with national strategies.	Climate Change Action Plan, Climate Change Committee Meetings	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Has the initiative tackled key climate change issues?	Existing national strategies and policies. Involvement of the main beneficiaries	Progress reports. Awareness survey	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
How relevant was the choice of capacity building on climate change interventions for the stakeholders?	Institutional and individual capacities	Progress reports, training records	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
How important is this project for Kosovo in terms of climate change and environment?	Existing national strategies and policies. Involvement of the main beneficiaries	Climate Change Action Plan, Climate Change Committee Meetings	Meetings/interviews, documentation review

Effectiveness			
To what level has the project achieved the results of the project purpose and the expected results as stated in the project document?	Results from the Project. Indicators in Logical Framework	Progress reports, documents, meetings.	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
How effective was the monitoring and evaluation?	Logical Framework	Progress reports.	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
The Effectiveness has also been assessed in assessment of the logical framework in Annex I			
Efficiency			
Have resources been used efficiently?	Efficient utilisation of project resources	Progress reports, financial reports	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Have efforts for integrated approach been made appropriately?	Efficient utilisation of project resources	Progress reports, financial reports	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Have the awareness campaigns been efficient?	Effective awareness campaign, level of awareness increase	Climate Change Survey Report	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Impact			
Is there evidence of long lasting desired changes? If so which ones?	Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan drafted approved, Climate Change Committee meetings	Minutes of meetings, project deliverables.	Meetings/interviews, documentation review

Has the initiative influenced policy making at different levels? If so, what has changed as a result of it?	Climate Change Action and Monitoring Plan drafted approved	Project deliverables, meetings	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Has the project impacted the desired target actors and if so, how?	Relevant stakeholders involvement	Project document, progress reports, meetings	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
To what degree has the project contributed to the development taken place in regards the expected results?	Vulnerability to climate change reduced	Project deliverables, meetings	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Is there evidence that			Meetings/interviews, documentation review
1: Capacities of the central institutions to develop and monitor the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan are enhanced;	Increase in capacities	Project Deliverable, meeting minutes	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
2: Cross-sectoral cooperation for gender-responsive climate change measures is improved;	Increase in cross-sectorial cooperation	Project Deliverable, training, meeting minutes	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
3: Public awareness on climate change increased through campaigns and demonstration projects.	Effective awareness campaign, level of awareness increase	Climate Change Survey Report	Meetings/interviews, documentation review

Sustainability			
Will the project results last beyond the project duration?	Risks to sustainability	Project document, progress reports, meeting minutes	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Are there jeopardizing aspects that have not been considered or abated by the project actions?	Risk assessment	Project document, progress reports, meeting minutes	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Has ownership of the actions and impact been transferred to the corresponding stakeholders?	Institutional and individual capacities	Progress reports, testimonial evidence, training records	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Have the beneficiaries the capacity to take over the results of the project and main-tain and further develop the results?	Institutional and individual capacities	Progress reports, testimonial evidence, training records	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Stakeholders and Partnership Strategy			
Who are the major actors and partners involved in the project and how were their roles and interests?	Partnership arrangements	Project document	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Was the partnership strategy effective?	Effective stakeholder involvement	Project document, MoU, project deliverables, meeting minutes, project results.	Meetings/interviews, documentation review

Evaluability			
Can the project be evaluated credibly?	Project credible	Project document, progress reports, project deliverables	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Were intended results (outputs, outcomes) adequately defined, appropriate and stated in measurable terms, and are the results verifiable (analysis of intervention logic)?	Effective monitoring and evaluation	Project document, progress reports, project deliverables	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Were monitoring systems in place?	Effective monitoring and evaluation	Project document, progress reports, project deliverables	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Gender			
What effects were realized in terms of gender equality, if any?	Gender aspects considered	Project document, progress reports, survey results, project deliverables	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
Were women and men distinguished in terms of participation and benefits within project?	Gender aspects considered	Project document, progress reports, survey results, project deliverables	Meetings/interviews, documentation review

Has the project included equal participation in both genders?	Gender aspects considered	Project document, progress reports, survey results, project deliverables	Meetings/interviews, documentation review
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