



United Nations Development Programme
Kosovo*
PROJECT DOCUMENT¹

Project Title: **Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the White Drin and the extended Drin Basin**

UNDAF Outcome(s): **Institutions and industry act more effectively to mitigate environmental damage**

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:

Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Indicator 2.5.2. Number of countries with improved capacities to implement national or sub-national plans for Integrated Water Resource Management, and/or to protect and restore the health.

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome:

Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

Expected CP Outcome(s):

By 2015, central and local level authorities better address the health, social and economic impact of environmental degradation and climate change in a gender sensitive manner

Expected CPAP Output (s)

Capacities developed at central and local level for climate resilient economies, ecosystems and communities, through a gender-responsive participatory approach.

¹ For UNDP supported GEF funded projects as this includes GEF-specific requirements

*¹ References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: Global Water Partnership

Responsible Partner: UNDP

Programme Period:	2011 - 2015 / 2016 - 2020	Total resources required	US\$ 8,853,373
Atlas Award ID:	00086486	Total allocated resources:	US\$ 8,853,373
Project ID:	00093741	o GEF	US\$ 1,000,000
PIMS #	5510	o Government (in kind)	US\$ 60,000
Start date:	August 2015	o UNDP (cash)	US\$ 200,000
End Date	August 2019	o UNDP (in kind)	US\$ 50,000
Management Arrangements	IGO/DIM Execution	o SIDA (cash)	US\$ 2,120,891
PAC Meeting Date	7 th May 2015	o SIDA (in kind)	US\$ 5,090,138
		o JICA (in kind)	US\$ 332,344

Brief Description

The project goal is to promote the joint management of the shared water resources of the White Drin Basin as part of the planned activities to foster joint management of the transboundary Drin River Basin. This project will complement the recently approved GEF Full Size Project "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin" (Drin GEF FSP) by fully integrating Kosovo, and the White Drin sub-basin, into this multi-country effort. The MSP project will hence adopt the same strategy and approaches of the Drin GEF FSP assisting the implementation of the aforementioned goal by (i) building consensus among Kosovo and the other Drin Riparians on key transboundary concerns and drivers of change, including climate variability and change, through joint fact finding; (ii) facilitating the agreement on a shared vision and on a program of priority actions deemed necessary to achieve the vision; (iii) strengthening technical and institutional capacities.

Agreed by (Kosovo Central Institutions):



16.11.15

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (Executing Entity/Implementing Partner):

Date/Month/Year

Agreed by (UNDP):



Date/Month/Year

12.11.2015

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List of Acronyms

DCG	Drin Core Group
EU	European Union
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FYR Macedonia	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
FSP	Full Size Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Germany agency for International Cooperation
GWP-Med	Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean
ICMM	Independent Commission of Mines and Minerals
IMWC	Inter-Ministerial Water Council
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (European Union)
IW	International Waters
IW:LEARN	International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KfW	Kreditanstalt Für Wiederaufbau (German Development Bank)
KEPA	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
KEAP	Kosovo Environmental Action Plan
KES	Kosovo Environmental Strategy
KFA	Kosovo Forest Agency
KWS	Kosovo Water Strategy
MAFRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development
MED	Ministry of Economic Development
MESPA	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
MIO-ECSDE	Mediterranean Information Office for Environment, Culture and Sustainable Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Medium Size Project
NGO	Non-governmental Organization

ODA	Official Development Aid
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
PPMC	Prespa Park Management Committee
RBA	River Basin Agencies
RBC	River Basin Council
RBD	River Basin District
RBM	River Basin Management Plan
SAP	Strategic Action Plan
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SECO	Swiss Cooperation
SEE	South Eastern Europe
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
TDA	Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis
TWIEN-SEE	Targeted Information Exchange Network on Transboundary Waters in South Eastern Europe
TWRM	Transboundary Water Resources Management
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAIP	Water Action and Investment Plan
WB	World Bank
WFD	Water Framework Directive (of the European Union)
WRM	Water Resources Management
WWRO	Water and Wastewater Regulatory Office

1. SITUATION ANALYSIS

1. Physical Characteristics

2. The Drin River is the "connecting body" of the "extended" Drin Basin, linking the lakes, wetlands, rivers and other aquatic habitats into a single, yet complex, ecosystem of major importance. The water bodies and their watersheds are spread in a geographical area that includes Albania, Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (from this point forward referred to as FYR Macedonia), Montenegro and Kosovo².

3. Water flows through underground karst channels from the Prespa to the Ohrid Lake, the largest lake in terms of water volume in South-Eastern Europe (SEE). The only surface outflow of Ohrid Lake, the Black Drin, flows north through FYR Macedonia and it enters Albania where it meets the White Drin (Drini i Bardhë in Albanian) –originating from Kosovo– to form the Drin River. Flowing westward through Albania, the Drin joins the Buna/Bojana River and flows into the Adriatic Sea. The White Drin River drains an area of 4,964 km², 88% of which extends in Kosovo (4,360 km²) and 12% in Albania (604 km²).

4. The Kosovar section of the White Drin flows entirely in the semi-karstic Dukagjini plane, in an arc-shaped 156-kilometre-long course. The average annual flow is 66.6 m³/s (at Vermice Kosovo, close to the Albanian borders). The river originates in the southern slopes of the Rusolia / Zljeb Mountain, north of the town of Peja/Pec. The stream is originally a sinking river, which eventually outcrops at surface forming a 25-metre-high waterfall near the village of Radovac. The White Drin flows through the very fertile and densely populated central part of the Dukagjini plane, but oddly, there is not even one large settlement on the river itself, despite many smaller villages on the river.

5. The White Drin is hydraulically connected to the shared karstic White Drin aquifer system, made of Cretaceous limestone, and Miocene to Quaternary sediments 100 to 200 m thick, with groundwater flow from Kosovo to Albania.

6. The river basin extends to the borders between Kosovo and Montenegro in the Northwest, and a small portion belonging to Serbia in the Northeast. To the East, low mountains separate the river basin of the White Drin from the Sitnica sub-basin, which forms a part of the Morava basin. A hydropower dam was built in the 1980s in Albania close to the border with Kosovo creating the Lake Fierzë –it has a surface of some the 73 km²– that extends across the border into Kosovo.

7. River discharge is generated from different hydrological and hydro-geological processes including precipitation in the form of rainfall and snow as well as discharge from natural springs.

- *Precipitation.* Rainfall can be estimated in approx. 900mm/year, 149mm of which represent the estimated groundwater recharge. Precipitation is the main contributing factor to river discharge during the winter months³.
- *Discharge from springs.* The flow from karstic springs, which are found in considerable number and yield particularly in the Northern part of the White Drin basin, is estimated in 46mm/year. Much of the discharge from springs is directly diverted into irrigation systems around Istog and Peja/Pec. It is thus converted into evapotranspiration.

8. Altogether measured river discharge represents less than half of the inflow from both precipitation and discharge from natural springs. This is indicative for the fact that the subsurface fraction of water balance must not be ignored in the White Drin River sub-Basin.

² All references to Kosovo are made in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

³ A significantly large portion of discharge is generated from melting snow in the nearby mountains especially during the spring and early summer months. This portion is largely dependent on the temperature regime in mountainous areas. It is therefore susceptible to any change of the global and regional climate. Uncertainty and unavailability of reliable climatic data from the mountainous areas make it impossible to separate precipitation into rain and snow.

The Issues of Concern

9. Climate change projections indicate that in the Kosovo region existing climate variability will be increased, with warmer temperatures and more irregularity in precipitation in the region. Weather patterns are already changing, leading to more frequent **droughts, floods** (up to 5-6 annual floods) and **forest fires**. Although summer precipitation is expected to decrease, the intensity may well increase. Hence, there are growing concerns for enhanced occurrences of heat waves, droughts and forest fires, as well as floods.

10. In the context of drought risk reduction, it is very unlikely that drought hazard will reduce in the coming years. In fact both drought frequency and magnitude are increasing due to climate change. Exposure to drought is also increasing annually through the mechanism of population growth and, especially in Kosovo, semi-uncontrolled urban expansion which does not appear to be taking account of the finite amount of water resources available to support such concentrated populations. Consequently, observed or not, drought risk increases each and every year whereas the quantity of water sources remains broadly similar.

11. The length of the regulated part of the White Drin, aiming to prevent floods, represents 15.6% of its total length. Torrential runoffs, compounded by poor maintenance of flood protection infrastructure are among the factors that result in extended flooding in the White Drin sub-basin. It is estimated that 50% of the basin is threatened by flooding.

12. **Over-exploitation of sand and gravel** from the river bed⁴ and **deforestation**⁵ affect the hydrologic regime as well as the sediment distribution regime. Furthermore, these two issues add to the factors resulting in floods.

13. Increasing **eutrophication** is affecting large tracts of the White Drin drainage system, threatening living resources and fisher's livelihoods. This is largely due to discharges of **untreated sewage** and **industrial and mining wastes**. All Kosovar rivers are classified as being polluted and having unacceptable levels of biological oxygen demand as well as lack of dissolved oxygen. Twenty-two hydrometric stations operated by the Hydro-meteorological Institute monitor surface water quality. Neither groundwater monitoring nor urban wastewater monitoring exists.

14. Monitoring data show that pollution of drinking water arises more from bacteriological contamination than chemical pollution; this is due to the absence of operational wastewater treatment plants in Kosovo. Most of the bacteria are in water supply systems of small cities and rural areas where an estimated 74– 90 percent of wells and springs are subject to wastewater and faecal contamination.

15. Surface water quality deteriorates after discharges of urban and industrial wastewater, but the annual average environmental quality standards for the priority substances (heavy metals) defined by the European Union (EU) for inland surface waters and other surface waters are in general not exceeded, except for cadmium, lead, and nickel. Main industrial polluters are the Kosovo Energy Corporation (KEK), Ferronikeli, and Sharrcem, as well as Trepca, Kishnica, Artana, and other mines. Polluted water from industry and mining is mainly acidic, with heavy metals such as cadmium and lead in the wastewater.

16. Nevertheless, surface water pollution levels are likely to be higher than monitored, due to gaps in the monitoring network for industrial wastewater effluents and surface water quality, particularly downstream of major industrial and mining complexes and discharges of untreated wastewater.

17. There are no monitoring data available to assess the impact of agricultural pollution on surface water. Nonetheless, pollution is rather likely as management of nutrients from agriculture in the White Drin watershed is largely uncontrolled and unregulated. On livestock farms, manure storage facilities are

⁴ 103 quarries are recorded, the majority located near the river, which have thoroughly modified the riverbed.

⁵ Costs of forest degradation is estimated to amount to € 16.7 million- € 19.5 million per year (equivalent to 0.4% of GDP)

generally absent, with manure stored in heaps outside barns, close to roadside drains, and along riverbanks. It is estimated that, from livestock alone, about 19,000 tons of nitrogen are produced each year, much of it leaching into soil and water bodies. With the absence of piped drinking water in most rural villages, and dependence on backyard wells and local springs/ponds as the primary source of potable water, 90 percent of samples tested high for nitrates in 2009 (as well as fecal contamination). However, quantifying health impacts is difficult due to a lack of data.

2. STRATEGY

2.1 Consistency with Kosovo and/or regional priorities and Kosovo ownership of the project.

Legal, Policy and Institutional Setting

18. Kosovo has made several important strides in drafting and issuing laws and administrative instructions on general environmental protection, nature protection, energy, mining, agriculture, and forestry; drafting environmental standards on air emissions and liquid effluent, as well as drinking water quality; and enhancing its environmental institutional capacity, such as setting and empowering the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) as well as Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA). Important challenges however remain.

19. *Environmental legislation* - Kosovo has an elaborate legal framework for protecting the environment. The key laws pertaining to the environment include those on environmental protection; environmental impact assessment; strategic environmental assessment; air protection; waste management; integrated prevention pollution control; nature conservation; and agricultural land.

20. In the field of water, Kosovo has already enacted a large body of legislation; the most recent is the Law on Waters⁶ (2013). However, further secondary legislation is necessary in order to complete the legal framework and to transpose a number of requirements of European Union legislation. In particular a number of items of secondary legislation pursuant to the Law on Waters need to be developed and promulgated.

21. *Sectoral plans and strategies* - Key sectoral plans and strategies incorporate environmental considerations. The Inter-Ministerial Water Council has recently adopted a Kosovo Water Policy Paper that is pending approval. A Kosovo Water Strategy 2015 – 2034 and Water Investment Plan has also been drafted with the support of EU, and is currently being reviewed before being submitted to the Government for approval, and then the Parliament. Kosovo's Environmental Strategy (KES) and Kosovo Environmental Action Plan (KEAP) were updated in 2011. The new KES (2011–21) aims to reduce pollution, protect biodiversity, ensure sustainable use of natural resources, and protect valuable national landscapes. Short-term priorities include implementing the EU acquits, integrating EU environmental structures, and mainstreaming environmental concerns. Sectoral strategies that incorporate environmental objectives or that have implications for environmental quality include the following:

- Kosovo's Energy Strategy 2009–18. This aims to promote environmental awareness in energy activities, energy efficiency, and renewable energy use, and to develop gas infrastructure.
- The Industrial Strategy for Kosovo 2010–13 provided a basis for raising the quality of industrial policy. It envisages a greater role for industry in contributing to GDP, including exports and investment.

⁶ 40 Law No. 04/L-147 "on waters of Kosovo", Official Gazette of the Republic of Kosovo No.10/ 29 April 2013, Pristina

- The Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2009–13 aimed to sustain rural development and improve the quality of life (including infrastructure) through promoting farming and other economic activities that are in harmony with the environment.
- Kosovo's Policy and Strategy Paper on Forestry Sector Development 2010–20 aims to improve capacity to deal with environmental issues related to forestry, enhance capacity of Kosovo institutions to implement and monitor biodiversity action plans, and establish and manage protected zones in compliance with Kosovar goals and international agreements.

22. *Institutional setting* - The **Inter-Ministerial Water Council (IMWC)** was established through the new Water Law (2013). According to the law (articles 15-19), the "IMWC is a coordinating and decision-taking body that examines the systematic issues of water, the harmonization of the different needs and interests, and proposes measures for the development, utilization and protection of water resources and system of Kosovo". The members shall consist of four line ministers and the Prime Minister heading the IMWC. It has a Secretariat (supported by the Swiss Government), and it reports to the Government and Assembly of Kosovo. The Secretariat consists of two permanent advisors (water policy and water regulatory) backed by an assistant and short-term experts. The IMWC with the support of its Secretariat works for the establishment of a conducive legal framework, long term management structures and functional relationships between water stakeholders and institutions, promote cooperation and water sector reforms, and ensure high quality services to all sectors of the population. The main objectives of the work undertaken are: (1) effectively coordinate the water sector development and address the related core systemic problems; (2) Develop, enforce and monitor implementation of a comprehensive legal, policy and strategy framework in the water sector; (3) Strengthen inter-institutional coordination, collaboration and learning as well as harmonization of projects / programs in the water sector; (4) Establish an improved regulatory and institutional framework for a holistic and sustainable water resources management and protection; (5) Establish an improved regulatory and institutional framework for sustainability (quality, reliability, safety and financing) of water services.

