Project Title: **Strengthening Local Climate Action**

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| Country / Region: *Kosovo* |
| Planned project execution period: *15 October 2021 – 14 October 2024* |
| Applicant: |
| Name: United Nations Development Programme |
| Legal status, year of founding:International Inter-Governmental Organization, UNDP was established in 1965 (started its activities in Kosovo 1999) |
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| Person, in charge of the project:Enisa Serhati, Portfolio Manager, Sustainable Growth and Climate Resilience |

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| Local Project Partner: |
| Name: Municipality of PrizrenMunicipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka |
| Legal status, year of founding:Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka: Kosovo Law Nr. 03/L-040 ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT A municipality is the basic administrative division in Kosovo, 2018 |
| Address:Prizren: Remzi Ademaj p.n., 20 000 Prizren, KosovoSuharekë/Suva Reka: Rr. Brigada 123, 23 000 Suharekë, Kosovo |
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## Financing (Euro)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project budget (total) | Requested grant ADC | Coordination Levy | Contribution in cash by the applicant | Contribution(s) from third parties (if any) |
| 100% | 86.10%  | 0.86% | 0% | 13.04% |
| EUR 1,150,000.00 | 990,099.00 | 9,901.00 | 0.00 | 150,000.00 |
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# Summary

The project supports Kosovo municipalities in their transition towards zero emission development pathways by building on the results of the successful project “Urban NAMAs” in Prizren and extending it to sustainable rural development and the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka. The goal is to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and contribute to carbon neutral development through an integrated and gender-sensitive approach of supporting informed decision-making through data, with increased focus on rural areas, the dynamics between rural and urban areas, social innovation and stakeholder platforms, food systems and financing to enable a green recovery from COVID-19.

There is vast potential and need for development focused on climate solutions in both municipalities. Responding to key climate change challenges and advancing green development, this project proposes an integrated approach by promoting and enabling green smart development in urban and rural areas by engaging women and men of diverse backgrounds, and socially vulnerable groups, representing local authorities, private sector, civil society, youth, and by mobilizing necessary sustainable financing by working with IFIs and Kosovo institutions.

This will be achieved through four outputs:

1. Strengthened local capacities to set ambitious and achievable GHG reduction targets and take gender-responsive climate action
2. Local capacities utilized to implement cross-sectoral and gender-responsive mitigation actions in the rural and urban areas of the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka and contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions
3. Green transition and shift to sustainable development pathways advanced at municipal level through promotion of innovative financing
4. Transition towards more sustainable food systems accelerated in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka through mainly women-led initiatives

By the end of the project, it is expected that the Green Growth Center in Prizren is further strengthened, and the Green Growth Center is in Suhareka/Suvareka is established . Both centers will serve as collaborative platforms for a range of stakeholders and facilitate the preparation of baseline inventories and an evolved emission reduction Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system, also taking in to accounts the best practice and lessons from the Prizren Municipality; Gender-sensitive Cross-Sectoral Intervention Plans (CSIP) will be developed; at least four emission mitigation pilot actions will be implemented (targeting women and men, and the socially excluded); pilots to improve the sustainability of the local food system will be introduced; and new financing modules will drive green transition at the municipal level.

Climate change has an unequal impact on different groups and it is not gender blind – it influences differently women and men. Disadvantaged and socially excluded groups suffer, deal with and are overall affected more from the consequences of climate change. In Kosovo, the most vulnerable groups to climate change include: the socio-economically fragile population, women, people with disabilities and marginalized communities. Thus, the project will focus on gender-responsive and socially inclusive decision-making which puts social justice and human rights at the core of climate action. The project will set up an Administrative Board which consists of the municipal offices for human rights and gender equality, as well as civil society members, including women’s rights organizations.

Targeted climate change mitigation actions are critical vehicles to transformation. These actions will be implemented in line with Kosovo Climate Change Strategy. The project will adopt a participatory approach to identify and agree on prioritized emission mitigation actions, ensuring that they benefit diverse women and men in local communities and particularly those in vulnerable situations or from disadvantaged groups, and contribute to enhancing social equity.

**List of Acronyms:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ADA** | Austrian Development Agency |
| **ADC** | Austrian Development Cooperation |
| **AWP** | Annual Work Plan |
| **CSIP** | Cross Sectorial Intervention Plan |
| **CSOs** | Civil Society Organizations |
| **EU** | European Union |
| **GCF** | Green Climate Fund |
| **GEF** | Global Environmental Facility |
| **GGC** | Green Growth Center |
| **GHG** | Greenhouse Gas |
| **IOA** | Investment Opportunity Area |
| **IPCC** | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| **JICA** | Japan International Cooperation Agency |
| **KAS** | Kosovo Agency of Statistics |
| **KEPA** | Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency |
| **MAFRD** | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Rural Development |
| **MIE** | Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment |
| **MDP** | Municipal Development Plan |
| **MESPI** | Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure |
| **MGGC** | Municipal Green Growth Center |
| **MGGCP** | Municipal Green Growth Center of Prizren |
| **MGGCS** | Municipal Green Growth Center of Suharekë/Suva Reka |
| **MoE** | Ministry of Economy |
| **MRV** | Measuring, Reporting and Verification |
| **MSMEs** | Micro, Small, and Medium-Enterprises |
| **NAMA** | Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions |
| **PB** | Project Board  |
| **PGGC** | Prizren Green Growth Center |
| **PPP** | Public-Private Partnership |
| **PPR** | Project Progress Reports |
| **SDGs** | Sustainable Development Goals |
| **SIRED** | Sustainable and Inclusive Rural Economic Development |
| **SUMP** | Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan |
| **TOC** | Theory of Change |
| **TOR** | Terms of Reference |
| **UNDP** | United Nations Development Programme |
| **UNFCCC** | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| **UNSDCF** | United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework |

# Background / context

## Analysis of the relevant national and sectoral policies

Sustainable local development is a key driver for Kosovo’s overall development. Environment is an increasingly important cross-cutting priority for development policies in Kosovo, from the National Development Strategy (2021-2030) to local municipal development plans.

The key legal framework and policies on agriculture and rural development include the Law on Agriculture and Rural Development[[1]](#footnote-2) and the Rural Development Program 2020-21. At the local level, urban and rural development is guided by the Municipal Development Plans, sectoral strategies, and annual budgets.

The key sectoral policy concerning the environment and climate change in Kosovo is the Law on Environmental Protection.[[2]](#footnote-3) Relevant strategic documents in Kosovo in the area of environmental protection and climate change include the Environmental Strategy for Kosovo (2013-2022), the Strategy for Air Quality (2013-2022),[[3]](#footnote-4) and the Kosovo Climate Change Strategy 2019-2028 and Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2021,[[4]](#footnote-5) Strategy for Local Economic Development 2019-2023,[[5]](#footnote-6) and National Energy Action Plan (2019-2021). Furthermore, Kosovo is drafting the National Development Strategy 2021-2030 the National Energy and Climate Plan (2021-2030). The project also will adhere to the Law on Gender Equality,[[6]](#footnote-7) which requires gender mainstreaming all policies, gender-responsive budgeting, and equal representation (defined as 50%-50%) in institutions, by promoting equal participation and ensuring gender-responsive policy outputs. Also relevant, the Kosovo Programme for Gender Equality 2020-2024 highlights environmental pollution as a serious challenge for women, girls, and other marginalized groups.[[7]](#footnote-8)

Lastly, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 (Cooperation Framework) supports progress towards sustainable development in Kosovo anchored around the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with government and regional integration priorities.

At the international and regional level, Kosovo is not yet a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). However, Kosovo is a contracting party to the Energy Community and has the responsibility to meet the requirements under the Energy Community Treaty. Kosovo has endorsed the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans at the Sofia summit, held on 10 November 2020. The agenda envisaged by the European Green Deal is a plan to make the EU climate neutral by 2050 – and provides a layout for possible measures to be adopted jointly by the EU and each of the Western Balkan partners. This intervention also will contribute towards implementing the EU Gender Action Plan III “An Ambitious Agenda for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in EU External Action” 2021-2025” thematic area on the Green Transition with the overall objective: “Women in all their diversity influence decision-making processes on environmental conservation and climate change policies and actions”, part of the EU in Kosovo’s Implementation Plan for GAPIII.

## Achievements and results of NAMA1

The “Support for Sustainable Prizren – Initiating Urban NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)” project successfully contributed to preparing the Municipality of Prizren to reduce its overall greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through cross-sectoral interventions. As a result of the project, the collaboration between industries, the municipality, the private sector, civil society (including women CSOs), and academia was enhanced. Through innovative urban solutions implemented, the project demonstrated concrete actions to in creating healthy urban living conditions and achieving sustainable growth, while setting an example for municipal-level climate action intervention in Kosovo.

Prizren is the first municipality in Kosovo to have established the Green Growth Center (PGGC), a mechanism which coordinates and supports the green development in the city. The highlight achievements of the PGGC include enhanced coordination with local stakeholders and beneficiaries using a participatory approach for creation of the baseline GHG emission inventory for Prizren; data collection and reporting for measuring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of GHG emission, the cross-sectoral investment plan (CSIP), drafting of the implementation of pilot Urban NAMA interventions. The PGGC has become the hub for urban NAMAs, green growth in the municipality, platform for private-public partnerships and for interaction with residents on climate action.

