

Annexes

Ex-post Impact Study Environment in Southeast Europe 2007 - 2013

By the Austrian Development Agency

November 2015

Consultants:
Annette Schmidt

In cooperation with:
Bernward Causemann
Jochen Curre
Hans Hartung
Alexandra Huber
Elira Jorgoni
Sasho Klekovski
Christine Lottje
Fatmir Selimi

**FAKT GmbH, Stuttgart,
Germany**
fakt@fakt-consult.de

Contractor:
Austrian Development
Agency (ADA)

Annexes

Annex 1	Terms of reference
Annex 2	List of projects
Annex 3	List of activities
Annex 4	Budget according to environmental marker
Annex 5	Fact-sheet
Annex 6	Questionnaire
Annex 7	MAPP Workshop documentation
Annex 8	List of interviews
Annex 9	30 Fact-sheets

Annex 1 - Terms of reference

Terms of Reference

Ex-post Wirkungsanalyse- Umwelt in Südosteuropa 2007 – 2013

Index

1. Hintergrund	2
1.1. Umwelt in der OEZA	2
1.2. Umwelt in Südosteuropa	3
1.3. Zu berücksichtigende Studien und Evaluierungen.....	3
2. Methodik	4
2.1. Diskussion der vorgeschlagenen Methodik	4
2.2. Abgrenzung	5
2.3. Methode.....	5
3. Ziel, Reichweite und Zweck der Wirkungsanalyse	6
4. Durchführung	6
5. Berichte	7
6. Zeitplan	7
7. Untersuchungsteam	8
8. Koordination und Verantwortlichkeiten	9

1. Hintergrund

1.1. Umwelt in der OEZA

„Die Erhaltung der Umwelt und der Schutz natürlicher Ressourcen als Basis für eine nachhaltige Entwicklung“ ist gemäß EZA-Gesetz 2003 eines der drei Ziele der Österreichischen Entwicklungspolitik.

Das *mission statement* des Dreijahresprogramms der Österreichischen Entwicklungspolitik 2013-2015 hält fest: „Wir setzen uns für eine umweltgerechte Entwicklung, schonende Nutzung natürlicher Ressourcen und den Schutz der Lebensräume in Städten und am Land ein. Dazu fördern wir standortgerechte Problemlösungen, die moderne Technologien und lokale Kompetenz vereinen.“¹ Umwelt ist als eines von drei Querschnittsthemen definiert, wobei insbesondere die notwendigen Anpassungen an den Klimawandel und Stärkung der Widerstandsfähigkeit hervorgehoben wird. Klimaschutz wird insbesondere im Hinblick auf ressourcenschonende und treibhausgasarme Maßnahmen – vor allem im Kontext Energie – behandelt.

Die Österreichische Entwicklungszusammenarbeit bekennt sich zu den Umweltkonventionen der Vereinten Nationen (VN), zu den Grundsätzen der EU-Politiken und zur Pariser Deklaration der OECD über die Wirksamkeit der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenkt sie partnerschaftlichem Agieren sowie der Berücksichtigung kultureller und sozialer Faktoren in der Zusammenarbeit. Interventionen der Österreichischen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit sollen zur Geschlechtergleichstellung und dem Empowerment von Frauen sowie zur Armutsminderung beitragen.

Neben dieser grundsätzlichen Ausrichtung will die OEZA im Umweltbereich

- Synergien zwischen Umweltschutz und Armutsminderung fördern sowie mögliche Zielkonflikte minimieren,
- negative Umweltwirkungen verhindern und positive maximieren,
- vorzugsweise integrierte, multisektorielle und systemische Ansätze verfolgen,
- lokale Eigentümerschaft und das nachhaltige Management der natürlichen Ressourcen auf lokaler Ebene fördern,
- sich für die Integration von Umweltschutz in nationale Entwicklungspläne stark machen,
- Bewusstseinsbildung und Kapazitätsentwicklung der AkteurInnen und Institutionen im Umweltschutz unterstützen,
- inklusiven Zugang zu Umweltgütern und Ökosystemleistungen sowie eine gerechte und gleichberechtigte Beteiligung am Nutzen von Umweltschutzmaßnahmen fördern,
- international zusammenarbeiten und Beiträge zur Umsetzung der Umweltkonventionen leisten,
- Erfahrungen und Wissen der österreichischen AkteurInnen und Institutionen nutzen.²

¹ Dreijahresprogramm der österreichischen Entwicklungspolitik 2013-2015:
http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/3JP_2013-2015.pdf

² Strategischer Leitfaden „Umwelt und Entwicklung“ der Österreichischen Entwicklungspolitik 2009:
http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/Strategie_Umwelt_Sept2009.pdf

1.2. Umwelt in Südosteuropa

Die südosteuropäischen Länder Albanien, Bosnien und Herzegowina, Serbien, Montenegro, die ehemalige jugoslawische Republik Mazedonien und Kosovo, die im Rahmen des EU-Annäherungsprozesses insgesamt gute Fortschritte machen, stehen im Umweltbereich weiterhin vor großen Herausforderungen. Neben der Verbesserung des realen Zustandes der Umwelt ist die Annäherung an die EU-Umweltstandards eine große Herausforderung.

Die EU-Erweiterungsstrategie 2013-2014³ hebt hervor, dass diese Länder weitere Anstrengungen in Bezug auf Regionalpolitiken, Umwelt und Klimawandel, Wassergüte, und die Reduktion industrieller Umweltverschmutzung machen und die Kontrolle und das Management von Umweltrisiken verbessern müssen.

Die EU verweist darauf, dass die Annäherung an EU-Gesetze und Standards insbesondere in den Bereichen Energie, Umwelt und Klimawandel beschleunigt werden sollte. So sollten zum Beispiel nationale Standards für Umweltverträglichkeitsprüfungen so rasch als möglich an den EU-Aquis angepasst werden.

Die Länder Südosteuropas sind gegenüber extremen Witterungsereignissen und klimatischen Veränderungen sehr empfindlich, einerseits aufgrund von naturräumlichen Gegebenheiten, andererseits aber auch aufgrund von historischen menschlichen Eingriffen, die maßgeblich zur Verschlechterung der Umweltsituation beigetragen haben. Schäden durch Dürren, Waldbrände, Überschwemmungen und heftige Schneefälle wirken sich negativ auf die soziale und ökonomische Entwicklung sowie die politische Stabilität der gesamten Region aus. Die Verbesserung der Umweltsituation ist deshalb eine wichtige Voraussetzung für die Vermeidung von Naturkatastrophen.

1.3. Zu berücksichtigende Studien und Evaluierungen

Zur Erreichung entwicklungspolitischer Kohärenz im Bereich Umwelt und Entwicklung wurde 2009 ein Strategischer Leitfaden „Umwelt und Entwicklung in der Österreichischen Entwicklungspolitik“ von den zuständigen Ministerien erarbeitet und vom Ministerrat genehmigt. Die involvierten Ministerien⁴, die für die Umsetzung dieser Leitlinie/Leitfaden verantwortlich sind, haben gegenwärtig eine Evaluierung der Umweltpolitik der OEZA 2007-2014 in Auftrag gegeben. Zweck dieser Evaluierung ist es, die Verankerung von Umwelthanliegen und Umweltmainstreaming in der OEZA zu evaluieren. Darüber hinaus soll untersucht werden, in wie weit entwicklungspolitische Kohärenz im Sinne eines „Whole-of-Government approach“ in Österreich umgesetzt wird.

Die gegenständliche Wirkungsstudie ist als komplementäre Analyse zu dieser umfassenden Evaluierung zu verstehen. Die Fachreferentinnen für Umwelt und Natürliche Ressourcen sind in die Referenzgruppen beider Analysen eingebunden und haben für die Komplementarität beider Vorhaben Sorge zu tragen. Die Wirkungsstudie konzentriert sich sektoral auf den Umweltbereich und geographisch auf die Region Südosteuropa und soll

³ http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/countries/strategy-and-progress-report/index_de.htm

⁴ Bundesministerium für Europa, Integration und Äußeres (BMEIA), Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (BMLFUW)

sowohl beabsichtigte als auch unbeabsichtigte Wirkungen österreichischer Interventionen und Rückkoppelungen eben dieser im Umweltbereich erfassen.⁵

Weiters sind entsprechende Evaluierungen von Länderprogrammen sowie von Programmen und -projekten zu konsultieren.

2. Methodik

2.1. Diskussion der vorgeschlagenen Methodik

Das österreichische Entwicklungszusammenarbeitsgesetz trägt dem Zusammenhang zwischen einer intakten Umwelt und Entwicklung Rechnung und definiert „... die Erhaltung der Umwelt und den Schutz der natürlichen Ressourcen als Basis einer nachhaltigen Entwicklung...“⁶ als eines der drei wesentlichen Ziele der österreichischen Entwicklungspolitik. Rund ein Drittel der ADA-Programm- und Projektmittel fließt in Vorhaben, die sich durch prioritär oder integriert verankerte Umweltschutzziele auszeichnen. Umweltprogramme und -projekte sind dabei laufende prozesshafte Interventionen zur Schaffung struktureller Rahmenbedingungen in den betreffenden Regionen und Ländern, sodass nachhaltige Verbesserungen im Bereich der Naturressourcen ermöglicht werden.

Gerade im Bereich von Schutz und nachhaltiger Nutzung von natürlichen Ressourcen ist es nicht mit der einmaligen Erreichung einer Zielsetzung getan, sondern es ist notwendig nachzuweisen, dass die Wirkungen der gewählten Interventionen sowohl in zeitlicher als auch in räumlicher Hinsicht zukünftig sichergestellt sind. In dieser Hinsicht sind nicht nur die unmittelbaren Auswirkungen – etwa in der Umweltsituation – zu beachten, sondern auch die Veränderungsprozesse auf politischer, institutioneller wie individueller Ebene im Umgang mit den natürlichen Ressourcen. Eine mögliche Fragestellung wäre etwa, ob und inwieweit es Veränderungen im Verhalten, Motivation, Verständnis, Wissen etc. im Umgang mit natürlichen Ressourcen und dem Schutz der Umwelt gibt. Um diese Beurteilung zu ermöglichen, ist gerade für diese ausgesprochen komplexen Themenbereiche eine Wirkungsanalyse durchzuführen, deren Ziel es sein muss, alle (nicht nur die geplanten) Wirkungen zu betrachten und die Ursachen für sie zu verstehen, wobei auch indirekte Wirkungen, Fernwirkungen und insbesondere Rückkoppelungen („feedback loops“) zu berücksichtigen sind.

Ein zentraler Punkt ist die Frage, welche Wirkungen tatsächlich dem Programm bzw. Projekt zugeschrieben werden können. Als „deadweight“ werden jene Wirkungen bezeichnet, die auch ohne Intervention eingetreten wären. In der Evaluationsliteratur wird in diesem Zusammenhang auch vom „Programmeffekt“ gesprochen. Diese Wirkungen müssen konsequenterweise von den Bruttowirkungen abgezogen werden, um schließlich zu jenen Wirkungen zu kommen, die ausschließlich aufgrund der Intervention generiert wurden. Die Nettowirkungen werden synonym zum englischen Begriff „Impact“ genannt. (Rauscher et.al. 2012)

⁵ Siehe dazu auch Punkt 3. Ziel, Reichweite und Zweck der Wirkungsanalyse.

⁶ Entwicklungszusammenarbeitsgesetz inklusive EZA-Gesetz-Novelle 2003

http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/EZA_Gesetz_03.pdf

2.2. Abgrenzung

Wirkungen inklusive Ursachen sollen über das Programm- bzw. Projektziel hinaus festgestellt werden. Die Zuordnung der Ursachen soll für die Veränderungen möglich sein für:

- Rechenschaft nach innen (Wirkung im Rahmen des Programms bzw. Projekts)
- Legitimierung nach außen (Neben- und Fernwirkung im Sinn internationaler Entwicklungsziele)
- Lernen für Steuerung (mögliche Reaktionen auf Veränderungen im Kontext)
- Lernen aus Erfolgen sowie Fehlschlägen (Misserfolgen) oder möglichen Barrieren (positive Wirkungen in Planung einfließen lassen, aus Fehlern lernen)

Eine Schwäche von Wirkungsanalysen ist, dass AnalystInnen viele Annahmen im Rahmen der Analyse nach eigenem Ermessen vornehmen müssen. Dies betrifft sowohl die Messung als auch die Bewertung von Wirkungen. Um nicht direkt messbare Wirkungen erfassen zu können, müssen Hilfskonstruktionen (Proxies) gebildet werden.

- Geographisch soll sich die gegenständliche Wirkungsanalyse auf den südosteuropäischen Raum beziehen und detailliertere Vorortuntersuchungen in drei Ländern (Albanien, Kosovo und Mazedonien⁷) vornehmen.
- Zeitlich umfasst die Studie Umweltprogramme und -projekte in Südosteuropa ab 2007 bis inkl. 2013 und
- inhaltlich werden in erster Linie solche Programme und -projekte untersucht, die sich prioritär oder integriert verankert der Erreichung von Umweltschutzziele (auch im Bereich Wasser, Energie und Regionalentwicklung) widmen.

2.3. Methode

Es wird gewünscht, die Methodik nach MAPP („Method for Impact Assessment for Programms and Projects“⁸) auf den gegenwärtigen Analysegegenstand anzuwenden. Hierbei ist eine offene Vorgangsweise zur Erfassung von positiven und negativen Wirkungen im gesamten Umfeld (transsektoral) notwendig. Es sollen zuerst die Veränderungen (development trends and change management processes) erhoben und erst danach die Zuordnung zu den Ursachen bzw. Programminterventionen getroffen werden.

Methodologisch soll der Ablauf dabei (mindestens) folgende prozessuale Schritte inkludieren:

- Entwicklung eines relevanten und brauchbaren Sets an Indikatoren
- Evaluierung der Veränderungen im Kontext
- Zuordnung von Ursachen
- Festlegung von Schlüsselkriterien für Bewertung von Veränderungen
- Auswertung mit spezifisch bereitgestellten Auswertungsinstrumentarien

Gewünscht ist eine ausbalancierte Vorgangsweise zwischen der Anwendung partizipativer Methoden und technischer Expertenanalyse.

⁷ Eine weitere Vorortuntersuchung in Montenegro (als viertes vor Ort zu untersuchendes Land) soll zu Beginn der Inceptionphase noch mit dem Auftraggeber abgestimmt werden.

⁸ Beschrieben in Neubert (2004b), siehe Annex.

3. Ziel, Reichweite und Zweck der Wirkungsanalyse

Ziel dieser Studie ist es, die Auswirkungen umweltrelevanter Interventionen der ADA in Südosteuropa unter der Anwendung der MAPP-Methode (siehe oben) zu untersuchen. Neben den Projekten und Programmen, die direkt eine Verbesserung der Umweltsituation zum Ziel haben, müssen auch OEZA-Interventionen im Bereich Wasser (insbesondere Abwasser), nachhaltige Energie und regionale Entwicklung (im Sinne eines territorial development) untersucht werden.

Besonders berücksichtigt werden sollen:

- Verbesserungen bzw. Verschlechterung in Bezug auf den Gesamtzustand von Umwelt und natürlichen Ressourcen (im Kontext der relevanten Programme und Projekte);
- die Nachhaltigkeit der unmittelbaren Ergebnisse und initiierten Veränderungsprozesse;
- mögliche Zielkonflikte und allfällige (positive und negative) Auswirkungen der Interventionen in Bezug auf Armutsminderung, Gerechtigkeit, Konfliktprävention, Inklusion und
- Umstände, die zu Erfolg bzw. Misserfolg diverser Interventionen maßgeblich beigetragen haben

Dementsprechend richtet sich die Wirkungsanalyse vorrangig an die OEZA, insbesondere an die Austrian Development Agency, und an die österreichische Öffentlichkeit. Die Ergebnisse sollen mit anderen österreichischen Ministerien und öffentlichen Institutionen sowie entwicklungs- und umweltpolitischen AkteurInnen diskutiert werden. Die staatlichen und nichtstaatlichen AkteurInnen in den Partnerländern Südosteuropas haben vorrangig über die Ergebnisse der Untersuchung informiert zu werden.

4. Durchführung

Neben dem Studium der entsprechenden Unterlagen und der Durchführung von Interviews mit ADA-MitarbeiterInnen (Programm-ManagerInnen und FachreferentInnen) in Wien soll das Untersuchungsteam Vorortuntersuchungen in drei Ländern (Albanien, Kosovo und Mazedonien⁹) durchführen. Die jeweiligen Untersuchungsschwerpunkte sollen im Inception Report dargelegt und begründet werden.

Informationsquellen:

- a) Länder- und Regionalprogramme, Programm- und Projektdokumente¹⁰ (inkl. Instrument der Wirtschaftspartnerschaften) der insgesamt rund 40 Interventionen, wie Berichte, Projektevaluierungen, Evaluierung von Länderprogrammen, etc.
- b) Informationen und Konsultation nationaler und internationaler Organisationen, Forschungseinrichtungen und staatlicher Stellen über die Umweltsituation in der Untersuchungsregion
- c) Diskussionen in Fokus-Gruppen, semi-strukturierte Interviews in den Partnerländern (staatliche Stellen, MitarbeiterInnen in den ADA-Koordinationsbüros, nationale Umwelt-

⁹ Eine eventuell mögliche weitere Vorortuntersuchung in Montenegro (als viertes vor Ort zu untersuchendes Land) soll zu Beginn der Inceptionphase noch mit dem Auftraggeber abgestimmt werden.

¹⁰ Die relevanten Dokumente werden digital zur Verfügung gestellt. Siehe auch Annex.

NGOs, andere Geber, nationale und internationale Implementierungsorganisationen, etc.)

- d) Projektbesuche durch das Untersuchungsteam, Interviews mit wichtigen Begünstigten auf regionaler/und lokaler Ebene

5. Berichte

Der **Inception Report** soll nicht mehr als 15 Seiten aufweisen und in englischer Sprache abgefasst sein. Der Inception Report wird in Anwesenheit des Untersuchungsteams mit der Referenzgruppe diskutiert und bildet die verbindliche Arbeitsgrundlage für die Arbeit des Studienteams.

Der Inception Report enthält Informationen über

- die gewählte, dem Untersuchungsgegenstand angepasste, empirische Methode,
- die sich aus der MAPP-Methode ableitenden und identifizierten Grundfragen,
- die Begründung der Untersuchungsschwerpunkte in den drei Ländern Albanien, Kosovo und Mazedonien¹¹
- die detailliertere Darstellung des benötigten Aufwands in zeitlicher und finanzieller Hinsicht (pro ExpertIn) sowie
- den exakten Zeitplan

Der **technische Endbericht** (max. 35 Seiten, exkl. Anhänge, in englischer Sprache) ist der Endbericht der technischen ExpertInnen. Dieser Bericht wird mit dem Auftraggeber diskutiert und anschließend in seiner endgültigen Form an die ADA übermittelt. Die Anhänge enthalten die dem Bericht zugrundeliegenden technischen Informationen (Berichte, Protokolle, Fotos, div. andere Unterlagen).

Der „**Wirkungsbericht der OEZA**“ wendet sich an die österreichische Öffentlichkeit. Er ist auf der Basis des technischen Endberichts in einer allgemein verständlichen Form (in deutscher Sprache) verfasst und ansprechend gestaltet. Der Journalist/die Journalistin, der/die bereits in der Analysephase eingebunden bzw. informiert werden soll, liefert in Absprache mit dem Untersuchungsteam den Text und, wenn möglich, Fotos und Graphiken. Das Layout übernimmt die Öffentlichkeitsarbeit der OEZA.

6. Zeitplan

Geplanter Vertragsbeginn	8. April 2015
Inception Report bis zum	15. Mai 2015
Abstimmung mit ADA bis zum	22. Mai 2015
Entwurf des technischen Endberichts bis zum	15. August 2015
Abstimmung mit ADA bis zum	31. August 2015
Präsentation des technischen Endberichts	21. September 2015

¹¹ Eine eventuell mögliche weitere Vorortuntersuchung in Montenegro (als viertes vor Ort zu untersuchendes Land) soll zu Beginn der Inceptionphase noch mit dem Auftraggeber abgestimmt werden.

Fertigstellung des „Wirkungsberichts der OEZA“	30. Oktober 2015
Lektorat und Layout bis	30. November 2015
Druck bis	15. Dezember 2015

7. Untersuchungsteam

Die Wirkungsanalyse soll von einem Untersuchungsteam, bestehend aus mindestens 3 ExpertInnen, durchgeführt werden. Das Team soll folgende Kriterien erfüllen:

- a) Universitätsabschluss in einem für das Vorhaben relevanten Fach (Umwelt, Sozialwissenschaft, Entwicklungspolitik)
- b) Nachgewiesene entwicklungspolitische Kenntnisse, insbesondere über den Themenbereich „Umwelt und Entwicklung“, mindestens 5 Jahre relevante Erfahrung, nachzuweisen durch CV;
- c) Vertrautheit mit Wirkungsanalysen und den entsprechenden Untersuchungsmethoden, insbesondere MAPP, nachzuweisen vorzugsweise durch Wirkungsstudien bzw. Impact-Evaluierungen;
- d) Erfahrener Journalist/erfahrene Journalistin mit der Fähigkeit, komplexe Inhalte für ein breites Publikum verständlich darzustellen (durch 2 Arbeitsproben nachzuweisen); der/die Journalistin sollte bei der Konzeption der Studie beratend beteiligt und über den Verlauf der Studie informiert sein und den für die Öffentlichkeit bestimmten Bericht verfassen.
- e) ausgezeichnete Deutschkenntnisse, gute Englischkenntnisse, Kenntnis der Sprachen der zu untersuchenden Länder von Vorteil;
- f) Lokale ExpertInnen: Die Auswahl, Schulung und Entlohnung der lokalen ExpertInnen fällt in die Verantwortung des Anbieters. Die lokalen ExpertInnen (Anzahl und Aufwand) sollen in die Interessensbekundung aufgenommen, können aber zu einem späteren Zeitpunkt nominiert werden.

Das Untersuchungsteam für die Analyse soll im Rahmen einer Direktvergabe mit einem Budget von maximal **EUR 98.000,-** (exklusive indirekter Kosten und Steuern) beauftragt werden.

Es werden mehrere ExpertInnen zur Abgabe einer Interessensbekundung eingeladen. Diese soll folgende Teile umfassen:

- a) **Technisches Angebot** im Umfang von max. 8 Seiten, inklusive
 - Interpretation des Auftrags/Kurzdarstellung des Konzeptes bzw. der theoretischen Grundannahmen
 - Präsentation der Methodologie
 - geschätzter Zeitaufwand je ExpertIn, inkl. lokale ExpertInnen
- b) **Lebensläufe des Untersuchungsteams und des Journalisten/der Journalistin**
- c) **Kostenschätzung**
 - Honorare je ExpertIn inkl. geschätzte Anzahl an Arbeitstagen und Honorar je Arbeitstag
 - Spesen/Reisekosten je Vorortuntersuchung und Tagesgelder

Indirekte Kosten (z.B. für Anmietung von Räumlichkeiten für Workshops und Seminare) werden vom Auftraggeber auf rund EUR 5.000,- geschätzt und müssen in die Kostenschätzung aufgenommen werden.