23. The main responsibility for water resources management as well as for environmental policy, protection and management is with the MESP. MESP consists of an environment department handling nature protection, waste management, air protection, and industrial issues; and a water resources management department. River Basin Management Planning and Flood risk management planning are also among the responsibilities of the MESP. The environmental inspectorate is a sub-ordinate body. The resources available to the MESP are not sufficient to respond to the heavy challenges related to environment and water resources management.

24. The KEPA is responsible for professional, supportive, scientific, and research tasks including environmental monitoring, reporting, information management, and research. It also has some administrative responsibilities such as issuing opinions on environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and on environmental consents for construction permits, issuing opinions on nature protection areas, and organizing the Environmental Protection Information System. KEPA also runs the Institute for Nature and Environmental Protection of Kosovo, and has three environmental directorates: for monitoring, for information systems, and for programs and reports.

25. Environmental monitoring is undertaken also by the Environmental Inspectorate and the Hydro-meteorological Institute of Kosovo. The first is also responsible for inspection and enforcement of environmental legislation while the latter for flood warning. The quality of drinking water is monitored by the Institute of Public Health.

26. Other government bodies that are related with environmental and water resources management include the following:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development is responsible for strategies and policies related to agriculture, irrigation and forestry. Kosovo Forest Agency is a sub-ordinate body.

- Ministry of Economic Development is responsible for water services i.e. water supply, wastewater management and irrigation, as well as for drafting and implementing energy and mining policies, for promoting reduction of environmental pollution in these two sectors, for energy efficiency, and for renewable energy. It manages publicly owned enterprises including regional water companies and regional irrigation

companies. The Regional Water Companies deliver water services and do the respective business planning and development while the Irrigation Business Units manage and operate the bulk irrigation infrastructure.

- Water and Wastewater Regulatory Office is responsible for licensing and regulating the water services sector, tariff setting, service standards and customer relations. It reports to the Parliament.

- Independent Commission of Mines and Minerals (ICMM), is responsible for regulating mining activity. ICMM issues exploration and mining licenses, a process that often requires environmental consent from MESP (frequently based on an EIA), Kosovo Forest Agency, and municipalities.

- Municipalities are tasked with environmental protection, monitoring, and management of natural resources within their boundaries. Some municipalities have an environmental unit, usually within the department of urban planning, often with only one or two staff members. Municipalities own some water service infrastructure and share some responsibilities regarding flood risk management planning. The transfer of some responsibilities from central control to local municipalities during 2009/2010 has, however, further burdened the, already stretched, municipal resources.

Kosovo is committed to approximate to EU legislation and has made good progress on that.

27. Kosovo is well underway to comply with the requirements of the EU Water Framework Directive. The basis for approximation to this directive and implementation of river basin management has been laid. The 2013 water law covers among others, aspects such as responsibilities of the river basin management units, classification of surface water and underground water bodies, protection zones, the Water Information System, etc. However, as indicated above, secondary legislation is necessary for the implementation of the 2013 Law on Waters, while the previous water law of 2004 had been only partially implemented.

28. The following table gives an overview of the estimated speed with which the implementation of river basin management is planned⁷.

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Kosovo										
Water law	x x x x									
Secondary legislation		x x x x	x x x x	x x x x						
National Water Strategy	x x x x	x x x x								
River basin management plans			x x x x	x x x x	x x x x					
Consultations					x x x x	? ? ? ?	? ? ? ?			

29. The implementation and enforcement of existing legislation is not the subject of regular assessment and reporting. Among problems that can be identified the following are included: Absence of River Basin Management Plans⁸ and Flood Risk Management Plans; small number of wastewater discharges are subject to water permits; unauthorised extraction of mineral aggregates from river beds; breaching of and damage to flood defense infrastructure.

30. A lot of work aiming to set the basis for basin management planning has been carried out under the EU project "Institutional Support to the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and River Basin Authorities"; an operational WEAP model for the White Drin basin has been prepared. An EU project ("Support for Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) in Water Management and Monitoring of Water Resources") resulted in the Kosovo Water Strategy (KWS) and the Water Action and Investment Plan (WAIP) for the period 2014-2033. It seems though, that lack of capacity affects the ability of the Water Directorate and its Units to capitalize on these projects.

⁷ It should be noted that the time schedule is an as realistic as possible estimate, based on information of the relevant institutions and taking into account the past and present implementation speed experiences and implementation capacities of the countries and already mobilized donor support.

⁸ The preparation of a River Basin Management Plan for Kosovo will be supported by the Swedish Government. Its preparation is expected to be initiated in 2016.

31. The preparation of the White Drin management plan will be supported by the Swedish government. The management of the related project will be made directly by the MESP. The procurement is expected within 2015. It is estimated that the process may take up to 3-5 years.

32. The allocation of responsibilities between the institutions is reasonably clear and provides for a suitable division between "the regulators" and "the regulated".

33. In terms of institutional capacity there are many areas of need. Additional capacity within the Water Department of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning is necessary in order to take on the functions assigned to it under the Law on Waters in particular the River Basin Management and Flood Risk Management Planning processes. Inside the Water Department there are two units, one for each of the river basin districts. By lack of human and financial resources to establish true river basin agencies, the units temporarily act as river basin agencies. They are however severely understaffed.

34. Furthermore, additional inspection and enforcement provision is necessary through strengthening of the Environmental Inspectorate. The human capacities of the Water and Wastewater Regulatory Office should be strengthened to take account of the growing need to address wastewater management activities by the Regional Water Companies.

35. Monitoring of water quantity and quality exists only for surface waters, and seems petty adequate in terms of coverage and parameters. Mainly physical-chemical parameters are measured; the measurement of toxic parameters is limited and no biological monitoring is taking place; improvements are therefore needed, but not yet foreseen or planned. Considerable additional effort for the monitoring of the water environment, including flood risk monitoring and early warning should be undertaken over the short and medium term through the institutional strengthening of the Hydro meteorological Institute.

36. Data for the preparation of river basin management plans is available, but some improvements are needed. This concerns in particular groundwater, water quality, water uses (by lack of cadaster) and general statistical information, which is usually not aggregated at the river basin level, but rather at county (administrative division) level. Biological monitoring of the status of surface waters does not take place routinely. There is a need to improve data access in general by setting up a shared environmental information system among involved institutions.

37. The present project is in line with the priorities set forth in the Drin MoU. At the same time it tries to respond to the identified Kosovar needs in terms of institutional capacity, implementation of laws and policies, mitigation of climate related hazards, monitoring, and enforcement. By fostering the joint, transboundary and integrated management of the Drin River Basin, the project will be instrumental in facilitating the process of actual and on the ground implementation of the new Kosovar environmental laws and policies and the enhancement of the management frameworks, particularly at the sub-basin level.

Level of Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement

38. Although there has been progress over the recent years, the level of public participation in the decision making is still inadequate. Efforts are being made both at the policy and legislative levels, incorporating public participation provisions also in laws that touch upon natural resources management as well as at the level of implementation through specific projects and management activities.

39. The project will act within a context where the principles of stakeholder involvement, while fully recognized by the national legislation, are not yet adequately translated into daily practice at all levels – the water sector being no exception; there is much room for improvement regarding civil society and public participation; the private sector does not participate to the policy development process. The project will strive to set an example and a higher standard of stakeholder involvement practice in water and natural resources management, which is considered an essential element of the success of the project itself.

Transboundary Cooperation

40. Transboundary cooperation at the level of the "extended" the Drin River Basin (including its tributaries, Black Drin and White Drin) is limited. Efforts for the enhancement of cooperation have been

initiated under the "Drin Dialogue" initiative (2008-2011) coordinated by UNECE and GWP-Med and financed by the Swedish EPA aiming to develop, with the participation of the stakeholders, a Strategic Shared Vision for the management of the Drin Basin. The "Drin Core Group" (DCG) was established as the steering committee of the initiative and an informal body to provide a forum for coordination among the riparians. Actions under the Drin Dialogue have led to the adoption of the "Ministerial Declaration on the management of the extended Drin Basin". The Ministers expressed a strong political will to collaborate for the joint management of the Drin Basin.

41. Political will was translated into the signing of a **Memorandum of Understanding** by the Ministers of the water and environment management competent ministries of the riparian countries (Drin MoU - Tirana, 25 November 2011) that included as its objective the Strategic Shared Vision developed through the Drin Dialogue: *"to promote joint action for the coordinated integrated management of the shared water resources in the Drin Basin, as a means to safeguard and restore to the extent possible the ecosystems and the services they provide, and to promote sustainable development across the Drin Basin"*. The Drin MoU identifies short, medium and long-term actions to address problems identified as affecting sustainable development in the entire Drin Basin or in one or more of the Sub-Basins. *The Drin MoU provides the political framework for and defines the context of the cooperation among the Drin Riparians.*

42. The Drin Core Group, established through the Drin Dialogue, was given the mandate to coordinate actions for the implementation of the MoU. The DCG comprises of representatives of the (i) competent Ministries of the Riparians, (ii) the existing joint structures, (iii) UNECE, (iv) GWP-Med, and (v) MIO-ECSDE.

43. The Drin Action Plan⁹ (DAP) was prepared to operationalize the implementation of the Drin MoU. It is not a "static document"; it is subject to updates and amendments in accordance to the decisions of the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU and the DCG in response to developments as an outcome of the work for the implementation of the Drin MoU.

44. Kosovo was fully engaged and participated in all the above-mentioned steps. The current Medium Size Project was designed to be compatible with the DAP and contribute in its implementation.

45. The Drin Core Group guide the implementation of the DAP; this body is given the responsibility to coordinate efforts to secure the financial resources.

46. A significant action undertaken for creating the conditions and obtaining the resources for the implementation of the DAP is the *coordination with donors and international organizations to secure the financing of activities that will contribute in the implementation of the DAP in the Drin Basin in general and in Kosovo in particular.* Cooperation has been established with:

- GIZ that has been implementing projects that cover also the White Drin (see Box 1 below) as well as a number of activities within 2013 and 2014 under DAP's Action 6: Promotion of public participation and stakeholders engagement.
- Sida (embassy of Sweden in Kosovo); the Drin Core Group has been instrumental in the inclusion of the next phase of support of Sweden to Kosovo in the field of Environment, the preparation of a River Basin Management Plan for White Drin.

Box 2. Projects in the Drin Basin supported by GIZ

The Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Western Balkans (01/2012-12/2018) is supported and coordinated by the GIZ and implemented in cooperation with the competent ministries in the beneficiary

⁹ Approved by the 6th DCG meeting (Ohrid, 30 May 2012) and endorsed by the 1st Meeting of the Parties (Ministerial meeting that took place in Tirana, 28 May 2013). More information as well as the Action Plan can be found at <http://www.twrm-med.net/southeastern-europe/supported-processes-and-projects/drin-river-basin/the-action-plan-for-the-implementation-of-the-drin-mou>

Drin Riparians. It aims to improve adaptation to climate change and it includes among others a range of activities in the fields of flood and drought risk management. Specifically, main components of the program include the Drin-Buna Flood Early warning system, climate change adaptation strategies, local flood and drought management plans and implementation of defined measures, regional water resources management and climate change adaptation in urban areas. The budget of the project is 3,500,000 EUR. The content of the Full Size Project GEF project "*Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin*" is coordinated with the content of the GiZ supported activity; the outputs/outcomes of the latter will be used for the preparation of the Flood Risk Management Plan to be prepared under Output 11 of the Drin GEF Full Size Project (see Appendix).

2.2 Consistency with the GEF focal area strategies and strategic programs

47. The proposed project is fully consistent with the long term goal of the International Waters focal area, i.e.: the promotion of collective management for transboundary water systems and subsequent implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services. Its specific objectives fall under Objective 3 of the IW Focal Area: —Support foundational capacity building ... for ecosystem-based, joint management of transboundary water systems, which includes dialogue, capacity building for legal reforms, and potential agreement for improved legal and governance matters at multiple levels from the transboundary to sub-basin, national, and local. Finally, the project, with its consideration of climatic variability and change, role of groundwater, and gender mainstreaming, responds to specific requirements of the GEF IW Strategy.

2.3 Design principles and strategic considerations

48. To achieve its stated objectives, the project will implement the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis – Strategic Action Program (TDA-SAP) process, tested successfully in numerous GEF International Waters projects. The TDA- SAP is a consensus building process based on joint fact finding, available science, stakeholder participation aimed at identifying causes of transboundary degradation and reaching agreement on priority interventions.

49. The project is articulated into four components (Strengthening of transboundary management frameworks; Consolidating the knowledge base through pilots and TDA; Agreeing on joint priority actions – SAP; Raising of awareness and promoting participation) and adopts a blend of regional facilitation mechanisms and of country-based on-the-ground demonstrations of good practices and technological solutions. This approach has proven its high effectiveness in a number of International Waters foundational projects.

2.4 Project objective, outcomes and outputs/activities

50. The objective of this Medium Size Project is to promote joint management of the shared water resources of the White Drin Basin as part of the planned activities to foster joint management of the extended transboundary Drin River Basin. This project will complement the recently approved GEF Full Size Project "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin" (Drin GEF FSP) by fully integrating Kosovo, and the White Drin sub-basin, into this large multi-country effort to support the full implementation of the Drin MoU and promote the joint management of the shared water resources of the extended transboundary Drin River Basin, including coordination mechanisms among the various sub-basin commissions and committees (Lakes Prespa, Ohrid and Skadar). The MSP project will hence adopt the same strategy and approaches of the Drin GEF FSP assisting the implementation of the aforementioned goal by (i) building consensus among Kosovo and the other countries on key transboundary concerns and drivers of change, including climate variability and change, through joint fact finding; (ii) facilitating the agreement on a shared vision and on a program of priority actions deemed necessary to achieve the vision; (iii) strengthening technical and institutional capacities.

COMPONENT 1: CONTRIBUTING TO THE CONSOLIDATION OF A COMMON KNOWLEDGE BASE EXTENDING TO THE TOTAL OF THE DRIN BASIN

OUTCOME 1: CONSENSUS BETWEEN KOSOVO AND THE OTHER DRIN RIPARIANS ON KEY TRANSBOUNDARY CONCERNS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY, REACHED THROUGH JOINT FACT FINDING.