The CSIP serves as a guiding document for local climate action in Prizren. It includes 74 measures/interventions for reduction of GHG emissions in sectors of energy, waste management, transport and public services. It incorporates priority needs of men, women and marginalised groups based on findings of the climate change gender baseline study. The CSIP is aligned with Prizren Municipality Development Plan 2013 -2025 and relevant laws, strategies, plans, as well as key policy papers at central and local levels.

The project successfully demonstrated the GHG reduction opportunities at local level, through the implementation of innovative pilot urban NAMA interventions. The Municipality Building of Prizren will have up to 30% of its energy needs met through a solar power system, which will result in a total of 2,000 tons of GHG emissions reduced per year. Smart urban solutions piloted through the project provide GHG reduction opportunities. The modules enable better public services for residents, such as smart public transport, greening of the city, creating pedestrian paths with special attention to those who are visually impaired, creating public charging stations for electrical cars, electrical bikes, but also for charging wheelchairs. All modules aim to promote GHG reduction through increasing the use of renewable energy sources, smart transport, and increased awareness on the impact of green urban spaces in city microclimates, climate change, and air quality

The success of the Urban NAMAs Project has demonstrated an effective model for evidence-based, informed, inclusive, and action-driven path towards climate resilience for cities. As such, UNDP in partnership with ADA and the Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka will use the learnings from the Urban NAMAs in the follow-up collaboration.

## Characteristics of the intervention environment

Kosovo faces deep political, social, economic, environmental, and financing challenges which COVID-19 have further exacerbated. The fragile economy was shaken by the pandemic with a negative 8.8%[[8]](#footnote-9) growth rate for 2020 and with hindered exports, financial inflows, decreased private consumption and investments. The unemployment rate in 2020 has shown an increasing trend, in the fourth quarter of 2020, the unemployment rate increased to 27.0%, compared with 25.7% for 2019.[[9]](#footnote-10) The trend is especially negative among already vulnerable women and youth, whereby the unemployment among women is 33.5% (compared to 24.3% among men) and 19.9% among youth (age 15-24).[[10]](#footnote-11) Of a big concern is also the high inactivity rate of 58.7%, and especially among women with 76.2 % (compared to men at 40.9%).[[11]](#footnote-12) The situation is worse among the socially excluded groups, although there are limitations in data.

At the same time, Kosovo is struggling with severe environmental challenges. The population is exposed to increasing effects of climate change, to a large extent unaddressed. Outdated energy production technologies, polluting industrial processes, and weak waste management systems are utilized – leading to high levels of air pollution, unsustainable use of natural resources, dispersed settlements, inadequate heating systems and heavy traffic – influencing differently women and men largely due to their gender-differentiated relative powers, roles and responsibilities at the household and community levels[[12]](#footnote-13). Data disaggregated by gender on the death toll from environmental pollution is not available in Kosovo, but international research indicates that due to social, cultural, and economic factors, women and other disadvantaged groups are more vulnerable to the negative effects of environmental pollution and weak waste management systems.

Institutions have limited financial resources and capacities to cope with these complex challenges.

This project will promote sustainable development and climate action of the rural and urban populations through a comprehensive, cross-sectoral, and gender-sensitive approach that will address both economic and climate change challenges at the local level. This will also contribute to the upcoming Strategy for Agriculture and Rural Development in Kosovo and the Measure 101 which has foreseen addressing climate change through renewable energy as one of the important factors towards rural and agricultural development.[[13]](#footnote-14)

This project will target 2 municipalities, Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka. In the Municipality of Prizren, the second-largest city in Kosovo, 53% of inhabitants live in the urban area. The local economic activity is mainly based on agriculture, trade, tourism, construction, and food processing, and the municipality is one of leading municipalities from the perspective of economic activity.[[14]](#footnote-15) In Suharekë/Suva Reka, only 17% of the inhabitants live in the urban area and the economy is predominantly based on rural agriculture, the processing of rubber and garment, production of beverages and other types of manufacturing. While there is no specific data per municipality, Kosovo-wide women in the Kosovo economy represent only 10 percent of entrepreneurs or business owners, for businesses that are usually micro or small[[15]](#footnote-16). Women-owned businesses are predominantly oriented in services and trade sectors, and to a lesser extend production sectors, a distribution which is quite different than for men-owned businesses. In terms of the economic activity women are mainly engaged in the business of hairdressing and other beauty treatments, with 29 percent. Second in order is the retail sale of clothing in specialized stores, with around 11 percent; third is the manufacture of wearing apparel, with around 9 percent; and fourth is the retail sale of textiles in specialized stores, with roughly 9 percent as well. The businesses owned by women largely operate in stagnant subsectors, such as hairdressing and retail, which have little to no expansion[[16]](#footnote-17). The region of Prizren is the second region with the highest percentage of women-owned businesses[[17]](#footnote-18), which can be considered as an opportunity for cooperation as well as a good basis to have a strong representation and participation of women entrepreneurs in the project.

In both municipalities, capacities on data collection and development of the GHG emission inventories are needed for mapping, tracking and monitoring are required. Capacities and know-how are particularly needed for the collection and usage of gender-disaggregated data related to environment and pollution, especially in understanding gender-based vulnerability, inequality, and poverty, in addition to understanding disadvantages of other socially excluded groups. These are all key steps in enabling municipalities to identify paths for sustainable local development. Furthermore, both municipalities face challenges to the practical implementation of the Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) targets such as the conservation of biodiversity, natural habitats and the implementation of district heating and wastewater treatment.[[18]](#footnote-19)

## Harmonization

Relevant institutions at central and local level will be engaged. At the central level, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD) is responsible for the development and implementation of Agriculture and Rural Development national policies. The Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI) is the ministry responsible for leading the environmental management and protection, and the Ministry of Economy (MoE) leads energy policy. The Municipal Administrations of Prizren and Suharekë/SuvaReka are the key local level governance actors. Other relevant ministries will also come into play, including the Ministry of Health (environmental impacts on health). The Gender Equality Officers of ministries and municipalities mentioned above will be consulted throughout the implementation of the action. The Municipality of Prizren, under the Urban NAMAs project, has become the first municipality in Kosovo to establish the Prizren Green Growth Center (PGGC), the municipal platform equipped to coordinate and support sustainable urban development. The Municipal Green Growth Center of Prizren (MGGCP), the title to replace PGGC in the future phase due the long-term vision of establishing Green Growth Centers across Kosovo, will be key for coordinating a multi-stakeholder platform in the new phase.

The Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka is also a trailblazer in sustainability. It has initiated biodiversity conservation and rural development through sustainable natural resource management with the support from Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Furthermore, Suharekë/Suva Reka has made considerable progress towards establishing a coherent and comprehensive development framework, with Municipal and Urban Development Plans supported by ADA and a Local Development Strategy in place. The municipality has also approved the Municipal Action Plan on Energy Efficiency 2019-2021, and The Municipal Waste Management Plan 2020. Both municipalities are included in the ADA-funded project on sustainable and inclusive rural economic development (SIRED)[[19]](#footnote-20). SIRED is focusing on increasing productivity, profitability and exports while the proposed project aims to find synergies by promoting transition towards cleaner energy and transport and waste-to-energy (including food waste), and thus, holistic rural development. It also focuses on enhancing gender equality and social inclusion in rural development in the target municipalities.

# Intervention Design

## Target group, beneficiaries and local partners

The project aims to support municipalities to accelerate transition to carbon neutral pathways and sustainable urban and rural development through cross-sectoral interventions and innovative integrated solutions.

Both improvement of living conditions and a healthier environment will be enabled for urban and rural areas. Equal inclusion of men, women (49% men and 51% women population), and marginalised groups with a special focus on the rural area will be ensured through consultation in the focus groups to determine the exact type and the location of the interventions. Women and men from different ethnic backgrounds and disadvantaged groups will also be included and consulted during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of the interventions.

Local authorities are the key partners in project implementation, and will be directly involved in all project activities, i.e. identification, development, implementation, and monitoring in partnership with relevant national authorities, private sector and CSOs. Interventions implemented throughout the life of the project will benefit overall population in both municipalities.

With a participatory project implementation, the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka are the main beneficiaries and owners of the project results. As such, they shall ensure effective coordination among actors involved, municipal departments, relevant ministries, agencies, proactive participation of relevant staff in every phase of the project, and access to data and information for project implementation. Through the joint work with the local authorities, they will also learn how to integrate perspectives including considerations for gender, ethnicity, disability, and other potential disadvantages in their coordination, policy making and implementation efforts and actions.

The project will target minimum 620 direct beneficiaries from public institutions and private sector with capacity development and awareness raising activities, of which at least 340 will be women. Through other actions, the project will have impact on overall population in both target municipalities.

## Problem analysis and analysis of local potentials

Prizren has established the Green Growth Center (PGGC), a mechanism which coordinates and supports the green development of the city. However, the PGGC needs further support to increase its capacities to support Prizren municipality with the drafting, assessment and design of the projects which contribute to net zero development and on how to leverage financing of green initiatives.