8. Koordination und Verantwortlichkeiten

Das ADA Referat „Qualitätssicherung und Wissensmanagement“, nach außen durch die Referatsleitung vertreten, ist für die Steuerung aller Teile der Wirkungsanalyse verantwortlich. Das Referat ist auch für die Abwicklung der vertraglichen Gestaltung des Auftrages zuständig.

Eine **Referenzgruppe**, die aus folgenden Mitgliedern besteht, wird die einzelnen Phasen der Studie begleiten:

- Margit Scherb, Leiterin des Referates Qualitätssicherung und Wissensmanagement, ADA-intern verantwortlich für die Wirkungsanalyse
- Hubert Neuwirth, Programm-Manager Albanien, Südosteuropa übergreifend
- Elisabeth Sötz, Referentin für Umwelt und natürliche Ressourcen
- Katharina Maier, Referentin für Umwelt und natürliche Ressourcen
- Alexander Karner, Referent für nachhaltige Energie

Annex: relevante Dokumente

Projekt bzw. Programmdokumente: die relevanten Dokumente der rund 40 Programme bzw. Projekte, u.a. Kurzinformationen, Projektdokumente, Planungsunterlagen Fortschrittsberichte, Umweltgutachten, Evaluierungen etc. werden für jedes Projekt bzw. Programm digital (CD-ROM bzw. Download-Link) zur Verfügung gestellt

- Arbeitskreis „Evaluation von Entwicklungspolitik“ in der DeGEval - Gesellschaft für Evaluation e.V. (2009): Landkarte Wirkungsanalyseverfahren.
http://www.entwicklung.at/uploads/media/Verfahren_der_Wirkungsanalyse_01.pdf
(Zugriff: 04.02.2015)
- Kulicke, M. (2012): Methoden und Vorgehensweisen zur Wirkungsmessung in Evaluation. Querschau über die Evaluationspraxis von Forschungs-, Technologie- und Innovationsprogrammen. Präsentation zur 15. Jahrestagung der DeGEval. Fraunhofer Institut für System und Evaluationsforschung.
http://www.isi.fraunhofer.de/isi-wAssets/docs/p/de/vortragsfolien/politik_evaluation/Kulicke_DEGEVAL-Jahrestagung2012_20-9-2012.pdf (Zugriff: 04.02.2015)
- Neubert, S. (2004a): Wirkungsanalysen der entwicklungspolitischen Zusammenarbeit sind machbar. In: Analysen und Stellungnahmen 04/2004. German Development Institute / Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (DIE), Bonn.
http://www.die-gdi.de/uploads/media/4_2004_DE.pdf (Zugriff: 04.02.2015)
- Neubert, S. (2004b): Akteurszentrierte Wirkungsanalyse und Ermittlung von Beiträgen zu den internationalen Entwicklungszielen (MDG); Vortrag für den Arbeitskreis „Evaluation von Entwicklungspolitik“ DIE, Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik.
http://www.uni-saarland.de/fak5/stockmann/akepol/meetings/00000014/PAPERNeubert_AKEPOL0605.pdf (Zugriff: 04.02.2015)
- Neubert, S. (2010): Wie werden Wirkungen gemessen? (How to Measure Impacts): In: Jörg Faust / Susanne Neubert (eds.) (2010): Wirksamere Entwicklungspolitik - Befunde, Reformen, Instrumente - ("Effective Development Cooperation - Evidence, Reforms and Instruments"). Reihe Entwicklungstheorie und Entwicklungspolitik, Band 8, Nomos, Baden-Baden.
- Rauscher, O.; Schober, C.; Millner, R. (2012): Social Impact Measurement und Social Return on Investment (SROI) – Analyse. Wirkungsmessung Neu? Working Paper. NPO-Kompetenzzentrum: Wirtschaftsuniversität Wien.
http://www.wu.ac.at/npo/competence/appliedresearch/leistungsportfolio/working_paper_social_impact_measurement_vs_sroi-analyse.pdf (Zugriff: 04.02.2015)
- Rhomberg, W.; Steindl, C; Weber, M. (2006): Neue Entwicklungen im Bereich der Wirkungsanalyse und -abschätzung FTI-politischer Maßnahmen. Austrian Research Centers ARC-sys-0108. http://www.rat-fte.at/tl_files/uploads/Studien/0704_ARCsystemsresearch_Methoden_Wirkungsanalyse_final.pdf (Zugriff: 04.02.2015)

Annex 2 - List of projects

List of projects

Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Albania							
Water Supply Shkodra - Consolidation in Cooperation with KfW & SECO	7813-04/2007	Water supply and sanitation	OAL Albania	KfW, Frankfurt	1,900.000 €	01.10.2008 – 30.09.2011	Yes
Technical Assistance to Support Capacity Development in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Albania	8139-00/2010	Water resources policy and administration	OAL Albania	Kommunalkredit Public Consulting GmbH, Vienna	38.922 €	15.02.2010 – 31.05.2010	No
Technical Assistance to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector	6525-00/2011	Water resources policy and administration	EU financed projects	GFA Consulting Group GmbH, Hamburg	4,697.128 €	01.03.2013 – 31.08.2015	Yes (8139-00/2010 included)
Supporting Implementation of National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy in Albania	8294-00/2012	Water resources policy and administration	OAL Albania	Water Supply and Sewerage Association of Albania, Tirana	30.000 €	01.08.2012 – 31.07.2013	Yes
Raising Awareness and Increasing Participation of Civil Society in Country Policies on Water Issues	8189-00/2012	Water resources policy and administration	OAL Albania	The Regional Environmental Centre (REC), Tirana	70.000 €	01.10.2012 – 31.12.2013	Yes
Strengthening and Expansion of the Small Hydropower Plant Sector	2550-09/2011	Power generation/ renewable sources	Business partnership	Draxler Wasserkraftwerk GmbH, Vienna	200.000 €	01.10.2011 – 30.09.2014	Yes
Regional Development Programme (RDP) - Northern Albania	8140-01/2010	Rural development	OAL Albania	ÖAR Regionalberatung GmbH, Vienna	4,256.832 €	15.12.2010 – 14.12.2014	Yes

Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Bosnia-Herzegovina							
Water Supply in Modra Village	2550-07/2007	Water supply and sanitation	Business partnership	Syrian Aqua Service GmbH, Graz	56.941 €	01.02.2008 – 31.08.2009	Yes
WP-BiH-RETTTER Cultivation and Processing of Pomegranates on a Biological Basis	2550-03/2009	Agro-industries	Business partnership	Retter Werner GmbH, Austria	168.686 €	01.04.2009 – 31.03.2012	Yes
Organic Agriculture in Bosnia-Herzegovina	2550-12/2010	Agricultural services	Business partnership	Lukowa GmbH, Austria	500.000 €	01.01.2011 – 31.12.2013	Yes
Kosovo							
Establishment of Structures for Sustainable Fruit Cultivation in Kosovo	2550-09/2013	Agricultural development	Business partnership	Arbeitsgemeinschaft ATI Österreich GmbH/ATI Advanced Technology International AG, Innsbruck	180.881 €	01.11.2013 – 31.10.2015	Yes
Integrated Regional Development in the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka in the Sector of Agriculture	8134-01/2007	Rural development	OKO Kosovo	CARE Österreich	3.646.874 €	15.12.2009 - 30.03.2015	Yes
EKOsovo - Development through Bio-diversity	2325-05/2010	Bio-diversity	EU co-financing	Interkulturelles Zentrum, Vienna	6.500 €	15.01.2010 – 14.07.2012	No
Rural Water and Sanitation Support – Southeast Kosovo Phase 2	8207-00/2008	Water supply and sanitation	OKO Kosovo	Direktion für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit (DEZA), Bern	575.523 €	01.03.2008 – 31.12.2009	Yes

Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
WP-KOS-MOSER- Capacity Building and Consciousness Raising in Kosovan Waste Management	2550-02/2012	Waste management/ disposal	Business partnership	Moser Transport GmbH, Stockerau - Austria	200.000 €	01.07.2012 – 30.06.2014	Yes
Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Macedonia							
Geothermie Kocani 2	8022-00/2005	Geothermal energy	OMA Macedonia	Bluewaters Environmental Consultants, Vienna	1,440.000 €	01.10.2006 – 30.06.2010	Yes (8022-01/2009 included)
Ecological Sanitations and Energetic Rationalization of the Geothermal System „Geoterma“, Kocani – Consolidation	8022-01/2009	Geothermal energy	OMA Macedonia	Bluewaters Environmental Consultants, Vienna	225.000 €	01.09.2009 – 30.06.2010	No
Elaboration of the National Environmental Investment Strategy of Macedonia	8197-00/2007	Environment policy and administrative management	OMA Macedonia	Regional Environmental Centre, Skopje	162.619 €	01.10.2007 – 31.10.2008	Yes
The Green Pack, Awareness on Sustainable Development for Schools in Macedonia	8103-00/2005	Environmental education/ training	OMA Macedonia	Regional Environmental Centre, Sarajevo	321.000 €	01.03.2006 – 29.02.2008	Yes (8103-01/2009 included)
The Green Pack Junior	8103-01/2009	Environmental education/ training	OMA Macedonia	Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Skopje	450.000 €	01.09.2009 – 30.09.2012	No

Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Promoting Energy-Efficient Construction	2550-04/2007	Multisector aid	Business partnership	STO GmbH, Villach	103.780 €	01.11.2007 – 30.06.2011	Yes
Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Montenegro							
Development of Tourist Location in the Hinterland of Montenegro: Promotion of a Sustainable Tourism in the Lake Skutari Area (Phase 2)	8163-01/2009	Tourism policy and administration	OMON Montenegro	Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Germany	600.000 €	01.05.2009 – 31.12.2010	Yes
Regional and Tourism Development in Northern Montenegro (Phase 3)	7942-03/2009	Tourism policy and administration	OMON Montenegro	Regional Development Agency for Bjelasica, Komovi and Prokletije	1,500.000 €	01.12.2009 – 31.11.2012	
Fostering Sustainable Development in Montenegro - Institutional Capacity Building and Technical Assistance	8276-00/2010	Public sector and administration	OMON Montenegro	Office for Sustainable Development, Government of Montenegro	127.804 €	01.07.2010 – 31.12.2012	Yes
Energy Consultation and Education in the Kolasin Region of Northern Montenegro	2550-03/2007	Multisector aid	Business partnership	Holzcluster Steiermark GmbH	74.543 €	01.10.2007 – 30.09.2009	Yes
Serbia							
Certified Quality and Environmental Management in the Furniture and Food Sector	2550-08/2009	Industrial Development	Business partnership	Quality Austria Trainings-, Zertifizierungs- und Begutachtungs GmbH, Austria	200.000 €	01.11.2009 – 30.10.2012	Yes

Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Organic Food Production Support in South Serbia (OFPS)	8220-01/2010	Agricultural policy and administration	OSER Serbien	Centre for the Development of the Jablanica and Pcinja Districts	720.000 €	01.12.2010 – 30.11.2012	Yes
Establishing a Sustainable Value Chain for Collecting and Recycling PET Waste	2550-13/2010	Waste management/ disposal	Business partnership	Chempetra Handels GmbH, Austria	180.000 €	01.12.2010 – 31.05.2012	Yes
Novi Sad ecoProfit Project	2550-01/2010	Environment policy and administrative management	Business partnership	Denkstatt GmbH, Austria	100.000 €	01.03.2011 – 30.09.2013	Yes
Socio-economic Development of the Danube Serbia Region	6526-00/2011	Multisector aid	EU financed projects	European Commission	1,000.000 €	01.07.2012 – 30.06.2015	Yes
Multinational Programmes							
Web-site on Eco –Finance Institutions	8214-00/2007	Environment policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	Aequilibrium Consulting GmbH, Switzerland	43.600 €	01.05.2007 – 30.04.2008	Yes
Development Framework of Low Emission Development Strategies and identification of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions	8306-00/2013	Environment policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Hungary	1,255.500 €	01.06.2013 – 31.12.2015	Yes
Regional Platform on Sustainable Natural Resource Management in South Eastern Europe (Themis 1)	8284-00/2011	Forestry policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Hungary	700.000 €	01.12.2011 – 31.12.2013	Yes (8284-01/20014 included)

Project title	Number	Sector	Instruments	Contracting party	Amount	Time	Own fact-sheet
Themis Network – Stage 2: Promoting Regional Cooperation in SEE via Networking within the Authorities Responsible for the Environment and Justice Sector (Themis 2)	8284-01/2014	Environment policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	The Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Hungary	1,050.000 €	01.10.2014 – 30.09.2017	No
Environment and Security in SEE: Improving regional cooperation for Risk Management from Pollution Hotspots as well as the Transboundary Management of Shared Natural Resources (ENVSEC 1)	8071-00/2005	Environment policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	United Nations Environment Programme, Vienna	500.000 €	15.12.2005 – 31.12.2008	Yes (2579-00/2009 and 8071-01/2012 included)
Environment and Security Initiative – Transforming Risks into Cooperation (ENVSEC 2)	2579-00/2009	Environment policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	United Nations Office of Project Services (UNOPS)	500.000 €	01.11.2009 – 31.12.2012	No
ENVSEC: Transforming Environmental and Security Risks into Cooperation in the South Eastern European Region (Phase 2); and Climate Change and Security in Dniester River Basin (ENVSEC 3)	8071-01/2012	Environment policy and administrative management	ORSO Southeast Europe	Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	1,300.000 €	01.12.2012 – 31.12.2015	No

Annex 3 - List of activities

LIST OF ACTIVITIES – Ex-post Impact Study Environment in Southeast Europe 2007 - 2013

Date	Activity	AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ
Kosovo							
21.06.2015	Flight to Kosovo, meeting with local consultant	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22.06.2015	Interviews with resource persons in Prishtina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23.06.2015	Interviews with resource persons in Prishtina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24.06.2015	Trip to Suharekë and villages, interviews with resource persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25.06.2015	Interviews with resource persons in Prishtina	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26.06.2015	Trip to Gjilan and villages, interview with resource persons	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27.06.2015	Documentation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28.06.2015	Workshop preparation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29.06.2015	Workshop in Suharekë	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30.06.2015	Interview with resource person in Prishtina, trip back to Stuttgart	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Macedonia							
01.07.2015	Flight to Macedonia, document study	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02.07.2015	Study team coordination meeting & meetings with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03.07.2015	Meetings with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04.07.2015	Coordination meeting, desk analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05.07.2015	Desk analysis and documentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06.07.2015	Trip to Kocani, visit of geothermal plant, meetings with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07.07.2015	Meetings with resource persons, arrival of Annette Schmidt, study team coordination meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08.07.2015	Meetings with resource persons, preparation of MAPP Workshop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09.07.2015	MAPP Workshop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10.07.2015	Meetings with resource persons, departure of AS, study team coordination meeting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11.07.2015	Departure AH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Albania							
07.07.2005	Flight to Tirana, meeting with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
08.07.2005	Meetings with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
09.07.2005	Visit of Durres wastewater treatment plant, meeting with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10.07.2005	meeting with resource persons	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11.07.2005	Trip to Perrenjas, visit of hydropower station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
12.07.2005	Reporting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13.07.2005	Meeting with resource persons Arrival of Annette Schmidt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14.07.2005	Trip to Shkodra, meetings with resource persons, visit of Shkodra rural water supply, workshop preparation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15.07.2005	MAPP workshop, back to Tirana	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16.07.2005	Meeting with resource persons, flight back to Frankfurt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17.07.2005	Frankfurt - Vienna	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

AS - Annette Schmidt, HH - Hans Hartung, AH - Alexandra Huber, FS - Fatmir Selimi, SK - Sasho Klekovski, EJ - Elira Jorgoni

Annex 4 - Budget according to environmental marker

Budget according to environmental marker

Country	ENV 0	ENV 1	ENV 2
Albania			
7813-04/2007		1.900.000	
8139-00/2010		38.922	
6525-00/2011		4.697.128	
8294-00/2012	30.000		
8189-00/2012		70.000	
2550-09/2011			200.000
8140-01/2010	4.256.832		
Bosnia-Herzegovina			
2550-07/2007	56.941		
2550-03/2009		168.686	
2550-12/2010		500.000	
Kosovo			
2550-09/2013	180.881		
8134-01/2007	3.646.874		
2325-05/2010			6.500
8207-00/2008		575.523	
2550-02/2012		200.000	
Macedonia			
8022-00/2005			1.400.000
8022-01/2009			225.000
8197-00/2007			162.619
8103-00/2005			321.000
8103-01/2009			450.000
2550-04/2007		103.780	
Montenegro			
8163-01/2009		600.000	
7942-03/2009		1.500.000	
8276-00/2010			127.804
2550-03/2007			74.543
Serbia			
2550-08/2009			200.000
8220-01/2010			720.000
2550-13/2010			180.000
2550-01/2010		100.000	
6526-00/2011			1.000.000
Subtotal Euro	8.171.528	10.454.039	5.067.446
%	35%	44%	21%

Country	ENV 0	ENV 1	ENV 2
Multinational Programmes			
8214-00/2007			43.600
8306-00/2013			1.255.500
8284-00/2011			700.000
8284-01/2014			1.050.000
8071-00/2005			500.000
2579-00/2009			500.000
8071-01/2012			1.300.000
Total Euro	8.171.528	10.454.039	10.416.546
%	28%	36%	36%

Annex 5 - Fact-sheet

Fact-Sheet ADA Ex-post Impact Study Environment in Southeast Europe 2007 - 2013

Title(s) of intervention in English	
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	
Specific number(s) for this study	
Sector	
Form of aid	
Modality	
Budget line	
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (touching the time frame 2007 – 2013)	
Contract amount(s) €	
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	
Evaluator	
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	General awareness for environmental issues, Trends in environmental development (degradation, sustainment, improvement).	
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	Agricultural and forestal land-use forms, Water use and waste-water treatment, Use and deposition of chemicals, Environmental aspects in infrastructure planning and implementation.	
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	Conflicts on resources between use and protection.	
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	Income, Employment, Migration.	
1.5	Access to energy and resources	Access to land (land rights), Distribution of wealth, Access to renewable energy	
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	Climate resilient forms of land use, Sustainable forest management, Legal framework, Administrative enforcement, Implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures, Civil society actions to adapt and/or mitigate	
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	Functionality and strength of organisations (GO/NGO) whose mission and task is to protect the environment.	
1.8	Improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements	Ratification of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs), Actors (government, civil society) involved in MEA processes and interaction/complementarity of their activities, National action (i.e. workshops, national action plans) carried out, Coherence of national policies with MEA obligations and within different national policy fields	
1.9	Others		

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	Percentage of land that is cultivated under a low input strategy, Percentage of cultivated land with ecological certification, Percentage of farms with ecological certification, Percentage of selected crops that is produced organically, National legislation considering organic production, Specific services (advisory services, marketing services) for organic production, National/state programme to incentive organic farming.	
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms	Percentage of agricultural production with genetically modified organisms (plants, animals), Legislation (national, state) and tendency of this legislation on the use of genetically modified organisms, Applied research on the use of genetically modified organisms.	
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights and in sustainable long-term land-use planning	Land right laws (private land, common land, state land), Percentage of land under dispute, Clear classification of land-use categories and administrative enforcement of these categories (protected areas, areas of low intensity production, areas of high intensity production).	
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	Strategies (e.g. innovative incentives) for the development of protected areas, National/state programmes to protect environmental sensitive areas (subsidies, competitions), Percentage of the national area under environmental protection, Are there laws and regulations sanctioning the violation of protected areas, National/state projects to promote organic farming.	
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management	Percentage of national forest area under certified production,Percentage of certified timber,Existence of REDD activities,Tendency of forest coverage (increasing/decreasing),Existing management concepts on national/state level.	
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	Presence and strength of civil society organisations working on environmental protection, Environmental issues as a topic in formal education (curriculum), Presence and strength of conflicts over the use vs. protection of resources.	
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	Development of tourism products that create economic value based on preserved nature, Tourism concepts that protect the environment and help to preserve endangered habitat or species, CO2 reducing concepts of tourism and of transport in tourism (tourism re: mountains, lakes, farms, rural culture, national parks, wild life, marketing of local farming products) Environmental awareness raising among local population and tourists.	

2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts	Enterprises develop and adopt activities and concepts that manage tourism infrastructure based on sustainable natural resources, Local/ national government develop and adopt tourism activities and concepts based on sustainable natural resources, Networks and civil society support environmentally sustainable tourism management.	
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals	Ratification and level of implementation of international agreements (i.e. International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management)Existence and enforcement of bans on particularly hazardous substances,Number and level of application of substitution substances,Percentage of facilities with environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous waste,Frequency and severity of cases attributable to exposure to chemicals (land, water, people affected).	
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society	Presence and strength of institutions (policy, industry and NGOs) working on toxic chemicals, Presence and quality of public information on the potential hazards of toxic chemicals, Presence and strength of conflicts over hazards of toxic chemicals, Implementation of international efforts for harmonised and easily identifiable pictographs on hazards.	
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry	Institutional, policy, legal and regulatory framework for sustainable management of chemicals and waste including enforcement and implementation, Number of regulations and financial incentives developed to reduce the use of chemicals of highest concern and promote and substitute with safe alternatives, Increased development and use of chemical alternatives, Percentage of companies involved in ecological production.	
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management	Integration of sustainable waste management into national and sectoral policies, Occurrence and size of waste dumps and landfills at the local level, Number of facilities for environmentally sound collection, disposal and use of solid waste and effectiveness of their work.	
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	CO ₂ -emissions from fossil fuels and trends,Percentage and trends of share of renewable energy in the energy mix,Percentage and trends of share of biomass and/or specific projects for producing agro-fuels,Energy efficiency rates and development in key sectors (industry, transport, building etc.),Existence and implementation of national/regional policies e.g. NAMA (Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action), LEDS (Low Emissions Development Strategies).	
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management	Rates and CO ₂ -emissions from deforestation, Percentage of sustainably managed forests, Emissions and trends from industrialised livestock farming and the use of fertilizer in farming, Percentage of organic farming and/or agroforestry, Existence and implementation of national/regional policies, e.g. NAMA, LEDS.	