Output (1). Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) for the White Drin sub-basin complementing the extended Drin TDA.

51. Activities will concentrate on (i) the in-depth hydrological, hydro-geological and environmental assessment of the sub-basin, including freshwater dependent ecosystems, Karstic waters with special attention to the interlinkages with, and the vulnerability of the White Drin aquifers system; impacts of climate variability and change; (ii) the description of the uses of water based on formal rights, which generally are held only by larger users (industry, large farms etc.), and also indications of the many minor uses based on "de minimis" rights to abstract and use small quantities of water; (iii) the assessment of the Water, Food, Energy and Ecosystems nexus using the UNECE Water Convention methodology.

Validation and approval.

52. The draft TDA will undergo a consultation process with key stakeholders at the Drin level as well as at the Kosovo level with the aim of incorporating their views and knowledge and thus become a common basis in all four Drin Riparians, including Kosovo, on which solutions will be planned and cooperation will be built.

Output (2). Agreement on main drivers of change, and on indicators of current conditions, documented and agreed by the Drin Core Group.

53. Activities will involve the participation of Kosovo to the definition of, and agreeing on Environmental Status Indicators (ESI) for the Drin Basin. The adoption of the EIS will allow the countries to monitor in a coordinated way and in the long term the evolution of the system and its reaction to the various stress reduction measures and interventions that countries may undertake in the future within the SAP implementation context or otherwise. The project will identify the Kosovar institution/department/agency potentially responsible for the long term monitoring of the various tracts and sub-basins. The work will be carried out by international and national experts under the guidance of the Implementing Partner, and will produce options for the establishment of indicators to be used as a basis for decision making by the DCG. The set of EIS and the modalities for periodic long term monitoring and data exchange defined under Output 3 will be reviewed and adopted by the DCG.

Output (3). Monitoring and Information Management System (IMS).

54. The activity will consist on the design and introduction of the use of an information management system (IMS) that will enable the DCG, and users (should related decision be taken by the countries) – including from Kosovo- to collect, store, and share indicators, data and related information in a consistent way. The TDA and the various components of the project are going to produce and be based on large amounts of data and information. In addition, data sets and information sources will likely differ from one country to the other and among sub-basins. Under these conditions the flow of data and information needs to be harmonized and streamlined as much as possible. This system is paramount both for the conduct of the TDA and for producing a harmonized baseline set of data and a neutral repository for future monitoring data. The IMS will include:

- Data and information. This component consists of all data and information that are used in the TDA and other project components.
- ICT-technology. This component will consist of software that will enable storing, processing and visualizing and combining various types of data and information (e.g. geo-referenced maps, tabular data, images and descriptive texts).

55. The project will finance the activities that will enable Kosovo to participate in the development and establishment of the IMS.

COMPONENT 2: BUILDING THE FOUNDATION FOR MULTI- COUNTRY COOPERATION

OUTCOME 2: VISIONING PROCESS FOR THE WHITE DRIN IS PART OF AND COMPLEMENTS THE VISIONING PROCESS AT THE DRIN BASIN LEVEL AND OPENS THE WAY FOR SYSTEMATIC COOPERATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY DRIN RIVER BASIN.

Output (4). Shared Vision (horizon of 20 years) for the management of the Drin Basin incorporating needs and aspirations for the management of the White Drin sub-basin.

56. The activity will allow Kosovo to participate and contribute to the further development of the Shared Vision for the management of the Drin Basin. A Shared Vision for the management of the Drin Basin has been developed through a multi-stakeholders process and adopted (2011) by the Drin Riparians as part of the Drin MoU. This Shared Vision will be further developed to include environmental quality objectives (EQOs) and relevant indicators consistently with the Environmental Status Indicators established under Output 2. The informed consensus, strengthened by joint scientific fact-finding, reached as part of the TDA development process, will facilitate the agreement on feasible environmental quality targets (EQTs). Feasible indicators, corresponding to the technical and human capacities available in Kosovo and the rest of the Drin Riparians, will be identified.

57. The updated Shared Vision document will be discussed during one of the multi-stakeholders meetings to be organized under Output 12. The indicators and the Shared Vision document will be discussed among the countries during the meetings of the Drin Core Group and the Expert Working Groups organized under Output 7.

Output (5). Strategic Action Program (SAP) for the White Drin sub-basin in Kosovo as part of the extended Drin SAP with a 5 years' time horizon and consistent with the Shared Vision formulated.

58. The activity will enable Kosovo to join the other Drin Riparians in translating the Shared Vision for the Drin Basin and its targets into concrete actions, and to reach consensus with the other riparian countries on the interventions needed to sustainably manage the basin through an ecosystem approach that provides for the long-term sustainability of land and water resources. The SAP is a regional, non-binding, document crystallizing the commitment of the three countries to undertake a series of agreed actions.

59. The SAP development process will be informed by the TDA including the indicator-based analysis that will be used for the qualification and the initial quantification of the inter-linkages among water, land, energy and ecosystems. It will focus on the major transboundary issues identified in the TDA. Through technical and stakeholder consultative processes the actions that Kosovo is willing to undertake at national and at regional levels in partnership with the rest of the Drin Riparians will be defined, including policy, legal and institutional reforms, investments needed to address identified issues, etc.; the actions will aim to: (i) address major transboundary issues including identified trade-offs among water, energy and land sectors and ecosystems (with different emphasis/relevance in each sub-basin); share benefits, as these are identified by the nexus assessment, stemming from the interlinkages among water, energy and land sectors and ecosystems across the basin. The SAP will also include an estimation of the required financial resources and a strategy to mobilize those resources. The objective will be to formulate a financially realistic, government endorsed, sustainable program that effectively responds to local conditions and incorporates lessons learned, thereby facilitating its long-term implementation. The draft SAP will be prepared through a participatory process including all major stakeholders, and the IWMC Secretariat and the Committee, and DCG members, guided by the PCU, and will be submitted to the DCG for endorsement.

OUTCOME 3: KOSOVO JOINS THE REST OF THE DRIN RIPARIANS AND DONORS IN THEIR COMMITMENT TO SUSTAIN JOINT COOPERATION MECHANISMS AND TO UNDERTAKE PRIORITY REFORMS AND INVESTMENTS.

Output (6). Partnership Conference.

60. Once the SAP will have been adopted, this activity will consist in the contribution of the share of Kosovo to the organization of a "Partnership Conference". The purpose of this activity is to enhance the sustainability of the project outcomes by gathering and consolidating international technical and financial support around the SAP implementation process.

61. The event will be hosted by one of the project countries and the program will include, besides the presentation of the SAP and of the process leading to its preparation and adoption, the distribution of easily accessible documentation, and possibly field visits, media events and discussion forums. High level representatives of all project countries, the GEF Secretariat, UNDP, UNECE, GWP Med, other GEF IAs, project co-financing partners, bilateral and multilateral donors will be invited to participate.

62. It is expected that a Partnership Declaration will capture the outcomes of the Conference.

COMPONENT 3: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR INTEGRATED RIVER BASIN MANAGEMENT

OUTCOME 4: THE OPERATIONALIZATION AND STRENGTHENING OF THE INSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORKS FOR TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF KOSOVO WILL FACILITATE BALANCING OF WATER USES AND SUSTAINING ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY THROUGHOUT THE EXTENDED DRIN BASIN.

Output (7). High Level Joint Commission for the extended Drin Basin established including representatives of Kosovo.

63. In order to advance towards achieving the stated outcome, the project will support the Drin Core Group (DCG) in becoming fully operational and able to fulfil its mandate (see Annex 1 of the Appendix, in the Drin MoU) and function as a High Level Joint Commission. More specifically, through this activity Kosovo's views and opinion with regard to the management of the Drin Basin will be introduced to the Drin GEF FSP implementation. The "Commission" will be assisted to coordinate actions for the implementation of the MoU, facilitate and enable coordination and cooperation among the Riparians and the international institutions, initiatives and donors active in the area, acting as main beneficiary of the GEF funded project. With regard to the latter, the "Commission" will represent the key technical-political interface of the project at the basin level that will approve the TDA, process the endorsement of the SAP, and approve the Environmental Quality Objectives (EQO), Environmental Status Indicators and plans for their long term monitoring¹⁰. Furthermore, the DCG will function as the Steering Committee of the project as decided by the 1st Meeting of the Parties, at Ministerial level, (Tirana, 28 May 2013)¹¹.

64. Activities will aim at (i) contributing to the completion of the institutional cooperation architecture in the Drin basin by facilitating the operation of the three Expert Working Groups (EWGs), that constitute indispensable technical support structures of the DCG and will provide technical background for its deliberations, and (ii) supporting the operation of the overall institutional structure, including participation of Kosovar representatives, for the implementation of the Drin MoU, entailing among others definition of work plans, periodic meetings of all MoU bodies, facilitation of exchanges amongst the MoU bodies and international partners, and reporting.

Output (8). Inter-ministerial Committee established and functioning.

65. Related activities will focus in involving the **Inter-Ministerial Water Council (IMWC)** in the project. The Secretariat of the IMWCC will interact with the respective representative of the country in the DCG, and the project in order to (i) provide advice with regard to the outputs of the project e.g. TDA and SAP, assisting towards the incorporation of considerations of different sectors related to the management of the

¹⁰ This is in line with the decision 8 of the 1st Meeting of the Parties (Tirana, 28 May 2013) that indicates the following in its point (c): "Advise, to this end, the implementing and executing agencies to: (...) and (ii) Make best use of the institutional structure established under the Drin MoU to guide and facilitate project implementation".

¹¹ Further to the content of the previous footnote the 1st Meeting of the Parties indicates in Decision 8 point (d) that "[...] the representatives of the competent ministries of the GEF project beneficiary countries to the DCG will be the representatives of the respective Parties in the Steering Committee of the GEF project, and invite and kindly request the representatives of the competent ministries of the Drin Riparians that are not among the project beneficiary countries in DCG (...) to also participate in the Steering Committee of the GEF Project as observers.

Basin in these, thus enhancing the potential of sustainability of the project outcomes and (ii) help translating into central actions and policies the SAP and the DCG guidance.

66. A technical level (high level staff of ministries and institutions) inter-ministerial committee (Committee) will be established by the Secretariat of the IMWC. The Committee will assist, with the support of the project, the Secretariat of the IMWC in the aforementioned project-related tasks. The sectors that should be represented in this Committee are the following: Water resources, Environment, Territorial/ land use, Agriculture/Food, Energy, Industry, Health, Economy/Finance/Development; institutions with responsibilities with regard to flood management, infrastructure and local authorities should be also represented.

67. The Committee will meet periodically upon request of the project management, and will assist the Secretariat of the IMWC to comment on the main project outputs i.e. TDA, Environmental Status Indicators, SAP, demonstration activities, and related documentation.

68. Kosovo will be asked to involve the IMWC and the Committee from the first year so as to be appropriately engaged early in the life of the Project, and become able to productively contribute, through: (i) strategic communication activities (see under Outcome 7); (ii) stakeholders involvement activities e.g. participate in the Annual Stakeholders conferences (see under Outcome 6).

Output (9). The SAP adopted at the Ministerial level by the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU.

69. Following endorsement by the countries through the NICs and the Secretariat of the IMWC for Kosovo, and the DCG, the SAP will be presented to the Meeting of the Parties of the Drin MoU for adoption. Once adopted by the Parties, each country will translate the SAP into National Implementation Programs. The project will assist participation of Kosovo in the related activities.

Output (10). Training program.

70. The project will allow Kosovo to participate in the training program of the Drin GEF FSP. In particular, the topics of priority interest for Kosovo will be among others, the following: International obligations regarding transboundary water resources management; Floods and droughts management; Pollution control; Conjunctive surface and groundwater management.

71. The training program will consist of short courses and workshops. An annual program of training activities will be agreed upon with the DCG, and organized by the project and the project partners. Participants will be staff of national and local authorities, joint commissions and bodies, research institutions, NGOs, management authorities of protected areas, water managers, parliamentarians, private sector, media, etc. The following means will be used: Ad hoc Capacity Building Workshops; Study Visits; Participation of representatives of institutions in trainings organized by competent third parties and in policy and technical conferences and workshops.

COMPONENT 4: DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES FOR IWRM AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT

OUTCOME 5: BENEFITS DEMONSTRATED ON THE GROUND BY ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES NEW TO THE WHITE DRIN SUB-BASIN.

Output (11). A program of on the ground pilot demonstrations will deliver tangible results using quantifiable indicators.

72. Pilot Demonstrations are intended to provide multiple benefits to allow countries to (i) accrue direct experience on approaches, technologies, practices and organizational settings novel to the region and test their cost effectiveness and feasibility in the regional context, (ii) test cooperative arrangements, (iii) feed into the SAP formulation process. Kosovo will participate in the important pilot demonstrations program part of the Drin GEF FSP, both by implementing in its own territory one, or more, pilot demonstrations on issues

of priority interest for the country, and by being part of the sharing of experiences process that will involve all demonstrations implemented by the Drin GEF FSP.

73. As part of the MSP, Kosovo would be able to participate and contribute to the demonstration on "Catchment Flood Risk Management in the Drin Basin" intended to be implemented under the Drin GEF FSP 12, that would result in the following outputs:

- An operational Ad Hoc Flood Expert Working Group under the Drin Core Group.
- Components of a Catchment Flood Risk Management Plan (provided that the countries reach an agreement over the ToR for the preparation of Flood Risk Management Plan at transboundary level).
- Emergency operation rules for the dams (provided that the countries reach an agreement for the preparation of these rules).

74. The selection of the additional demonstration activities will be made during the early stages of project implementation by the Project Board of this Medium Size Project based on well-justified recommendations of the Kosovar MESP.

COMPONENT 5: STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT, GENDER MAINSTREAMING AND COMMUNICATION

OUTCOME 6: PUBLIC SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION TO IWRM AND JOINT MULTI-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT ENHANCED THROUGH STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING.

Output (12). A Stakeholder Involvement and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for Kosovo complementing and integrated with the respective Strategies for the rest of Drin Riparians defined and implemented.

75. Stakeholder consultation and involvement in activities will support the implementation of the Components 1- 4 and the achievement of their envisaged outcomes. These activities will include meetings at national and transboundary levels and the use of the web-based tools as appropriate. The MSP, apart from supporting the aforementioned activities in Kosovo, will also support the preparation of input to the Drin GEF FSP's Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement Strategy (PPSIS) so as this covers the White Drin as well. The PPSIS, aimed at achieving this higher level of involvement and participation, will be the basis of the planning and organization of consultation and involvement activities. The Strategy will be based on the information developed through the Stakeholders Analysis (see Output 1).