The municipality of Prizren’s base year Inventory for GHG emissions has been calculated for the base year 2014. The GHG emissions from the energy, agriculture and waste management sectors were assessed, while the sectors for transport, land use, land use change and forestry, industrial processes and product use were not estimated (due to lack of complete data and specific information). The process of the GHG Inventory enabled the Working Group officials to gain basic knowledge on GHG emissions accounting and preparation of the GHG inventory. Thus, there is still a need for support to upgrade the GHG inventory and knowledge of officials on GHG emissions accounting and preparation of the GHG inventory especially in relevant sectors of transport and agriculture. Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality does not have GHG Inventory and there are no capacities on GHG relevant data collection, accounting and computing.

Prizren municipal officials have good capacities in Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of GHG in the energy sector mainly. But there are weak or no capacities on MRV system of GHG emissions from other relevant sectors. In Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality there is only limited knowledge of MRV in the energy sector. The COVID-19 crisis combined with increasing environmental and climate change risks can have a great negative impact in Kosovo due to its high degree of socio-economic vulnerability. This is likely to disproportionately affect the well-being of marginalized communities because of their decreased capacity to adjust to changes in the surrounding environment and leave unsafe or unhealthy areas[[20]](#footnote-21). In managing a successful recovery, central institutions are limited by the public finances and increased burden of COVID costs and decreased tax collections, while the municipalities are struggling to mobilize finance at the local level. As Kosovo is not party to international environmental conventions, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Paris Agreement, it does not have access to vertical funding mechanisms for climate-related interventions, such as the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This limitation puts Kosovo in a disadvantaged position compared to other emerging economies that receive vertical global funding on a regular basis for strengthening its capacities in the areas of climate change mitigation and adaptation, environmental protection, monitoring and reporting.

The energy sector produces approximately 88% of total national GHG emissions (2014-2015) in Kosovo.[[21]](#footnote-22) Each year, energy use produces approximately 4.5 tonnes of CO2 emissions per capita (2018), a level three times as high as for Albania.[[22]](#footnote-23) As such, key potential is the reduction of GHG emissions through use of renewable sources of energy such as solar, wind, hydropower and reducing the use of coal.

In the transport sector, most vehicles use diesel and gasoline of bad quality and a large number of cars used in Kosovo produced in late 1980’s and 1990’s run without emission reducing catalysers, and men tend to use more private cars than women. Using public transportation and promoting sustainable transport with less motorized traffic and more bicycles can be one way forward. The waste sector covers approximately 3% of national total GHG emissions, most of which is attributed to inefficiently managed landfills (2014-2015)[[23]](#footnote-24). The improper management of wastewater concerns women, children, and people with disabilities in particular, as some must walk/transport themselves through sewage on the way to school. Food waste, in addition, is currently not measured, reused or treated - but there is high potential for more sustainable practices and reduced emissions, accordingly. There is also lack of knowledge and capacities to conduct gender analysis to the impact from climate change, identify gender-sensitive vulnerabilities (such as limited land property rights, access to credits, etc) and inform gender-responsive policies, strategies and actions. The same being true for ethnic and disability considerations and representation which needs to be ensured in data collection, beneficiary participation, as well as in designing policies and solutions that are accessible for all ethnic groups and people with disabilities.

As food waste is not considered, there is high potential to strengthen local sustainable food systems and increase circularity instead of the linear “take-make-dispose” model. Data for Kosovo is still lacking, nevertheless, it is estimated that food systems globally contribute to approximately 20-30% of global GHG emissions[[24]](#footnote-25) and that about a third of the world’s food grown is lost or wasted.[[25]](#footnote-26)

Municipalities in Kosovo, as the dynamic local systems where change happens, have the opportunity to become role models of development that strive for shifts towards climate resilience, and ultimately, carbon neutrality. The potential to engage private and public stakeholders to finance sustainable development is an opportunity to adjust the structure of the economy into new areas of economic growth while enabling a green transition for the urban and rural areas. The entry points for green transition are tightly connected to the rural lifestyle and agriculture as a source of livelihoods for the households.

The only data available on city-wide GHG emissions to date are for Prizren, developed under the project Urban NAMAs. Data computation of Inventory for GHG emissions, 2014 was compiled according to IPCC guidelines, within city boundaries. The GHG emissions from the energy, agriculture and waste management sectors were assessed, while the sectors for transport, land use, land use change and forestry, industrial processes and product use were not estimated (due to lack of complete data and specific information). Thus, there is a need to further develop the inventory for Prizren to include tertiary sources. Whereas the inventories must be newly established for Suharekë/Suva Reka as there is no existing data.

## Strategic Approach & Methodology

UNDP has supported Kosovo institutions in mainstreaming climate change concerns into development planning and decision-making for over a decade, thus, enabling Kosovo to promote climate action, not only as a separate environmental issue, but as a strategic priority in advancing sustainable development. Having worked with relevant ministries under the Support Law Emission Development and Strengthening Climate Change Agenda in Kosovo projects, and with Prizren local authorities with the Projects “Aid for Trade”, “Interdev 1 and 2” and “Urban NAMAs” the political, economic and environmental context within which the project will operate is highly familiar to UNDP Kosovo.

In the design of the project, UNDP Kosovo has closely collaborated with UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, and jointly ensured to promote best practices provided in the region. The focus of UNDP’s work on COVID recovery pursues a clear path to green economy and better balance between people and the planet.

The project approaches the issues of climate change and economic growth in the urban and rural localities through a participatory approach ensuring social inclusion (gender, disability, ethnicity-perspectives). The project will rely on the dialogue enabled by the GGCs (Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka), support to GHG data collection, including ethnic, disability and gender disaggregated data, and management, capacity building and coordinating the work with MIE and public agencies. Consequently, the GGCs will be supported through the provision of needed technical capacity building workshops and ongoing technical advice in implementing GHG inventory, reporting, measuring and verifying GHGs emissions. In order to ensure proper sequencing from the Urban NAMA phase, these efforts will build on capacities already developed for Prizren municipal officials in Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of GHG in the energy sector mainly. However, capacities on MRV system of GHG emissions from other relevant sectors remain week in Prizren and will therefore be subject to further strengthening during the course of implementation.

In Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality there is only limited knowledge of MRV in the energy sector. Consequently, differentiated support will be extended to the development of the Suharekë/Suva Reka CSIP together with stakeholders/partners from different sectors, and the dive into new areas of strengthening local sustainability, including supporting sustainable finance and waste systems. The development of the CSIP will be a participatory process which involves not only institutions, but also relevant players from the private sector and civil society. The development and implementation of the CSIP will be gender-sensitive and sensitive to the needs of the socially excluded groups. In it’s the process of developing the CSIP, the Municipal Gender Equality Officers of Suharekë/Suva Reka. Consequently, the drafting of the CSIP, will be informed by the available gender-disaggregated data and considerations for disability and social inclusion in order to ensure social justice for decision-making.

This project will be fully aligned with UNDP Kosovo’s programme (2021-2025), the forth coming UNDP Kosovo Gender Equality Strategy 2021-2025 and coordinated with other related initiatives by UNDP and other development partners. One forward example is the implementation of the City Experiment Fund project in Prizren led by UNDP Kosovo – with the engagement of a range of municipal stakeholders – as part of UNDP’s regional initiative financed by the Slovak Ministry of Finance, supporting cities in co-creating and implementing innovative approaches. The results of the pilot solutions will complement the work in exploring informal structures and systems in cities and villages to do more with less and unlock investment in multi-use infrastructure, as well as drive a new generation of opportunities across borders and digital divides.

Sustainability of activities and outputs will be ensured through a stringent approach to participatory planning and execution of activities, as prescribed by UNDP’s project implementation framework, emphasizing the increase of beneficiary capacities, who will be able to lead and implement targeted mitigation actions in the medium term.

Finally, gender and vulnerability considerations for other disadvantaged groups will be mainstreamed at all stages of the project implementation, and this includes: ensuring disaggregated data and information (by gender, ethnicity and disability); ensuring gender-sensitive and responsive policy making including sensitiveness to the needs of disadvantaged groups; ensuring representation from the disadvantaged groups and gender equality and parity (or higher women’s participation) in project activities including women’s and other CSOs representing the socially excluded groups; and by involving and consulting gender and social exclusion expertise (internally, from local authorities and CSOs).

## Data base for analysis and design

(see annex no. 4)

# Intervention logic

(see annex no. 1)

The overall objective of the proposed project is to enhance the urban and rural transition towards carbon neutral development and climate resilient pathways in the Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka, respectively, while creating sustainable livelihoods and well-being.

The project will contribute to a Kosovo that by 2025 has inclusive, safe and sustainable settlements and improved quality of life and resilience of women and men to climate change, disasters and emergencies at local level. This will be done by working in two municipalities with the intention to scale up and eventually replicate the approach in other municipalities based on these successful models. The project will be working in the Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka through targeted, cross-sectoral interventions with vulnerability and gender consideration including additional data collection that build on the data collected in the NAMA project, evidence-based decision-making, public services, infrastructure as well as sustainable production and economic growth - to achieve sustainable urban and rural development and reduced GHG emissions and improved quality of life of residents by mid-2024. This will be achieved through tackling the challenges of:

 i) **Lack of GHG data, including disaggregated data (gender, ethnicity, disability), and adequate institutional response towards climate change** (through active support by Green Growth Centers and concrete mitigation actions, including creation of the GHG emission inventory in Suharekë/Suva Reka);

ii) **Limited institutional knowledge and capacities to monitor and take concrete actions to reduce GHG emissions – beyond the capacities previously developed by NAMA project, including insufficient knowledge on gender-sensitive and socially inclusive approaches to reducing GHG emissions** (through building local public servants’ capacities and working with women and men within local communities and mobilize them as agents of change). .

iii) **Lack of financing and advocacy towards climate action** (through innovative financing solutions for climate action and green transition); and

iv) **Lack of concrete actions towards GHG emission reduction** in rural areas (through concrete gender sensitive mitigation actions and especially with focus on sustainable food systems and increasing general awareness).