2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change	Sectors, regions and population groups identified as most affected by climate change, Development, existence, implementation of and actors involved in national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs), National/regional policies and activities by local communities, Existence of and linkages with disaster prevention policies, Level of involvement from affected communities in adaptation policies and measures, Gender awareness and gender responsiveness strategy in policies and measures.	
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities	Existence and type of climate related information, Existence or development of MRV (Monitoring Reporting and Verification) system on climate policies, Government institutions and civil society actors involved in climate activities and interaction between the different actors, Level of know-how and capacity in the institutions involved, National policies integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation.	
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	Sustainable and affordable access to safe drinking water supply for all, in sufficient quantity, at acceptable distances and at all times; Access to adequate basic sanitation for all to improve hygienic conditions and to prevent the transmission of diseases as a contribution to reaching the MDG sub-goal 10	
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	Providing water for productive purposes, in particular for agricultural production (food security)	
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	Preventing pollution and overexploitation, efficient use of resources	
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	Holistic, orderly, equitable and sustainable management of water resources - as a requirement for coordinating the other goals (2.4.1 - 2.4.3) as well as contribution to conflict prevention and good governance	
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risks (overarching goal)	Disaster prevention, ensuring livelihoods for the poor population, mitigating the consequences of climate change, developing adaptation strategies	
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues	Gender equality, groups at disadvantage, human rights, democracy and good governance, conflict prevention, conservation of the environment	
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors	Competence for sustainable operation and maintenance, competent, well operating institutions, adequate legal framework, process owned by the stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, necessary knowledge basis created, awareness among population	
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		

3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents		
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (if relevant regarding gender, ethnic origin, religion, language)		
4.2	Estimated number/ real number		
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries		
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?		
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the outcomes of the intervention?		
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?		
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?		
6.4	Where there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumption were the outcomes based?		
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?		
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ model-like for other interventions, is it structure-forming and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?		
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?		

8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "environmental protection" and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria sustainable management of natural resources and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming" and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.1.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms" and promoting organic farming" and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			

9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"			
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals" and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"			
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"			
9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"			
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"			
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy" and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"			
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"			
9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"			

9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health" and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"			
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"			
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"			
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"			
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"			
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?			
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?			
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?			
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding has ceased?			
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?			

12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?		
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?		
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general		

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i)
- (ii)
- (iii)

Annex 6 - Questionnaire

Questionnaire

Introduction

What is your relationship with the ADA project?

Since when have you been involved?

Situation in the country (Fact-sheet Chapter 1)

How do you assess the environmental situation in the country regarding ...

What changes/ trends do you observe with regard to the development in the environmental field?

Situation in the country regarding the specific key criteria that affects the project (Fact-sheet Chapter 2, the questions must be selected according to the subject of the project)

How do you assess the situation in the country regarding ...

Present the goal of the project and the beneficiaries and check whether the interview partner agrees with what is written in the document (Fact-sheet Chapter 3 and 4)

Assessment of the outputs and objectives (outcomes/ results) (Fact-sheet Chapter 5 and 6)

How was the project planned, which plans worked and which plans had to be revised?

What is the project strategy in your perception?

How was the project implemented, and what were the most important activities in your view?

What are the main results of the intervention?

Did the intervention achieve its planned objectives? What are current challenges or which objectives have not yet been achieved?

What activities and support from ADA was particularly helpful? What was less helpful?

Where there unexpected positive or negative results of the intervention?

Is the intervention exemplary/ model-like for other interventions, is it structure-forming and can it be up-scaled?

Assessment of the impact in general (Fact-sheet Chapter 7)

What is the most important positive/ negative impact of the intervention?

Assessment of the impact in relation to key environmental criteria (Fact-sheet Chapter 8)

How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "environmental protection" and which external factors contributed to these changes?

Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields (sector objectives) for environment and development (Fact-sheet Chapter 9, the questions must be selected according to the subject of the project)

How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "ecologically appropriate diversified agriculture and organic farming" and which external factors contributed to these changes?

Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions (Fact-sheet Chapter 10)

How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?

How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?

What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?

How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?

Sustainability (Fact-sheet Chapter 11)

To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding has ceased?

What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?

Counterfactual question (Fact-sheet Chapter 12)

What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?

General assessment of the intervention (Fact-sheet Chapter 13)

What is your general assessment of the intervention?

Lessons learnt (Fact-sheet Chapter 14)

What are the most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general?

What could have worked better?

These questions will be asked where applicable: Not all questions will be asked to everybody. Based on the answers, related questions and information exchange might follow. Questions regarding the interview partner's specific involvement in the project and in the environmental sector might be asked.

Annex 7 - MAPP Workshop documentation

MAPP-Workshop in Shkodra/ Albania

with beneficiaries from the ADA project

**“Water supply Shkodra - consolidation in cooperation with KfW &
SECO – 7813-04/2007”**

Hans Hartung und Annette Schmidt
FAKT Consult
Hackländer Str. 33
70184 Stuttgart
Germany

September 2015

Index

1.	General Introduction to the Workshop	3
2.	Information regarding the Project	3
3.	Summary of Results along the MAPP Instruments	3
3.1	Life Curve	3
3.2	Criteria for Development and Trend Analysis	5
3.3	Trend Analysis	5
3.4	Activity List	7
3.5	Influence Matrix	7
4.	Final Conclusion	9

1. General Introduction to the Workshop

As part of the “Ex-post Impact Study Environment in Southeast Europe 2007 – 2013”, a workshop was held according to the participatory methodology MAPP (Method for Impact Assessment of Programs and Projects) which was developed by the GDI/ DIE (German Development Institute). The workshop took place in Shkodra/ Albania on July 15, 2015. All participants (8 female and 18 male) are living in Shkodra town and have thus been beneficiaries of a water and sanitation project financed by ADA and other donors from 2005 until 2015. They live in different neighbourhoods of Shkodra, some of them in very modest circumstances. Representatives of area teachers, the business community, the water utility and of other public institutions participated in the workshop.

Unfortunately, the time for the workshop was very limited, which did not allow for going into detail about some very lively discussions that came up. But the Albanian moderator managed well to go through all the planned tools, which finally provided a very interesting insight into the water topic for the evaluators, as seen from the beneficiaries’ perspective.

The objective of the MAPP-workshop was to analyse the impact of the project. Group discussions and a logical sequence of tools for data collection and interpretation were applied (see Chapter Three). First, development trends and changes were analysed, which in a next step were attributed to specific interventions/activities/projects. This context-oriented approach allowed for discovering all positive, negative, and surprising trends and impacts. The project we were specifically interested in was “evaluated” in relation to other on-going projects and programmes. In this way, the net impact of the project could be estimated against the background of gross development trends. The methodology MAPP helps to bridge systematically the “attribution gap” between impact and cause by applying an influence matrix. In this case, positive or negative influences were evaluated against criteria for development that were defined by the workshop participants themselves.

2. Information regarding the Project

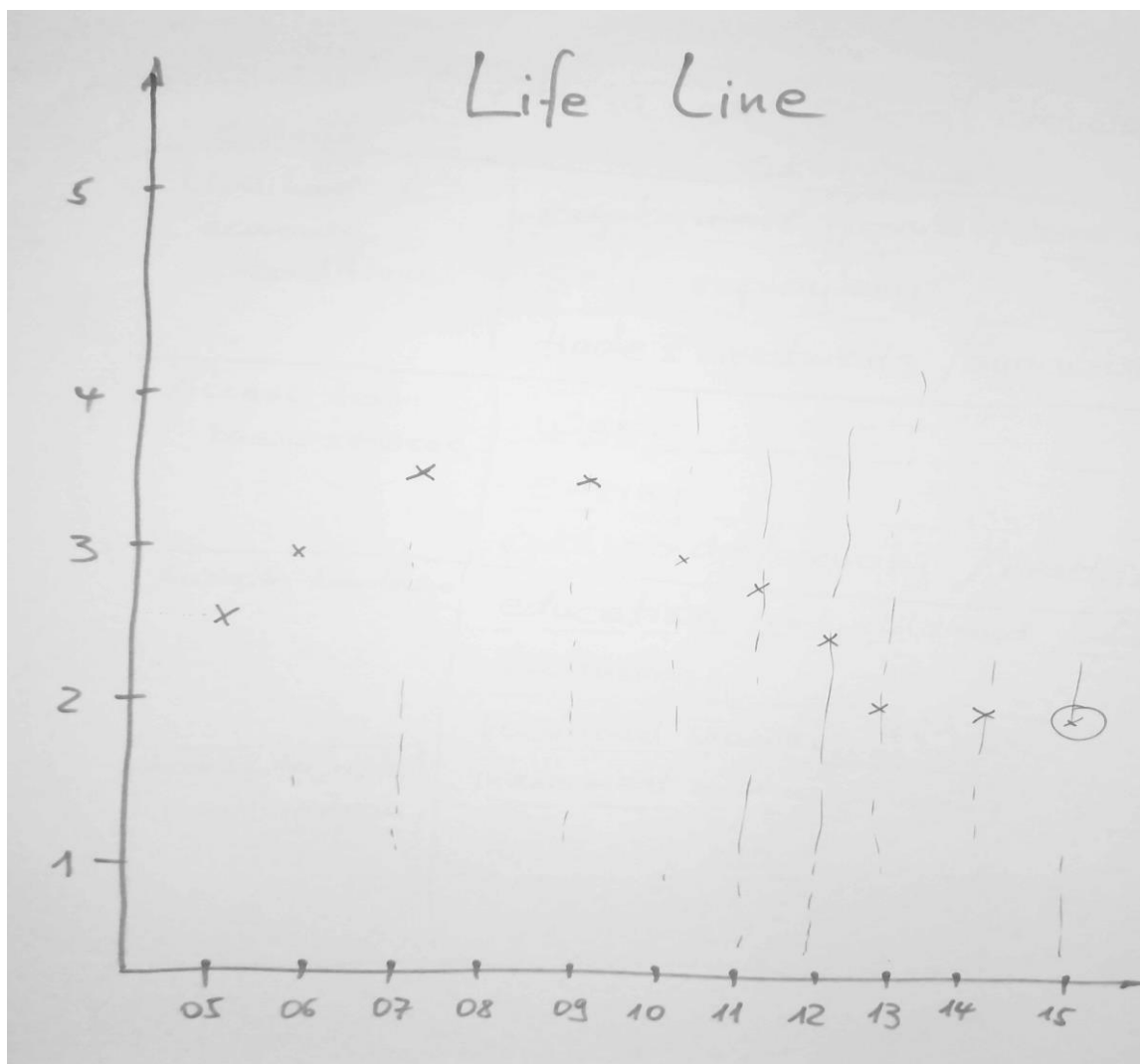
The project is implemented by KfW (of Germany) together with ADA and SECO of Switzerland. The overall objective is the supply of a hygienically safe and sustainable water supply and wastewater system for the city of Shkodra. The work is divided into 3 components:

- Component A: Preparation of detailed design and Tender documents
- Component B: Construction & construction supervision
- Component C: Institutional Development of the Shkodra utility UKS

3. Summary of Results along the MAPP Instruments

3.1 Life Curve

The target group and the moderator have drawn a curve that shows the overall development trends in Shkodra beginning in the year 2005 and ending in the present.



- Legend:
- 1 = very low quality
 - 2 = low quality
 - 3 = average quality
 - 4 = high quality
 - 5 = very high quality

Explanation of the MAPP - workshop participants

Before 2005 we had a status quo.

2005 – 2009: After a government change in 2005, a lot of improvements occurred: Economic improvements, power supply, employment, investments, good governance, lower level of corruption.

2010 – 2014: Stable but decreasing a little bit until 2012. The year 2014 marked the end of the second mandate of the same government.

2012 – 2013: A sharp drop due to the bad economic situation (single opinion).

2013 – 2015: Taxes increased, prices increased, more migration to other countries, increased unemployment. We are better off than in 2005 because the services have improved, although unemployment is high.

People in Shkodra are very politicized and tend to judge their lifeline (quality of life) in government terms rather than in terms of different years.

3.2 Criteria for Development and Trend Analysis

Firstly, the indicators/ criteria for development were defined along the following key dimensions:

- (i) Livelihood/ economic conditions,
- (ii) Access to basic services,
- (iii) Access to knowledge,
- (iv) Access to rights/ participation

Criteria	Sub-criteria
Livelihood/ economic conditions	Employment Self-employment Trade and investments/ agriculture/ tourism
Access to basic services	Water Energy Public order/ security Health
Access to knowledge	Education Technology Vocational training
Access to rights/ participation	Involvement in decision making Environment

3.3 Trend Analysis

With a matrix, detailed development trends were evaluated over the same time period. In this way, a profile of Shkodra could be drawn on a five-level evaluation scale, showing how some elements of the quality of life have changed in recent years before and during the project cycle. The trend analysis revealed the “gross impact” for all social criteria. The various causes of changes and trends were described.

Year Criteria	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	20012	2013	2014	2015	Trend
Employment	2,5	3			3,5	3,5		3,5	3	3	2,5	+ -
Water services	3	3,2	3,3	→							4	+
Education	3	→							4	+		
Involvement in decision making	2,5	→							3	+ -		
Environment	2	→							2,5	+		
	2,5	→							1,5	-		

Legend: 1 = very negative
2 = negative
3 = fair
4 = positive
5 = very positive

Explanation of the MAPP - workshop participants' comments

Employment: The level of employment has not improved, new people are simply replacing the ones that are dismissed. In 2014/15 we don't have any investments any more, everything has been frozen. There is no construction and consequently unemployment has increased. Employment is not sufficient; we also need decent salaries.

Water services: They improved mostly due to the investment in the water sector, the quality of the water is very good, we drink tap water which you can't do in Tirana, the service is good. But we can't give "5" because we need pumps in most of our houses, as the pressure is so weak that we cannot get water without extra pumps.

Education: Some investments have been made into constructing new schools and rehabilitating old schools. People are motivated to go to school. Improvements of programs for teacher training etc. This refers to primary and secondary school. Problematic is the university because of high corruption. The selection of university professors is based on preference by higher authorities. With a better education, everything would improve.

Involvement in decision making: very limited in reality, the government pretends to be interested in our opinions but this is not true; from a formal viewpoint it has increased but in reality nobody cares about our opinions. Politicians are interested in us only during elections. In regard to a problem that occurred in an orphan institution (a teacher hit a little child), public opinion was oriented towards the director of the institute and the teacher – who was fired - but the phenomenon was not dealt with on a more general level. There will be no improvement. Our voices and complaints are not sufficiently heard.

Environment: The improvement of life has a negative impact on the environment (more waste, more consumption), but there is more awareness regarding environmental issues. Environmental protection, keeping the public spaces clean, programs in the school, waste management are all real issues; we don't have any idea how we can deal with this. We have a landfill, that has improved environment, but is the landfill really used properly? Two lines of thought because of positive impact (more awareness and regulatory issues) and negative impact (waste problem, etc.).

3.4 Activity List

Relevant interventions of government and donor/ partner organisations active in Shkodra were listed and very briefly assessed according to their results (due to time constraints the list had to be limited to the most relevant projects).

Activity/ project	Organisation	Results
Water supply and sewage	Austria, German, Swiss	Improved service delivery, environmental impact, employment e.g. thanks to tourists coming
Street infrastructure	Central government	Big improvement, easy mobility, tourism and employment
Social and cultural activities	Local and international organisations, NGOs	
Preventing flooding	Central government	Project could not be finished due to government changes
Construction of hydro power station	Austrian government	Completed

3.5 Influence Matrix

This matrix helped to evaluate the influence of all interventions on each of the sub-criteria developed earlier (see 3.2) . The matrix shows direct and indirect, positive and negative influences. Afterwards, the passive and active sums were calculated. The active sum shows which intervention had impacts on the most development indicators, whereas the passive sum shows which criteria were influenced the most or the least by the interventions.

Activity Criteria	Water supply	Road infrastructure	Social and cultural activities	Hydro power station/ energy supply	Passive sum
Economic criteria					
Employment	5	5	2	5	17
Trade and investment	3,5	5	1	3,5	13
Agriculture/ tourism	4,5	5	2	4	15,5
Basic services					
Water	5	3,5	1	5	14,5
Energy	3	3,5	1	5	12,5
Health/	5	5	1	5	16
Public order	1	5	2	4	12
Knowledge					
Education	5	5	4	5	19
Technology	3,5	3	1	5	12,5
VET	4	3	2,5	4	13,5
Rights/ participation					
Participation/ citizenship	5	3	4	1	13
Environment	5	3,5	1,5	1	11
Active sum	49,5	49,5	23	47,5	

Legend: 1 = no influence
2 = slight influence
3 = medium influence
4 = pronounced influence
5 = very pronounced influence

Explanation of the MAPP - workshop participants' comments

Water supply: We were employed in construction, but without water you cannot do business (restaurant, produce cheese). Waste water is used in agriculture from the waste water plant in Shiroka. Water and disposal of sewage have a direct impact on our health, better health conditions for the citizens. The sanitary conditions in the schools have improved (Egyptian community). Impact on jobs

like those for plumbers, hydraulic engineers (there is a need but it is not fully addressed). We were not involved in decision making regarding the water supply and sewage, their status was not recorded when the construction was planned. Regarding the water utility: nobody has taken our complaints. Water utility staff: "Why didn't you go to the right place to make a complaint? We are open to your comments". Suggestion by the water utility staff, after which everyone agreed on a ranking of "5".

Environment: If the quality of the water is good, this has a direct impact on the environment.

Road infrastructure: Employment in construction, transportation has a daily influence on market access. Often road construction goes along with water improvement, but during an election they don't do a serious job. Same argument for electricity. In emergency cases we can reach the hospital faster. Control from the police service is better, they have better access. Access to public institutions has improved. If the road is well kept it has a good impact on the environment.

Social and cultural activities: No major influence, the influence on tourism is not big, because there are only a few offerings and they can not create an impact. To be able to say, "I am with the state police" has an influence on public awareness. The impacts are not that high, because there are not many activities that involve the VET-schools. There are very few activities that raise awareness of environmental issues.

Hydropower station: The hydropower station was considered in general to be covering the electricity supply. There was employment during its construction, the hydropower plant improves the agriculture and tourism situation, but there are a lot of other issues that influence these criteria. Without energy there is no health care in the hospitals. Light helps to increase security in the city. Lights, heating and internet in schools and at home improve education. Again the other side of the coin: The price would be lower if we had any influence. Why negative impact? Damage occurred during floods in 2010.

4. Final Conclusion

The participants of the MAPP workshop represented many parts of society in Shkodra; we therefore approximate them here (with some degree of uncertainty) as representing the population of Shkodra. We can see by looking at the matrix and the active sums that improvements in water, road infrastructure and energy supply are very important for the population of Shkodra; the interventions in these sectors are appreciated and considered important, as their own criteria reveal. The initiation of the improvements in water supply by ADA was mentioned several times, and it was valued that ADA could interest other development partners to come in and expand on the work that was begun. Yet there is a lot to be done in the future, especially regarding the low water pressure in the network. The influence of a good water supply on trade and investment was not considered to be very high. Social and cultural activities were seen to be an important issue in Shkodra by the participants, but as it turned out in the discussion, there are still few activities and they do not compare with the importance of water, road infrastructure and energy.

If we look at the passive sum, we see that all the important projects of the last few years have had a big influence on education, and that is very highly valued by citizens of Shkodra. The same holds true for employment – especially water, roads construction and energy provide employment, though only temporarily – permanent jobs created by the projects mentioned are rare. It turns out that the environment was least affected by all the important projects; only the water supply and sewerage projects had a big influence on the environment, and this is recognised and appreciated in Shkodra.

Annex 8 - List of interviews

LIST OF INTERVIEWS – Ex-post Impact Study Environment in Southeast Europe 2007 - 2013

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹			
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	IC	CL	P	T	M	
Vienna															
Scherb, Margit	ADA	Head of Themes and Quality	Vienna, 21.04.15, 09.06.15, 10.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maier, Katharina	ADA	Advisor Environment and Natural Resources	Vienna, 21.04.15, 09.06.15, 10.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wibmer, Sandra	ADA	Advisor Environment and Natural Resources (maternity leave)	Vienna, 09.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Burtscher, Robert	ADA	Advisor Water and Sanitation	Vienna, 09.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Schall, Gunter & Hecke, Lukas	ADA	Head of Private Sector & Development / Trainee	Vienna, 09.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Philippitsch, Violetta	Environment Agency Austria	Key Account Manager Western Balkan Countries	Vienna, 09.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bieder, Norbert & Neuwirth, Hubert	ADA	Programme Manager Kosovo, Moldova & Programme Manager Albania	Vienna, 10.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sötz, Elisabeth	ADA	Advisor Environment and Natural Resources	Vienna, 10.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sandei, Pier Carlo	UNEP	Programme Officer	Vienna, 10.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Maier, Katharina	ADA	Advisor Environment and Natural Resources	22.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Polak, Milan	ADA	Component Manager - Grant Scheme, Socio-economic Development of the Danube Serbia Region	27.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