76. The main project areas in which the stakeholders will be involved in through consultation processes include the preparation of the TDA (see Output 1) and the preparation of the SAP (see Output 5).

77. The involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the activities and/or in consultation processes will encourage/result in strengthened policy development and implementation.

78. On gender issues the project will adopt a two-pronged approach:

- Mainstreaming gender in project execution, ensuring a balanced gender participation in project execution activities, including in working groups
- Integration of the gender perspective into water policies - The development and harmonization of supportive policy and legislative frameworks and institutional capacity building aimed at ensuring

¹² The final selection of the demonstration activities under the Drin FSP will be made during the early stages of project implementation by the Drin Core Group based on well-justified recommendations of the PMU resulting from negotiations with the Drin FSP project countries i.e. Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro. This will be done to give the chance for new suggestions that may emerge, based on upcoming and well substantiated needs, to be included for consideration by the countries. Furthermore, this way the activities can be updated on the basis of results of projects --supported by co-financing partners- that are currently implemented.

that the gender perspective is successfully incorporated into international water regime, policy, and activities.

79. The draft Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the project will be drafted as part of the Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement Strategy and submitted to the DCG for approval.

OUTCOME 7: POLITICAL AWARENESS AT ALL LEVELS AND PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION STRENGTHENED THROUGH HIGHER VISIBILITY OF THE PROJECT'S DEVELOPMENTS AND TARGETED OUTREACH INITIATIVES.

Output (13). Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy complementing and integrated with the respective strategy for the other Drin Riparians prepared and implemented.

80. The Strategy will be based on the information developed through a Stakeholders Analysis and consist of the following parts:

- i. Awareness Raising– Objectives: To raise awareness amongst the wider public about the declining state of the environment of the White Drin watershed and of the benefits of adopting an integrated multi-country approach to its management. Activities will allow Kosovo to participate/contribute to the overall Drin GEF FSP communication activities, i.e.: Drin Day celebration; Publications including project brochure; Educational material; Media Workshop and Releases and Press Articles on the occasion of projects milestones; Media tours and radio messages; Project Video Documentary.
- ii. Strategic Communication – Objectives: To inform and raise awareness amongst specific categories of stakeholders about the aims and objectives of the project as well as the White Drin's resources and the necessary action needed to move towards sustainable management of the Basin. Activities will allow Kosovo to participate/contribute to the overall Drin GEF FSP strategic communication activities: tailor-made publications; tailor-made informative emails; awareness raising events.
- iii. Document and Communicate Lessons Learned – Objectives: To make information, resources and products developed during the Project easily accessible to the public and to promote the benefits and lessons from the Project to key audiences. Activities will allow experiences from the White Drin Kosovo to be included to the overall related Drin GEF FSP activities that will entail all or part of the following: Preparation of publicly accessible summaries of Technical Reports; Guides and toolkits; Fact sheets (one pagers); Pilot projects videos; Focus meetings and seminars.
- iv. 4. *IW LEARN* - Participation in *IW LEARN* activities will be systematic in terms of contributing to the freshwater COPs, sharing lessons learnt (at least 2 Experience Notes), attendance to, and organization of webinars, participation to the IWCs. A project website, according to *IW LEARN* standards, will be established through the Drin GEF FSP for the needs of the MSP. Apart from being used as an information provision hub, the website will be an instrument supporting the implementation of the project activities. It will support and incorporate a range of tools such as project's management team working space, information database, interactive maps, forum discussions etc. It is foreseen that a minimum of \$20k will be destined to *IW LEARN* related activities

<p>countries.</p>	<p>including the preparation of RBM plans, when RBM plans are being prepared, this is not done in coordination with neighboring countries. Bilateral and multi-lateral agreements concerning lake sub-basins are in place (Ohrid, Prespa, Skadar), but coordination, recognition of transboundary issues at Drin basin level and overall WRM approach are lacking.</p> <p>Information and data related to the management of Drin Basin are dispersed among countries and institutions.</p>	<p>PIRs, midterm and final evaluations.</p>	<p>the same level.</p> <p>Kosovo and data owners agree to contribute data and information, and to make data freely available.</p> <p>RBM plans preparation responsible Ministries in Drin countries including Kosovo and international organizations assisting Drin countries in preparing the RBMs agree to actively contribute to the TDA process.</p>
<p>2. Information management system containing data gathered through the TDA is established.</p>	<p>Information Management System (IMS).</p>	<p>Information Management System (IMS).</p>	<p>Informed consensus strengthened by joint scientific fact-finding (TDA) facilitates agreement on feasible environmental quality objectives (EQOs).</p> <p>Identified indicators will be feasible given the technology available in the countries.</p>
<p>Outcome 2. Visioning process for the White Drin is part of, and complements, the visioning process at the Drin basin level and opens the way for systematic cooperation in the management of the transboundary Drin River Basin.</p>	<p>1. Visioning process for the White Drin is part of and complements the visioning process at the Drin basin level. The Shared Vision contained in the Drin MoU -updated in consistency with the findings of the TDA, and containing indication of environmental quality objectives (horizon 20 years), relevant indicators, and strategic development lines and priorities- is agreed upon by the countries.</p>	<p>Agreement on updated Shared Vision formalized by Drin riparians, including Kosovo.</p>	<p>Final Shared Vision Document. Meeting minutes and record of approval by Drin Core Group.</p>
<p>Countries adopt fragmented approach to water resources utilization and environmental protection with little consideration of transboundary implications and freshwater ecosystems sustainability. A Shared Vision for the management of the Drin Basin has been developed through a multi-stakeholders process and adopted by the Drin Riparians as part of the Drin MoU. Nevertheless, this Shared Vision needs to be developed further to include environmental quality objectives and relevant</p>	<p>Agreement on updated Shared Vision formalized by Drin riparians, including Kosovo.</p>	<p>Final Shared Vision Document. Meeting minutes and record of approval by Drin Core Group.</p>	<p>Informed consensus strengthened by joint scientific fact-finding (TDA) facilitates agreement on feasible environmental quality objectives (EQOs).</p> <p>Identified indicators will be feasible given the technology available in the countries.</p>

	<p>indicators, and fully incorporate Kosovo's contributions.</p> <p>Lack of an overarching basin-wide science based framework for the implementation of the medium and long term priority actions in view of achieving the overall aims and objectives of the Drin MoU, and of the updated Vision hinders the formulation of coherent policies, legislative reforms and identification of investments targeted to the sustainable utilization of the Basin's water resources and dependent ecosystems, and their integrated management.</p>	<p>SAP formulated and endorsed by the Drin Core Group and adopted by the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU (see outcome 4.3).</p>	<p>Strategic Program document endorsed by the DCG.</p> <p>Action document endorsed by the DCG.</p>	<p>The TDA – Vision process facilitates Government level agreement on and commitment to undertake needed reforms and investments.</p>
<p>Outcome 3. Kosovo joins the rest of the Drin Riparians and donors in their commitment to sustain joint cooperation mechanisms and to undertake priority reforms and investments.</p>	<p>2. A Strategic Action Program (SAP with 5 years horizon) consistent with the updated Shared Vision and the Drin MoU, addressing main issues of transboundary concern and containing concrete actions at the national and regional levels, is formulated.</p> <p>1. Partnership Conference, aimed at raising awareness and interest of the international community and ODA providers on sustaining countries commitment to SAP implementation.</p>	<p>Partnership Conference held.</p>	<p>Partnership Declaration issued at the end of the Conference.</p>	<p>Strategic vision reflected in concrete actions in the SAP will attract sustained interest from donors and ODA providers in facilitating SAP implementation.</p>
<p>Outcome 4. The operationalization and strengthening of the institutional and legal frameworks for transboundary cooperation will facilitate balancing of water uses and sustaining environmental quality throughout the extended Drin Basin.</p>	<p>1. The three Drin Core Group (DCG) Expert Working Groups (EWG) become fully operational making it possible for the DCG to assume the full range of responsibilities stemming from the Drin MoU and act as a Joint Commission.</p> <p>2. Inter-ministerial</p>	<p>The DCG Expert Working Groups become operational in assisting the DCG to assume the full range of responsibilities stemming from the Drin MoU.</p> <p>An inter-ministerial committee at technical level established.</p>	<p>Work Plans for each EWG are prepared and approved by DCG; Meetings of the EWGs and related reports regarding the implementation of the Work Plans; decisions of the DCG endorsing the outputs of the EWGs and decisions by the Meeting of the Parties adopting the</p>	<p>Momentum gained through the Drin Dialogue is sustained by the present project and ensures political commitment to multi-country cooperation for the management of the Extended Drin Basin.</p>

<p>Committee (or equivalent body) is established in Kosovo to assist the Secretariat of the Inter-ministerial Water Council with the coordination of country response to guidance of the DCG.</p> <p>3. A Strategic Action Program (SAP) with horizon 5 years) is adopted by the countries, including Kosovo.</p>	<p>the Drin Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three Expert Working Groups (1. Implementation of Water Framework Directive; 2. Monitoring and Information Exchange; 3. Biodiversity and Ecosystems). The EWGs have been established but are not yet operational hence can't provide the necessary assistance to the DCG for the latter to assume the full range of responsibilities stemming from the Drin MoU. <p>Lack of an overarching basin-wide science based framework for the implementation of the medium and long term priority actions in view of achieving the overall aims and objectives of the Drin MoU, and of the updated Vision hinders the formulation of coherent policies, legislative reforms and identification of investments targeted to the sustainable utilization of the Basin's water resources and dependent ecosystems, and their integrated management.</p>	<p>SAP adopted by the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU (Ministerial Meeting).</p> <p>Full and successful participation of DCG members and expert groups, and of qualified representatives of land-water managers and practitioners in training activities.</p>	<p>outputs.</p> <p>Inter-ministerial committee at technical level formed in Kosovo, meet and assist the Secretariat of the Inter-ministerial Water Council to be involved in the project.</p> <p>Strategic Action Program document agreed upon by all project countries at ministerial level.</p> <p>Records of completed training programs and lists of attendees.</p>	<p>The TDA – Vision process facilitates Government level agreement on and commitment to undertake needed reforms and investments.</p>
<p>1. Program of Pilot Demonstrations, responding to the Drin MoU approved by countries, including Kosovo, during inception period is implemented resulting in ad hoc Drin-wide Flood Experts Working Group being</p>	<p>Regional experience so far does not include testing of IWRM in a large basin, coping measures for climate variability and change, nutrient management, amongst others.</p>	<p>Program fully implemented by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Final reports of all pilot demonstrations.</p> <p>PIRs, Mid-term and Final Evaluations.</p> <p>Project Website.</p>	<p>Kosovo's government and local stakeholders and authorities will support full development of the Program.</p> <p>Countries agree in the establishment of ad hoc Flood Experts Working Group under the Drin Core Group, agree on the ToR for the preparation of all</p>
<p>Outcome 5. Benefits demonstrated on the ground by environmentally sound approaches and technologies new to the White Drin sub-basin.</p>				<p>Page 25</p>

	<p>established and Flood Risk Management Plan for the White Drin being prepared.</p>	<p>Floods have been having detrimental effects across the Drin Basin. The issue can't be dealt with effectively with unilateral action. Related instruments/approaches and cooperation among Drin Riparians is necessary but absent.</p>	<p>Facilitate cooperation among Drin Riparians for the management of flood risk implementing approaches new to the area.</p>	<p>Reports of meetings of Expert Working Group; Flood Risk Management Plan Report.</p>	<p>components of Flood Risk Management Plan and for the preparation of emergency operation rules for dams. The different institutions related to flood management and the Power Companies in the Drin Riparians meaningfully participate in the work, consultations and negotiations and provide necessary data and information.</p>
<p>Outcome 6. Public support and participation to IWFRM and joint multi-country management enhanced through stakeholder involvement and gender mainstreaming.</p>	<p>1. Stakeholder Involvement and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy is defined and adopted by Drin Core Group.</p>	<p>Level of public participation in decision-making is unclear in Kosovo, with efforts being made to introduce/implement legislation leading to increased stakeholder involvement and public participation. Gender issues not yet considered.</p>	<p>Drin Core Group approval of Stakeholder Involvement and Gender Mainstreaming Strategies, integrating Kosovo.</p>	<p>Two Documents containing the Strategies and evidence of adoption by DCG. Reports reflecting participatory approach and gender equity in project's events and processes.</p>	<p>Countries, including Kosovo, and DCG members committed to embrace more participatory approaches in basin management.</p>
<p>Outcome 7. Political awareness at all levels and private sector participation strengthened through higher visibility of the project's developments and targeted outreach initiatives.</p>	<p>1. Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy are prepared and implemented.</p>	<p>Public awareness of natural resource sustainability issues and of water governance and management is generally scarce.</p>	<p>Communication activities support the preparation and adoption of the TDA and the SAP. All the project's main events, findings and achievements recorded and disseminated through media events and ICT. Project participation to IW LEARN activities and events using at least 2% of the GEF grant.</p>	<p>Website documents outreach activities. Communication activities (tailored made communication to targeted stakeholders including emails, publications etc.). Project results and achievements presented at major international fora (WWF, IWC, WWF, etc.), project website established as part of the Drin GEF FSP website, in accordance with IW LEARN</p>	<p>NA</p>

			standards, experience notes produced; participation of project representatives in IW biannual conferences.	
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4. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORKPLAN

Award ID:	0086486	Project ID(s):	00093741
Award Title:	Enabling transboundary coop. & integrated water White Drin		
Business Unit:	KOS10		
Project Title:	Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the White Drin and the extended Drin Basin		
PIMS no._5510			
Implementing Partner (Executing Agency)	Global Water Partnership/UNDP		

GEF Outcome/ Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/ Implementing Agent	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
-	-			71200	International Consultants	50,330	50,330	12,470	12,470	125,600	1
				71300	Local Consultants	27,000	27,000	4,440	-4,440	62,880	2
				71600	Travel	3,980	3,980	220	220	8,400	3
				72200	Equipment and Furniture	1,220	1,220	1,220	1,220	4,880	32
		62000	GEF	72300	Materials & Goods	550	0	550	0	1,100	4
				73100	Rental Maintenance- & Premises	330	330	220	220	1,100	5
				74100	Professional Services	880	0	0	0	880	6
				74200	Audio Visual & Print Prod Costs	0	0	4,440	0	4,440	10
COMPONENT I: Consolidating a common knowledge base.	GWP										

Sida (in-kind)	1,272,534	1,272,534	1,272,534	1,272,536	5,090,138
Sida (cash)	530,222	530,222	530,222	530,225	2,120,891
UNDP (in-kind)	25,000	25,000			50,000.00
UNDP (cash)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	200,000.00
Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (in kind)	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	60,000.00
TOTAL	2,237,659	2,223,019	2,201,960	2,190,735	8,853,373 \$