Specifically:

IF

The Green Growth Center is established in the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka to identify climate-related priorities and mitigation actions based on the GHG inventory;

* The capacities of the two Green Growth Centers in the Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka are strengthened;
* The cooperation between the two municipalities and their respective Green Growth Centers is established;
* Smart green solutions are developed, piloted and replicated in the two municipalities, sensitive to gender and socially excluded groups;
* Young women and men are mobilized and supported in building their capacities in taking action to promote environmental sustainability, climate resilience and sustainable rural development;
* Public-Private Partnerships and new innovative financing solutions are explored and piloted for green investments
* Capacities are strengthened for developing bankable local climate action and green investments; and
* Local sustainable food systems are created based on a roadmap, pilot initiatives and awareness raising through a gender-sensitive approach.

THEN

* The Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka will have the strengthened capacities to monitor GHG emissions, define ambitious and achievable GHG reduction targets and take gender-responsive climate action.
* The Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka and their communities will be able to identify and implement mitigation actions across sectors in rural and urban areas.
* Green transition will be accelerated, and sustainable development advanced at municipal level through the use of innovative financing mechanisms.
* Green investments are made towards sustainable food systems in the Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka.

AND

* The quality of life of women and men residents in both municipalities will improve
* Sustainable development is advanced in the Municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka through reduced GHG emissions and improved quality of life of residents
* The two municipalities will accelerate their green transition and become success stories and examples for other municipalities to follow

AND

* Kosovo will benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to impacts of climate change, disasters and emergencies while people's livelihoods are improved

The local institutions will be supported through international and local expertise and will be able to create a modern intersectional and gender-sensitive model, with well-informed policy-decisions, on their transition to zero carbon development, demonstrating this way a path for green transition and implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans vision. Through provision of data, including data disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and disability on environmental cross-sectorial solutions, the municipalities will have the opportunity to enable urban and rural sustainable development, making well-informed policy-decisions sensitive to the needs of the socially excluded groups. Through measurement, monitoring and reduction of GHG emissions, municipalities can play their part in climate protection and provide an improved environment and healthy living to women and men.

Establishment and strengthening of municipal Green Growth Centres will serve to improve the coordination of intersectoral departments, improve the communication with civil society, inclusion of men, women and marginalized groups and identifying GHG emission reduction, will demonstrate the feasibility of the importance of emission reduction for future replications. As a result of successful implementation of carbon neutral development pathways, the municipalities would be able to identify and access innovative financing mechanisms to promote green growth and sustainable development. Considering the fact that the development of a place and of communities does not happen only in urban spaces, every action for sustainable development will consider urban-rural linkages and ecosystems.

The envisioned outcomes will be achieved through strengthened partnerships and collaboration amongst institutions. In turn, the efforts will bring central and local institutions closer, including the CSOs and the various communities in Kosovo. The foreseen effect is to contribute to GHG mitigation, reducing GHG intensity and thus contributing to carbon neutral development pathways. This is primarily in line with the National Climate Change Strategy, as well as consistent with the above-mentioned strategies.

## Impact

In accordance with UN resolution 72/279 and the subsequent global roll out of United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks (UNSDCF), the proposed intervention is fully aligned with the UN Kosovo Team UNSDCF outcome 3 “By 2025, women and men in Kosovo, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, have increased access to decent work and benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to impacts of climate change, disasters and emergencies”. This project aim is to reduce GHG emissions and thus contribute to moving towards carbon neutral development pathways through targeted climate change mitigation actions, reduced GHG emissions and improved environmental protection in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka.

The implementation of the project will support and address the objectives of Kosovo's Climate Change Strategy 2019-2028, the Climate Change Action Plan 2019-2021 as well as Prizren GHG inventory Report, 2014 and Cross-Sectoral Intervention Plan on Climate Change 2020-2025. These documents have already been drafted for the Municipality of Prizren and the same approach will be implemented for Suharekë/Suva Reka Municipality.

The project will contribute to implementation of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans endorsed by Kosovo in the Sofia Summit in 2020 and the implementation of EU GAP III Thematic Area on Green Transition. The project addresses the Sustainable Development Goals: SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 13 Climate Action. It also contributes to SDG 8, Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 12, Responsible Consumption and Production, SDG 16 and its target 16.7 on Responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making and SDG 5 on Gender Equality. This project will also contribute to the EU Gender Action Plan III, respectively the thematic area of engagement on ‘*Addressing the challenges and harnessing the opportunities offered by the green transition and the digital transformation’*, its overall thematic objective ‘*Women in all their diversity influence decision-making processes on environmental conservation and climate change policies and actions’,* and to some of its specific thematic objectives. Some of the indicators from the GAP III framework were also adopted and adapted for the project Logical Framework.

## Outcome

The project outcome Improved quality of life of women and men residents in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka. It will be achieved through reduction of GHG emissions due to cross-sectoral interventions at municipal level, targeted interventions in public services, infrastructure, sustainable production and economic growth in urban and rural areas, which are also gender-sensitive and sensitive to the needs of persons with disabilities. The project contributes towards sustainable rural development and reduction of GHG emissions through cross-sectoral interventions at municipal level by mid-2024. The project will enhance collaboration between relevant ministries, civil society (incl. women- and human rights organisations), private sector, and academia, accounting for different experiences based on gender, ethnicity and disabilities. This will be reached through systematic involvement of both the Administrative Board of the GGCs as well as the above parties in the planning and execution of the project activities, ensuring the inclusion of key stakeholders and their voices in planning and decision-making. The project aims to contribute to creating healthier living conditions for all and achieving sustainable growth, while setting an example as a municipal-wide intervention for Kosovo ready to be promoted, scaled up and replicated with the same approach in other municipalities.

The project supports identifying, designing and implementing targeted mitigation actions with focus on the unique needs of different population groups, including women and youth, made possible by gender analysis within the area and inputs from gender experts. The aim is to work towards ensuring that women and men in Kosovo, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, have increased access to decent work and benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to impacts of climate change, disasters and emergencies. The efforts will also contribute to achieving Kosovo's voluntary targets towards the GHG emission reduction while improving the quality of life of people.

It is the clear ambition to position this project as a powerful proof-of-concept for Kosovo and its partners, aiming at further replication and scaling-up in other urban-rural areas of Kosovo to achieve further reduction of GHG emissions and increase rural economic development.

## Outputs

The following four outputs are proposed in this project:

1. Strengthened local capacities to set ambitious and achievable GHG reduction targets and take gender-responsive climate action.
2. Effective implementation of cross-sectoral and gender-responsive mitigation actions in the rural and urban areas of the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka and contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions.
3. Green transition and shift to sustainable development pathways advanced at municipal level through promotion of innovative financing
4. Transition towards more sustainable food systems accelerated in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka utilizing women-led initiatives

## Inputs / Activities

**Output 1.**  **Strengthened local capacities to set ambitious and achievable GHG reduction targets and take gender-responsive climate action.**

***Activity 1.1. Strengthen the capacities of Prizren Green Growth Center (PGGC)***

Under the Urban NAMAs 1, the Prizren Green Growth Center was initiated as a mitigation action oversight and planning office. To continue the long-term vision of establishing Green Growth Centers across Kosovo and make it a “household name”, the PGGC will change its name to the Municipal Green Growth Center of Prizren (MGGCP) with the umbrella name being MGGC.

Prizren is the first municipality in Kosovo to establish an MGGC, a mechanism that coordinates and supports the green development in the city. MGGC has enabled close coordination with city stakeholders and beneficiaries using a participatory approach for the development of the Prizren baseline GHG emission inventory; data collection and reporting for the Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of GHG; drafting of the CSIP; implementation of pilot Urban NAMAs interventions. Moreover, the MGGC has become the central hub for Urban NAMAs actions, green growth in the municipality, the inclusion of private businesses and interaction with citizens in piloting urban GHG mitigation actions. The MGGC has also supported the technical assessments for the expansion of the fibre cable network in the municipality of Prizren; 10 projects on Energy Efficiency (EE) measures in public buildings by the Kosovo Energy Efficiency Fund (KEEF), and a project on establishing a Center for Innovation and Entrepreneurship in Prizren. The MGGC actively promoted the climate, environmental and gender initiatives, by engaging the major city events in marking the Environment Day, Earth Day, DokuFest and 16 days of activism against gender-based violence.