¹ P = Personal interview
T = Telephone interview
M = Mail interview

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹		
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	IC	CL	P	T	M
Karner, Alexander	ADA	Advisor Sustainable Energy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On vacation		
Burtscher, Robert	ADA	Advisor Water and Sanitation	21.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Draxler, Prof. Dr.	Draxler Wasser KraftWerke	Director		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Several contact attempts did not yield any result		
Kosovo														
Geosits, Christian & Aziri, Arsim	ADA	Attaché, Head of Coordination office for Technical Cooperation & Program Officer	Prishtina, 22.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dreshaj, Shaban	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	Chief of Advisory Services	Prishtina, 22.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rexhaj, Astrit & Velija, Dardan	ATI-Kosova	Operation Manager & Executive Director	Prishtina, 22.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bektashi, Agron	Regional Environmental Center (REC)	Director REC Office in Kosovo	Prishtina, 22.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Avdiu, Valdete	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development	Organic Production and Horticulture	Prishtina, 22.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morina, Hajrije & Vokshi, Astrit	Community Development Initiatives (CDI)	Institutional Development Expert & Executive Director	Prishtina, 23.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gjakova, Laura	USAID/ AGRO	Environmental Compliance Specialist	Prishtina, 23.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ibrahimi, Alban		Consultant	Prishtina, 23.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Deda-Gjurgjiali, Shkipe & Berisha, Xhava	UNDP	Environment and Energy Portfolio Manager & SLED Project Manger	Prishtina, 23.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹		
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	JC	CL	P	T	M
Hetemaj, Ismail	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Head of Nature Protection Division and ENVSEC Focal Point for Biodiversity	Prishtina, 23.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Krasniqi, Bernardina	Local Development Fund (LDF)	Secretary	Suharekë, 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elshani, Halit	Municipality of Suharekë	Municipal Development Center	Suharekë, 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elshani, Halit (sic)	Village Council of Samadraxha	Head of Village Council	Suharekë, 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spahiu, Meriton	Village of Samadraxha	Beneficiary of the Water project	Samadraxha (Suharekë), 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hoti, Liman	Village of Neperbisht	Beneficiary of IRDS project	Neperbisht (Suharekë), 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shala, Qamil	Village of Neperbisht	Beneficiary of IRDS project	Neperbisht (Suharekë), 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Taç, Nehat	Village of Mamusha	Beneficiary of IRDS project	Mamusha (Suharekë), 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gashi, Driton	Village of Studenqan	Beneficiary of IRDS project	Studenqan (Suharekë), 24.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Morina, Ilir	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Chief Executive Officer of the Kosovo Environmental protection Agency (KEPA)	Prishtina, 25.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kqiku, Florije	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Head of Division of Inspectorate	Prishtina, 25.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vatovci, Driton	GIZ	Development of sustainable local public services	Prishtina, 25.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ramaj, Senad & Dummer, Gerhard	Moser Waste Management	Project Manager & Management Consultant	Gjilan, 26.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹		
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	JC	CL	P	T	M
Maliqi, Sadetin	Village of Doberçan	Beneficiary of the Water project	Doberçan, 26.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beneficiaries	Village of Doberçan	Beneficiary of the Water project	Doberçan, 26.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beneficiaries	Village of Ranilluk	Beneficiary of another Water project	Ranillug, 26.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Beneficiaries	Kamenica	Beneficiaries of the Waste Project	Kamenica, 26.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buzuku, Shefki	ATI-Kosova	Employee	Zajqec, 26.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Krasniqi, Avdullah and 15 more beneficiaries of the IRDS Project participating in the MAPP-Workshop	Suharekë	Beneficiary of IRDS project	Suharekë, 29.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hakaj, Nezakete	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Head of Environment Protection Division and ENVSEC Focal Point for Pollution	Prishtina, 30.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Moser, Christian Dr.	Moser Waste Management	Owner of the Company	Prishtina, 30.06.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Melchers, Johannes	ATI Innsbruck	Project leader and Marketing Director	03.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kozhuharova, Gordana	REC Budapest	Regional Director for SEE	28.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Macedonia														
Georgievska, Katerina	REC Skopje	Director Office in Macedonia	Skopje, 02.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kozhuharova, Gordana	REC Budapest	Regional Director for SEE	Skopje, 02.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sarلمانov, Robert	KhW	ADA M&E consultant (part time)	Skopje, 02.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Blinkov, Darko	State Env. Inspectorate (SEI)	State Env. Inspector	Skopje, 03.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹		
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	JC	CL	P	T	M
Dimitrov, Konstantin	MACEF	President	Skopje, 03.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kodzoman, Anita	UNDP	Head of Environment Department	Skopje, 03.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trpeski, Vlatko & Jordanov, Sasho	MOEPP	Head of Nature Department Head of Unit	Skopje, 03.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adzieva, Vendi, Manchevski, Aleksan- dar & Apostolski, Andrej	Habitat for Humanity	Head of Programme Project Specialist & Construct. Specialist	Skopje, 03.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kusheski, Todor	PUC	Head of R&D	Kochani, 06.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stojamenov, Vancho	Geoterma	Head	Kochani, 06.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gashteovski, Ljupcho	Geoterma	Engineer	Kochani, 06.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Georgiev, Georgi	Green house	Director	v. Podlog, Kochani, 06.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dimitrovski, Ratko	Major of Kochani		Kochani, 06.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Zashova, Vesna & Lakovikj, Glorija	Primary School Kiril & Metodij	Director & Teacher	Kochani, 06.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shukova, Kaja	MOEPP	Head of Department	Skopje, 07.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Petrovska, Svetlana & Petkanovska, Ivana	CEPROSARD	Director & Head of EE and RES	Skopje, 07.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Talevski, Pece & Zorica Velkovska	NGO OHO	Director & Program Coordinator	Skopje, 07.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Melovski, Ljupcho Prof.	MEA		Skopje, 08.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sazdovska, Marina Malis	Faculty of Security	Professor on Environmental Crime	Skopje, 08.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
Stoimenova, Nade	MON		Skopje, 08.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹			
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	JC	CL	P	T	M	
Acevska, Natalija	BDE	Biology Councilor	08.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Petrovska, Ana	REC Skopje	Technical Expert	Skopje, 10.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trajanovski, Georgi	Architect	Former project manager of project 2550-04/2007	Stuttgart, 27.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Albania															
Qirjo, Mihallaq & Cani, Eduart	REC	Country Office Director & Senior Project Manager	Tirana, 07.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Totozani, Argita	Ministry of Transport & Infrastructure	General Director of Integration	Tirana, 08.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gjinali, Enkelejda Prof. Milnes, David	WASSP – Water Supply and Sanitation Program	Deputy Team Leader & Team Leader	Tirana, 08.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spahollari, Eris Shahini, Erald Graceni, Oldi Froemmer, Markus	WWTP Durrës	Biologist Chemist Director Process engineer	Tirana, 09.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Giantris, Philip & Poci, Elisabeta	Shukalb	Exec. Director & Dep. Director	Tirana, 09.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rumani, Eduart	SECO	Swiss Embassy	Tirana, 10.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Imeraj, Fatime Simaku, Silvana Xhuvëli, Gjerji Dervishi, Arni	ERRU	Member Member Commissioner Head	Tirana, 10.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dollaku, Bledar	KfW,	Senior Project Coordinator	Tirana, 10.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Simaku, Konstandin	Hidroinvest 1,	Director for Albania	Tirana, 10.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Simaku, Konstandin	Hidroinvest 1,	Director for Albania	Perrenjas, 11.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skenderi, Arben	General Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation	Deputy director	Tirana, 13.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Surname, Name	Organization	Function	Place, date	Interviewer								Kind of interview ¹		
				AS	HH	AH	FS	SK	EJ	JC	CL	P	T	M
Behnsen, Fridtjof & Cenko, Piro	GIZ	Senior Water Sector Advisor & Water Sector Advisor	Tirana, 13.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Habertheuer, Heinz Qosja, Florenc Matiri, Etleva	ADA	Head of Office Deputy Head of Office Programme Manager	Tirana, 13.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kurti, Blerim	Stucky/DSC	Deputy Resident Engineer	Shkodra, 14.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kepi, Leonard Kodra, Shpresa Shabani, Adrian Reci, Dritan	UKS	Director Water Engineer Customer Care Secretary of UKS	Shkodra, 14.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Omi, Ahmet Luka, Lorenc Luleta, Alfred	Shkodra Municipality	Deputy Mayor Mayor Public Services Director	Shkodra, 14.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shoshi, Flauers	Shkodra Rural Water Utility	Director	Shkodra, 14.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Urtari, Cesk	UKS	Head, pumping station	Shkodra, 14.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lloshi, Gezim and 24 more inhabitants of Shkodra	Bürger der Stadt Shkodra	Teachers, members of Egyptian community, members of business community, different quarters	Shkodra, 15.07.15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kurti, Blerim	Stucky/DSC	Deputy Resident Engineer	Tirana, 16.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mahmutaj, Ermelinda	Eden	Former exec. director	Tirana, 16.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wiltchnigg, Daniel	Kommunalkredit	Consultant	21.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others														
Hanusch, Wolfgang	SAS, Styrian Aqua Service		27.07.15	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

AS Annette Schmidt
HH Hans Hartung
AH Alexandra Huber

FS Fatmir Selimi
SK Saso Klekovski
EJ Elira Jorgoni

JC Jochen Curre
CL Christine Lottje

Annex 9 - 30 Fact-sheets

Fact-sheet 1 - Albania - 7813-04/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Water supply Shkodra - consolidation in cooperation with KfW & SECO
Title(s) of intervention in German	Wasserversorgung Shkodra - Konsolidierung in Kooperation mit KfW & SECO
Country	Albania
Region(s)/ town(s)	Shkodra
ADA-project number(s)	7813-04/2007
Sector	Water supply and sanitation
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OAL Albania
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	KfW, Germany and SECO, Switzerland
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	UK Shkodra
Phases (from – to)	01.10.2008 – 30.09.2011
Contract amount(s) €	1.900.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	16.000.000
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Hans Hartung
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Albania is an EU candidate country and is expecting the date for opening of negotiations for EU accession. The EU integration process has contributed to a notable progress and increased awareness on environmental protection and management of environmental issues. Legislation and strategic frameworks seem to be in place – yet as in many other sectors in the country, the implementation of the environmental legislation has to be improved. A new law on environmental protection was approved in 2012. Its objective was to raise the level of environment protection by establishing a consolidated network of environmental institutions at national and regional level linked with environmental policy implementation. In addition, an inter-sectorial strategy on Environmental Protection has been drafted by an inter-ministerial group and has been consulted with stakeholders. The strategy is part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020) that is currently being finalized. The national strategy is also an umbrella for other environmental related strategies such as the strategy and action plan for bio-diversity. The environmental protection strategy covers issues of air quality, climate change, waste and chemical agents management nature protection and water management. The strategy outlines a series of targets and objectives that during the consultations were in some cases considered as overly ambitious. In the field of air quality the objective is to lower the level of urban air pollution by 40%. In the field of climate change it outlines a target of 8% reduction of Green House Gases whereas in terms of nature protection it aims to expand the protected surface in the country with 17%. As far as the water management it commits to 100% inventory of the country's water sources as well as establishing the water cadaster. Waste management commits to increase by 45% the volume of waste that is sent to landfills and at the same time increase with 55% the amount of waste that is recycled and processed.</p> <p>Albania already has a range of environment laws. Yet these laws fall short of real protection of the environment due to the absence of secondary legislation that incorporates the necessary tax rates, fees and charges.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Albania is a country of 2.8 million people with 60% percent of the country's land area is above the 600m elevation. Forests and pastures account for 56% of land-use in Albania and are largely predominant in upland areas. The country's livestock sector accounts for nearly 50% of the agricultural GDP and is highly dependent on pastures and forests products. Forests are also critical for meeting daily needs by people in rural and upland areas, providing nearly 70% of fuel in winters, building material, as well as income from non-timber products such as medicinal plants. Strategic documents like the NSDI (2007 – 2013) do mention a clear vision for protecting natural resources from pollution and degradation through natural conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forests and continuation of the transfer of forests and pastures to local government units. The draft of NSDI 2 also recognizes that past growth has led to environmental degradation and erosion of natural resources.</p> <p>While forests cover more than 50 percent of Albania's surface area the country has abundant water resources and its hydrographical basin has a total area of 43,305 km² – 50 per cent larger than the country's territory. Overall renewable water resources amount to 13,300 m³ per capita, of which 65% is generated within Albania and the remaining 35% from countries upstream. Seven main rivers in six river catchments drain towards the Adriatic Sea, namely the Drini, Mati, Erzeni, Shkumbini, Semani and Vjosa rivers. There are 250 lakes that occupy 4% of the territory with the biggest lakes being Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Albania's communist regime nationalized land through an agrarian reform. Following its demise in 1990, a controversial law (number 7501) was approved that distributed land through smallholdings to people living in rural areas. The situation of former owners was not resolved. There is an estimated figure of 41,000 claims to restitution and compensation that remain largely unresolved and undermine tenure security and the development of functioning formal land markets. Almost 70% of all civil cases pending in Albanian courts involve land disputes. In addition, internal migration waves produced new informal settlements complicating even further the property rights situation. Approximately 25% of the urban population lives in informal settlements and the settlements constitute 40% or more of urban construction.</p> <p>Property claims against the Government of Albania (GOA) are increasingly brought before the European Court for Human Rights (EctHR). As decisions are going against the government with a large financial volume, the government is trying to address the situation of former owners and legalizing the large number of informal buildings. A plan for the restitution and compensation was presented in July 2015 by the Agency for Restitution and Compensation of Properties whereas the legalization process of informal construction is being carried by the Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation and Integration of Informal Zones and Constructions.</p> <p>Apart from these structural issues, the smallholding character of land – mostly used for subsistence farming, land disputes and conflicts are continuously present in the media – accompanied often by reported fatalities.</p>	See list of documents

1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Albania is now a middle-income country that has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis in Europe. Before the global financial crisis, Albania was one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, enjoying average annual real growth rates of 6%. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the overall macroeconomic situation associated with low growth rates since 2008, poverty in Albania has increased. The fraction of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below the minimum standard of Lek 4891 (app 35 Euros) increased from 12.5 % in 2008 to 14.3 % in 2012. Extremely poor population, defined as those with difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs, increased from 1.2% in 2008, to 2.3% in 2012. In addition, a shift of poverty from rural to urban areas is observed. Unemployment stands at 16.9% (2013) with youth unemployment stands at around 26% and is a real challenge for the country.</p> <p>Albania's labor market has undergone some dramatic shifts over the last decade, contributing to productivity growth. Formal non-agricultural employment in the private sector more than doubled between 1999 and 2013, fueled largely by foreign investment. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism.</p> <p>Despite this shift, agriculture remains one of the largest and most important sectors in Albania. Agriculture is a main source of employment and income – especially in the country's rural areas – and represents around 20% of GDP while accounting for about half of total employment. Albania's agricultural sector continues to face a number of challenges, however, including small farm size and land fragmentation, poor infrastructure, market limitations, limited access to credit and grants, and inadequate rural institutions</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Albania has repeatedly incorporated the need to address energy issues in various strategies, assessments and reports that focus on socio-economic development and poverty reduction. For example, effort has been made to expand the market share of LPG as an alternative to electricity and fuelwood for space heating and cooking. LPG has the advantage of being more reliable in terms of supply, as well as more flexible and cleaner to use. However, it is still relatively expensive and not widely available in the country. Low energy efficiency, poor economics of fuelwood use, and a lack of rigorous forest management practices are leading to unsustainable dependence on this renewable resource by a large portion of the Albanian population.</p> <p>At the end of 2014, Albania's power regulator ERE raised the price of electricity for businesses and scrapped its cheaper rate for households on Friday to help companies in the sector pay off debt to meet criteria set by international lenders. The electricity price for businesses was raised and the two-tier system for residential energy use was abolished. Social programmes that can support energy efficiency are in discussion i.e. installation of thermal insulation in buildings and efficient wood stoves in households could serve to sustainably reduce energy consumption and energy bills, while also improving living standards.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Albania does not have a national climate change strategy to address mitigation and adaptation challenges. Nevertheless, the climate change issue has been integrated into several strategic documents: the NSDI (2007-2013) and the 2009 Policy Paper for Carbon Finance. Albania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC in 2004 and is eligible for the application of one of the Protocol's mechanisms – CDM. Memoranda of understanding and agreements for carbon funding have been signed with the Governments of Italy and Denmark. A portfolio of 11 CDM projects was identified under the Memorandum of Understanding with Italy and feasibility studies were launched. Other CDM-related agreements were concluded with the World Bank Bio-Carbon Fund and the Austrian Cooperation Agency.</p> <p>Albania is experiencing certain vulnerabilities in terms of climate change. Higher air temperatures and frequent floods are reported in both the northwestern and southwestern plains. The World Bank estimates that summer rainfalls will decline by about 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2050 with a large impact on hydropower production as well as agriculture.</p> <p>The total GHG emissions of Albania were 7,834 kt of CO₂ in 1990, 7,620 kt in 2000 and were projected to be between 11.000 and 12.000 kt in 2012. Currently Albania is a low emitter of greenhouse gases with 3.5 tons per capita compared to EU 9.9 tons per capita but they are projected to increase in the coming years (mainly from transport followed by agriculture and waste sector).</p> <p>Albania associated itself with most of the formal EU positions in Climate Change in the international context. It has associated with the Copenhagen Accord, but it has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020. In line with its commitment a list of sector NAMAs (in line with EU sector approach) are prepared two of which are in the process of registration as country's voluntarily commitments towards UNFCCC and EU climate policy: (i) Implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan in the residential, public and commercial sector; and (ii) Fuel switch/using of non-hazardous waste as fuel in the cement industry.</p> <p>A policy document on 'Climate Change adaptation' is prepared guiding the strategic planning related to climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation measures are being introduced in Drini Mati River Deltas through a UNDP intervention.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>The Ministry of Environment is functional in Albania with varying scope and responsibilities as decided by the changing governments. The current one includes under its responsibility several agencies national and regional such as: Regional Environmental Agencies, Directorates of Forest Service, Agencies of Water and Basins as well as the Inter-institutional Operational Sea Centre.</p> <p>The former Environment and Forests Agency was re-organised in January 2015 and renamed National Environment Agency. Its administrative capacity was strengthened. A State Inspectorate of Environment Forests and Waters (SIE) was also established in 2015. According to the EU Progress Report 2014 on Albania, the environmental inspection system has limited resources and do not provide a credible guarantee that infringements are being properly monitored and punished.</p> <p>Local government units have responsibilities especially related to water supply and sanitation and waste management. It has to be mentioned that waste management is a challenge in the country. Environmental civil society and civic movement has seen a certain maturity as in various occasions civil support has been gathered through media awareness and recently social media on hot discussion topics as far as important decisions with large impact on environment is concerned. Some crucial ones can be mentioned such as the civil alliance against the processing of imported waste from Italy, the civil alliance and street protests against the Syrian chemical weapons that were considered to be dismantled in Albania back in 2013 as well as protests and lawsuits on certain construction permits in environmentally sensitive areas such as around the lake in Tirana.</p> <p>Environmental civil society has also received support from international actors within and outside Albania. Global Environmental Facility continues to be active and the country is preparing for its 6th round. In addition, a programme (2013 – 2015) financed by the Swedish government and implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania - SENiOR-A) aims to strengthen and specialize environmental civil society in Albania through articulating community needs, provide services and support, develop partnerships and networks, capable to address country environmental priorities and progress towards sustainable development.</p>	See list of documents
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>Albania is already beneficiary of international support from various partners including the UNDP, GIZ, ADA, Switzerland as well as recipient of World Bank loans. It is particularly worth mentioning that the government is currently entering a new phase of implementing EU IPA support through budget support. While the field of environment is not part of the initial six priority sectors (social policies, water, public administration, property rights, competitiveness) these areas will most certainly include elements of environmental support that will further be explored. This new way of delivering EU assistance will put the government in the centre of coordination and prioritization of interventions and will also hold it accountable for absorption and implementation capabilities.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on public investments and participation in legislative initiatives need to be fostered. - More strategic approach for the country is needed. - Strengthen administrative capacity and interinstitutional cooperation. - The Law on environmental impact assessment and the Law on environmental permits are not aligned with the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. - The Environment Ministry's capacity for programming and implementation remains weak. - Strengthen law enforcement, including training of judges, prosecutors and police on environmental issues. - Limited administrative capacity and weak interinstitutional cooperation. - Low implementation and enforcement levels. 	
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources

2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	<p>(i) Early stage, little progress, law on integrated water management was adopted.</p> <p>(ii) Improved water sources: 96% access stays the same from 2005 to 2012.</p> <p>Improved sanitation: access improves from 87% (2005) to 91 (2012).</p> <p>(v) Drinking water coverage estimates - Albania</p> <p>Piped onto premises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 96; 2012: 91. - rural (%): 1995: 40; 2012: 63. - total (%): 1995: 62; 2012: 78. <p>Other improved source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 6. - rural (%): 1995: 54; 2012: 31. - total (%): 1995: 34; 2012: 18. <p>Other unimproved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 3. - rural (%): 1995: 4; 2012: 6. - total (%): 1995: 3; 2012: 4. <p>Surface water:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1995: 2; 2012: 0. - total (%): 1995: 1; 2012: 0. <p>Santiation coverage estimates - Albania</p> <p>Improved facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 95; 2012: 95. - rural (%): 1990: 71; 2012: 86. - total (%): 1990: 79; 2012: 91. <p>Shared facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 4. - rural (%): 1990: 8; 2012: 9. - total (%): 1990: 6; 2012: 7. <p>Other unimproved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - rural (%): 1990: 20; 2012: 4. - total (%): 1990: 14; 2012: 2. <p>Open defecation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - total (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 0. <p>(xv) Water quantity available for many people increased; in irrigation, not much was done; improved sewerage in major cities; sector still remains far behind because of its inefficiency.</p>	(i), (ii), (v), (xv)

2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	<p>(iv) GNI (gross national income) per capita increased from 2005: 4.370 USD to 2013: 9.950 USD.</p> <p>(iv) Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines increases from 12% (of population, 2008) to 14% (2012).</p> <p>(ii, slide 10) World Bank projects' (1995-2017) investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface with rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure: 230 000 ha (64% of potentially irrigated are 360 000 ha). - Surface with rehabilitated drainage infrastructure: 250 000 ha. - Rehabilitated dams for irrigation: 80 dams. - Assessed and monitored dams for the safety: 250 dams. <p>(xv) Albania started badly – there was a big gap between Albania and abroad; but the trend is positive (e.g. 300.000 Albanian-Greek returned from Greece and live now in Albania).</p>	(iv), (ii), (xv)
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	<p>(ii, slide 9) - Due to the lack of maintenance and poor management of irrigation infrastructure, the needs for irrigation are currently not met in time and quantity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problematic is the safety of dams of reservoirs used for irrigation (need priority interventions for 200 dams). <p>(x) Water law considers "Integrated Water Resources Management" as a priority and is leaned on the European framework directive. The "Water Unit" is with the Ministry of Agriculture now, which gives it more importance. The Technical Water Secretariat is with the Prime Minister and water is one of the 5 strategic priorities. They now developed a strategic document on water taking into account 74 documents that exist regarding water. Not much has been done regarding irrigation for farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of block tariffs to reduce water consumption. - Environmental protection has increased. <p>(xi) Visible impact of waste water treatment in Durres, Pogradec, Korca, Shiroka (Shkodra).</p> <p>Very good legal framework for IWRM.</p>	(ii), (x), (xvi)
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	<p>(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating (see 2.4.7).</p> <p>(x) Urban water is well covered – rural less – an estimated 30% of the rural areas are without water networks. Water has a higher standing: it changed from the Ministry of Public Works to the Ministry of Environment; there is now river based management!</p> <p>(xii) Conflicts between environmentalists and small hydropower construction e.g. in a national parc.</p> <p>Industry and businesses (e.g. leather industry, mining, car cleaning) often have no awareness and are not inspected regarding their wastewater discharge into rivers.</p> <p>Water is overexploited in Albania.</p> <p>The administrative part respectve integrated water management is weak; clear roles in the government are missing, inspections are weak or non-existing, education and awareness on water issues are missing.</p> <p>There are lots of laws regarding water, which partly contradict each other or have partly the same target group. They must be harmonized!</p> <p>(xiii) There are no planners in Albania for holistic water concepts and there are no financial instruments for it.</p>	(iii), (x), (xvii), (xviii)
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	<p>(i) A comprehensive country-wide climate policy and strategy is lacking; Mitigation commitments not consistent with those of the EU.</p> <p>The administrative set-up on climate change requires considerable strengthening to address the significant capacity, cooperation and coordination needs.</p> <p>(xvi) Block tariffs favour the poor.</p> <p>Albania is endowed with water (we use only 5% of our water resources) – no problem with climate change!</p>	(i), (xvi)
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues	<p>(xv) Conflicts exist between hydropower and the population (which gets e.g. less water for irrigation). Water abstraction for water bottling has in some cases diminished the available water for people.</p>	(xv)
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors	<p>(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating.</p> <p>(xv and down) The REC project gives a good example how the process gets into the hands of the stakeholders, how they participate in stakeholder dialogues and how awareness of the population is created.</p>	(iii), (xv)
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		