Budget notes:









Note	Explanation
1	International consultants costs related to Outputs 1,2,3 (including PM input to the preparation of the Stakeholders Analysis and TDA; River Basin management, Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Ecosystems, Socio-economic, Modelling, Legal, Nexus, GIS, Database Experts; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during years 1-4
2	Local consultants costs related to Outputs 1,2,3 (including National Coordinator's input to the preparation of the Stakeholders Analysis and TDA; River Basin management, Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Fisheries, Ecosystems, Socio-economic, Modelling, Legal, Nexus, GIS, Database Experts) during years 1-4
3	Cost of travel in project countries for project staff, international and local consultants, including travel costs connected with the participation in IWLEARN meetings
4	Materials and goods to conduct field operations necessary for the preparation of the TDA
5	Costs related to maintenance of project offices (also those offered by governments) in the project countries
6	Audit costs in year 1 – total costs shared with Drin FSP
7	Audit costs in year 2 – total costs shared with Drin FSP
8	Audit costs in year 3 – total costs shared with Drin FSP
9	Audit costs in year 4 – total costs shared with Drin FSP
10	Costs related to the printing and publication of the TDA
11	Miscellaneous expenses for consultation and staff and consultant's meetings related to Outputs 1,2,3
12	Meetings (of project staff and international and national consultants; consultations) costs including accommodation and subsistence, interpretation, facilities, meeting rooms etc. for the achievement of Outputs 1,2,3
13	Acquisition of software and software licenses

Note	Explanation
14	International consultants costs related to Outputs 4,5 (including PM input to the preparation of the Shared Vision and SAP; River Basin management, Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Ecosystems, Socio-economic, Legal Experts; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during years 3-4
15	Local consultants costs related to Outputs 4,5 (including National Coordinator's input to the preparation of the Shared Vision and SAP; River Basin management, Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Ecosystems, Socio-economic, Legal Experts) during years 3-4
16	Materials and goods for meetings and consultations for the preparation of the Shared Vision and SAP
17	Costs related to the printing and publication of the SAP
18	Miscellaneous expenses for meetings related to Outputs 4,5
19	Meetings (of project staff and international and national consultants; consultations) costs including accommodation and subsistence, interpretation, facilities, meeting rooms etc.) for the achievement of Outputs 4,5
20	International consultants costs related to Output 6 (including PM input to the preparation and organization of the Partnership Conference; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during year 4
21	Local consultants costs related to Outputs 6 (including National Coordinators' input to the preparation and organization of the Partnership Conference) during year 4
22	Materials and goods for the organization of the partnership conference
23	Translation of material
24	Partnership conference costs including accommodation and subsistence, interpretation, facilities, meeting rooms etc.
25	International consultants costs related to Outputs 7,8,9,10 (including PM input to the support the operation of the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU, the DCG and the 3 Expert Working Groups, establishment and operation of the Inter-ministerial Committees, adoption of the SAP and the implementation of the Training Program; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during years 1-4
26	Local consultants costs related to Outputs 7,8,9,10 (including National Coordinators' input to support the operation of the Meeting of the Parties to the Drin MoU, the DCG and the 3 Expert Working Groups, establishment and operation of the Inter-ministerial Committees, adoption of the SAP and the implementation of the Training Program) during years 1-4
27	Materials and goods for meetings and workshops
28	Miscellaneous expenses for meetings, training workshops, study visits related to Outputs 7,8,9,10
29	Meetings (Parties to the Drin MoU, the DCG and the 3 Expert Working Groups; training workshops, study visits, participation in conferences) costs including accommodation and subsistence, interpretation, facilities, meeting rooms etc. for the achievement of Outputs 7,8,9,10
30	International consultants costs related to Output 11 (including PM input to the implementation of the pilot activities; River Basin management, Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Fisheries, Ecosystems, Socio-economic, Modelling, Legal, Engineering, Experts; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during years 1-4

Note	Explanation
31	Local consultants costs related to Output 11 (including National Coordinators' input to the implementation of the pilot activities; River Basin management, Hydrology/Hydrogeology, Water Quality, Fisheries, Ecosystems, Socio-economic, Modelling, Legal, Engineering, Experts) during years 1-4
32	Equipment and furniture for project offices in project countries
33	Translation services
34	Printing and production of studies, plans
35	Miscellaneous expenses for meetings and other actions under the pilot activities
36	Meetings (consultations and technical meetings) costs including accommodation and subsistence, interpretation, facilities, meeting rooms etc.
37	International consultants costs related to Output 12 (including PM input to the preparation and implementation of the Stakeholders Involvement and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy; public participation and stakeholders involvement expert; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during years 1-4
38	Local consultants costs related to Output 12 (including National Coordinators' input to the preparation and implementation of the Stakeholders Involvement and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy; public participation and stakeholders involvement expert) during years 1-4
39	Materials and goods for the implementation of multi-stakeholders meetings
40	Miscellaneous expenses related to the implementation of the multi-stakeholders meetings
41	Meetings (2 multi-stakeholders meetings) costs including accommodation and subsistence, interpretation, facilities, meeting rooms etc.
41bis	Amount includes \$20,000 for 'IWL LEARN' related activities
42	International consultants costs related to Output 13 (including PM input to the preparation and implementation of the Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy; communications expert; GWP financial and administrative services; UNECE services) during years 1-4
43	Local consultants costs related to Output 13 (including National Coordinator's input to the implementation of the Information, Communication and Outreach Strategy; communications expert) during years 1-4
44	Materials and goods for the implementation of awareness raising and communications activities including celebration of Drin Day, press events etc.
45	Printing and production of awareness raising and communication material including brochures, publications of project outputs, video spots, educational material, website operation and maintenance.
46	Project manager
47	National Coordinator related costs

5. WORKPLAN

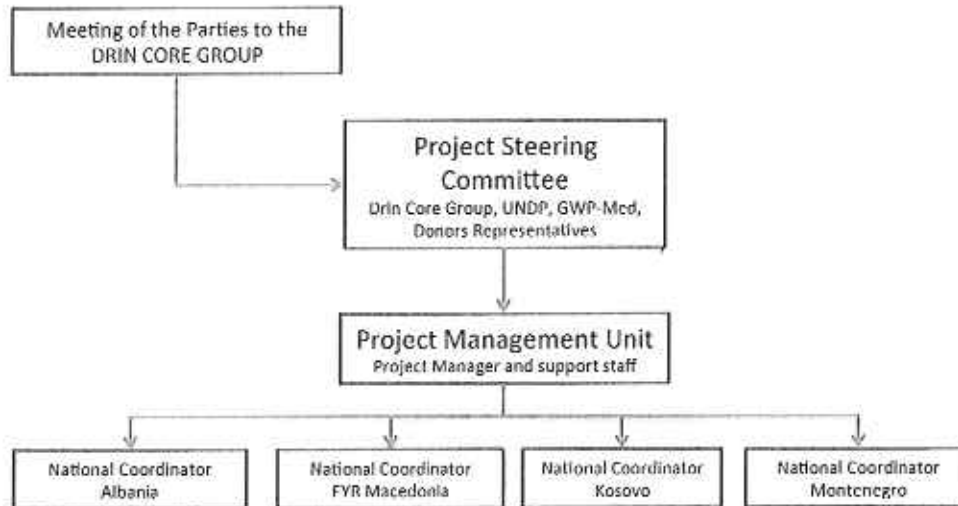
Quarters	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Program / Activities																
Project																
COMPONENT 1. CONSOLIDATING A COMMON KNOWLEDGE BASE																
OUTCOME 1: CONSENSUS AMONG COUNTRIES ON KEY TRANSBOUNDARY CONCERNS, INCLUDING CLIMATE CHANGE AND VARIABILITY, REACHED THROUGH JOINT FACT FINDING																
Output 1. Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA)																
Preparation of the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis																
Stakeholder analysis																
In depth Hydrological, Hydro-geological and Environmental Assessment of the Basin																
Water Uses																
Water - Energy Nexus assessment																
Preparation of draft TDA																
Validation and approval																

<p>Output 2. Agreement on main drivers of change, and on indicators of current conditions, documented and agreed by the Drin Core Group</p>	<p>Focus Groups Meetings (Consultation meetings)</p>															
<p>Output 3. Monitoring and Information Management System (IMS) Establishing an Information Management System Operating of IMS</p>																
<p>COMPONENT 2. BUILDING THE FOUNDATION FOR MULTI-COUNTRY COOPERATION OUTCOME 2: VISIONING PROCESS OPENS THE WAY FOR SYSTEMATIC COOPERATION IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TRANSBOUNDARY DRIN RIVER BASIN</p>																
<p>Output 4. Shared Vision (horizon of 20 years)</p>																
<p>Output 5. Strategic Action Program (SAP) with a 5 years' time horizon and consistent with the Shared Vision formulated Preparation of the Sap Consultation Meetings</p>																
<p>OUTCOME 3. COUNTRIES AND DONORS COMMIT TO SUSTAIN</p>																

	Preparation of workplans of DCG and EWGs								
Output 8. Inter-ministerial Committees established and functioning		↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
<i>Establishment</i>	●								
<i>Meetings</i>		●							●
Output 9. SAP adopted at the Ministerial level by the Meeting of the Parties to the Dain MoU								●	
Output 10. Training program	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
Capacity Building Workshops organized by the project	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Study Visits		●		●			●		
Participation of representatives of institutions in trainings/workshops/conferences	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔	↔
COMPONENT 4. DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES FOR IWRM AND ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT									
OUTCOME 5: BENEFITS DEMONSTRATED ON THE GROUND ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND APPROACHES AND TECHNOLOGIES NEW TO THE REGION									

<p>Output 11. A program of on the ground pilot demonstrations will deliver tangible results using quantifiable indicators</p>	<p>Finalisation of the program of activities</p>	<p>Implementation of the program of activities</p>	
<p>COMPONENT 5. STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT, GENDER AND MAINSTREAMING AND COMMUNICATION</p>	<p>OUTCOME 6: PUBLIC SUPPORT AND PARTICIPATION TO IWRM AND JOINT MULTI-COUNTRY MANAGEMENT ENHANCED THROUGH STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING</p>	<p>Output 12. A Stakeholder Involvement and Gender Mainstreaming Strategy defined and Implemented</p>	
<p>OUTCOME 7: POLITICAL AWARENESS AT ALL LEVELS AND</p>	<p>Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement Strategy Preparation</p>	<p>Implementation of Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement activities</p>	
<p>OUTCOME 7: POLITICAL AWARENESS AT ALL LEVELS AND</p>	<p>Gender Mainstreaming Strategy Preparation</p>	<p>Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming activities</p>	

6. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS



81. This MSP project will complement the recently approved Drin GEF FSP by fully integrating Kosovo, and the White Drin sub-basin in this multi-country endeavour, to support the full implementation of the Drin MoU and promote the joint management of the shared water resources of the extended transboundary Drin River Basin. The two projects share the same outcomes and list of activities; the Drin GEF FSP covers the part of the Drin Basin extending in Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro, while the current Medium Size Project covers the part of the Drin Basin extending in Kosovo.

82. In this regard the implementation arrangements of the current Drin MSP should be coordinated with the implementation arrangements of the Drin GEF FSP (related arrangements are described in section 5 of the Drin GEF FSP; see Appendix). To achieve this, the Drin MSP:

- Will be, as the Drin GEF FSP, implemented by UNDP and executed by the Global Water Partnership (GWP); Component 4 will be executed by UNDP Kosovo. All Components apart from Component 4 will be financially managed and administered by GWP through GWP-Med, located in Athens, Greece. Responsibilities include hiring and administration of international and local personnel, including project staff, procurement of goods and services, travel arrangements and other miscellaneous support as required. GWP will manage the GEF grant funds in accordance with GWP financial rules and regulations, monitor expenditures and maintain fiscal oversight of all expenditures. The GWP will have a full control over project operations, and can use its own supply channels for recruitment and procurement, provided that the process is in line with UNDP standard requirements and based on "best value for money". GWP will ensure co-ordination and compatibility of processes, both operational and technical, between the Drin GEF FSP and the current Medium Size Project.

The UNDP in Kosovo will be responsible for monitoring project implementation, timely reporting of the progress to the UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul, Turkey as well as organising mandatory and possible

complementary reviews, financial audits and evaluations on an as-needed basis. The Regional Hub in Istanbul (IRH) will ensure additional regional coordination and oversight. Furthermore, UNDP Kosovo will undertake, under the coordination of the Project Coordinator and in cooperation with the National Coordinator (see below), the execution of Component 4 "*Demonstration of technologies and practices for IWRM and ecosystem management*" and be responsible for achieving the respective Outcome 5 "*Benefits demonstrated on the ground by environmentally sound approaches and technologies new to the white Drin sub-basin*" and delivering Output (11) "*A program of on the ground pilot demonstrations will deliver tangible results using quantifiable indicators*" in line with the respective indicators and targets related to Kosovo as per the Project Results Framework (page 22)..

UNECE will be providing technical assistance and advice on issues of expertise; these will be detailed in an inter-agency agreement that will be established with UNDP.

- Will have the same Project Coordinator (PC) and Project Manager (PM) as the Drin GEF FSP. These will be recruited by the Drin GEF FSP; should the implementation of the Drin GEF FSP starts earlier than the Drin MSP the UNDP Kosovo will contribute in the selection process. The 25% of the cost of the Project Manager will be covered by the Drin MSP while the 75% of its cost will be covered by the Drin GEF FSP.

- A **National Coordinator (NC)**, located in Pristina, Kosovo will be assisting the PC and PM in coordinating project activities and the international and national experts; she/he will also assist securing regular engagement and coordination with the regional and local organizations, institutions and authorities involved in the implementation of the project. The NC will be recruited based on an open competitive process.