The second phase of the project will support the MGGCP capacity building and target the ability to perform environmental audits (environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, integrating climate risks, inclusion of gender and other social perspectives in audits) regarding all projects that might have potential negative environmental impact, green and climate-related projects and initiatives, development of gender-sensitive projects, feasibility studies for piloting smart solutions, collecting gender-disaggregated data for encouraging sustainable development (e.g. renewable energy sources, energy efficiency, and green rural development). To increase the focus on greening rural development, officials from the rural development department and the environmental department will be invited as a permanent member and consultant for the MGGCP. In the medium term, MGGCs will support climate proofing and expertise on climate resilience.

The Prizren GHG inventory has no data available on municipal-wide GHG emissions for e.g. transport and agriculture. Following internationally used standards and with the support from Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) as the responsible unit for GHG inventory at the central level, the GHG emission inventory will be upgraded in Prizren.

Additionally, a roadmap will be developed for a first piloting of the MRV framework at the project level for transport, waste, agriculture, or other sectors. In addition, MRV on inclusion of gender-priorities and of other disadvantaged social groups will be piloted for the first time in Kosovo.

***Activity 1.2. Establish the Municipal Green Growth Center of Suharekë/Suva Reka to support and identify climate-related priorities and mitigation actions***

The project will support the establishment of the MGGC of Suharekë/Suva Reka (MGGCS). In Urban NAMAs, the MGGCP was established with success and with the MGGCS the success will be replicated. The MGGCS will serve as a mitigation action planning and oversight office and enable the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka to articulate the climate-related priorities and identify and prioritize mitigation actions for both the urban and rural area. It will also have the authority to collect data on municipality-wide GHGs emissions and report them, to operate the municipal-wide GHG inventory and develop indicators which reflect sustainability perspectives. All work will be done in close liaison with other governmental agencies, including Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS), and KEPA.

At MGGCS, an operation management will be created and headed by the Chief Executive Officer, the position that will be held by the Director of the Directorate for Public Services in the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka. The other members, such as Environmental and Energy Officers, of the MGGCS will be appointed by the Suharekë/Suva Reka Mayor from relevant sectors for GHG data collection and reporting will be endorsed by the Municipal Assemble. The MGGCS will be provided capacity building skills by KEPA/Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI) GHG inventory team experts and external experts hired by the project. The team will also be trained on the importance and methodology of collecting relevant gender-disaggregated data to increase social inclusion considerations to these issues.

An Administrative Board will be formed and chaired by the Mayor of Suharekë/Suva Reka, and representatives of businesses, University of Prizren, CSOs (incl. women- and human rights organisations), and relevant ministries. The board will strive to have equal input from both men and women, from all sectors, as well as marginalized populations. The project will support drafting the TORs to define the roles and responsibilities.

Further, a baseline study for equal inclusion of men, women and marginalised groups will be conducted in close cooperation with the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka and with consultation of the civil society. The baseline will take in consideration focus groups with equal gender representation and qualitative research that includes input from all populations (gender, ethnicity, disabilities, and/or other disadvantages). The inclusion of the marginalised groups will be made through the municipal office for human rights and gender equality by addressing their needs and concerns to the Administrative Board and providing feedback on the decisions and discussion to communities.

***Activity 1.3. Develop the inter-municipal agreement between the Municipality of Prizren and the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka***

In order to magnify the learnings from the first phase of the project, operationalize green sustainable solutions for the future, and to be able to maximize the utilization of the MGGCs, UNDP in partnership with the MGGCs will support developing the inter-municipal agreement between the two municipalities. By including a focus on climate change, the formation of joint working groups on climate action with regards to both urban and rural development will be created. An inter-municipal agreement will develop the joint municipal climate action spanning over the two municipalities and projects that trigger public-private partnership (PPP) investments. It could further enable the potential to co-finance and jointly develop climate projects in the future while ensuring sustainability on climate change work and rural development after the project finishes.

***Activity 1.4. Create a GHG emission inventory and strengthen the Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality framework as a basis for measuring, reporting and verifying GHG emissions***

The Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka does not have GHG estimates or a GHG inventory. To build the capacities for GHG data collection, MRV is crucial to guide municipalities toward shifting into green and sustainable development.

In accordance with internationally used standards and with the support from KEPA as a responsible unit for GHG inventory at the national level, a baseline emission inventory and the framework for monitoring and reporting at local level will be set up. The data compiled will include quantified GHGs emissions from human-made activities occurring in a given year in the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka, including urban and rural areas. The data can include (but are not limited to) the amount of oil consumed, electricity used, trees planted, road transportation and agricultural soils. In order to be comparable with previously gathered data from Prizren and the Kosovo GHG inventory, the official refined Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) inventory guidelines from 2019 (based on 2006) are applied and the IPCC sector classification.

The MRV will be installed in the form of annual inventories and a progress report which tracks the development of the GHGs inventory, systematic examination of GHG emission reductions, and the evaluation of the progress of the targeted mitigation actions.

**Output 2.** **Effective implementation of cross-sectoral and gender-responsive mitigation actions in the rural and urban areas of the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka and contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions**

***Activity 2.1. Develop green policies based on the Urban NAMAs project in coordination with MGGC of Prizren, and the Municipal Development Plans, and in line with the Municipal Zoning Map, the Climate Change Cross-Sectoral Intervention Plan (CSIP), and the Municipal Rural Development Plan in Prizren Municipality***

The project will scale up the Urban NAMAs GHG reduction efforts, for reducing the overall Green House Gases (GHG) emissions through cross-sectoral interventions, including adaptation measures by improving the micro-climates through greenery in urban spaces, climate change efforts in rural areas and shifting towards more sustainable transport solutions. Prizren is the first municipality in Kosovo to have established a MGGC, a mechanism which coordinates and supports the green development in the city. The highlight achievements of the MGGC work are close coordination with city stakeholders and beneficiaries using a participatory approach, for creation of the Prizren baseline GHG emission inventory; data collection and reporting for the Measuring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of GHG; drafting of the CSIP; implementation of pilot Urban NAMAs interventions. Moreover. The MGGC has become the central hub for Urban NAMAs actions, green growth in the municipality, the inclusion of private businesses and interaction with citizens in piloting of urban GHG mitigation actions.

As a result of project support, the Prizren city developed the Inventory for Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emissions for the baseline year 2014. Furthermore, Prizren is the only municipality in Kosovo to draft the climate change CSIP, which is serving as city guiding document for climate change actions. The CSIP presents 74 measures/interventions for reduction of GHG emissions in sectors of energy, waste management, transport and public services. It also lists priority needs of men, women and marginalised groups based on findings of the conducted climate change gender baseline study for Prizren municipality. The CSIP is in line with Prizren Municipality Development Plan, 2013 -2025 and other relevant existing laws, strategies, plans, as well as with policy papers at central and local level.

The project successfully demonstrated the GHG reduction opportunities at the city level, through the implementation of innovative pilot Urban NAMAs interventions. Prizren Municipality sits in the first public municipal building in Kosovo that will meet up to 30% of energy needs through a PV power system, and a total of 2,000 tons of GHG emissions reduction per year. Smart green retrofitting in the city provides GHG reduction opportunities using innovative technology solutions. The modules enable better public services for the citizens, such as smart public transport, greening of the city, creating the walking path for pedestrians who are visually impaired, creating the public electric energy charging station for charging electrical cars, electrical bikes, but also for charging wheelchairs for people with disabilities. All modules aim to promote GHG reduction through an increasing share of Renewable Energy Sources (RES) uses, smart transport, and increase awareness on the impact of green urban spaces in city microclimates, climate change, and air quality.

By developing a sustainable mobility system (gender and disability-informed) and increasing the rural-urban linkages through developing mobility plans, the mobility needs of diverse women and men, including persons with disabilities are satisfied without making any compromises on future generations’ needs. It is more efficient, informed, well-integrated, reliable, safer and less polluting and at the same time reflecting the needs of women and men in all their diversity.

The CSIP that was developed during the Urban NAMAs project does not cover rural development with regards to climate change. As such, the document will need to be updated to include these aspects and potential green solutions that can be introduced to decrease the negative effect the rural area has on climate change.

In addition, the Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) will be developed in cooperation with key stakeholders in the municipality of Prizren. The plan will have special focus on the urban-rural linkages and increase access to urban advantages while decreasing GHG emissions from transports. Among other aspects, the SUMP can be a way to increase market access for the rural population and increase growth.

***Activity 2.2. Replicate and adapt solutions from Urban NAMAs and pilot new green smart solutions in Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality***

Developing and replicating targeted green solutions from the first phase of the project in Suharekë/Suva Reka will contribute to green recovery, and enable and strengthen the municipality’s capacity to articulate, identify and implement climate action commitments as NAMAs.

The project, in close coordination with Suharekë/Suva Reka Municipality and KEPA experts, will support the drafting of the CSIP with an intersectional gender-responsive approach that accounts for vulnerable groups. The CSIP will give a comprehensive account of the focus sectors and potential pilot interventions including (tentatively) buildings (residential, office, public), transport (urban-rural linkages, walkable streets, large pedestrian areas, electrical buses), public infrastructure (district heating, street lighting, road construction, water supply, greening), agriculture (energy efficiency, renewable energy, reuse of waste, manure treatment), other industries such as textile and food (energy efficiency, renewable energy, reuse of slag products) and waste management.