3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Improved living conditions for the population and favourable framework condition for the local economy of Shkodra through the rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system.	(vii) Annex 2
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	The inhabitants of the city of Shkodra.	
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	According to Wikipedia 2011: 77.000.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	UKS (water and sanitation utility of Shkodra), municipality.	
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given in the documents.	
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?		
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	1. The service provided to the customers is improved. 2. The operations of UK Shkodra are financially viable. 3. Poverty aspects are respected.	(vii) Annex 2
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes Re. 2: Operation not yet financially viable. Consultancy services: training of staff, billing software, leak detection equipment (never used, as training is claimed was not sufficient). Many items are not as planned, e.g. No SCADA system, which is of prime importance. 2 new promised wells were canceled (as the expropriation could not be completed). 5000 water meters (of 15.000) were not installed (as customers rejected them). Water production cannot be measured We have improved collection efficiency from 54% in 2009 to 82% in 2015. Outcomes were formally achieved but with a lot of disharmony and quarrelling.	(viii), (x), (xii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	

6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	<p>(x) Negative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Very complicated and difficult project - Utility management very weak - Municipality partly obstructs the project - Operation cost by far not achieved - Still 69% losses – water laws cannot be changed - There are up to 400 houses in the water protection zone <p>(xi) - Utilities still rely on governments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation was not to its maximum - Old pipes are still used, illegal connections in the new system - Many water meters not installed – other meters are installed but have no water - There was a confusion of leadership between ministry, municipality and utilities – we mostly were confronted with the VAT problem (the role of ADA was not negative) <p>(xii) - The pumping station is out of the city boundaries, therefore we have no real jurisdiction on it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meetings with the Ministry re. these problems without result - Only the main transmission line was renewed, not the distribution system - We as utility cannot analyse the water - The investment of 18 Mill. Euro could have done better <p>(xiii) - We could not change supply areas</p> <p>(xiv) - UKS did not respond to our demand of deciding on supply areas, so we decided)</p> <p>(xiii) - Only the central level decided</p> <p>(xiv) - UKS never decided anything</p> <p>(xiii) - The projects was extended all the time, so we lost enthusiasm</p> <p>(xiv) - Time delays are only dependant on UKS not deciding on their part</p> <p>(xiii) - We as municipality did not know which area was to be covered</p> <p>(xiv) - Detailed plans were made available</p> <p>(xiii) - Works was sub- and sub-contracted</p> <p>(xiv) - We tried with sub-contractors from Shkodra (by pressure of municipality – but their performance was so bad that we had to redo the works by more qualified contractors</p> <p>(xiii)- Feasibility study was more expensive than planned</p> <p>(xiv) - There were additional tasks added not included in the beginning (e.g. of sewerage system for the houses in the wellfield)</p> <p>(xiii) - Supervisors were changed frequently</p> <p>(xiv) - Because project took much longer than planned because of UKS not taking decisions</p> <p>Positive</p> <p>(xii) * Collection efficiency improved</p> <p>* Water supply hours increased</p> <p>* water meters @ fair towards customers (they often pay less than with flat rate</p> <p>* environmental tax is now included in the water price (which people see as water price increase)</p> <p>* rehabilitation of sewerage pumping station and main collector & connection of one area</p> <p>* Shiroka (other side of lake) got small treatment plant</p> <p>(xiii) - institutional stengthening, delivery of cars. Awareness campaigns, instruments, GIS have increased qualification of staff</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Dubrace pumping station very good</p>	(x), (xi), (xii), (xiii), (xiv)
-----	--	---	---------------------------------

6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Socio-economic conditions of the population are not weakened. Water issues are kept political struggles. Subsidisation of O & M will occur till implementation of full cost recovery tariff.	(vii) Annex 2	
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Rising energy cost. Customers are willing to pay and the legal actions are successful. Customers accept higher tariffs. Illegal connections are removed or legalised, efficient operation and preventive maintenance is implemented. Shkodra Water Utility Company has the required number of staff with sufficient professional education and experience. Sufficient staff for water meters reading, installing and maintaining. Macro-economic development and national taxation.	(vii) Annex 2	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	No, due to an attitude of municipality and utility of non-involvement and even obstructing the works, KfW has decided not to continue with another phase, which was originally planned. Collection efficiency was not achieved as planned.	(x)	
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources	
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	(viii) - Majority of the city has now 24 hours (in general) water. - Water quality is excellent. - There is good infrastructure for businesses depending on water (soft drinks, dairy, hotels). (ix) - Positive impact very clear: technical and financial indicators improved at Shkoder utility, impact on the lake is visible, other impacts cannot be seen immediately but in the long term. - 2005 there was 1 h/day water before - now on the whole city at least 10 l/hour. - Good system of customer relation. (x) - Transmission and distribution system has a very high standard. - Accounting and billing is at the end a success. (xii) - No flooding with sewage in the city any more. - Sewage outflow is now in the Drin river (much higher flow rate) then before in the Buna river. - Sewerage cleaning truck is helpful. - ADA made an environmental impact through its earlier activities re. water supply in the city and thus attracting more funds from Swiss and KfW for now major investments (cleaning of parts of the city with sewers and draining it not into the lake, having a small wastewater treatment plant at the opposite side of the city, and providing for sewerage of the illegal houses in the well-field).	(viii), (ix), (x), (xii)	
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	(viii) - Leadership of Shkoder municipality has been weak, behaved not constructively, made life difficult; weak coordination by mayor. - Municipality took project as grant: no contribution, no performance target approach, no commitment, no ownership). - The consortium did everything for them (let them make mistakes! Engage them in every step!). - No supervision of works by utility. - Management of utility very weak. - Cooperation between communes & municipalities weak. - Commune of Rethina takes 2/3 of the water, mostly for irrigation! - A lot has still to be done in Shkodra (wastewater extension, the territorial reform has to be accommodated). (x) - The protection of the well field is nearly impossible after almost 400 houses have been built in the water protection zone. - Water leak detection instruments delivered are not used. - Tariff adjustment plan not implemented by municipality.	viii, x	
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Wastewater treatment plant had a remarkable effect on the improvement of the lake, as well as the new sewerage system and pumping station.	6	(i), (xiii)

8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Some efforts have been done to connect the houses in the protection zone to a sewer network to protect the quality of the well water.	6	(x)
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	Illegal water use has been reduced a bit but, could not be stopped.	5	(x), (xii)
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	A functional and reliable water supply increases the standard of living.	4	(ix), (x)
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	(vii, annex 2) See overall goal: Improved living conditions for the population and favourable framework condition for the local economy of Shkodra through the rehabilitation of the drinking water supply system. (viii) Water supply now markedly improved. (xiii, xiv) Improved water supply and sewerage was achieved.	5	(vii), (viii), (xiii), (xiv)
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"	See 9.4.1		
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	(vii, p. 1) See project title: Water Supply and Environmental Protection Lake Shkodra. (x) Sewerage system is now discharging in the outflow river of the lake and not in the lake any more.	5	(vii), (x)
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"	Outcome 1 and 2 (see 6.1)	4	
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"	Environment, see project title: Water Supply and Environmental Protection Lake Shkodra	4	
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"	O&M: outcome 2	4	
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	High quality water supply and cleaning of the lake and one part of the city through the wastewater system.		(viii), (xiii)

10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Qualified and professional staff, but weak top management.	(viii)
11.	Sustainability		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Accounting and billing system installed, professional personnel; However performance of the utility below performance, because of 2/3 of the water is "diverted" by the neighboring commune.	(viii)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Positive: (viii) Donors (ADA, SECO, KfW) speak with one voice and have two steering committee meetings per year. ADA had a previous history of support to the water sector of Shkoder (before 2005, it was a neglected city, no social activities). But: Rethink Rethina (diverted water), improve the collection rate and reduce the direct cost of operation by reducing Non-Revenue Water for sustainability of the utility in the future. (x) Clear objectives and logframe. All targets have been achieved. Project appreciated by population. (xiii) Underground structures (pipelines) good. Negative: (xii) Reduction of water production (and thus reduction of losses) was not achieved. The intervention was scattered in the project area. A SCADA system (automatic monitoring) was cancelled due to financial constraints. (xiii) Roads deteriorated (not true: xiv).	(viii), (x), (xiii), (xii)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	- Hourly water supply only. - No high quality water. - Bad utility.	(viii)
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The objectives have been reached formally and there are major improvements of the water supply and on the wastewater side with strong impact on the environment. Nevertheless they have been reached with a lot of quarreling and blaming each other and bad feelings and accusations remain on either side. The Albanian side (Municipality, UKS) is not familiar with international procedures (e.g. of the role of consultants, international bidding procedures, FIDIC rules,...) while the international donor has to insist on them. Knowing this gap by the donors, it would have helped to try and decrease this gap before starting implementation of such a big programme (for Shkodra).	own

14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<p>(viii) Donors speaking with one voice is important. Involve municipality and utility right from the beginning.</p> <p>(x) Although needs are tremendous (in Shkodra), 18 Mill Euro are not easy to absorb with weak partners. Concentration of project area is important. Look after a good relationship with the municipality. Involve not only the municipality but as well the government in such a project. Put milestones to be achieved by the utility before signing the contract. Do not give grants but rather loans to favourable conditions.</p> <p>(xi) The Ministry should be involved directly in all stages of a project.</p> <p>(xii) Take into account requests from the utility, as they know the needs (we as utility are most interested in positive results). We cannot design but we can tell our needs. The projects need the government for a supervisory role. General directorate of the Ministry should give feedback (we write monthly reports and never get feedback).</p>	(viii), (x), (xi), (xii)

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Summary table of the EC Progress Monitoring 2013 8284_01.
- (ii) Water Resources Management in Albania, Arben Mukaj (MARDWA), ppt.
- (iii) Nachschau zu Projekten im Wassersektor in SOE, Bericht, ADA, Wien, April 2010 by C. Prandstetten.
- (iv) The World Bank, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania>
- (v) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014 data, <http://www.wssinfo.org>
- (vii) Vereinbarung 7813_04_2007, German Financial Cooperation with Albania, Water Supply and Environmental Protection Lake Shkodra, Separate Agreement to the Financing and Project Agreement dated 12.12.2007 and to the Financing Agreement of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, represented by the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs dated 22.1.2008 and to the Financing Agreement of the Austrian Development Agency.
- (viii) Swiss Embassy
- (ix) Water regulator
- (x) KfW
- (xi) DPUK – General directorate
- (xii) Shkodra water utility
- (xiii) Shkodra Municipality
- (xiv) Consultant (Stucky – Dornier-Schneider)
- (xv) Discussion with REC (director and senior project manager) on July 7.
- (xvi) Discussion with the water Regulation Authority (ERRU).
- (xvii) EDEN – Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking.
- (xviii) Kommunalkredit.
- 1.1
 - Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Transparence_dhe_Pjesmarrje/draft_SNM_2015_-_2020.pdf
 - Minutes – consultation on the Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
- 1.2
 - Draft National Strategy of Development and Integration (2015 – 2020)
 - Albania - Natural Resources Development Project - WB
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/30/000356161_20120330012406/Rendered/PDF/ICR18590P082370C0disclosed030280120.pdf

- 1.3 • USAID: Albania Property Rights and Resource Governance: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Albania_Profile_0.pdf
- 1.4 INSTAT: Living Standards Measurement in Albania (2002 – 2012).
- 1.5 • International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans, 2008
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
• Reuters: Albania hikes electricity prices to help power company pay debts
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/26/albania-electricity-idUSL6N0UA0Z520141226>
- 1.6 UNECE Environmental Performance Review 2012: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/AlbaniaII.pdf
Climate change in Albania, World Bank, September 17, 2013 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/albania/brief/climate-change-in-albania>
- 1.7 EU Progress Report Albania 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf
European Environmental agency:
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/albania>
Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania: SENioR-A: www.senior-a.al

Fact Sheet 2 - Albania - 8139-00/2010 & 6525-00/2011

Title(s) of intervention in English	Technical Assistance to support Capacity Development in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Albania - preparation phase for the Technical Assistance to the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Program	
Title(s) of intervention in German		
Country	Albania	
Region(s)/ town(s)	All Albania	
ADA-project number(s)	8139-00/2010 6525-00/2011	
Sector	Water resources policy and administration	
Type of aid	CO1 Project-type interventions	
Budget line	OAL Albania	
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	GFA Consulting Group GmbH	
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Ministry of Public Works and Transport	
Phases (from – to)	15.02.2010 - 31.05.2010	
(within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.03.2013 - 31.08.2015	
Contract amount(s) €	38.922 4.697.128	
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €		
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1	
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0	
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0	
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0	
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0	
Evaluator	Hans Hartung	
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes	

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Albania is an EU candidate country and is expecting the date for opening of negotiations for EU accession. The EU integration process has contributed to a notable progress and increased awareness on environmental protection and management of environmental issues. Legislation and strategic frameworks seem to be in place – yet as in many other sectors in the country, the implementation of the environmental legislation has to be improved. A new law on environmental protection was approved in 2012. Its objective was to raise the level of environment protection by establishing a consolidated network of environmental institutions at national and regional level linked with environmental policy implementation. In addition, an inter-sectorial strategy on Environmental Protection has been drafted by an inter-ministerial group and has been consulted with stakeholders. The strategy is part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020) that is currently being finalized. The national strategy is also an umbrella for other environmental related strategies such as the strategy and action plan for biodiversity. The environmental protection strategy covers issues of air quality, climate change, waste and chemical agents management nature protection and water management. The strategy outlines a series of targets and objectives that during the consultations were in some cases considered as overly ambitious. In the field of air quality the objective is to lower the level of urban air pollution by 40%. In the field of climate change it outlines a target of 8% reduction of Green House Gases whereas in terms of nature protection it aims to expand the protected surface in the country with 17%. As far as the water management it commits to 100% inventory of the country's water sources as well as establishing the water cadaster. Waste management commits to increase by 45% the volume of waste that is sent to landfills and at the same time increase with 55% the amount of waste that is recycled and processed. Albania already has a range of environment laws. Yet these laws fall short of real protection of the environment due to the absence of secondary legislation that incorporates the necessary tax rates, fees and charges.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Albania is a country of 2.8 million people with 60% percent of the country's land area is above the 600m elevation. Forests and pastures account for 56% of land-use in Albania and are largely predominant in upland areas. The country's livestock sector accounts for nearly 50% of the agricultural GDP and is highly dependent on pastures and forests products. Forests are also critical for meeting daily needs by people in rural and upland areas, providing nearly 70% of fuel in winters, building material, as well as income from non-timber products such as medicinal plants. Strategic documents like the NSDI (2007 – 2013) do mention a clear vision for protecting natural resources from pollution and degradation through natural conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forests and continuation of the transfer of forests and pastures to local government units. The draft of NSDI 2 also recognizes that past growth has led to environmental degradation and erosion of natural resources.</p> <p>While forests cover more than 50 percent of Albania's surface area the country has abundant water resources and its hydrographical basin has a total area of 43,305 km² – 50 per cent larger than the country's territory. Overall renewable water resources amount to 13,300 m³ per capita, of which 65% is generated within Albania and the remaining 35% from countries upstream. Seven main rivers in six river catchments drain towards the Adriatic Sea, namely the Drini, Mati, Erzeni, Shkumbini, Semani and Vjosa rivers. There are 250 lakes that occupy 4% of the territory with the biggest lakes being Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Albania's communist regime nationalized land through an agrarian reform. Following its demise in 1990, a controversial law (number 7501) was approved that distributed land through smallholdings to people living in rural areas. The situation of former owners was not resolved. There is an estimated figure of 41,000 claims to restitution and compensation that remain largely unresolved and undermine tenure security and the development of functioning formal land markets. Almost 70% of all civil cases pending in Albanian courts involve land disputes. In addition, internal migration waves produced new informal settlements complicating even further the property rights situation. Approximately 25% of the urban population lives in informal settlements and the settlements constitute 40% or more of urban construction.</p> <p>Property claims against the Government of Albania (GOA) are increasingly brought before the European Court for Human Rights (ECHR). As decisions are going against the government with a large financial volume, the government is trying to address the situation of former owners and legalizing the large number of informal buildings. A plan for the restitution and compensation was presented in July 2015 by the Agency for Restitution and Compensation of Properties whereas the legalization process of informal construction is being carried by the Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation and Integration of Informal Zones and Constructions.</p> <p>Apart from these structural issues, the smallholding character of land – mostly used for subsistence farming, land disputes and conflicts are continuously present in the media – accompanied often by reported fatalities.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Albania is now a middle-income country that has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis in Europe. Before the global financial crisis, Albania was one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, enjoying average annual real growth rates of 6%. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the overall macroeconomic situation associated with low growth rates since 2008, poverty in Albania has increased. The fraction of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below the minimum standard of Lek 4891 (app 35 Euros) increased from 12.5 % in 2008 to 14.3 % in 2012. Extremely poor population, defined as those with difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs, increased from 1.2% in 2008, to 2.3% in 2012. In addition, a shift of poverty from rural to urban areas is observed. Unemployment stands at 16.9% (2013) with youth unemployment stands at around 26% and is a real challenge for the country.</p> <p>Albania's labor market has undergone some dramatic shifts over the last decade, contributing to productivity growth. Formal non-agricultural employment in the private sector more than doubled between 1999 and 2013, fueled largely by foreign investment. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism.</p> <p>Despite this shift, agriculture remains one of the largest and most important sectors in Albania. Agriculture is a main source of employment and income – especially in the country's rural areas – and represents around 20% of GDP while accounting for about half of total employment. Albania's agricultural sector continues to face a number of challenges, however, including small farm size and land fragmentation, poor infrastructure, market limitations, limited access to credit and grants, and inadequate rural institutions.</p>	See list of documents

1.5	Access to energy and resources	Albania has repeatedly incorporated the need to address energy issues in various strategies, assessments and reports that focus on socio-economic development and poverty reduction. For example, effort has been made to expand the market share of LPG as an alternative to electricity and fuelwood for space heating and cooking. LPG has the advantage of being more reliable in terms of supply, as well as more flexible and cleaner to use. However, it is still relatively expensive and not widely available in the country. Low energy efficiency, poor economics of fuelwood use, and a lack of rigorous forest management practices are leading to unsustainable dependence on this renewable resource by a large portion of the Albanian population. At the end of 2014, Albania's power regulator ERE raised the price of electricity for businesses and scrapped its cheaper rate for households on Friday to help companies in the sector pay off debt to meet criteria set by international lenders. The electricity price for businesses was raised and the two-tier system for residential energy use was abolished. Social programmes that can support energy efficiency are in discussion i.e. installation of thermal insulation in buildings and efficient wood stoves in households could serve to sustainably reduce energy consumption and energy bills, while also improving living standards.	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	Albania does not have a national climate change strategy to address mitigation and adaptation challenges. Nevertheless, the climate change issue has been integrated into several strategic documents: the NSDI (2007-2013) and the 2009 Policy Paper for Carbon Finance. Albania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC in 2004 and is eligible for the application of one of the Protocol's mechanisms – CDM. Memoranda of understanding and agreements for carbon funding have been signed with the Governments of Italy and Denmark. A portfolio of 11 CDM projects was identified under the Memorandum of Understanding with Italy and feasibility studies were launched. Other CDM-related agreements were concluded with the World Bank Bio-Carbon Fund and the Austrian Cooperation Agency. Albania is experiencing certain vulnerabilities in terms of climate change. Higher air temperatures and frequent floods are reported in both the northwestern and southwestern plains. The World Bank estimates that summer rainfalls will decline by about 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2050 with a large impact on hydropower production as well as agriculture. The total GHG emissions of Albania were 7,834 kt of CO ₂ in 1990, 7,620 kt in 2000 and were projected to be between 11,000 and 12,000 kt in 2012. Currently Albania is a low emitter of greenhouse gases with 3.5 tons per capita compared to EU 9.9 tons per capita but they are projected to increase in the coming years (mainly from transport followed by agriculture and waste sector). Albania associated itself with most of the formal EU positions in Climate Change in the international context. It has associated with the Copenhagen Accord, but it has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020. In line with its commitment a list of sector NAMAs (in line with EU sector approach) are prepared two of which are in the process of registration as country's voluntarily commitments towards UNFCCC and EU climate policy: (i) Implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan in the residential, public and commercial sector; and (ii) Fuel switch/using of non-hazardous waste as fuel in the cement industry. A policy document on 'Climate Change adaptation' is prepared guiding the strategic planning related to climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation measures are being introduced in Drini Mati River Deltas through a UNDP intervention.	See list of documents
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	The Ministry of Environment is functional in Albania with varying scope and responsibilities as decided by the changing governments. The current one includes under its responsibility several agencies national and regional such as: Regional Environmental Agencies, Directorates of Forest Service, Agencies of Water and Basins as well as the Inter-institutional Operational Sea Centre. The former Environment and Forests Agency was re-organised in January 2015 and renamed National Environment Agency. Its administrative capacity was strengthened. A State Inspectorate of Environment Forests and Waters (SIE) was also established in 2015. According to the EU Progress Report 2014 on Albania, the environmental inspection system has limited resources and do not provide a credible guarantee that infringements are being properly monitored and punished. Local government units have responsibilities especially related to water supply and sanitation and waste management. It has to be mentioned that waste management is a challenge in the country. Environmental civil society and civic movement has seen a certain maturity as in various occasions civil support has been gathered through media awareness and recently social media on hot discussion topics as far as important decisions with large impact on environment is concerned. Some crucial ones can be mentioned such as the civil alliance against the processing of imported waste from Italy, the civil alliance and street protests against the Syrian chemical weapons that were considered to be dismantled in Albania back in 2013 as well as protests and lawsuits on certain construction permits in environmentally sensitive areas such as around the lake in Tirana. Environmental civil society has also received support from international actors within and outside Albania. Global Environmental Facility continues to be active and the country is preparing for its 6th round. In addition, a programme (2013 – 2015) financed by the Swedish government and implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania - SENiOR-A) aims to strengthen and specialize environmental civil society in Albania through articulating community needs, provide services and support, develop partnerships and networks, capable to address country environmental priorities and progress towards sustainable development.	See list of documents
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	Albania is already beneficiary of international support from various partners including the UNDP, GIZ, ADA, Switzerland as well as recipient of World Bank loans. It is particularly worth mentioning that the government is currently entering a new phase of implementing EU IPA support through budget support. While the field of environment is not part of the initial six priority sectors (social policies, water, public administration, property rights, competitiveness) these areas will most certainly include elements of environmental support that will further be explored. This new way of delivering EU assistance will put the government in the centre of coordination and prioritization of interventions and will also hold it accountable for absorption and implementation capabilities.	See list of documents