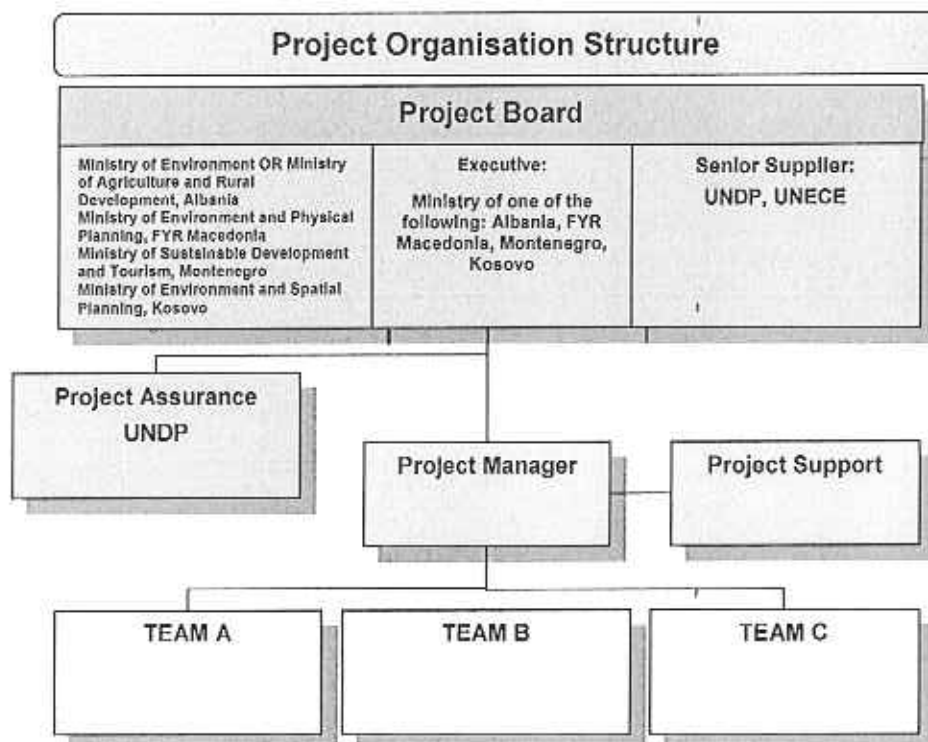
- The PC and PM along with the NC will provide the day-to-day management and coordination function for the Drin MSP activities. Among others they will prepare the Inception Report, closely follow the implementation of project activities, handle day-to-day project issues and requirements, and ensure a high degree of transnational and inter-institutional collaboration (international and regional organizations and donors). They will be responsible for production of six-month advance reports and six-month and annual expense reports. They will also assist the UNDP's CO in preparing final evaluation of the project. UNDP Kosovo will be responsible to provide input to the above in relation to Component 4.

- Will be implemented under the coordination of the Drin FSP **Project Coordination Unit (PCU)**; the NC will be part of PCU. It will constitute of the PC, PM, and the NC of Albania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Kosovo supported by Administrative and Financial staff; support in this regard will be provided by GWP-Med. The PCU will be based in Tirana, Albania; staff will be stationed also in Podgorica, Ohrid, Pristina and Athens, Greece, where GWP-Med is based.

- Will ensure high level coordination with the Drin GEF FSP. The Drin GEF FSP and the proposed Drin MSP will have the same **Steering Committee/Project Board (SC/PB)**; see box below and section 5 of the Drin GEF FSP (Appendix). The SC/PB will oversee the Drin GEF FSP execution and will act as the main policy guidance body; a representative of the MESP, Kosovo will be participating in this.

- Will meet one or two times per year, as deemed appropriate by the SC/PB.

83. The Project Board will provide guidance based upon project progress assessments and related recommendations from the PM and will: Review the Annual Status reports workplans, technical documents, budgets and financial reports; Review the reports prepared under the M&E activity and; Based on the previous, make recommendations for the conduction of the business of the Project and if necessary take appropriate decisions for changes of the work plan, timetable and budget allocations. It will meet one or two times per year, as deemed appropriate by the SC/PB.



84. Project PB decisions will be made in accordance to standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

85. The PB contains three distinct roles, including:

- a) **An Executive:** individual representing the project ownership to chair the group.
 - a. *A representative of one of the focal Ministries of Kosovo, Albania, FYR Macedonia and Montenegro – rotating among the ministries on an annual basis*
- b) **Senior Supplier:** individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned, which provide funding for specific cost sharing projects and/or technical expertise to the project. The Senior Supplier's primary function within the PB is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project.
 - a. *Representative of the UNDP, UNECE*
- c) **Senior Beneficiary:** individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the PB is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries.
 - a. *Representatives of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Kosovo and of the focal Ministries of the Drin FSP countries (Albania, FYR Macedonia and Montenegro)*
- d) The **Project Assurance** role supports the PB Executive by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. The Project Manager and Project Assurance roles should never be held by the same individual for the same project.

86. The success of the project implementation is dependent upon strong project guidance, coordination and advocacy from the PB. The PCU which will be responsible for arranging PB meetings, providing materials to members prior to the meeting, and delineating a clear set of meeting objectives and sub-objectives to be met.

87. **UNDP Kosovo:** The UNDP Kosovo office will be responsible for financial and management oversight of the Implementing Partner (GWP, GWP-Med) in accordance to UNDP/GEF rules and will work closely with the UNDP Regional Hub in Istanbul and the UNDP Regional Technical Advisor for International Waters. UNDP Kosovo will be also responsible for the execution of Component 4 as per description in paragraph 82 above.

88. **Project Coordinator and Project Manager:** They will have the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the guidance laid down by the SC/PB. Their prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

89. In order to accord proper acknowledgement to GEF for providing funding, a GEF logo should appear on all relevant GEF project publications, including among others, project hardware purchased with GEF funds. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by GEF will also accord proper acknowledgment to GEF.

7. MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities. The M& E budget is provided in the table below.

Project start:

90. A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and where appropriate/feasible regional technical policy and programme advisors as well as other stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan.

91. The Inception Workshop should address a number of key issues including:

- a) Assist all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Detail the roles, support services and complementary responsibilities of UNDP CO and RCU staff vis à vis the project team. Discuss the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.
- b) Based on the project results framework and the relevant GEF Tracking Tool if appropriate, finalize the first annual work plan. Review and agree on the indicators, targets and their means of verification, and recheck assumptions and risks.
- c) Provide a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements. The Monitoring and Evaluation work plan and budget should be agreed and scheduled.
- d) Discuss financial reporting procedures and obligations, and arrangements for annual audit.
- e) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings. Roles and responsibilities of all project organisation structures should be clarified and meetings planned. The first Project Board meeting should be held within the first 12 months following the inception workshop.

92. An Inception Workshop report is a key reference document and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

Quarterly:

- Progress made shall be monitored in the UNDP Enhanced Results Based Management Platform.
- Based on the initial risk analysis submitted, the risk log shall be regularly updated in ATLAS. Risks become critical when the impact and probability are high. Note that for UNDP GEF projects, all financial risks associated with financial instruments such as revolving funds, microfinance schemes, or capitalization of ESCOs are automatically classified as critical on the basis of their innovative nature (high impact and uncertainty due to no previous experience justifies classification as critical).
- Based on the information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) can be generated in the Executive Snapshot.
- Other ATLAS logs can be used to monitor issues, lessons learned etc... The use of these functions is a key indicator in the UNDP Executive Balanced Scorecard.

Annually:

- Annual Project Review/Project Implementation Reports (APR/PIR): This key report is prepared to monitor progress made since project start and in particular for the previous reporting period (30 June to 1 July). The APR/PIR combines both UNDP and GEF reporting requirements.

The APR/PIR includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

- Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative)
- Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual).
- Lesson learned/good practice.
- AWP and other expenditure reports
- Risk and adaptive management
- ATLAS QPR
- Portfolio level indicators (i.e. GEF focal area tracking tools) are used by most focal areas on an annual basis as well.

Periodic Monitoring through site visits:

93. UNDP Kosovo Office and the UNDP RCU will conduct visits to project sites based on the agreed schedule in the project's Inception Report/Annual Work Plan to assess first hand project progress. Other members of the Project Board may also join these visits. A Field Visit Report/BTOR will be prepared by the Kosovo Office and UNDP RCU and will be circulated no less than one month after the visit to the project team and Project Board members.

Mid-term of project cycle:

94. The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation as part of the GEF FSP "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin Basin". The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. The organization, terms of reference and timing of the mid-term evaluation will be decided after consultation between the parties to the project document.

The Terms of Reference for this Mid-term evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP Kosovo Office based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF. The management response and the evaluation will be uploaded to UNDP corporate systems, in particular the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

95. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the mid-term evaluation cycle.

End of Project:

96. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will be undertaken in accordance with UNDP and GEF guidance. The final evaluation will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned (and as corrected after the mid-term evaluation, if any such correction took place). The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals. The Terms of Reference for this evaluation will be prepared by the UNDP Kosovo Office based on guidance from the Regional Coordinating Unit and UNDP-GEF.

97. The Terminal Evaluation should also provide recommendations for follow-up activities and requires a management response which should be uploaded to PIMS and to the UNDP Evaluation Office Evaluation Resource Center (ERC).

98. The relevant GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools will also be completed during the final evaluation.

99. During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results.

Learning and knowledge sharing:

100. Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums.

101. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation through lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

102. Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

Communications and visibility requirements:

103. Full compliance is required with UNDP's Branding Guidelines. These can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>, and specific guidelines on UNDP logo use can be accessed at: <http://intra.undp.org/branding/useOfLogo.html>. Amongst other things, these guidelines describe when and how the UNDP logo needs to be used, as well as how the logos of donors to UNDP projects needs to be used. For the avoidance of any doubt, when logo use is required, the UNDP logo needs to be used alongside the GEF logo. The GEF logo can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/GEF_logo. The UNDP logo can be accessed at <http://intra.undp.org/coa/branding.shtml>.

104. Full compliance is also required with the GEF's Communication and Visibility Guidelines (the "GEF Guidelines"). The GEF Guidelines can be accessed at: http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/C.40.08_Branding_the_GEF%20final_0.pdf. Amongst other things, the GEF Guidelines describe when and how the GEF logo needs to be used in

project publications, vehicles, supplies and other project equipment. The GEF Guidelines also describe other GEF promotional requirements regarding press releases, press conferences, press visits, visits by Government officials, productions and other promotional items.

105. Where other agencies and project partners have provided support through co-financing, their branding policies and requirements should be similarly applied.

M& E workplan and budget

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
Inception Workshop and Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Manager ▪ UNDP Kosovo, UNDP GEF 	Indicative cost: 10,000	Within first two months of project start up
Measurement of Means of Verification of project results.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP GEF RTA/Project Manager will oversee the hiring of specific studies and institutions, and delegate responsibilities to relevant team members. 	To be finalized in Inception Phase and Workshop.	Start, mid and end of project (during evaluation cycle) and annually when required.
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress on output and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Oversight by Project Manager ▪ Project team 	To be determined as part of the Annual Work Plan's preparation.	Annually prior to ARR/PIR and to the definition of annual work plans
ARR/PIR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP Kosovo ▪ UNDP RTA ▪ UNDP EEG 	None	Annually
Periodic status/progress reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team 	None	Quarterly
Mid-term Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team ▪ UNDP Kosovo ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost: 10,000	At the mid-point of project implementation.
Final Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project manager and team, ▪ UNDP Kosovo ▪ UNDP RCU ▪ External Consultants (i.e. evaluation team) 	Indicative cost : 20,000	At least three months before the end of project implementation
Project Terminal Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Project Coordinator, Project manager and team ▪ UNDP Kosovo 	0	At least three months before the end of the project

Type of M&E activity	Responsible Parties	Budget US\$ <i>Excluding project team staff time</i>	Time frame
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ local consultant 		
Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Kosovo ▪ Project Coordinator, Project manager and team 	Indicative cost per year: 3,000 – the costs will be shared with Drin FSP project	Yearly
Visits to field sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNDP Kosovo ▪ UNDP RCU (as appropriate) ▪ Government representatives 	For GEF supported projects, paid from IA fees and operational budget	Yearly
TOTAL Indicative COST Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff and travel expenses		US\$ 52,000 (+/- 5% of total budget)	

8. LEGAL CONTEXT

106. This document together with the CPAP signed by the Government and UNDP which is incorporated by reference constitute together the instrument envisaged in the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document, attached hereto.

Consistent with the above Supplemental Provisions, the responsibility for the safety and security of the implementing partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the implementing partner's custody, rests with the implementing partner.

107. The implementing partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the implementing partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

108. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of this agreement.

The implementing partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via <http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/1267/1267ListEng.htm>. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into under this Project Document.

109. Audit Clause: The Audit will be conducted in accordance with the established UNDP procedures set out in the Programming and Finance manual by the legally recognized auditor.

9. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Memorandum of Understanding for the Management of the Extended Transboundary Drin Basin

Annex 2: Risks Analysis

Annex 3: Terms of Reference of key project personnel

Annex 4: GEF OFP Letter of Endorsement

Annex 5: Co-financing Commitments

Annex 6: Social and Environmental Screening Template

Appendix: GEF/UNDP Project "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin" (Endorsed by the GEF CEO on October 17, 2014) – submitted separately

THE DRIN: A STRATEGIC SHARED VISION

Memorandum of Understanding for the Management of the Extended Transboundary Drin Basin

Preamble

1. *Mindful* of the Ohrid Declaration of 18 April 2011 in which we, the water and/or environment competent Ministers of the Drin Riparians (hereinafter, the “Ministers”) committed to negotiate and adopt a Shared Vision document on the coordinated management of the Extended Transboundary Drin Basin (hereinafter the “Drin Basin”);
2. *Expressing* our political will towards basin-wide mutual understanding in water management as a precondition for cooperation towards sustainable development;
3. *With full appreciation* of the work of the Drin Core Group whose establishment in 2009 signalled the initiation of the Dialogue among the stakeholders for the management of the Drin Basin (Drin Dialogue), and *taking fully into consideration* the outcomes of the Drin Dialogue;
4. *Confirming* our commitment to sustainable development in the Drin Basin that can be brought about in a coherent way through transboundary cooperation, in accordance with the principles of the European Union integration process;
5. *Aware* that the Drin River is the connecting agent of an extended shared watershed, including a number of shared water bodies and an adjacent sea, the Adriatic, linking these into a hydrologic system that supports a variety of ecosystems within the Drin Basin;
6. *Considering* that the Drin Basin is of international importance, due to its morphology and biological diversity, including the habitats within its Sub-Basins that are vital for the conservation of numerous rare species, many of which are endemic and/or globally endangered;

7. *Considering* environmental protection and conservation, and sustainable use of the natural resources of the Drin basin, including water, to be an integral part of the development process aimed at meeting the needs of the present and future generations on an equitable basis;
8. *Recognizing* that sustainable development in the Drin Basin should include a balanced and reconciled development of vital economic sectors such as tourism, agriculture, energy production, fisheries and forestry;
9. *Acknowledging* the need for sustainable and integrated management of the shared water resources in the Drin Basin and stressing our joint responsibility in this regard;
10. *Being guided* by the principle of reasonable and equitable use of water resources;
11. *Convinced* of the need for promoting adequate institutional arrangements and capacity building for sustainable and integrated water resources management in the Drin Basin;
12. *Recognizing* the need to coordinate management efforts across the Sub-Basins in this regard, while making use of the existing cooperation schemes that have been established for some of the Sub-Basins, namely Prespa Park Management Committee, Lake Ohrid Watershed Committee, and Lake Skadar-Shkoder Commission;
13. *Convinced* of the need of structured stakeholder involvement as part of sustainable basin management;
14. *Recognizing* the need for the Parties to meet the obligations arising from relevant international agreements, particularly the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (March 17, 1992 – hereinafter referred to as “UNECE Water Convention”) and its Protocols, the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar, February 2, 1971), the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (16 February 1976) and its Protocols and taking into consideration provisions of the UN Convention on the Law of the Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses (May 21, 1997);
15. *Conforming* to the principles and legal framework of the European Union, in particular the Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing a framework for the Community action in the field of water policy (October 23, 2000 – hereinafter referred to as “EU WFD”);
16. *Acknowledging* the contribution of the UNECE, GWP-Med and the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration process, that support the Drin Dialogue, in reaching the signing of this MoU;

Now, therefore, the Ministers and their representatives hereby enter into this Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter, "MOU"), to be referred to as "The Drin: A Strategic Shared Vision":

Article 1. Definitions

1. The "Sub-Basins" consist of the respective geographical areas of each of the following basins: the Prespa Lakes, Lake Ohrid, Lake Shkoder/Skadar (collectively, the "Three Lake Areas"); the Black Drin River (Crn Drim or Drin i Zi); the White Drin River (Beli Drin or Drin i Bardhë); the Drin River (Drim or Drini or Drin i madh), and the Buna/Bojana River.