The project will support the implementation of at least four pilot NAMAs defined in the CSIP. The criteria for selection of the targeted mitigation actions to pilot will be drafted by the MGGCS with project support. The criteria must take in consideration mitigation action prioritization in the CSIP and the recommendations of the baseline study from the first phase of the project for equal inclusion of men, women and marginalised/disadvantaged groups to ensure social inclusion. The consideration to hinge on the baseline study from the last phase although now including another geographical area comes from that the differences in Kosovo between regions are very small and a new study would not show any drastic differences. The developed criteria require endorsement by the Administrative Board and Municipal Assembly. The monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of activities and recording of GHG reduction results for reporting to the national level will be performed by the MGGCS appointed members, project experts and the municipal office for Human Rights and Gender Equality.

***Activity 2.3. Provide mentorship opportunities and information sessions in the areas of environment, climate change and rural development for young women and men***

The awareness and knowledge of young women and men in the area of environment, climate change and rural development is vital for a green shift. The project will initially work with students (mainly women) who will be linked to experienced professionals and receive mentorships for several months. This will be done in the two beneficiary municipalities and priority will be given to women students because of underrepresentation in the sectors of engineering, energy, and climate change related fields. Mentors will be identified in cooperation with key stakeholders and depending on the profile of students that will be identified. The project will be responsible to identify the students and in cooperation with stakeholders do the matching of mentorships and monitor the flow and the success of the mentorships. Students will be identified via an open call with the use of institutional mechanisms for a wide dissemination of information. Criteria for the selection will include: 1. education in a related field, 2. Being a woman and from a disadvantaged group will be treated with priority; 3. The interest and proven commitment and activism to environment-related issues, other.

The project will also mobilize local young communities (women and men) and conduct information sessions with them on energy and climate change and how they are related to rural development. The aim is to have young women and men with high awareness on climate change and environment who can also become future agents of change in their communities. The selection of the local community will be done through open calls as well and outreach through educational institutions, municipalities, and civil society. The info sessions will be conducted in cooperation with the local authorities.

Besides the engagement of women, the project will also try to involve members from other disadvantaged groups, such as persons from non-majority communities and persons with disabilities. The project will use three different ways of ensuring higher representation of disadvantaged persons in this activity: 1. Use institutional mechanisms for mobilising and disseminating information to non-majority communities, 2. Collaborate with local CSOs working with disadvantaged groups in disseminating the information and reaching out to as many persons from disadvantaged groups as possible, and 3. In the selection process of beneficiaries, a higher score will be given to persons coming from disadvantaged groups as a way to give a slight priority to them.

**Output 3. Green transition and shift to sustainable development pathways advanced at municipal level through promotion of innovative financing**

***Activity 3.1. Highlight potentials and the use of financial Public-Private Partnership (PPP) for climate action and green growth***

An enabling environment of partnerships and financing is necessary for green growth and climate action. Sufficient, gender-responsive financing, access to financing for climate action, green investments, infrastructure, and rural development - all paramount for the implementation of a green agenda - are lacking at the local level, and largely affected by COVID.

The project will map out and analyse needs and potentials for sustainable financing at the local level for both the public and private sectors. Particular focus will be on targeting municipal capacity development for utilizing access to green finance. This can be a support which the MGGCs can offer to the private sector as well as other public institutions. Further, assessing the principles, opportunities, and potentials of PPP among other financial means for decision-makers in the municipalities and the private sector. This can be in cooperation with UNDP financial expertise, local financial experts and the local financial sector.

In the mapping of the local environment, the SDGs and the financing potential for investors will be included. An example of a hypothetical outcome of this “SDG investor mapping” can be that there is an investment opportunity area (IOA) found in the area of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka benefiting SDG 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), also expected to give a return of investment for the investor. The innovative tool targets the gap between interest and investing in SDGs and the business models that could attract impactful and investable opportunities. The type of financing that can be identified through the investors mapping includes public and private entities, non-concessional finance. The tool will describe the indicative return, market size and timeframe and will be available on a public platform.[[26]](#footnote-27) To operationalize PPP financing, agents need to be aware about the possibilities and with knowledge it becomes easier to target and incentivise companies and investors to support the municipality in accelerating green investments.

***Activity 3.2. Capacity building for bankable local projects***

This project will support capacity development of public institutions in the two target municipalities with skill development for identifying and developing feasible and bankable projects for environmental solutions. The funds to invest in support of green development (e.g. energy efficiency and renewable energy) typically exist in all banking sectors in Kosovo. The main barriers to utilize these funds are the lack of good projects for financing, the human capacities of local authorities to undertake assessments, perform feasibility studies, develop projects, do technical specifications, undertake procurement procedures and implement the projects.

Therefore, the needs and current capacities in the local public institutions will be assessed, and programs for increasing capabilities on evolving local bankable, gender-responsive and socially inclusive green projects will be developed. Based on the findings, training will be tailored to the needs, e.g. creating and delivering projects since public local institutions often lack experts within energy and climate change. The MGGCs can serve as hubs for coordinating human professional resources to support municipal departments in developing projects. After consultations with stakeholders, a roadmap for municipalities to use to find bankable projects will be developed, highlighting current limitations, as well as identifying and proposing solutions.

***Activity 3.3. Identify and pilot other financing mechanisms for green investments***

To further enable the green shift at local level and rural development feasible innovative approaches will be identified, to attract financing that can be pursued and piloted. Examples of these may include crowdfunding, blended finance, co-financing, subsidy schemes grounded in best practices, and tax incentives for energy efficiency, etc. Different types of crowdfunding can include donations-based, reward-based, equity-based, lending-based, etc. By approaching the big diaspora that exists, there may arise new opportunities to invest in green energy in less populous areas that would otherwise not have the possibility, both in the private and public sector. An example of a public initiative recently is the diaspora bonds that the central authorities will issue in August 2021. Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality is one example where a particular big diaspora is connected, about 31.5% living abroad.[[27]](#footnote-28) For subsidy schemes, the local government can subsidize green investments for Micro, Small, and Medium-Entreprises (MSMEs) or green transformation in the rural area to foster economic growth and climate transition. To find the focus which will maximize the outcome, a feasibility study to identify the most suitable financing mechanisms to use at the local level will be conducted.

**Output 4. Transition towards more sustainable food systems accelerated in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka utilizing women-led initiatives**

***Activity 4.1. Create a road map on how to increase local sustainable food systems***

Providing an equitable, sustainable food system, while minimizing negative effects on the environment and reducing the contribution to climate change and GHG emissions is vital. The EU's Green Agenda for the Western Balkans demonstrates the rising focus on systems of waste, packaging, transport, and consumption, particularly on the rural-urban nexus.[[28]](#footnote-29) Kosovo has endorsed the endorsed the Green Agenda for the Western Balkans at the Sofia summit, held on 10 November 202. The Green Agenda and the Green Deal – a plan to make the EU climate neutral by 2050 – is a blueprint for possible measures to be adopted jointly by the EU and each of the Western Balkan partners.

The EU Farm to Fork Strategy is also moving into the area of local sustainable food systems and the deficiency in compliance with the EU animal and plant health, food safety and animal welfare standards in Western Balkans.[[29]](#footnote-30) To invigorate a more sustainable food system, the local needs and opportunities have to be investigated in addition to measures taken for the rural areas in the other outputs. By trying to increase the circularity and focus on minimizing consumption while maximizing the productive life and value of existing products is the goal while also bringing development to the rural area as a food producing unit and strengthening the urban-rural linkages.

Initially, there will be a mapping of food assets, production, locations, behaviours, distribution, consumption patterns, and food waste estimations, including a social and gender analysis. Further a needs assessment for smart technological solutions (including equipment, energy, transport, etc) for sustainable food systems in rural (often agricultural and women-led at a small scale) MSMEs will be conducted. With the mapping and assessment, it is intended to unfold potential targeted actions and create a plan for potential implementation. Currently, there is no scientific measurement or assessment behind the food value chain and food waste in Kosovo.

It will also be crucial to map and mobilize private and informal businesses dealing with recycling and repurposing and facilitate networking between the different actors involved in the intercepting value chains. There exist informal initiatives in Kosovo, but they are yet to be developed into a bigger scale.[[30]](#footnote-31)

***Activity 4.2. Pilot initiatives to reuse food waste in the private sector***

Based on the mapping of the food systems, pilot initiatives and interventions with the goal of decreasing GHG emissions, supporting private businesses, furthering gender equality, and increasing sustainability will be executed. All depending on the outcome of the road map and which sectors that have the biggest need for transformation. To illustrate, potential pilots can target creating systems of food waste data creation.

In addition, coordination among local institutions and especially the private sector in the area is needed to be developed. With more developed cooperation, there can be opportunities created to sell surplus food or give away to non-profit organizations and/or local food banks. With more coordination, it also becomes easier to see the complex value chains and recirculate food waste to become inputs in different production processes.

The long-term vision for the intervention can be to become a signatory of initiatives such as the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact[[31]](#footnote-32) focusing on policies favouring the reduction of surpluses and losses along the entire food chain and increasing awareness of the need to reduce waste. With less food waste, there will be more fed people and reduced GHG emissions, and the energy used to produce is also fully exploited in the end-stage and not wasted.