1.9	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on public investments and participation in legislative initiatives need to be fostered. - More strategic approach for the country is needed. - Strengthen administrative capacity and interinstitutional cooperation. - The Law on environmental impact assessment and the Law on environmental permits are not aligned with the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. - The Environment Ministry's capacity for programming and implementation remains weak. - Strengthen law enforcement, including training of judges, prosecutors and police on environmental issues. - Limited administrative capacity and weak interinstitutional cooperation. - Low implementation and enforcement levels. 	
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	<p>(i) Early stage, little progress, law on integrated water management was adopted.</p> <p>(ii) Improved water sources: 96% access stays the same from 2005 to 2012. Improved sanitation: access improves from 87% (2005) to 91 (2012).</p> <p>(v) Drinking water coverage estimates - Albania</p> <p>Piped onto premises: - urban (%): 1990: 96; 2012: 91. - rural (%): 1995: 40; 2012: 63. - total (%): 1995: 62; 2012: 78.</p> <p>Other improved source: - urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 6. - rural (%): 1995: 54; 2012: 31. - total (%): 1995: 34; 2012: 18.</p> <p>Other unimproved: - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 3. - rural (%): 1995: 4; 2012: 6. - total (%): 1995: 3; 2012: 4.</p> <p>Surface water: - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1995: 2; 2012: 0. - total (%): 1995: 1; 2012: 0.</p> <p>Sanitation coverage estimates - Albania</p> <p>Improved facilities: - urban (%): 1990: 95; 2012: 95. - rural (%): 1990: 71; 2012: 86. - total (%): 1990: 79; 2012: 91.</p> <p>Shared facilities: - urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 4. - rural (%): 1990: 8; 2012: 9. - total (%): 1990: 6; 2012: 7.</p> <p>Other unimproved: - urban (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - rural (%): 1990: 20; 2012: 4. - total (%): 1990: 14; 2012: 2.</p> <p>Open defecation: - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - total (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 0.</p> <p>(xxv) Water quantity available for many people increased; in irrigation, not much was done; improved sewerage in major cities; sector still remains far behind because of its inefficiency.</p> <p>(xiv) Not much has been done in the last 5 years – we still have 65% water losses. The present government has water as one of its strategic priorities; there was always a conflict about to which ministry water belongs, only in the last 18 months, the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure is responsible.</p> <p>(xvi) There is an incredible improvement in the last years; 92% of Albanians have water in their house; 20% may be “stealing” the water.</p>	(i), (ii), (v), (xxv), (xiv), (xvi)
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	<p>(iv) GNI (gross national income) per capita increased from 2005: 4.370 USD to 2013: 9.950 USD.</p> <p>(iv) Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines increases from 12% (of population, 2008) to 14% (2012).</p> <p>(ii, slide 10) World Bank projects' (1995-2017) investment: - Surface with rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure: 230 000 ha (64% of potentially irrigated are 360 000 ha). - Surface with rehabilitated drainage infrastructure: 250 000 ha. - Rehabilitated dams for irrigation: 80 dams. - Assessed and monitored dams for the safety: 250 dams.</p> <p>(xxv) Albania started badly – there was a big gap between Albania and abroad; but the trend is positive (e.g. 300.000 Albanian-Greek returned from Greece and live now in Albania). 30 utilities (out of 57) are also responsible for waste water; there are 19 wastewater treatment plants either in operation, under construction or in feasibility stage.</p>	(iv), (ii), (xxv)

2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	(ii, slide 9) - Due to the lack of maintenance and poor management of irrigation infrastructure, the needs for irrigation are currently not met in time and quantity. - Problematic is the safety of dams of reservoirs used for irrigation (need priority interventions for 200 dams). (xv) Water law considers "Integrated Water Resources Management" as a priority and is leaned on the European framework directive. The "Water Unit" is with the Ministry of Agriculture now, which gives it more importance. The Technical Water Secretariat is with the Prime Minister and water is one of the 5 strategic priorities. They now developed a strategic document on water taking into account 74 documents that exist regarding water. Not much has been done regarding irrigation for farmers. - Introduction of block tariffs to reduce water consumption. - Environmental protection has increased. (xxvi) Visible impact of waste water treatment in Durres, Pogradec, Korca, Shiroka (Shkodra). Very good legal framework for IWRM. (xiv) We are asking ADA to reallocate some funds to make an inventory of the present assets/equipment re. water in the country.	(ii), (xv), (xxvi), (xiv)
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating (see 2.4.7). (xxv) Urban water is well covered – rural less – an estimated 30% of the rural areas are without water networks. Water has a higher standing: it changed from the Ministry of Public Works to the Ministry of Environment; there is now river based management! (xxvii) Conflicts between environmentalists and small hydropower construction e.g. in a national parc. Industry and businesses (e.g. leather industry, mining, car cleaning) often have no awareness and are not inspected regarding their wastewater discharge into rivers. Water is overexploited in Albania. The administrative part respectve integrated water management is weak; clear roles in the government are missing, inspections are weak or non-existing, education and awareness on water issues are missing. There are lots of laws regarding water, which partly contradict each other or have partly the same target group. They must be harmonized! (xxviii) There are no planners in Albania for holistic water concepts and there are no financial instruments for it. (xvi) There is a clear National Strategy on water supply and sewerage 2011 – 2017 (dated 14.09.2011) (printed with ADA funding). - There is a Master plan for water and sewerage, funded by KfW, executed by IC group. - There is a Regulatory Authority.	(iii), (xxv), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xvi)
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	(i) A comprehensive country-wide climate policy and strategy is lacking; Mitigation commitments not consistent with those of the EU. The administrative set-up on climate change requires considerable strengthening to address the significant capacity, cooperation and coordination needs. (xxvi) Block tariffs favour the poor. Albania is endowed with water (we use only 5% of our water resources) – no problem with climate change! (xiv) Climate adaptation is not yet a topic discussed in the ministry. (xvi) There is a clear threat to our water resources by climate change (e.g. less snow); 2/3 of our water resources come from our neighbouring countries.	(i), (xxvi), (xiv), (xvi)
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues	(xxv) Conflicts exist between hydropower and the population (which gets e.g. less water for irrigation). Water abstraction for water bottling has in some cases diminished the available water for people.	(xxv)
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors	(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating. (xxv and down) The REC project gives a good example how the process gets into the hands of the stakeholders, how they participate in stakeholder dialogues and how awareness of the population is created. (xvi) O&M improved greatly in 13 utilities by ADA project "WASSP", but as well by other donors and Shukalb (Association of utilities).	(iii), (xxv), (xvi)
2.4.8	Risks and potentials	see 2.4.5	
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	(vi, p. 5) a) Consultancy to set up a comprehensive capacity development programme which should strengthen and complement ongoing activities at national, regional and local level such as the IPA 2010 envisaged plans as well as initiate new approaches to strengthen the capacities in the water and sanitation sector. (ix, p. 1) b) Achieve improved living conditions for the population of Albania through more sustainable water supply and improved sewage disposal.	(vi), (ix)
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	a) Consultancy! b) The direct beneficiaries of the project are MPWT, GDWSS, GDWSUWP, 17 water utilities and LGUs.	
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No number given.	

4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	(x, p. 3) b) Indirect beneficiaries include all government agencies dealing with water sector, the Albanian population (improved water services, improved living conditions), private businesses (improved water services), Albanian water sector experts, relevant water and associations in Albania, as well as other donors active in the water sector in Albania.	(x)
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	No number given.	
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	(vi, p. 10) a) Inception report; gap analysis; report on consultation process. (xvi) b) Component 1: Support for the Regionalisation process has been given by studies and workshops; the new Territorial Administration Reform has stopped this process and 1 Mill. Euro has been shifted to component 2 for ordering equipment which supports the capacity development. In the last 2 months of the project, an asset valuation study of the whole of Albania is made and has just started (beginning July 2015). (x, p. 24) Component 2: Capacity needs assessment conducted; Capacity development plans are developed; 13 utilities (10 selected and 3 aggregated ones) received fully fledged capacity building programme; National training platform for water utilities is established (xviii) Durres: Methods & Monitoring for Laboratory; Maintenance system for the plant (card procedure system for 511 equipments); (x, p. 26) Component 3: Capacities on central level are strengthened through experience exchange with local level and dissemination of know-how in e.g. directing investments, existing legislation, capacities for project development and implementation, staff certification, etc. Bench-marking system is further developed, data provision between local and central level is coordinated, framework and tools for central level GIS based water and sanitation sector planning are implemented. Increased knowledge and capacities on sanitation and the willingness and ability to pay for services;	(vi), (xvi), (x), (xviii)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	(vii, p. 4) a) To ensure country ownership and the constructive cooperation of the national and international key stakeholders for the capacity development programme of ADC and the Albanian government in the water and sanitation sector. (xvii) b) Component 1: The relevant Ministry and GD as well as LGU/utilities are effectively supported in promoting the aggregation/regionalization process. Component 2: Management and operational capacities of 57 water utilities have been strengthened on general aspects of water and sanitation service provision as well as aspects seen from the managerial and operational angle. Component 3: The GDWSS is effectively supported in the development of its capacities for management, planning, data analysis, and human resource development in the water sector.	(vii), (xvii)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	a) see b) (xi) b) Component 1: In light of the changes in Government and the uncertainties created by the Territorial Administrative Reform process relative to aggregation, many of the planned outputs have not been achieved to date. (xvi) Funds have been transferred to component 2, an asset valuation study is under way. Component 2: 13 selected utilities supported in organisational, managerial, financial and operational capacities and procurement of among others: accounting and billing systems, IT hard- and software, bulk water meters, vehicles, chlorination systems. (xx) Overlap with 6 towns with GIZ, with partly a similar approach. (xvii) Component 3: GDWSS (General Directorate) supported in management, planning, data analysis and human resource development (e.g. in FIDIC, wastewater treatment design, indicators for wastewater established, benchmarking procedures established). (xix) The technical assistance of WASSP is very important for the sector. The amount of work, the reports, the contact with beneficiaries – it is a successful project. The flexibility of the team is enormous. (xxi) We appreciate the benchmarking software we got and the computer equipment. We have as well got more indicators for wastewater treatment. (xxii) We received more than we asked for: - 2 pick-ups - Generator - Welding for PE pipes - 2 sets of mechanical and hydraulic tools - Small excavator and small truck - Billing software (not yet installed) and the training for it.	(xi), (xvi), (xx), (xix), (xxi), (xxii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	a) yes b) yes (Component 1 changes required due to political changes).	own

6.4	Where there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	(xvi) b) shift of 1 Mill Euro from component 1 to component 2; monitoring of correct operation of procurement cannot be done any more because of end of project. Asked by EU, ADA & General Directorate for additional work (not in the work plan). (xix) What has been left is the regionalisation project. (xx) Water sector working group last met in 2013. Seminars on voluntary cooperation of water utilities were partly questionable (anyway stopped after new government strategy). (xxi) I can speak highly of the project, esp. the inventarisation of the water supply assets, the technical equipment and assistance for 13 utilities (any procurement is positive); the regionalisation (component 1) went differently than planned, because the government constantly changed requests. (xxi) We as government do not get clear information on how the money is spent – therefore we have problems with reimbursing VAT. The project had already 50% realised before an agreement was signed (issues could have been clarified better otherwise).	(xvi), (xix), (xx), (xxi)
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	(vii, p. 4) a) Consult with at least the following institutions: Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Telecommunications (MoPWTT), General Directorate on Water and Sanitation (GDWS), Water Regulatory Entity, Water Supply and Sewerage Association of Albania, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination, representatives of local authorities, representatives of WS- Utilities, Albanian Development Fund, EC Delegation, Regional Environmental Centre, European Commission, GTZ, KfW, SDC, World Bank. (xi, p. 1) b) Component 1: government policy at that time (of project formulation) was stated to be “voluntary aggregation with incentives” – has changed (only in July 14 the new territorial were clear) (xv). (xi, p. 3) Component 2: As the project is supposed to play an active role in the development and restructuring of the Albanian WSS sector, the project itself has to show its flexibility in terms of adaptations to the changes in sector priorities. (xi, p. 4) Component 3: Relevant government departments are open to at least a working relationship.	(vii), (xi), (xv)
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	(xii, p. 3-5) b) - Staff not available and receptive to training - Loss of qualified staff or frequent changes of the structure - No coordination with other sector activities (e.g. standards to be developed by GIZ project) - Political commitment for implementing measures (also unpopular e.g. tariff increase, staff reduction etc.) - No active participation of stakeholders - No interaction between local and central level - Available data, information, documents are not provided to the consultant - Coordination with all other activities in the sector is not considered essential (xiv) The deputy Minister (long serving) did not want the project because he said there are contradictions.	(xii), (xiv)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	No! The project gives good marks to itself: (xi, p. 39) b) In summary, there is nothing to suggest that the project might have been better designed or implemented in some other way. All components have operated well, and methodologies adopted have worked well bearing in mind the external constraints on them. The project should prove very beneficial to the sector. (xvi) Interventions in policy support are very vulnerable to change of government; you have to operate in terms of the government! The approach of component 2 to first work with all 57 utilities and then concentrate on 13 (selected acc. to transparent criteria) was good. (xviii) Card maintenance system for wastewater treatment plants as model for Albania. However the time for the rather big programme was too short, it was not coordinated within the water sector, see as well No. 14 (Lessons learnt).	(xi), (xvi), (xviii)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	(own) a) A successful programme has been formulated. b) 13 (otherwise neglected) utilities have some better equipment and O&M procedures. (based on xviii) Laboratory equipment and training, Card maintenance system and operational system – all of them can be transferred.	own, (xviii)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	Most of donor activities was good but seems to be deteriorating at the moment, (no sludge analysis can yet be done in Albania). Procurement of equipment and software without proper follow-up. Benchmarking software developed by different organisations (GIZ & WASSP) for the same purpose.	
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria “environmental protection”, and which external factors contributed to these changes?	(xviii & own) High process control improvement of Durres wastewater plant and thus protection of the sea and the surrounding areas. (ix) Environment is not mentioned neither in the overall goal nor in the specific objectives.	5 (xviii), own, (ix)
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for “sustainable management of natural resources”, and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Materials and training of 10 utilities in water and 3 utilities in wastewater.	5 (xviii), own
8.3	... “reduce conflicts about the use of resources”	Through materials and training, e.g. billing software and leak detection equipment, the losses can be reduced and thus the groundwater reserves will be less exploited.	3 (xviii), own
8.4	... “improvement of standard of living”		
8.5	... “improved access to energy and resources”		

8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The utilities strengthened are not government institutions; however there were government personnel capacity building and hardware delivery; civil society was not involved.	4	own
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	(viii) a) A capacity development programme for the water and sanitation sector in Albania has been formulated. (xi, p. 2-4) b) Project contribution: The project plays a supporting role in the ongoing process of policy orientation. The relevant ministry is to include a training unit, which will lead the sector in this regard. A proposal is made that the project shall support this unit. Also of great interest is the affordability policy paper by the project. External factors: Government (ministry, regulator, etc.) takes great interest. Work with utilities. (xvi) (e.g. chlorination systems, better performance: reduced energy consumption & water losses,...) (xviii) Durres wastewater treatment plant can serve as a model and teaching plant for the country. (xxii) Billing software will help to get more revenue and improve the services.	4	(viii), (xi), (xvi), (xviii), (xxii)
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"	a) see a) 9.4.1 (xi) b) Also of great interest is the affordability policy paper by the project.	3	(xi)
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	a) see a) 9.4.1 (xvi) b) Training on buffer zones for water sources; in Durres for protecting the sea; O&M manuals established.	4	(xvi)
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"	a) see a) 9.4.1 (xvi) b) The relevant ministry is to include a training unit, which will lead the sector in this regard (proposed by the project). (xii) Billing software will help us a great deal with better management of our water.	4	(xvi), (xii)
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"	a) see a) 9.4.1 (xiii) b) Component 2: improve the WSS sector performance by strengthen water utilities and the LGU in their organizational, managerial, financial, and operational capacities based on standard operational and managerial procedures.	4	(xiii)
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"	a) see a) 9.4.1 b) see b) 9.4.6		
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	a) Not applicable. b) Improved water supply and wastewater treatment for the population.		(xvi)
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	b) The General Directorate has knowledge on FIDIC rules and benchmarking.		(xvi)
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Beneficiaries were little involved in the programme.		own
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	b) The General Directorate has knowledge on FIDIC rules and benchmarking.		(xvi)
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources

11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	a) Proposed programme was realised, see b) (xvi) b) Programme ends in August 2015; procurement of equipment for utilities has only been delivered less than 6 months before closure of the project, no monitoring of its use any more possible. Yearly planning of the maintenance budget. (xxi) We have asked the World Bank to continue with what we have started with WASSP. (xxiv) Danger is clear: ownership cannot be assured (because of lack of time).	(xvi), (xxi), (xxiv)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	(own) a) Clear TORs. b) Dedicated and very professional personnel, close cooperation with utilities and General Directorate. Equipment and software sustainability questionable. (xxii) Donors must convince the government to decrease politicizing water so that investments are sustainable. (own) Programme too large and too diverse with little time for implementation.	own, xxii
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	(own) a) Capacity development programme less integrated into the Albanian context. b) Utilities in a worse state, the same for General Directorate. (xviii) No risk management for the plant, no early warning system, no connection to the financial planning – In short the plant would soon not run properly any more.	own, (xviii)
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	(own) a) Objective oriented consultation. b) Dedicated personnel and organised project with highly professional personnel and fulfilling an important need; project period definitely too short (2 years) to absorb 4,5 Mill Euro; project too diverse; came in a difficult time, as there was complete change in government and thus strategies and responsibilities. (xiii, own) The project was too comprehensive, an implementation programme for the EU – why not concentrate on 1 to 2 topics; Money was spent mainly in consulting fees and hardware. (own) Little impact on environment (except better performance of some wastewater treatment plants). Why not involve civil society more, which is more stable than governments, which change often and with most personnel of government institutions. The project does not fulfil the "harmonisation and alignment" criterion of the Austrian Development Cooperation, stressed as well in the policy document: Water Supply, Sanitation, Water Resources. It seems there is rather a competition and overlaps with other water programmes (e.g. GIZ) than harmonisation.	own, (xviii)
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	a) Clear TOR; enough time for consultants to get familiar with the situation and the different actors. (xvi) b) Put money with capacity development; project design must be flexible to reflect change of political requirements; don't mix technical with political requirements. (xviii) Laboratory is extremely important for wastewater treatment. A process control system is crucial for a good operation of wastewater treatment. Yearly planning of maintenance connected to financial planning. (xxi) Involve the General Directorate and the Ministry from the beginning. (xxii) Do not politicize water (e.g. in government administration). (xxiii) A third party does monitoring, while ADA country rep. acts on the political level (not as in this project, "normal problems" in the implementation go at once to ADA and are taken to the highest level!). ADA rep.: do not get involved into day-to-day project implementation business (ADA as advisor of the consultant) (xxiv, own) Do not give a large capacity building programme to one consultant only, as you have less possibility to influence it. IWRM (Integrated Water Resources Management) might be an area to be explored by ADA more (instead of implementation of water projects). Provide possibilities for the ADA country office to engage in policy dialogue.	(xvi), (xviii), (xxi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv), own

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Summary table of the EC Progress Monitoring 2013 8284_01.
- (ii) Water Resources Manangement in Albania, Arben Mukaj (MARDWA), ppt.
- (iii) Nachschau zu Projekten im Wassersektor in SOE, Bericht, ADA, Wien, April 2010 by C. Prandstetten.
- (iv) The World Bank, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania>

- (v) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014 data, <http://www.wssinfo.org>
- (vi) TOR 8139_00_2010, Terms of Reference for Technical Assistance to Support Capacity Development in the Water and Sanitation sector in Albania.
- (vii) Angebot 8139_00_2010, Proposal for the "Technical Assistance to support capacity development in the Water and Sanitation sector in Albania"
- (viii) Mapping capacity development 8139_00_201, Identified needs of capacity development in domestic water supply and waste water management in Albania.
- (ix) Revised Logframe Dec2014 6525_00_2011, GfA.
- (x) Annex I - Proposal Water 6525_00_2011.
- (xi) GfA Annual Implementation Report 6525_00_2011, March 2013 – February 2014.
- (xii) Annex I - Appendix A - Logframe 6525_00_2011.
- (xiii) Programme Document 6525_00_2011, ADC, 2011.
- (xiv) Directorate of Integration, Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure.
- (xv) Consultant for the territorial reform.
- (xvi) Personnel GfA.
- (xvii) Revised Logical Framework Matrix, Revised Logframe Dec2014 6525_00_2011.
- (xviii) Staff Wastewater Treatment Plant, Durres (recipient of WASSP support).
- (xix) Water Regulator (ERRU).
- (xx) GIZ water reform project.
- (xxi) DPUK (General Directorate).
- (xxii) Shkodra Rural Water Utility (recipient of WASSP support).
- (xxiii) Kommunalkredit.
- (xxiv) ADA.
- (xxv) Discussion with REC (director and senior project manager) on July 7.
- (xxvi) Discussion with the water Regulation Authority (ERRU).
- (xxvii) EDEN – Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking.
- 1.1
- Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
 - http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Transparence_dhe_Pjesmarrje/draft_SNM_2015_-_2020.pdf
 - Minutes – consultation on the Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
- 1.2
- Draft National Strategy of Development and Integration (2015 – 2020)
 - Albania - Natural Resources Development Project - WB
 - http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/30/000356161_20120330012406/Rendered/PDF/ICR18590P082370C0disclosed030280120.pdf
- 1.3
- USAID: Albania Property Rights and Resource Governance: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Albania_Profile_0.pdf
- 1.4
- INSTAT: Living Standards Measurement in Albania (2002 – 2012).
- 1.5
- International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans, 2008
 - <http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
 - Reuters: Albania hikes electricity prices to help power company pay debts
 - <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/26/albania-electricity-idUSL6N0UA0Z520141226>
- 1.6
- UNECE Environmental Performance Review 2012: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/AlbaniaII.pdf
- Climate change in Albania, World Bank, September 17, 2013 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/albania/brief/climate-change-in-albania>
- 1.7
- EU Progress Report Albania 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf
- European Environmental agency:
- <http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/albania>
- Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania: SENior-A: www.senior-a.al)