2. The "Extended Transboundary Drin Basin," or "Drin Basin" is the geographical area consisting of the integrated geographical areas of all the Sub-Basins.

3. The "Parties" are the five water and/or environment competent Ministries of the Drin Riparians represented by the respective Ministers and their representatives.

4. The "Drin Core Group" (hereinafter, "DCG") is the informal body established in 2009 to provide a Forum for coordination among the Parties to enable communication and cooperation among them and the key stakeholders and for the coordination and the facilitation of implementation of the Drin Dialogue, comprising of representatives of the: Parties; Prespa Park Management Committee; Lake Ohrid Watershed Committee; Lake Skadar-Shkoder Commission; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (hereinafter referred to as the "UNECE"); Global Water Partnership – Mediterranean (hereinafter referred to as the "GWP-Med"); and Mediterranean Office for Environment Culture and Sustainable Development (hereinafter referred to as the "MIO-ECSDE").

5. The "Drin Dialogue" is a coordinated and structured consultation process, initiated in 2009, among the Parties, the existing joint Commissions/Committees in some of the Sub-Basins and stakeholders, towards the development of a Shared Vision for the enhancement of transboundary cooperation and sustainable management of the Drin Basin in compliance with existing regional and international legislation in particular the provisions of the UNECE Water Convention, the EU Water Framework Directive (hereinafter referred to as the "EU WFD") and other related multilateral agreements, facilitated by the UNECE and the GWP-Med and conducted within the frameworks of the UNECE Water Convention and the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process.

Article 2. Objective

The Parties, through their Ministers and their representatives, commit to promote joint action for the coordinated integrated management of the shared water resources in the Drin Basin, as a means to safeguard and restore to the extent possible the ecosystems and the services they provide, and to promote sustainable development across the Drin Basin.

Article 3. Common Concerns for sustainable development of the Drin Basin

The Parties hereby should undertake concrete actions to address problems identified as affecting sustainable development in the entire Drin Basin or in one or more of the Sub-Basins:

- (i) Improving access to comprehensive data and adequate information to fully understand the current state of the environment and the water resources and the hydrologic system (including surface, underground and coastal waters) as well as ecosystems of the Drin Basin;
- (ii) Establish conditions for a sustainable use of water and other natural resources;
- (iii) Develop cooperation and measures to minimise flooding especially in the lower parts of the Drin Basin;
- (iv) Improve management and appropriate disposal of solid wastes;
- (v) Decrease nutrient pollution deriving from untreated or poorly treated wastewater discharges and unsustainable agricultural practices;
- (vi) Decrease pollution from hazardous substances such as heavy metals and pesticides;
- (vii) Minimise effects of hydro-morphologic interventions that alter the nature of the hydrologic system and the supported ecosystems, resulting in their deterioration.

Article 4. Priority Actions at national, bilateral and/or multilateral levels

1. In the short term (to 2013) a set of minimum, "No Regret" measures should be initiated and carried out to promote integrated water resources management, also at national level, and facilitate enhancement of cooperation, including:

- a. Elaboration of coordination enhancement mechanisms among the Parties. The Drin Core Group will be used for this purpose.
- b. Enhancement of the knowledge basis about the Drin Basin that will allow planning of management and implementation of the EU WFD at national, Sub-Basin and Drin Basin level as well as enhanced cooperation among the Parties in the future. This may be achieved through the characterization of the Drin Basin in accordance to the EU WFD and the analysis of the hydrological patterns integrating consideration of: (i) the results achieved in the Three Lake Areas through previous and on-going GEF funded projects; (ii) the results of other on-going and past relevant projects; (iii) the karstic nature of large

sections of the Drin Basin; (iv) the surface/groundwater interaction patterns and conjunctive uses throughout the Drin Basin; and (v) the coastal ecosystems, transitional waters and shallow marine environment. The characterization of each Sub-Basin should be done either at the national level or through bilateral or multilateral coordination or cooperation on the basis of related existing agreements among the Parties concerning the management of each Sub-Basin. This information will be available to all Parties through the system indicated in point 4.1.c and potentially in the future through this indicated in point 4.2.d.

- c. Improvement of information exchange through the establishment of a system for regular exchange of relevant information among the competent authorities of each Party.
- d. Enhancement of cooperation in the field of flood risk preparedness, management and mutual support. This may be achieved through the preparation of different options for the establishment of cooperation at technical level in this regard, by a working group comprising of representatives of the competent authorities of the Parties under the coordination of the Drin Core Group.
- e. Institutional strengthening in the field of integrated water resources management targeting managers, practitioners, relevant officers of national, regional and local authorities, other stakeholders etc. Towards this end, capacity building activities could be foreseen in fields of priority such as: (i) integrated basin planning and management in accordance with the EU WFD, (ii) practices of transboundary water cooperation in accordance to the UNECE Water Convention, (iii) GIS & spatial planning, (iv) Environmental Impact Assessments and industrial site inspections, (v) flood management, (vi) natural wastewater treatment systems, (vii) best agricultural practices, (viii) avoidance and containment of invasive species, (ix) environmental monitoring system design and management, (x) enforcement of water quality, water abstractions, recharge area protection and biodiversity regulations, (xii) groundwater management, (xiii) sustainable tourism, etc.
- f. Promotion of public participation and stakeholders engagement. This may be achieved through the preparation and implementation of a Stakeholders Involvement Plan.

2. In the Medium Term (till 2015) actions undertaken should allow the establishment of instruments to be used for the sustainable management of water resources in the Drin Basin, including:

- a. Achievement of a science based consensus, among the Drin Riparians, on key (Drin Basin) transboundary priorities including climate change scenarios, and also main drivers of change and indicators of sustainable development for the basin, based on the knowledge basis established (see 4.1.b. above).
- b. Preparation of an elaborated water balance for the Drin Basin as a useful decision support tool at national and transboundary levels¹.
- c. Establishment of a harmonized Drin Basin Water Monitoring Program compatible with the UNECE Guidelines on Monitoring and Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, the

relevant provisions of the EU WFD, and the Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) of the EEA.

- d. Making use of the efforts described under 4.1.c., establishment of an Information Management System (IMS) that will enable authorities to collect, store and share data and information produced through the Drin Basin Water Monitoring Program, and
- e. Establishment of basin-wide cooperative management on the basis of an agreement among the Parties and the establishment of a Basin Commission.

3. In the Long Term (after 2016) the instruments that will allow the Parties to work towards sustainable management of the water resources in the Drin Basin are expected to be in place, including:

- a. Development of a Drin Basin Management Plan in accordance with the EU WFD and the UNECE Water Convention, that will serve as the guidance document for the development and implementation of river/lake basin management plans for each of the Sub-Basins at national and transboundary level in accordance with the bilateral and multilateral agreements among the Drin Riparians.

Article 5. Implementation and Monitoring

1. Pursuant to point 4.1.a, the mandate of the DCG is prolonged and expanded to facilitate communication and cooperation among the Parties for the implementation of the provisions of the present MoU. The functions and responsibilities of the DCG are defined in the Annex to this MoU.
2. Understanding the need for the implementation of the Strategic Shared Vision to reflect the views of the stakeholders the Parties call for an annual meeting of stakeholders from the Drin Riparians and appreciate and accept the offer of UNECE and GWP-Med to facilitate its organization.
3. Aiming at the enhanced and structured engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of the MoU the Parties encourage the establishment of the "Drin Water Partnership" as a mechanism that will facilitate (a) awareness raising; (b) information exchange; (c) communication; (d) capacity building; (e) consultation and active participation if need be.
4. The Parties request GWP-Med in cooperation with MIO-ECSDE to elaborate on such a scheme and explore possibilities to establish under the auspices of GWP-Med such a Water Partnership.
5. The Parties ensure the participation of their respective Governments, within their possibilities, to provide resources for the implementation of the provisions of this MoU and call upon and invite the EU, Global Environment Facility and other donors to join and provide support in this regard. The DCG shall initiate, stimulate and coordinate activities in this regard.

6. The Parties request the continuation of the assistance provided under the Petersberg Phase II / Athens Declaration Process, coordinated by the German and Greek governments and the World Bank, as well as under the UNECE Water Convention.

7. The Parties urge UNECE and the GWP-Med to continue providing their technical support and facilitation of the process.

Article 6. Meetings of the Parties

The Ministers responsible for the management of water resources and/or environment of the five Parties shall meet ANNUALLY to review progress in the implementation of the present MoU and its provisions.

Article 7. Legal Effect

The present MoU shall not affect the status of bilateral relationships and rights and obligations of the Parties under prior Memoranda of Understanding and/or all international Agreements concluded among them.

Article 8. Validity

The present MoU becomes valid from the date of signing.

Article 9. Withdrawal

A Party may withdraw from this MoU by giving written notice to every other Party, which shall become effective with respect to such Party 30 days after receipt of such notice by all Parties.

Article 10. Termination

This MoU may be terminated by a majority decision of the Parties. Such termination shall take effect six months after such a decision by the Parties.

Done at Tirana this twenty fifth day of November two thousand and eleven, in 5 copies, one for each Party, in the English language.

Minister
Fatmir Mediu

Minister
Abdilaqim Ademi

Deputy Minister
Velizar Vojinovic

Deputy Minister
Ilir Mirena

Special Secretary
Andreas Andreadakis

Annex. Set-up, Functions and Responsibilities of the Drin Core Group

The set-up, functions and responsibility of the DCG is the following:

- (i) The DCG will be comprised of the nominated representatives of the: (a) Parties (hereinafter referred to as the "representatives of the Parties"); (b) Prespa Park Management Committee; (c) Lake Ohrid Watershed Committee; (d) Lake Skadar-Shkoder Commission; (e) UNECE; (f) GWP-Med; (g) MIO-ECSDE.
- (ii) GWP-Med will serve as the Secretariat of the DCG providing technical and administrative support.
- (iii) The institutions and bodies participating in the DCG may alter their representatives in the DCG through a formal letter to the DCG Secretariat.
- (iv) The decisions of the DCG will be taken by the representatives of the Parties on the basis of consensus.
- (v) The DCG shall meet on a regular basis and not less than once per year. The next meeting of the DCG will be organized within 6 months from the signing of the MoU. The dates and the frequency of the meetings to follow will be decided by the DCG itself.
- (vi) A non-scheduled meeting of the DCG may be called at the request of any of the representatives of the Parties upon submission to the Secretariat of a written request including explanation of the reasons for such meeting, which shall be promptly distributed to all DCG members.
- (vii) The venue of the meetings will be decided by the DCG. The meetings shall be chaired by the representative of the Party in which they are held.
- (viii) The DCG shall amend as necessary in conformity to the aforementioned in this article and in accordance to the requirements stemming from the MoU its internal rules of organization and Terms of Reference (ToR) decided at Podgorica on 1 December 2009.
- (ix) Possible changes in the set-up, functions and responsibility of DCG is decided of by the meeting of the Parties.