***Activity 4.3. Build consumer awareness among women and men on sustainable food production and consumption***

To transition into more sustainable food systems, awareness on the demand side is crucial. Therefore, to push local gender-sensitive and gender-informed public campaigns on the societal gains from sustainable food systems is an important part of the work. It is also important to not miss any specific groups with these campaigns but to reach out to marginalized communities and other socially excluded group. There will be training, promotion and education on e.g., small-scale purchasing, processing of food that is starting to get old, and optimal storage for consumers.

Food waste in Kosovo is not yet a topic of discussion, unlike in the region or wider EU. Food banks, e.g., which takes care of leftover food and gives it to vulnerable parts of the population, have not yet been introduced. As a first step, the “pop-up food banks” will be created to raise awareness and also increase the notion of leaving no one behind. In the later stages, local CSOs can create sustainability in these food banks by ensuring local ownership and continue to run them. A gradual process, supported by community-based and municipal-supported awareness campaigns, is probably the most effective way forward.

## Indicators

**Outcome:** Improved response of local authorities and communities (women and men in all their diversity) to climate change, disasters and emergencies in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka through cross-sectoral interventions at municipal level contributing to sustainable rural and urban development and reduction of GHG emissions by mid-2024.

**Indicator O.1**: : # of municipal officials (diverse women and men) that are receiving specialized support, including finance, technology and capacity building on climate-change-related planning and management

**Target value(s) until 2024:** (2) Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka local authorities.

**Baseline**: Limited capacities on Monitoring, Reporting and Verification on GHG Emission in Prizren while no capacities exist in Suharekë/Suva Reka municipality, ( as of 2021),

**Indicator O.2**: # of Local authorities with human and institutional (women and men) capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

**Target value(s) unti**l 2024: 2 (two) Municipalities (Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka) demonstrate the human and institutional capacity to take independent mitigation and green actions

**Baseline**: 0

**Output 1: Strengthened local capacities to set ambitious and achievable GHG reduction targets and take gender-responsive climate action**

**Indicator 1.1.** # of municipal officials skilled to set GHG reduction targets at the local level and monitor GHG emissions at the local level

**Target value(s) until 2024:** 20 municipal officials with enhanced skills on setting and monitoring GHG reduction targets, including 10 beneficiaries capacity development that builds on NAMAs skills enhancement in Prizren, and 10 municipal officials from Suhareka/Suvareka

**Baseline:10**

**Indicator 1.2:** % of women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, participating in public planning and consultation meetings at the Green Growth Centers, disaggregated by sex

**Target value(s) until 2023:**

60% men and 40% women participation

**Baseline**: 0

**Indicator 1.3.** GHG inventory developed

**Target value(s) until 2023:** (1) Baseline GHG inventory for the municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka completed

**Baseline:** 0

**Indicator 1.4.** Participatory and gender-sensitive Cross-Sectoral Intervention Plan developed

**Target value(s) until 2024:** 1 gender-sensitive CSIP developed for Suharekë/Suva Reka

**Baseline:** 0 plans exist

**Output 2: Effective implementation of cross-sectoral and gender-responsive mitigation actions in the rural and urban areas of the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka and contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions**

**Indicator 2.1.** Number of implemented smart green solutions as identified and prioritized in the CSIPs

**Target value(s) until 2024**: At least 8 smart green solutions piloted in the municipalities of Prizren (4) and Suharekë/Suva Reka (4)

**Baseline**: 0

**Indicator 2.2**. # of women, men, girls and boys, in all their diversity, activists and environmental rights defenders acting as agents of change on fighting climate change and pursuing environmental justice at the local level (disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and disability)

**Target value(s) until 2022:** 100 women and men (80w/20m) receive climate change training

**Baseline**: 0

**Output 3: Green transition and shift to sustainable development pathways advanced at municipal level through promotion of innovative financing**

**Indicator 3.1**. # of IOAs identified and available on public SDG investor platform

**Target value(s) until 2023**: 8

**Baseline:** 0

**Indicator 3.2.** # of innovative financing mechanisms developed for local level to find and utilize green bankable projects (Y/N)

**Target value(s) until 2024**: Y

**Baseline**: N

**Indicator 3.3.** Innovative financing mechanisms identified and utilized

**Target value(s) until 2024:** At least 2 identified innovative financing mechanisms utilized by MGGCs by project end

**Baseline:** 0

**Indicator 3.4**. # of private sector companies/institutions engaged in utilizing green bankable projects

**Target value(s) until 2024**: At least 2

**Baseline**: 0

**Output 4: Transition towards more sustainable food systems accelerated in the municipalities of Prizren and Suharekë/Suva Reka**

**Indicator 4.1. #** of MSMEs with green solutions for food systems endorsed for their business (disaggregated by gender of the enterprise leadership)

**Target value(s) until 2024:** At least 2 sustainable food pilot processes/value-chains ran with local stakeholders (focus on women-led entities)

**Baseline:** 0

**Indicator 4.2.** # of diverse women and men reached through awareness campaigns on sustainable food production and consumption

**Target value(s)** until 2024: 500 people have been reached on sustainable food production and consumption by project end (At least 50% women) and representation from various ethnic groups and persons with disabilities)

**Baseline:** 0

# Risk Management

Given the previous success and experience in implementing a similar project, there are no major direct risks for successful project implementation. However, to mitigate the identified risks the project will closely work with the Municipality of Prizren, Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka and other relevant stakeholders to ensure proper implementation of project activities. The project will also organize regular coordination cross-sectoral mechanisms 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.

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| Risk Register (risk assessment at the time of submission) |
| Description of the risk[[32]](#footnote-33) (concrete event, its cause and possible negative impact) | Likelihood[[33]](#footnote-34) | Possible impact[[34]](#footnote-35) | Risk management measures planned (to reduce either likelihood or possible impact or both) |
| Shifting priorities due to political changes  | Likely | Moderate | The shift of focus by the local authorities that may happen the as a consequence of elections. If this happens the activities will be planned accordingly, taking into account the limited focus from institutions a few months before the campaign. Local elections might also result in the change of the local government leadership and the establishment of good relations with the changed (if) leadership will be vital. |
| A change in political situation at the Central Level | Likely | Insignificant | Close cooperation with Municipality of Prizren, Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka, MESP, KEPA and other relevant institutions to ensure proper implementation of project activities |
| Low capacity of city authorities to implement required regulatory changes, including changes from a gender perspective. | Likely | Insignificant | This is a moderate risk, which can be effectively mitigated by adopting the following approach to capacity building activities:Instead of organizing standalone training and workshop, the project will support learning-by-doing activities for the municipal staff, such as preparation of GHG inventories, identification and formulation of urban mitigation actions, designing and implementation of the pilot projects. All learning-by-doing activities will include a gender perspective, in order to maximise the knowledge acquired by city authorities.  |
| Lack of coordination between administration at local and central level, and highly centralized decision-making | Likely | Insignificant | The project will work in an open and transparent manner and through consultations to ensure alignment between strategies and action plans at central and local level. |
| An low number of young women from different backgrounds apply to receive capacity building | Likely | High | The project will ensure gender-sensitive outreach methods to ensure that young women are informed on the opportunity and application procedures. This will include close collaboration with Gender Equality Officers and Women’s CSOs |
| Lack of means to adopt climate-change- measures | Likely | Moderate | Encourage co-financing opportunities/coordination with other potential donors and the private sector. |
| COVID 19 pandemic | Likely | Significant | Will influence the mode of the project activity implementation. This will entail agility by the project implementation team to continue online work and online implementation of some activities.  |

# Monitoring and Evaluation

## Monitoring, steering and dissemination of information

The monitoring of the project is being done by both gender-sensitive quantitative and qualitative indicators outlined in the Logical Framework.

Qualitative self-assessment data will be collected from each workshop/training cycle, surveys and pilot projects of all activities in the project (e.g. the number of participants, disaggregated by gender, ethnicity and disability when applicable). The project Manager is responsible for the collection of the indicators.

ADA will be provided with an annual report regarding the progress of the project. An annual technical and financial project report will be submitted to ADA via the Austrian Coordination Office for Technical Cooperation in Prishtinë/Priština within two months after the end of the respective reporting period, i.e. by 14 December at the latest. The reports will include narrative and financial reports and describe the progress of the project and the use of the grant including a numerical breakdown. These reports will be prepared by the Project Manager and verified and submitted by UNDP and also shared with the Project Board.

At the latest within three months after completion of the project, the final report and the detailed final financial statements will be submitted to the Austrian Development Agency.

UNDP Programme staff together with the project team shall continuously assess the implementation of the project activities to ensure they are in line with the work plans agreed and at the quality standard required. UNDP shall continuously monitor and assess the project’s contribution to equal access in the labour market and income generation opportunities for women and men.

The final report at project completion will evaluate the project, commenting on whether objectives and expected results have been met, outputs produced as planned, and provide other findings, lessons or recommendations to assess its success and make a recommendation on whether the initiative should be repeated incorporating the lessons learned. All indicators, baselines, and targets have been disaggregated by gender and will be measured accordingly. Some will also be disaggregated by ethnicity and disability.

## 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.

# Implementation

## Preparation of implementation

An inception phase is not foreseen for this project. What serves as a basis is the groundwork made in the project *Support for Sustainable Prizren – Initiating Urban NAMAs (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions)*.