Fact-sheet 3 - Albania - 8294-00/2012

Title(s) of intervention in English	Supporting implementation of National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy in Albania
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Albania
Region(s)/ town(s)	All Albania
ADA-project number(s)	8294-00/2012
Sector	Water resources policy and administration
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OAL Albania
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Water Supply and Sewerage Association of Albania
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Water Supply and Sewerage Association of Albania
Phases (from – to)	01.08.2012 - 31.07.2013
Contract amount(s) €	30.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	0
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Hans Hartung
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Albania is an EU candidate country and is expecting the date for opening of negotiations for EU accession. The EU integration process has contributed to a notable progress and increased awareness on environmental protection and management of environmental issues. Legislation and strategic frameworks seem to be in place – yet as in many other sectors in the country, the implementation of the environmental legislation has to be improved. A new law on environmental protection was approved in 2012. Its objective was to raise the level of environment protection by establishing a consolidated network of environmental institutions at national and regional level linked with environmental policy implementation. In addition, an inter-sectorial strategy on Environmental Protection has been drafted by an inter-ministerial group and has been consulted with stakeholders. The strategy is part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020) that is currently being finalized. The national strategy is also an umbrella for other environmental related strategies such as the strategy and action plan for biodiversity. The environmental protection strategy covers issues of air quality, climate change, waste and chemical agents management nature protection and water management. The strategy outlines a series of targets and objectives that during the consultations were in some cases considered as overly ambitious. In the field of air quality the objective is to lower the level of urban air pollution by 40%. In the field of climate change it outlines a target of 8% reduction of Green House Gases whereas in terms of nature protection it aims to expand the protected surface in the country with 17%. As far as the water management it commits to 100% inventory of the country's water sources as well as establishing the water cadaster. Waste management commits to increase by 45% the volume of waste that is sent to landfills and at the same time increase with 55% the amount of waste that is recycled and processed.</p> <p>Albania already has a range of environment laws. Yet these laws fall short of real protection of the environment due to the absence of secondary legislation that incorporates the necessary tax rates, fees and charges.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Albania is a country of 2.8 million people with 60% percent of the country's land area is above the 600m elevation. Forests and pastures account for 56% of land-use in Albania and are largely predominant in upland areas. The country's livestock sector accounts for nearly 50% of the agricultural GDP and is highly dependent on pastures and forests products. Forests are also critical for meeting daily needs by people in rural and upland areas, providing nearly 70% of fuel in winters, building material, as well as income from non-timber products such as medicinal plants. Strategic documents like the NSDI (2007 – 2013) do mention a clear vision for protecting natural resources from pollution and degradation through natural conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forests and continuation of the transfer of forests and pastures to local government units. The draft of NSDI 2 also recognizes that past growth has led to environmental degradation and erosion of natural resources.</p> <p>While forests cover more than 50 percent of Albania's surface area the country has abundant water resources and its hydrographical basin has a total area of 43,305 km² – 50 per cent larger than the country's territory. Overall renewable water resources amount to 13,300 m³ per capita, of which 65% is generated within Albania and the remaining 35% from countries upstream. Seven main rivers in six river catchments drain towards the Adriatic Sea, namely the Drini, Mati, Erzeni, Shkumbini, Semani and Vjosa rivers. There are 250 lakes that occupy 4% of the territory with the biggest lakes being Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder.</p>	See list of documents

1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Albania's communist regime nationalized land through an agrarian reform. Following its demise in 1990, a controversial law (number 7501) was approved that distributed land through smallholdings to people living in rural areas. The situation of former owners was not resolved. There is an estimated figure of 41,000 claims to restitution and compensation that remain largely unresolved and undermine tenure security and the development of functioning formal land markets. Almost 70% of all civil cases pending in Albanian courts involve land disputes. In addition, internal migration waves produced new informal settlements complicating even further the property rights situation. Approximately 25% of the urban population lives in informal settlements and the settlements constitute 40% or more of urban construction.</p> <p>Property claims against the Government of Albania (GOA) are increasingly brought before the European Court for Human Rights (EctHR). As decisions are going against the government with a large financial volume, the government is trying to address the situation of former owners and legalizing the large number of informal buildings. A plan for the restitution and compensation was presented in July 2015 by the Agency for Restitution and Compensation of Properties whereas the legalization process of informal construction is being carried by the Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation and Integration of Informal Zones and Constructions.</p> <p>Apart from these structural issues, the smallholding character of land – mostly used for subsistence farming, land disputes and conflicts are continuously present in the media – accompanied often by reported fatalities.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Albania is now a middle-income country that has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis in Europe. Before the global financial crisis, Albania was one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, enjoying average annual real growth rates of 6%. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the overall macroeconomic situation associated with low growth rates since 2008, poverty in Albania has increased. The fraction of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below the minimum standard of Lek 4891 (app 35 Euros) increased from 12.5 % in 2008 to 14.3 % in 2012. Extremely poor population, defined as those with difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs, increased from 1.2% in 2008, to 2.3% in 2012. In addition, a shift of poverty from rural to urban areas is observed. Unemployment stands at 16.9% (2013) with youth unemployment stands at around 26% and is a real challenge for the country.</p> <p>Albania's labor market has undergone some dramatic shifts over the last decade, contributing to productivity growth. Formal non-agricultural employment in the private sector more than doubled between 1999 and 2013, fueled largely by foreign investment. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism.</p> <p>Despite this shift, agriculture remains one of the largest and most important sectors in Albania. Agriculture is a main source of employment and income – especially in the country's rural areas – and represents around 20% of GDP while accounting for about half of total employment.</p> <p>Albania's agricultural sector continues to face a number of challenges, however, including small farm size and land fragmentation, poor infrastructure, market limitations, limited access to credit and grants, and inadequate rural institutions.</p>	See list of documents

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Albania has repeatedly incorporated the need to address energy issues in various strategies, assessments and reports that focus on socio-economic development and poverty reduction. For example, effort has been made to expand the market share of LPG as an alternative to electricity and fuelwood for space heating and cooking. LPG has the advantage of being more reliable in terms of supply, as well as more flexible and cleaner to use. However, it is still relatively expensive and not widely available in the country. Low energy efficiency, poor economics of fuelwood use, and a lack of rigorous forest management practices are leading to unsustainable dependence on this renewable resource by a large portion of the Albanian population.</p> <p>At the end of 2014, Albania's power regulator ERE raised the price of electricity for businesses and scrapped its cheaper rate for households on Friday to help companies in the sector pay off debt to meet criteria set by international lenders. The electricity price for businesses was raised and the two-tier system for residential energy use was abolished. Social programmes that can support energy efficiency are in discussion i.e. installation of thermal insulation in buildings and efficient wood stoves in households could serve to sustainably reduce energy consumption and energy bills, while also improving living standards.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Albania does not have a national climate change strategy to address mitigation and adaptation challenges. Nevertheless, the climate change issue has been integrated into several strategic documents: the NSDI (2007-2013) and the 2009 Policy Paper for Carbon Finance. Albania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC in 2004 and is eligible for the application of one of the Protocol's mechanisms – CDM. Memoranda of understanding and agreements for carbon funding have been signed with the Governments of Italy and Denmark. A portfolio of 11 CDM projects was identified under the Memorandum of Understanding with Italy and feasibility studies were launched. Other CDM-related agreements were concluded with the World Bank Bio-Carbon Fund and the Austrian Cooperation Agency.</p> <p>Albania is experiencing certain vulnerabilities in terms of climate change. Higher air temperatures and frequent floods are reported in both the northwestern and southwestern plains. The World Bank estimates that summer rainfalls will decline by about 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2050 with a large impact on hydropower production as well as agriculture.</p> <p>The total GHG emissions of Albania were 7,834 kt of CO₂ in 1990, 7,620 kt in 2000 and were projected to be between 11.000 and 12.000 kt in 2012. Currently Albania is a low emitter of greenhouse gases with 3.5 tons per capita compared to EU 9.9 tons per capita but they are projected to increase in the coming years (mainly from transport followed by agriculture and waste sector).</p> <p>Albania associated itself with most of the formal EU positions in Climate Change in the international context. It has associated with the Copenhagen Accord, but it has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020. In line with its commitment a list of sector NAMAs (in line with EU sector approach) are prepared two of which are in the process of registration as country's voluntarily commitments towards UNFCCC and EU climate policy: (i) Implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan in the residential, public and commercial sector; and (ii) Fuel switch/using of non-hazardous waste as fuel in the cement industry.</p> <p>A policy document on 'Climate Change adaptation' is prepared guiding the strategic planning related to climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation measures are being introduced in Drini Mati River Deltas through a UNDP intervention.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>The Ministry of Environment is functional in Albania with varying scope and responsibilities as decided by the changing governments. The current one includes under its responsibility several agencies national and regional such as: Regional Environmental Agencies, Directorates of Forest Service, Agencies of Water and Basins as well as the Inter-institutional Operational Sea Centre.</p> <p>The former Environment and Forests Agency was re-organised in January 2015 and renamed National Environment Agency. Its administrative capacity was strengthened. A State Inspectorate of Environment Forests and Waters (SIE) was also established in 2015. According to the EU Progress Report 2014 on Albania, the environmental inspection system has limited resources and do not provide a credible guarantee that infringements are being properly monitored and punished.</p> <p>Local government units have responsibilities especially related to water supply and sanitation and waste management. It has to be mentioned that waste management is a challenge in the country. Environmental civil society and civic movement has seen a certain maturity as in various occasions civil support has been gathered through media awareness and recently social media on hot discussion topics as far as important decisions with large impact on environment is concerned. Some crucial ones can be mentioned such as the civil alliance against the processing of imported waste from Italy, the civil alliance and street protests against the Syrian chemical weapons that were considered to be dismantled in Albania back in 2013 as well as protests and lawsuits on certain construction permits in environmentally sensitive areas such as around the lake in Tirana.</p> <p>Environmental civil society has also received support from international actors within and outside Albania. Global Environmental Facility continues to be active and the country is preparing for its 6th round. In addition, a programme (2013 – 2015) financed by the Swedish government and implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania - SENiOR-A) aims to strengthen and specialize environmental civil society in Albania through articulating community needs, provide services and support, develop partnerships and networks, capable to address country environmental priorities and progress towards sustainable development.</p>	See list of documents
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>Albania is already beneficiary of international support from various partners including the UNDP, GIZ, ADA, Switzerland as well as recipient of World Bank loans. It is particularly worth mentioning that the government is currently entering a new phase of implementing EU IPA support through budget support. While the field of environment is not part of the initial six priority sectors (social policies, water, public administration, property rights, competitiveness) these areas will most certainly include elements of environmental support that will further be explored. This new way of delivering EU assistance will put the government in the centre of coordination and prioritization of interventions and will also hold it accountable for absorption and implementation capabilities.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on public investments and participation in legislative initiatives need to be fostered. - More strategic approach for the country is needed. - Strengthen administrative capacity and interinstitutional cooperation. - The Law on environmental impact assessment and the Law on environmental permits are not aligned with the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. - The Environment Ministry's capacity for programming and implementation remains weak. - Strengthen law enforcement, including training of judges, prosecutors and police on environmental issues. - Limited administrative capacity and weak interinstitutional cooperation. - Low implementation and enforcement levels. 	

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	<p>(i) Early stage, little progress, law on integrated water management was adopted.</p> <p>(ii) Improved water sources: 96% access stays the same from 2005 to 2012.</p> <p>Improved sanitation: access improves from 87% (2005) to 91 (2012).</p> <p>(v) Drinking water coverage estimates - Albania</p> <p>Piped onto premises:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 96; 2012: 91. - rural (%): 1995: 40; 2012: 63. - total (%): 1995: 62; 2012: 78.</p> <p>Other improved source:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 6. - rural (%): 1995: 54; 2012: 31. - total (%): 1995: 34; 2012: 18.</p> <p>Other unimproved:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 3. - rural (%): 1995: 4; 2012: 6. - total (%): 1995: 3; 2012: 4.</p> <p>Surface water:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1995: 2; 2012: 0. - total (%): 1995: 1; 2012: 0.</p> <p>Sanitation coverage estimates - Albania</p> <p>Improved facilities:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 95; 2012: 95. - rural (%): 1990: 71; 2012: 86. - total (%): 1990: 79; 2012: 91.</p> <p>Shared facilities:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 4. - rural (%): 1990: 8; 2012: 9. - total (%): 1990: 6; 2012: 7.</p> <p>Other unimproved:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - rural (%): 1990: 20; 2012: 4. - total (%): 1990: 14; 2012: 2.</p> <p>Open defecation:</p> <p>- urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - total (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 0.</p> <p>(x) Water quantity available for many people increased; in irrigation, not much was done; improved sewerage in major cities; sector still remains far behind because of its inefficiency.</p>	(i), (ii), (v), (x)
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	<p>(iv) GNI (gross national income) per capita increased from 2005: 4.370 USD to 2013: 9.950 USD.</p> <p>(iv) Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines increases from 12% (of population, 2008) to 14% (2012).</p> <p>(ii, slide 10) World Bank projects' (1995-2017) investment:</p> <p>- Surface with rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure: 230 000 ha (64% of potentially irrigated are 360 000 ha).</p> <p>- Surface with rehabilitated drainage infrastructure: 250 000 ha.</p> <p>- Rehabilitated dams for irrigation: 80 dams.</p> <p>- Assessed and monitored dams for the safety: 250 dams.</p> <p>(x) Albania started badly – there was a big gap between Albania and abroad; but the trend is positive (e.g. 300.000 Albanian-Greek returned from Greece and live now in Albania).</p>	(iv), (ii), (x)

2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	<p>(ii, slide 9) - Due to the lack of maintenance and poor management of irrigation infrastructure, the needs for irrigation are currently not met in time and quantity.</p> <p>- Problematic is the safety of dams of reservoirs used for irrigation (need priority interventions for 200 dams).</p> <p>(x) Water law considers “Integrated Water Resources Management” as a priority and is leaned on the European framework directive. The “Water Unit” is with the Ministry of Agriculture now, which gives it more importance. The Technical Water Secretariat is with the Prime Minister and water is one of the 5 strategic priorities. They now developed a strategic document on water taking into account 74 documents that exist regarding water.</p> <p>Not much has been done regarding irrigation for farmers.</p> <p>- Introduction of block tariffs to reduce water consumption.</p> <p>- Environmental protection has increased.</p> <p>(xi) Visible impact of waste water treatment in Durres, Pogradec, Korca, Shiroka (Shkodra).</p> <p>Very good legal framework for IWRM.</p>	(ii), (x), (xi)
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	<p>(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating (see 2.4.7).</p> <p>(x) Urban water is well covered – rural less – an estimated 30% of the rural areas are without water networks.</p> <p>Water has a higher standing: it changed from the Ministry of Public Works to the Ministry of Environment; there is now river based management!</p> <p>(xii) Conflicts between environmentalists and small hydropower construction e.g. in a national parc.</p> <p>Industry and businesses (e.g. leather industry, mining, car cleaning) often have no awareness and are not inspected regarding their wastewater discharge into rivers.</p> <p>Water is overexploited in Albania.</p> <p>The administrative part respecteve integrated water management is weak; clear roles in the government are missing, inspections are weak or non-existing, education and awareness on water issues are missing.</p> <p>There are lots of laws regarding water, which partly contradict each other or have partly the same target group. They must be harmonized!</p> <p>(xiii) There are no planners in Albania for holistic water concepts and there are no financial instruments for it.</p>	(iii), (x), (xii), (xiii)
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	<p>(i) A comprehensive country-wide climate policy and strategy is lacking; Mitigation commitments not consistent with those of the EU.</p> <p>The administrative set-up on climate change requires considerable strengthening to address the significant capacity, cooperation and coordination needs.</p> <p>(xi) Block tariffs favour the poor.</p> <p>Albania is endowed with water (we use only 5% of our water resources) – no problem with climate change!</p>	(i), (xi)
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues	<p>(x) Conflicts exist between hydropower and the population (which gets e.g. less water for irrigation).</p> <p>Water abstraction for water bottling has in some cases diminished the available water for people.</p>	(x)
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors	<p>(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating.</p> <p>(x and down) The REC project gives a good example how the process gets into the hands of the stakeholders, how they participate in stakeholder dialogues and how awareness of the population is created.</p>	(iii), (x)
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		

3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	This project meets the water strategy and policy of the GoA and aims to ensure further decentralization and commercialization of the sector in order for the water utilities to become self-sustainable and to develop long-term performance improvement plans and to fulfil all their obligations towards their consumers.	(vii) p. 9
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutions such as line Ministries, Water Regulatory, Universities will benefit by: increased participation in the process of water regulatory processes and channel the communication with a wider audience. Improvement of the current legislative framework and development of joint working plans in fulfilling the objectives of the National Strategy. - NGO will benefit by: Increased capacities on water sector and develop knowledge on Integrated Water Management. Participate in processes and become a role player. - Donors will benefit by: be updated on the recent developments in the water Sector, address their own work and progress of the Projects taking place, and coordinated with the other Donors in the Country. - Water Utilities will benefit by: Gain knowledge and understanding on a variety of technical and management issues by participating and addressing questions, in order to improve efficiency and cost-recovery. As well as, learn from experiences and implement best practices for Financial Sustainability of the Utility. - Individual Professionals working in the water sector including Young Water professionals will benefit by: Increased knowledge on a variety of Management, Technical, Legislative and professional development topics, and networking. - Students will benefit by: presenting their own reports about the summer internship experience in water utilities: 3d-grade and 8th-grade pupils from primary schools and Teachers will benefit by: being involved in the World day Monitoring Program and Friends of Water Program, which aims engage students in selected elementary schools across Albania with the essential building blocks to understand basic concepts about the sources and uses of water, with an emphasis on conservation and protection and gathering information about the quality of local body waters in many sites for a specific period of time. - Private companies' representatives will benefit by: exposing their products and technology and expand their activities in Albania. 	(vii) p. 10
4.2	Estimated number/ real number		
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National government will benefit by: Increased social and economic development, contribution to the achievement of MDG, and progress towards the accession to the EU. - Albanian population will benefit by: Improved access to drinking water and sanitation, increased water service quality, improved living conditions and protection of the environmental resources. - Water line institutions in the Balkan Region. - Civil Society Organizations. 	(vii) p. 10
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Water Supply and Sewerage Sector Services Strategy improved finalised and distributed across the water sector stakeholders in Albania by November 2012. 2) Sector dialogue and improvement of knowledge and experiences towards a better performing WSS sector are facilitated through conducting Annual Conference. 3) Creation of a professional regional platform on utility management for best performance is initiated and formalised through IWA Conference on Utility Management. 	(vii) p. 13

6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources	
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	The purpose of the project is to improve awareness and knowledge of the National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy, and to enhance policy dialogue on national and regional level to the benefit of the water and sewerage sector.	(vii) p. 13	
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	The strategy was widely distributed, so everybody quotes it and refers to it; donors base their projects on it, the government offices use it.	(ix)	
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes		
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	It had a much greater resonance than we anticipated	(ix)	
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Commitment from the Ministry of Public Works and Transport to fund the formal mailed distribution.	(vii) p. 20	
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Given the wide experience of the Association with different events and conferences, we see little risk in undertaking the proposed project, with the time factor as the basis of this risk.	(vii) p. 17	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	(vii, p. 18) The Association guarantees the running costs by the membership fee from its member. (ix, own) Many good strategies, studies or other important documents are not known because they are not "marketed" – therefore this approach of publicizing it widely can be exemplary.	(vii), (ix), own	
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources	
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	That the strategy is used and we found it in every office we went for interviews.		
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?			
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			

9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project has been 100% successful in achieving its overall goal to "Contribute to the implementation of National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy in Albania issued by the Albanian Government, by disseminating the document and orienting water utilities towards principles of cost control and full cost recovery as well as by Investing in enhancing the capacities of work force."	4	(vii) p. 14
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"			
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"			
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"			
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"			
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"			
9.4.8	... ""risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	(viii, p. 4) The broad distribution of the Strategy, both at planned stakeholder meetings, such as the annual conference of the Water Supply and Sewerage Association, and through a direct mailing to named, responsible local public officials, has been a significant first step in improving the quality and content of the dialogue on access to service, service coverage and service reliability improvement. (ix) Donors refer their programmes to it.		(viii), (ix)
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?			

10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	The Conference again showed that it is now seen as a regional conference for the Western Balkans, drawing a large attendance from Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia, which serves to build a constructive dialogue in cross-border relations and the challenges of “trans-boundary waters”, particularly along the Drin River Basin. The Conference featured the “best practices” that the Partner Associations (IWA and Albanian Association) offer, and combined them with world-class utility managers identified by IWA. This raised the networking of know-how and talent to a level never before seen in Albania or the Balkans. The success of this first initiative in out-reach, cross-border regional dialogue, and networking has earned the Association the support from IWA to organize this conference again in 2015.	(viii) p. 4f.
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	The document on the National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy in Albania has already become the guiding book for the Water Sector in Albania. This document lays out the foundation for better planning of investments, and setting of performance targets for local utilities. The Strategy serves as a guiding document for Donors in the water sector allowing them to better allocate their funds. The success of both events, the Annual Conference and the IWA Regional Water Utility Management Conference, positioned the Association in a leading position in the water sector in Albania, as a strong platform to promote water sector dialogue at the national and regional level, and as a source of know-how and networking opportunities. Building on these experiences, the Association has completed successfully the organization of its Annual Conference for 2013, which was held in Prishtina Kosovo, on 6-8 November, as a first Joint effort with the Water Association of Kosovo. The Association will soon start the preparations for the 2015 IWA Regional Water Utility Management Conference.	(viii) p. 8
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	(viii, p. 6) Using its successful previous experience in organizing different events and conferences, the Association encountered no difficulties in implementing and managing of the project. The Association has stayed also consistent with the objectives of the Austrian Development Cooperation through all project implementation. (ix) The strategy has a two page summary and is only 25 pages long (strategy writing not funded by ADA).	(viii), (ix)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	(viii, p. 2) The implementation of National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy in Albania issued by the Albanian Government would not have been as smooth, the sector strategy would have not been as known by the utilities and other stakeholders as has been. (own) Donor coordination would be worse.	(viii), own
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	With relatively little money there was a great effect, both for the printing of the strategy and the organisation of the conferences.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important “lessons learnt” from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	- Dissemination of a strategy is important and use different ways to disseminate information. - Package the content so it is easily digestible for your target group (e.g. reduce your content to 25 pages). - Support associations. - Combine national associations with IWA.	(ix) p. 9, own

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Summary table of the EC Progress Monitoring 2013 8284_01.
- (ii) Water Resources Mananagement in Albania, Arben Mukaj (MARDWA), ppt.
- (iii) Nachschau zu Projekten im Wassersektor in SOE, Bericht, ADA, Wien, April 2010 by C. Prandstetten.
- (iv) The World Bank, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania>
- (v) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014 data, <http://www.wssinfo.org>
- (vii) Supporting implementation of National Water Supply and Sewerage Services Sector Strategy in Albania, Projektdokument 8294_00_2012.
- (viii) Project Final Report “SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE SERVICES SECTOR STRATEGY IN ALBANIA“, Final Report 8294_00_2012.
- (ix) Personnel, Shukalb.
- (x) Discussion with REC (director and senior project manager) on July 7.
- (xi) Discussion with the water Regulation Authority (ERRU).
- (xii) EDEN – Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking.
- (xiii) Kommunalkredit.
 - 1.1 • Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Transparence_dhe_Pjesmarrje/draft_SNM_2015_-_2020.pdf
 - Minutes – consultation on the Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
 - 1.2 • Draft National Strategy of Development and Integration (2015 – 2020)
 - Albania - Natural Resources Development Project - WB
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/30/000356161_20120330012406/Rendered/PDF/ICR18590P082370C0disclosed030280120.pdf
 - 1.3 • USAID: Albania Property Rights and Resource Governance: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Albania_Profile_0.pdf
 - 1.4 INSTAT: Living Standards Measurement in Albania (2002 – 2012).
 - 1.5 • International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans, 2008
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
 - Reuters: Albania hikes electricity prices to help power company pay debts
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/26/albania-electricity-idUSL6N0UA0Z520141226>
 - 1.6 UNECE Environmental Performance Review 2012: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/AlbaniaII.pdf
Climate change in Albania, World Bank, September 17, 2013 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/albania/brief/climate-change-in-albania>
 - 1.7 EU Progress Report Albania 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf
European Environmental agency:
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/albania>
Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania: SENioR-A: www.senior-a.al