Annex 2. Risks Analysis

OFFLINE RISK LOG

(see Deliverable Description for the Risk Log regarding its purpose and use)

Project Title: Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the White Drin and the extended Drin Basin	Award ID: 00086486	Date:
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#	Description	Date Identified	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response	Owner	Submitted, updated by	Last Update	Status
1	Enter a brief description of the risk (In Atlas, use the Description field. Note: This field cannot be modified after first data entry)	When was the risk first identified (In Atlas, select date. Note: date cannot be modified after initial entry)	Environmental Financial Operational Organizational Political Regulatory Strategic Other Subcategories for each risk type should be consulted to understand each risk type (see Deliverable Description for more information) (In Atlas, select from list)	Describe the potential effect on the project if this risk were to occur: Enter probability on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) P = Enter impact on a scale from 1 (low) to 5 (high) I = (In Atlas, use the Management Response box. Check "critical" if the impact and probability are high)	What actions have been taken/will be taken to counter this risk (In Atlas, use the Management Response box. This field can be modified at any time. Create separate boxes as necessary using "+", for instance to record updates at different times)	Who has been appointed to keep an eye on this risk (In Atlas, use the Management Response box)	Who submitted the risk (In Atlas, automatically recorded)	When was the status of the risk last checked (In Atlas, automatically recorded)	e.g. dead, reducing, increasing, no change (In Atlas, use the Management Response box)
1	Lack of sustained political support may hinder the ability of	16 February 2015	Political	If becomes reality it will be difficult for Drin MSP SAP to be prepared and agreed	The Ministers of the Drin Riparians that are competent for waters resources and	Project Coordinator	Implementing Partner	16 February 2015	no change

<p>the project to reach its objective.</p>		<p>upon and the Drin Riparians to reach consensus on SAP that will cover the total of the Drin Basin.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 5</p>	<p>environment management have declared their political support towards the sustainable management of the Drin Basin by signing the Drin MoU (Tirana, 25 November 2011).</p> <p>The project design foresees activities that will strengthen Kosovo's commitment through improved science and understanding, exchanges and consultations, awareness campaigns and capacity building. The EU approximation process will also help in moving the project successfully forward.</p> <p>Coordination meetings with donors will be organized on an annual basis back to back with the meeting of the Project Board enhancing the project's facilitation role and the country's ownership. Should the risk materialise the project partners will meet with the political leadership of the focal Ministries aiming to gain back the necessary support.</p>	<p>or, Project Manager</p>		<p>16 February 2015</p>	<p>no change</p>
<p>2 Climate Change may have an effect to the hydrological system in the Drin Basin affecting the ecosystems, the frequency and intensity of floods hence the society and the economy etc.</p>	<p>Environmental Financial</p>	<p>Given the nature of the project, oriented at improving science, establishing processes and creating enabling political environments, Climate Change will not have any impact on the project likelihood of success. Possible increase of effects</p>	<p>Climate change and increased climatic fluctuations will be taken into full consideration as part of the technical components of the project, from the diagnostic analysis, to the identification of needed priority actions, so that future management of the basin will include measures and</p>	<p>Project Coordinator or, Project Manager</p>		<p>16 February 2015</p>	<p>no change</p>

3	The representatives of the countries in the Drin Core Group and the Project Board are low level staff of the Ministries.	16 February 2015	Operational	Should this become a reality the decisions taken by the two bodies in regard to the project activities (that are linked to the management of the basin) have reduced chances of being realized. This would jeopardize the outcomes of the project. P = 3 I = 3	of Climate Change will result in greater need of cooperation among the riparian countries; the latter is fostered by the project. P = 3 I = 1	The Project Coordinator and Manager in coordination with the UNECE and the UNDP Kosovo Office will meet with the political leadership of the focal ministry to explain the necessity of appointing representatives in the DCG and the SC that are high level staff and being given the mandate and provided with the political legitimacy by their political superiors to make decisions on behalf of their countries within the DCG and the Project Board for the needs of the Project and the coordinated management of the Drin.	Project Coordinator or Project Manager	Implementing Partner	16 February 2015	
4	There are issues in the implementation of the Drin FSP	16 February 2015	Strategic	Given the strong linkages between the two projects there will be effects on the implementation of the Drin MSP. P = 1 I = 2	provisions to face this challenge to sustainability.	The Project Board will revisit the project implementation and will adjust it so as to succeed the objectives in the area of the White Drin Basin.	Project Board	Implementing Partner	16 February 2015	

Annex 3. Terms of Reference of key project personnel

Project Manager and Chief Technical Advisor (PM/CTA)

Soo Drin FSP, Annex 7, Terms of Reference of key project personnel in Appendix

National Coordinators (NC)

The National Coordinator (NC), based in Pristina, will coordinate, under the direct supervision of the Project Manager (PM), the project activities and manage the day to day operations of the PCU office in Kosovo. The NC will provide technical input for the implementation of the project and will support the Project Manager (PM) in coordinating the work of the international and national consultants. The NC will report to the PM. She/he will ensure effective communication with the ministries and the national institutions in the country that she/he is based at and will work closely with the PM and the international and national consultants. The NC will be part of the Project Coordination Unit (PCU) and will be recruited based on an open competitive process.

Duties:

The NC will have the following specific duties performed under the supervision of the PM:

Management:

- Support the preparations of project work-plans and operational and financial planning processes.
- Contribute to the preparation of progress reports.
- Assist in procurement and recruitment processes.
- Prepare agendas and arrange field visits, appointments and meetings both internal and external related to the project activities and write minutes from the meetings.
- Assist in logistical organization of meetings, training and workshops; ensure the proper day-to-day functioning of the PCU office in Kosovo based at by supervising the provision and acquisition of all necessary supplies and services including maintenance contracts, office supplies and communications. She/he shall be responsible for the proper running and upkeep of the PCU hardware including the computers, copiers, etc. Maintain records over project equipment inventory if necessary.
- Monitor project activities, and assist the PM in: monitoring budgets and financial expenditures and prepare draft budget revisions and working budgets.
- She/he shall oversee the work of Administrative Assistants (should these are recruited in the course of the project).
- Advise all project counterparts on applicable administrative procedures and ensure their proper implementation.
- Assist all PCU staff and international and national experts with personnel matters relevant to the performance of official duties. This work, with support from the financial officer and staff in GWP-Med, will include the obtaining of visas for official missions and assistance to newly arriving or departing staff opening bank accounts, etc. The incumbent will also supervise keeping records of time and attendance of international and national experts and any other administrative functions as required by the PM.
- Undertake all duties relevant to advertise national and international procurement related to the Project, with support of the financial officer in GWP-Med. She/he will arrange for customs clearance if required. She/he will maintain precise records of all goods purchased and for maintaining proper equipment inventories as well as for ensuring the proper labeling and recording of equipment delivered to the field.
- Perform other duties as required.

Technical Input:

- Coordinate and provide technical input for activities that will be defined during the inception period in a way that it is ensured that objectives are met and envisaged outcomes and outputs are delivered as described in the Project Document. This includes that the NC will ensure -in cooperation with and using advice by the PM- that the outputs is of the optimum possible quality.
- Coordinate and facilitate, for the activities she/he coordinates, inputs of government agencies, partner organizations, scientific and research institutes, subcontractors, and national and international experts in a timely and effective manner.
- Assist the PM in the recruitment / mobilization of qualified national and international external experts and organizations as needed to provide specific consultancy services; in this regard assist the PM in defining the technical responsibilities and deliverables expected from national and international consultants and service providers and to elaborate them in comprehensive Terms of Reference.
- Assist the PM in coordinating the international and national experts that work for the activities that the NC coordinates. The NC will be the principal line of liaison between the PM and the aforementioned experts.
- Assist the PM in providing specific technical guidance on the implementation and documentation of project activities directly within her/his technical area and provide oversight and guidance to international consultants recruited to support specific areas of project implementation.
- Ensure, for the activities she/he coordinates, that national and international consultants prepare adequate work plans, prepared their deliverables in accordance to the ToR.
- Prepare reports for the respective activities as requested by the PM.
- Support the PM in the preparation of annual project work plans and reports.
- Assist the PM in the review of reports of national and international consultants, project budget revisions, and administrative arrangements as required by UNDP/GEF procedures and by the needs of the project implementation.
- Provide overall technical input to maintain and develop the project web-site, seeking and incorporating data and information from project activities.

Skills and Experience Required:

- Graduate degree in environmental management or a directly related field e.g. hydrology / hydrogeology, biology, limnology, geography, natural resources management.
- Demonstrated working experience on: water resources governance; natural resources management and basin management issues; stakeholders consultation and involvement.
- At least three years of working experience on the issues mentioned above preferably at one of the sub-basins of the Drin Basin (Lakes Prespa, Ohrid, Skadar/Shkoder, and Drin and Buna/Bojana Rivers).
- Very good understanding of water resources governance and river basin management in the Drin at the riparian states, sub-basin and basin levels.
- Very good understanding of the socio-economic and political background in the Drin Riparian countries as well as of the bilateral and trilateral cooperation processes for the management of Drin sub-basins.
- Experience in TDA/SAP methodology and/or flood management and/or using GIS software will be appreciated.
- Experience with GEF projects will be appreciated.
- Demonstrated capacity to prepare technical reports.

- Strong drafting, presentation and reporting skills.
- Excellent knowledge of English.

Duty Station: Pristina, Kosovo

Duration: Four years annually renewed

Suggested Grade: TBD

Annex 4: GEF OFF Letter of Endorsement

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16.03.2015



REPUBLIKA E KOSOVËS QYKRAZARIA E KOSOVËS MINISTRIE E MJEDISIT DHE PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA MINISTRIE E ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING	
Prilozhje Drg. Nr. 4 Drg. Dat.	0000 16.03.15
Prilozhje Pr. Nr. 4 Pr. Page	0000 16.03.15
Prishtine / a	

Republika e Kosovës
Republika Kosova-Republic of Kosovo

Qeveria – Vlada-Government

MINISTRIA E MJEDISIT DHE PLANIFIKIMIT HAPËSINOR
MINISTARSTVO SREDINE I PROSTORNOG PLANIRANJA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SPATIAL PLANNING

Departamenti i ujërave Water Department Departament Vođa

13.03.2015

To: Ms. Adriana Dinu
UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator and Director a.i.
United Nations Development Programme
304 E 45th Street, New York, NY 10017, USA

Subject: Endorsement for "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the White Drin and the extended Drin Basin"

In my capacity as GEF Operational Focal Point for Kosovo*, I confirm that the above project proposal (a) is in accordance with my government's national priorities and our commitment to the relevant global environmental conventions; and (b) was discussed with relevant stakeholders, including the global environmental convention focal points.

I am pleased to endorse the preparation of the above project proposal with the support of the GEF Agency(ies) listed below. If approved, the proposal will be prepared and implemented by in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning. I request the GEF Agency(ies) to provide a copy of the project document before it is submitted to the GEF Secretariat for CEO endorsement.

The total financing (from GFFTF, LDCF, or SCCF) being requested for this project is US\$1,095,000, inclusive of project preparation grant (PPG), if any, and Agency fees for project cycle management services associated with the total GEF grant. The financing requested for Kosovo is detailed in the table below.

GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Template, December 2014

Source of Funds	GEF Agency	Focal Area	Amount (in US\$)			
			Project Preparation	Project	Fee	Total
GEF-IF	UNDP	Intercation	0	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total GEF Resources			0	1,000,000	95,000	1,095,000

Sincerely,

Naser Bajraktari
 [Naser Bajraktari]
 Director of Water Department,
 Ministry of Environment and
 Spatial Planning]

*All references to Kosovo are made in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

GEF Operational Focal Point Endorsement Template, December 2014

Annex 5. Co-financing Commitments

See files accompanying the Project Document for co-financing commitments

Annex 6. Social and Environmental Screening Template

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document. Please refer to the Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and Toolkit for guidance on how to answer the 6 questions.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the White Drin and the extended Drin Basin.
2. Project Number	5510
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Kosovo

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based-approach

The project seeks to improve management and quality of shared water resources in the White Drin basin. The project will act within a context where the principles of stakeholder involvement, including marginalized individuals and groups, while fully recognized by the national laws, are not yet adequately translated into daily practice at all levels – the water sector being no exception; there is much room for improvement regarding civil society and public participation; the private sector does not participate in the policy development process. The project will strive to set an example and a higher standard of stakeholder involvement practice in water and natural resources management, which is considered an essential element of the success of the project itself. A Stakeholder Involvement Strategy is a core component of the project.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

On gender issues the project will adopt a two-pronged approach:

Mainstreaming gender in project execution, ensuring a balanced gender participation in project execution activities, including in working groups

Integration of the gender perspective into water policies - The development and harmonization of supportive policy and legislative frameworks and institutional capacity building aimed at ensuring that the gender perspective is successfully incorporated into international water regime, policy, and activities.

The draft Gender Mainstreaming Strategy for the project will be drafted as part of the Public Participation and Stakeholders Involvement Strategy and submitted to the DCG for approval.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams environmental sustainability

The operationalization and strengthening of the institutional and legal frameworks for transboundary cooperation will facilitate balancing of water uses and sustaining environmental quality throughout the extended Drin Basin. The project will be based on a Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis and will develop a Strategic Action Plan to translate the Shared Vision (a further project output) for the Drin Basin and its targets into concrete actions, and to reach consensus with the other riparian countries on the interventions needed to sustainably manage the basin through an ecosystem approach that provides for the long-term sustainability of land and water resources. The SAP is a regional, non-binding, document crystallizing the commitment of the three countries to undertake a series of agreed actions.

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

<p>QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i></p>	<p>QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?</p>
<p>Risk Description</p>	<p>Impact and Probability (1-5)</p>	<p>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</p>
<p>No risks identified</p>	<p>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</p>	<p>Comments</p>
<p>Risk 1:</p>	<p>I = P =</p>	
<p>Risk 2:</p>	<p>I =</p>	

	P =			
	I =			
Risk 3:	P =			
	I =			
Risk 4:	P =			
[add additional rows as needed]				
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
	Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments
	Low Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Moderate Risk		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	High Risk		<input type="checkbox"/>	
QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?				
	Check all that apply			Comments
	Principle 1: Human Rights		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	4. Cultural Heritage		<input type="checkbox"/>	
	5. Displacement and Resettlement		<input type="checkbox"/>	

	6. <i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	7. <i>Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the Project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD), Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks	
Principles 1: Human Rights	Answer (Yes/No)
1. Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	no
2. Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹⁶	no
3. Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	no
4. Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	no
5. Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	no
6. Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	no
7. Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	no
8. Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	no
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	
1. Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	no
2. Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	no
3. Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	no
4. Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services?	no

¹⁶ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

<i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below	
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	
1.1 Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	no
<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2 Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	no
1.3 Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	no
1.4 Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	no
1.5 Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	no
1.6 Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	no
1.7 Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	no
1.8 Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	no
1.9 Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	no
1.10 Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	no
1.11 Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	no
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	

2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ¹⁷ greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	no
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	no
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding</i>	no
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	no
3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	no
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	no
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	no
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	no
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	no
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	no
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	no
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	no
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	no
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	no

¹⁷ In regards to CO₂, 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement	
5.1 Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	no
5.2 Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	no
5.3 Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ¹⁸	no
5.4 Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	no
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples	
6.1 Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	no
6.2 Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	no
6.3 Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? <i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i>	no
6.4 Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	no
6.5 Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	no
6.6 Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	no
6.7 Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	no
6.8 Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	no
6.9 Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	no
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	

¹⁸ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	no
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	no
7.3	Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? <i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i>	no
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	no
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	no

Appendix: GEF/UNDP Project "Enabling transboundary cooperation and integrated water resources management in the extended Drin River Basin"

(Endorsed by the GEF CEO on October 17, 2014)

See files accompanying the Project Document

SIGNATURE PAGE

Kosovo

UNDAF Outcome (s)/Indicator (s):

Institutions and industry act more effectively to mitigate environmental damage

UNDP Strategic Plan Environment and Sustainable Development Primary Outcome:

Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Indicator 2.5.2: Number of countries with improved capacities to implement national or sub-national plans for Integrated Water Resource Management, and/or to protect and restore the health.

UNDP Strategic Plan Secondary Outcome:

Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change.

Expected CP Outcome:

By 2015, central and local level authorities better address the health, social and economic impact of environmental degradation and climate change in a gender sensitive manner

Expected CP Output:

Capacities developed at central and local level for climate resilient economies, ecosystems and communities, through a gender-responsive participatory approach

Executing Entity/Implementing Partner: **Global Water Partnership**

Responsible Partner: **UNDP**

Programme Period:	2011 - 2015 / 2016 - 2020
Atlas Award ID:	0086486
Project ID:	00093741
PIMS #	5510
Start date:	August 2015
End Date	August 2019
Management Arrangements	IGO/DIM Execution
PAC Meeting Date	7 th May 2015