## Organizational structure, processes and management capacities

The project will be executed directly by UNDP applying UNDP’s rules and procedures for project management and a results-based management approach. UNDP uses IPSAS standards for management of finances and follows internationally recognized procurement standards.

The main decision-making body for the project will be the Project Board (PB), which will consist of representatives of the main relevant stakeholders as well as provide strategic guidance and oversight of project activities(Mayor of the Prizren, Mayor of the Suharekë/Suva Reka, representatives of public and private sectors, including business, University of Prizren, CSOs, and relevant ministries and will strive to have equal input from both men and women from all sectors, as well as including marginalized populations, ADA and UNDP Kosovo).

The day-to-day management will be the responsibility of the Project Team, supported by the UNDP Sustainable Growth and Climate Resilience Programme staff.



**The** PB meets twice per year. The PB’s key roles will be as follows:

(a) **Executive role** representing the project ownership to chair the group. The role will be performed by the UNDP Resident Representative or his/her designate.

(b) **Senior Supplier** role to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. This role will be conducted by the Representative of the Coordination Office for Technical Cooperation of the Austrian Embassy

(c) **Senior Beneficiary** role to ensure the realization of project benefits from the perspective of project beneficiaries. It will be held by the partner municipality.

(d) **Project Assurance** role will support the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The UNDP Portfolio Manager for Sustainable Growth and Climate Resilience Programme appointed for this project will perform day-to-day quality assurance, supervised by the UNDP Senior Management. The Portfolio Manager 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.

The PB approves project work plans and authorizes any deviation from agreed work plans beyond stage tolerances. The PB is responsible for assurance that the Project remains on course to deliver the desired outcome of the required quality to meet the Project’s objectives defined in the Project.

The project team will consist of a qualified Project Manager, key experts, and support team. In addition, individuals/groups/companies and partners will be contracted to provide technical support to the implementation process. The Project Manager will report directly to the UNDP Portfolio Manager for Sustainable Growth and Climate Resilience Programme.

Throughout the project, regular communication on project progress and project results will be undertaken, following the ADC Visibility Guidelines[[35]](#footnote-36) in order to highlight and raise awareness of public funds allocated for development cooperation.

The project will be subject to the internal and external auditing procedures provided for in the financial regulations, rules and directives of UNDP Kosovo.

## Time schedule

For the time schedule, see annex no. 2. The Annual Work Plan (AWP) for each year of the project will be developed at the start of the respective period in line with the project documentation and the logical framework and will be presented to the Project Board for review and approval.

## Necessary means and costs

(See annexes no. 3a and 3b)

The project team will be composed of a Project Manager, two project associates and a Procurement and Finance Assistant. The project will engage external international and local technical expertise in order to deliver specific activities and results: GHG Consultants (international); MRV consultant (international and local); CSIP consultant (international and local); International and Local experts on sustainable food, SUMP experts, MGGC consultancy services support and financing experts.

The project will purchase 2 computers and 1 printer/scanner.

The Municipality of Prizren will contribute to the project by providing 10% of the total funded budget by ADA. The Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka will contribute to the project by providing 5% of the total funded budget by ADA. Consequently, the contribution from the municipalities is 13% and by ADA 87% out of the total project budget of 1,150,000 Euro.

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.

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| **Processing of personal data**During initiation and performance of grant agreements, for audit purposes and to fulfil its statutory mandate, ADA may process personal data of natural persons that are collected by ADA or transferred or disclosed to ADA by the grant applicants or third parties under their instruction, e.g., personal data of employees, legal representatives, agents or other partners of the grant applicants or such third parties. By submitting this grant application, each grant applicant acknowledges: * to have taken note of ADA’s **Privacy Notice** <https://www.entwicklung.at/en/media-centre/privacy-notice> (’ADA Privacy Notice’);
* to ensure that each direct or indirect **transfer or disclosure** of personal data to ADA during the initiation or performance of a grant agreement (or to prove the grant funds are used properly and for the agreed purposes) are **lawful** pursuant to applicable data protection law;
* to ensure that all persons, whose personal data are transferred or disclosed to ADA, were promptly and demonstrably **provided** the **ADA Privacy Notice**; and
* that if a grant agreement is concluded and in accordance with its terms, ADA **publishes**, in particular on the ADA website, information about the supported measure as well as reports created during implementation of the measure.
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# Annexes:

Annex No. 1) Log frame Matrix

Annex No. 2) Time schedule

Annex No. 3a) Summary project budget (project budget relevant for accounting)

Annex No. 3b) Detailed project budget

Annex No. 4) Environmental, Gender and Social Standards (EGSS) checklist

Annex No. 5) List of reference documents

Annex No. 6a) Commitment letter from the Municipality of Prizren

Annex No. 6b) Commitment letter from the Municipality of Suharekë/Suva Reka

1. http://old.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2,194,570 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. http://old.kuvendikosoves.org/?cid=2,191,336 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. [Strategy on Air Quality 2013-2022](http://www.kryeministri-ks.net/repository/docs/Strategjia_per_cilesine_e_Ajrit_Dhjetor_2013__ang%5B1%5DF.PDF?__cf_chl_jschl_tk__=29574f99fb9f532f8e0b2ac0601dc3f23372382e-1620723203-0-ARaev8j85W_CQXtw1C_fr-6e2XZaEufLguFvNJqMkM4LOrvMdxJC7kfI9G7aturF2vEXUk89sUrAOU0HSnTKsLhxFbC4EgOhSCpqeMZ4My_ictnPX58BdfgbFDWKjEtZvE--K5jZXqx0UOthHrdXB0zi2YEE3o3E11FdYW_lPII4TULZFNtRfYjeiLMf9DL9h0G8Q8WQWb_wzb4QI7SvEC29tFLZXUQJB763INox_8RA9c9s5tEW5L3sQ6tW7bvv8eK4ZhCkj8MHC68WLhfiJRq4aH0XjqP640DBo4O6t8sgPqJFhcMCCFS_ydXscQjWlaHphZznMpbq_HsLwGN8x6hl1nEzK1ZozglQtOjjMbqFhKjqgLxsFep23uxsA7tZWvimpEIfyw8Pz7Riir4Yi_JVDjqBWyb2T-p2NcJB-3UK9_7VT6giU8XV5WDBgSYa2ZK_R2nUF_c_Rrw-Fft1g5DO3xftjYkBUX1Y2EMMlae1zor5wTmAhzpG7Ad1DZp3kA) [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. https://konsultimet.rks-gov.net/Storage/Consultations/14-13-59-04102018/Climate%20Change%20Strategy%20and%20Action%20Plan\_sep\_2018.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. [Strategy for Local Economic Development 2019-2023](https://mapl.rks-gov.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Strategy-for-Local-Economic-Development-2019-2023.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. <http://www.gazetazyrtare.com/e-gov/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=76&Itemid=28&lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. <https://abgj.rks-gov.net/assets/cms/uploads/files/AGE%20Kosovo%20Program%20for%20Gender%20Equality%202020-2024.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. https://www.worldbank.org/en/region/eca/publication/western-balkans-regular-economic-report [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. [Labour Force Survey, Q4 2020 | (rks-gov.net)](https://ask.rks-gov.net/en/kosovo-agency-of-statistics/add-news/labour-force-survey-q4-2020), 2020 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. Gender and Climate Change Policy Brief UNDP, 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Rural Development Program 2020-2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Kosovo Business Registration Office [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. RIINVEST. Women in the Workforce (2017) [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Ibid [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. https://unhabitat-kosovo.org/un\_habitat\_documents/strategic-environmental-assessment-report-for-municipal-development-plan-municipality-of-prizren/ [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. https://www.entwicklung.at/en/projects/detail-en/sustainable-and-inclusive-rural-economic-development-sired-kosovo [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
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21. https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2471/ghg-emissions-in-kosovo-2014-2015.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. https://www.iea.org/countries/kosovo [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. <https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2471/ghg-emissions-in-kosovo-2014-2015.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
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Available online at: https://foodsource.org.uk/sites/default/files/chapters/pdfs/

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26. https://sdginvestorplatform.undp.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2129/estimation-of-kosovo-population-2011.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/green\_agenda\_for\_the\_western\_balkans\_en.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. https://ec.europa.eu/food/horizontal-topics/farm-fork-strategy\_sv [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. See e.g. https://www.unicef.org/kosovoprogramme/stories/how-19-year-old-kosovo-turning-waste-organic-fertilizer [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. https://www.milanurbanfoodpolicypact.org/ [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. For reference, the ADA Risk Catalogue with standard risks that can arise in the context of projects and programmes is available online and can be consulted (on a voluntary basis) for the identification and description of risks. (<https://www.entwicklung.at/mediathek/downloads>) [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
33. Enter a value: (1) very unlikely, (2) unlikely, (3) likely, (4) very likely. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
34. Enter a value: (1) insignificant, (2) significant, (3) major. An ADA staff guidance on assessing likelihood and impact is available online (<https://www.entwicklung.at/en/media-centre/downloads>) and can be used by applicants on a voluntary basis. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
35. https://www.entwicklung.at/fileadmin/user\_upload/EN\_Visibility\_Guidelines.pdf [↑](#footnote-ref-36)