Fact-sheet 4 - Albania - 8189-00/2012

Title(s) of intervention in English	Raising awareness and increase participation of civil society in country policies on water issues
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Albania
Region(s)/ town(s)	All Albania
ADA-project number(s)	8189-00/2012
Sector	Water resources policy and administration
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OAL Albania
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	The Regional Environmental Center (REC), Albania
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from - to)	01.10.2012 - 31.12.2013
Contract amount(s) €	70.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	1
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Hans Hartung
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Albania is an EU candidate country and is expecting the date for opening of negotiations for EU accession. The EU integration process has contributed to a notable progress and increased awareness on environmental protection and management of environmental issues. Legislation and strategic frameworks seem to be in place – yet as in many other sectors in the country, the implementation of the environmental legislation has to be improved. A new law on environmental protection was approved in 2012. Its objective was to raise the level of environment protection by establishing a consolidated network of environmental institutions at national and regional level linked with environmental policy implementation. In addition, an inter-sectorial strategy on Environmental Protection has been drafted by an inter-ministerial group and has been consulted with stakeholders. The strategy is part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020) that is currently being finalized. The national strategy is also an umbrella for other environmental related strategies such as the strategy and action plan for bio-diversity. The environmental protection strategy covers issues of air quality, climate change, waste and chemical agents management nature protection and water management. The strategy outlines a series of targets and objectives that during the consultations were in some cases considered as overly ambitious. In the field of air quality the objective is to lower the level of urban air pollution by 40%. In the field of climate change it outlines a target of 8% reduction of Green House Gases whereas in terms of nature protection it aims to expand the protected surface in the country with 17%. As far as the water management it commits to 100% inventory of the country's water sources as well as establishing the water cadaster. Waste management commits to increase by 45% the volume of waste that is sent to landfills and at the same time increase with 55% the amount of waste that is recycled and processed.</p> <p>Albania already has a range of environment laws. Yet these laws fall short of real protection of the environment due to the absence of secondary legislation that incorporates the necessary tax rates, fees and charges.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Albania is a country of 2.8 million people with 60% percent of the country's land area is above the 600m elevation. Forests and pastures account for 56% of land-use in Albania and are largely predominant in upland areas. The country's livestock sector accounts for nearly 50% of the agricultural GDP and is highly dependent on pastures and forests products. Forests are also critical for meeting daily needs by people in rural and upland areas, providing nearly 70% of fuel in winters, building material, as well as income from non-timber products such as medicinal plants. Strategic documents like the NSDI (2007 – 2013) do mention a clear vision for protecting natural resources from pollution and degradation through natural conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forests and continuation of the transfer of forests and pastures to local government units. The draft of NSDI 2 also recognizes that past growth has led to environmental degradation and erosion of natural resources.</p> <p>While forests cover more than 50 percent of Albania's surface area the country has abundant water resources and its hydrographical basin has a total area of 43,305 km² – 50 per cent larger than the country's territory. Overall renewable water resources amount to 13,300 m³ per capita, of which 65% is generated within Albania and the remaining 35% from countries upstream. Seven main rivers in six river catchments drain towards the Adriatic Sea, namely the Drini, Mati, Erzeni, Shkumbini, Semani and Vjosa rivers. There are 250 lakes that occupy 4% of the territory with the biggest lakes being Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Albania's communist regime nationalized land through an agrarian reform. Following its demise in 1990, a controversial law (number 7501) was approved that distributed land through smallholdings to people living in rural areas. The situation of former owners was not resolved. There is an estimated figure of 41,000 claims to restitution and compensation that remain largely unresolved and undermine tenure security and the development of functioning formal land markets. Almost 70% of all civil cases pending in Albanian courts involve land disputes. In addition, internal migration waves produced new informal settlements complicating even further the property rights situation. Approximately 25% of the urban population lives in informal settlements and the settlements constitute 40% or more of urban construction.</p> <p>Property claims against the Government of Albania (GOA) are increasingly brought before the European Court for Human Rights (EctHR). As decisions are going against the government with a large financial volume, the government is trying to address the situation of former owners and legalizing the large number of informal buildings. A plan for the restitution and compensation was presented in July 2015 by the Agency for Restitution and Compensation of Properties whereas the legalization process of informal construction is being carried by the Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation and Integration of Informal Zones and Constructions.</p> <p>Apart from these structural issues, the smallholding character of land – mostly used for subsistence farming, land disputes and conflicts are continuously present in the media – accompanied often by reported fatalities.</p>	See list of documents

1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Albania is now a middle-income country that has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis in Europe. Before the global financial crisis, Albania was one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, enjoying average annual real growth rates of 6%. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the overall macroeconomic situation associated with low growth rates since 2008, poverty in Albania has increased. The fraction of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below the minimum standard of Lek 4891 (app 35 Euros) increased from 12.5 % in 2008 to 14.3 % in 2012. Extremely poor population, defined as those with difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs, increased from 1.2% in 2008, to 2.3% in 2012. In addition, a shift of poverty from rural to urban areas is observed. Unemployment stands at 16.9% (2013) with youth unemployment stands at around 26% and is a real challenge for the country.</p> <p>Albania's labor market has undergone some dramatic shifts over the last decade, contributing to productivity growth. Formal non-agricultural employment in the private sector more than doubled between 1999 and 2013, fueled largely by foreign investment. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism.</p> <p>Despite this shift, agriculture remains one of the largest and most important sectors in Albania. Agriculture is a main source of employment and income – especially in the country's rural areas – and represents around 20% of GDP while accounting for about half of total employment. Albania's agricultural sector continues to face a number of challenges, however, including small farm size and land fragmentation, poor infrastructure, market limitations, limited access to credit and grants, and inadequate rural institutions.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Albania has repeatedly incorporated the need to address energy issues in various strategies, assessments and reports that focus on socio-economic development and poverty reduction. For example, effort has been made to expand the market share of LPG as an alternative to electricity and fuelwood for space heating and cooking. LPG has the advantage of being more reliable in terms of supply, as well as more flexible and cleaner to use. However, it is still relatively expensive and not widely available in the country. Low energy efficiency, poor economics of fuelwood use, and a lack of rigorous forest management practices are leading to unsustainable dependence on this renewable resource by a large portion of the Albanian population.</p> <p>At the end of 2014, Albania's power regulator ERE raised the price of electricity for businesses and scrapped its cheaper rate for households on Friday to help companies in the sector pay off debt to meet criteria set by international lenders. The electricity price for businesses was raised and the two-tier system for residential energy use was abolished. Social programmes that can support energy efficiency are in discussion i.e. installation of thermal insulation in buildings and efficient wood stoves in households could serve to sustainably reduce energy consumption and energy bills, while also improving living standards.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Albania does not have a national climate change strategy to address mitigation and adaptation challenges. Nevertheless, the climate change issue has been integrated into several strategic documents: the NSDI (2007-2013) and the 2009 Policy Paper for Carbon Finance. Albania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC in 2004 and is eligible for the application of one of the Protocol's mechanisms – CDM. Memoranda of understanding and agreements for carbon funding have been signed with the Governments of Italy and Denmark. A portfolio of 11 CDM projects was identified under the Memorandum of Understanding with Italy and feasibility studies were launched. Other CDM-related agreements were concluded with the World Bank Bio-Carbon Fund and the Austrian Cooperation Agency.</p> <p>Albania is experiencing certain vulnerabilities in terms of climate change. Higher air temperatures and frequent floods are reported in both the northwestern and southwestern plains. The World Bank estimates that summer rainfalls will decline by about 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2050 with a large impact on hydropower production as well as agriculture.</p> <p>The total GHG emissions of Albania were 7,834 kt of CO₂ in 1990, 7,620 kt in 2000 and were projected to be between 11,000 and 12,000 kt in 2012. Currently Albania is a low emitter of greenhouse gases with 3.5 tons per capita compared to EU 9.9 tons per capita but they are projected to increase in the coming years (mainly from transport followed by agriculture and waste sector).</p> <p>Albania associated itself with most of the formal EU positions in Climate Change in the international context. It has associated with the Copenhagen Accord, but it has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020. In line with its commitment a list of sector NAMAs (in line with EU sector approach) are prepared two of which are in the process of registration as country's voluntarily commitments towards UNFCCC and EU climate policy: (i) Implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan in the residential, public and commercial sector; and (ii) Fuel switch/using of non-hazardous waste as fuel in the cement industry.</p> <p>A policy document on 'Climate Change adaptation' is prepared guiding the strategic planning related to climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation measures are being introduced in Drini Mati River Deltas through a UNDP intervention.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>The Ministry of Environment is functional in Albania with varying scope and responsibilities as decided by the changing governments. The current one includes under its responsibility several agencies national and regional such as: Regional Environmental Agencies, Directorates of Forest Service, Agencies of Water and Basins as well as the Inter-institutional Operational Sea Centre.</p> <p>The former Environment and Forests Agency was re-organised in January 2015 and renamed National Environment Agency. Its administrative capacity was strengthened. A State Inspectorate of Environment Forests and Waters (SIE) was also established in 2015. According to the EU Progress Report 2014 on Albania, the environmental inspection system has limited resources and do not provide a credible guarantee that infringements are being properly monitored and punished.</p> <p>Local government units have responsibilities especially related to water supply and sanitation and waste management. It has to be mentioned that waste management is a challenge in the country. Environmental civil society and civic movement has seen a certain maturity as in various occasions civil support has been gathered through media awareness and recently social media on hot discussion topics as far as important decisions with large impact on environment is concerned. Some crucial ones can be mentioned such as the civil alliance against the processing of imported waste from Italy, the civil alliance and street protests against the Syrian chemical weapons that were considered to be dismantled in Albania back in 2013 as well as protests and lawsuits on certain construction permits in environmentally sensitive areas such as around the lake in Tirana.</p> <p>Environmental civil society has also received support from international actors within and outside Albania. Global Environmental Facility continues to be active and the country is preparing for its 6th round. In addition, a programme (2013 – 2015) financed by the Swedish government and implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania - SENiOR-A) aims to strengthen and specialize environmental civil society in Albania through articulating community needs, provide services and support, develop partnerships and networks, capable to address country environmental priorities and progress towards sustainable development.</p>	See list of documents
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>Albania is already beneficiary of international support from various partners including the UNDP, GIZ, ADA, Switzerland as well as recipient of World Bank loans. It is particularly worth mentioning that the government is currently entering a new phase of implementing EU IPA support through budget support. While the field of environment is not part of the initial six priority sectors (social policies, water, public administration, property rights, competitiveness) these areas will most certainly include elements of environmental support that will further be explored. This new way of delivering EU assistance will put the government in the centre of coordination and prioritization of interventions and will also hold it accountable for absorption and implementation capabilities.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on public investments and participation in legislative initiatives need to be fostered. - More strategic approach for the country is needed. - Strengthen administrative capacity and interinstitutional cooperation. - The Law on environmental impact assessment and the Law on environmental permits are not aligned with the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. - The Environment Ministry's capacity for programming and implementation remains weak. - Strengthen law enforcement, including training of judges, prosecutors and police on environmental issues. - Limited administrative capacity and weak interinstitutional cooperation. - Low implementation and enforcement levels. 	

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights and in sustainable long-term land-use planning		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation		
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population		
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	Development of tourism products that create economic value based on preserved nature, Tourism concepts that protect the environment and help to preserve endangered habitat or species, CO2 reducing concepts of tourism and of transport in tourism (tourism re: mountains, lakes, farms, rural culture, national parks, wild life, marketing of local farming products) Environmental awareness raising among local population and tourists.	
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts	Enterprises develop and adopt activities and concepts that manage tourism infrastructure based on sustainable natural resources, Local/ national government develop and adopt tourism activities and concepts based on sustainable natural resources, Networks and civil society support environmentally sustainable tourism management.	
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	(i) Early stage, little progress, law on integrated water management was adopted. (ii) Improved water sources: 96% access stays the same from 2005 to 2012. Improved sanitation: access improves from 87% (2005) to 91 (2012). (v) Drinking water coverage estimates - Albania Piped onto premises: - urban (%): 1990: 96; 2012: 91. - rural (%): 1995: 40; 2012: 63. - total (%): 1995: 62; 2012: 78. Other improved source: - urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 6. - rural (%): 1995: 54; 2012: 31. - total (%): 1995: 34; 2012: 18. Other unimproved: - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 3. - rural (%): 1995: 4; 2012: 6. - total (%): 1995: 3; 2012: 4. Surface water: - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1995: 2; 2012: 0. - total (%): 1995: 1; 2012: 0. Sanitation coverage estimates - Albania Improved facilities: - urban (%): 1990: 95; 2012: 95. - rural (%): 1990: 71; 2012: 86. - total (%): 1990: 79; 2012: 91. Shared facilities: - urban (%): 1990: 4; 2012: 4. - rural (%): 1990: 8; 2012: 9. - total (%): 1990: 6; 2012: 7. Other unimproved: - urban (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - rural (%): 1990: 20; 2012: 4. - total (%): 1990: 14; 2012: 2. Open defecation: - urban (%): 1990: 0; 2012: 0. - rural (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 1. - total (%): 1990: 1; 2012: 0. (x) Water quantity available for many people increased; in irrigation, not much was done; improved sewerage in major cities; sector still remains far behind because of its inefficiency.	(i), (ii), (v), (x)

2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	<p>(iv) GNI (gross national income) per capita increased from 2005: 4.370 USD to 2013: 9.950 USD.</p> <p>(iv) Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines increases from 12% (of population, 2008) to 14% (2012).</p> <p>(ii, slide 10) World Bank projects' (1995-2017) investment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surface with rehabilitated irrigation infrastructure: 230 000 ha (64% of potentially irrigated are 360 000 ha). - Surface with rehabilitated drainage infrastructure: 250 000 ha. - Rehabilitated dams for irrigation: 80 dams. - Assessed and monitored dams for the safety: 250 dams. <p>(x) Albania started badly – there was a big gap between Albania and abroad; but the trend is positive (e.g. 300.000 Albanian-Greek returned from Greece and live now in Albania).</p>	(iv), (ii), (x)
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	<p>(ii, slide 9) - Due to the lack of maintenance and poor management of irrigation infrastructure, the needs for irrigation are currently not met in time and quantity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Problematic is the safety of dams of reservoirs used for irrigation (need priority interventions for 200 dams). <p>(x) Water law considers "Integrated Water Resources Management" as a priority and is leaned on the European framework directive.</p> <p>The "Water Unit" is with the Ministry of Agriculture now, which gives it more importance. The Technical Water Secretariat is with the Prime Minister and water is one of the 5 strategic priorities. They now developed a strategic document on water taking into account 74 documents that exist regarding water.</p> <p>Not much has been done regarding irrigation for farmers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of block tariffs to reduce water consumption. - Environmental protection has increased. <p>(xi) Visible impact of waste water treatment in Durres, Pogradec, Korca, Shiroka (Shkodra).</p> <p>Very good legal framework for IWRM.</p>	(ii), (x), (xi)
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	<p>(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating (see 2.4.7).</p> <p>(x) Urban water is well covered – rural less – an estimated 30% of the rural areas are without water networks.</p> <p>Water has a higher standing: it changed from the Ministry of Public Works to the Ministry of Environment; there is now river based management!</p> <p>(xii) Conflicts between environmentalists and small hydropower construction e.g. in a national parc.</p> <p>Industry and businesses (e.g. leather industry, mining, car cleaning) often have no awareness and are not inspected regarding their wastewater discharge into rivers.</p> <p>Water is overexploited in Albania.</p> <p>The administrative part respectve integrated water management is weak; clear roles in the government are missing, inspections are weak or non-existing, education and awareness on water issues are missing.</p> <p>There are lots of laws regarding water, which partly contradict each other or have partly the same target group. They must be harmonized!</p> <p>(xiii) There are no planners in Albania for holistic water concepts and there are no financial instruments for it.</p>	(iii), (x), (xii), (xiii)
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	<p>(i) A comprehensive country-wide climate policy and strategy is lacking; Mitigation commitments not consistent with those of the EU.</p> <p>The administrative set-up on climate change requires considerable strengthening to address the significant capacity, cooperation and coordination needs.</p> <p>(xi) Block tariffs favour the poor.</p> <p>Albania is endowed with water (we use only 5% of our water resources) – no problem with climate change!</p>	(i), (xi)

2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues	(x) Conflicts exist between hydropower and the population (which gets e.g. less water for irrigation). Water abstraction for water bottling has in some cases diminished the available water for people.	(x)
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors	(iii, p. 46f.) Problems with water supply: Illegal connections, low ownership, weak institutions, low collection efficiency, no legal basis for tariffs, social tariff planning not existent, O&M deteriorating. (x and down) The REC project gives a good example how the process gets into the hands of the stakeholders, how they participate in stakeholder dialogues and how awareness of the population is created.	(iii), (x)
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Improve living conditions through more sustainable water supply and sound integrated water management in Albania.	(ix) p. 4f
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	(vii, §1.4) CSOs, CBOs MoEFWA Water utilities and LGU (x) Business	(vii), (x)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number		
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	National government Albanian population	(vii) §1.4
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1. Establishing a database of actors and stakeholders in water related issues. 2 Dissemination of information and materials to the targeted groups and actors. 3 Organise and deliver one day workshop for all target groups, on water reform, water law and WFD, WCM. 4 Organise and deliver one national training course (one month long) on advocacy for CSOs and CBOs on water issues.	(vii) p. 16
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	(vii, §1.4) Strengthening capacities of the civil society to participate in the water sector reforming, both from service and environmental prospective. It is a combined approach to provide skills for the civil society as well as understanding and communicating with the main actors, LGUs, REAs, Water Utilities, etc. (x) The project gave us insight on the local level dealing with water and all institutions connected to water (the deputy minister of water, the regulatory and the prefect was present at every meeting). (xii) The workshops in the river basins gave us a good insight into a holistic view of water and the lack of an integrated and sustainable management in Albania. It was a new and important topic for us and the population! Water and tourism are priorities of the government!	(vii), (x)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	(viii, p. 16) All activities fully implemented. The activities got extended in time, in order to achieve the maximum results as the reform took a long time and many changes happened during the project implementation. Therefore, the level of participation, products and impact was bigger level than planned. (xii) The riverbasin workshops had a big impact in media and are still remembered by many; The feedback we got from participants was that the workshops were very useful.	(viii), (xii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	

6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	(viii, p.13) The level of participation from state authorities was exceptional. The number of interested specialists was much higher than expected. (viii, p.14) During the project implementation, trained CSOs/CBOs are invited at DCM drafting by the Ministry of Environment and together participating at policy paper presentation at Parliamentary Commission; (x) Water councils original lack of interest into Integrated Water Resources Management. Everybody was very open – agreements upon water charges were signed between utilities and Ministry. Wide coverage of our topics in facebook and TV (at prime time). An umbrella strategy is based on the results of our efforts.	(viii), (x)
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	It is obvious that ECSOs lack understanding and participation in the water sector, although it is part of their areas of activity. This situation is mostly due to the lack of capacity and knowledge, frequently brought up as training needs for building more sustainable organisations. The knowledge of what is to be done towards being efficient ECSOs is generally there, but the implementation in the real life is missing.	(vii) §1.5
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	No risks were formulated!	own
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	(own) Yes, reach a maximum number of people by using an umbrella organisation of CSOs/CBOs. (x) Yes, definitely: the method of 2 days training and then 1 day discussion with relevant authorities.	own, (x)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	(viii, p. 14) trained CSOs/CBOs are invited at DCM drafting by the Ministry of Environment and together participating at policy paper presentation at Parliamentary Commission; Bring the civil society into a stakeholder for water. (x) Administration is happy: we have now good methods, better tools. Civil society is taken serious for the first time. Civil society was advising the parliamentary commission on environment for the first time (and respected as competent partner). (own) Environmental awareness greatly increased! Should earn a Maker of 2 for ENV!	(viii), (x), own
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	The politics in the sector changed very quickly during the intervention period – to get the maximum out, the intervention had to be prolonged.	

8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Awareness was raised in the population and the government officials played a good role in it.	5	(x), (xii)
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Awareness was raised in the population and the government officials played a good role in it.	5	(x), (xii)
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	Awareness was raised in the population and the government officials played a good role in it.	5	(x), (xii)
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The cooperation between civil society and government was strengthened.	5	(x), (xii)
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources

9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	<p>(viii, p. 12) Albanian has fully transposed the EU WFD through the new Law on Integrated Water Resource Management entered in force on December 2013 and progressed well in developing the bylaws.</p> <p>There are positive and negative developments at the same time. The investments in energy from water has caused significant negative impact, but the Government is having a close look on it, mainly due to the civil society reporting and activity. Some of the HPP licensed are been canceled. On the other hand, water has been put as first priority at GoA in the Development Strategy. The management has been taken over by the PMs office for a better policy development and law enforcement.</p> <p>External factors for this change:</p> <p>The experts in the project team worked hard to provide qualitative and quantitative information.</p> <p>The team of experts was supported by the technical staff or the Ministry of Environment, who participated in each training, as well as the WRE representatives who participated in the forums and trainings.</p> <p>(vii, p. 8) 2) By the end of the project timeframe (July 2014) another important development took place in terms of institutional framework and water resource management: the establishment of the State Secretariat for Water Resources, shifting the technical secretariat from the Ministry of Environment to the Prime Minister Office. It comes in line with one of the recommendations of the project for "managing the water by one hand". Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations presented in a position paper are officially submitted to this Secretariat. The project team has been invited to have a more detailed meeting on the ideas and proposal of the civil society.</p> <p>(x) Utilities and many actors in the administration are understanding the water framework.</p>	5	
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"	See 9.4.1. Better use of resources	5	(x)
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	See 9.4.1. The findings are used by the administration for the new strategy	5	(x), (xii)
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"	See 9.4.1.	4	
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"			
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"			
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			

10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation	Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	(viii, p. 19) The project is implemented in a very positive climate of cooperation with all stakeholders and especially the Ministry of Environment and the line institutions. In addition, the project has been well accepted by the other structures such as the Parliamentary Commission and Prime Minister Office. On the other side, the civil society found the project very helpful for their work, as well as fruitful for enhancing their capacities and develop skills. In this framework and considering the significant structural changes mentioned above, the project results and outcomes are likely to have very positive progress and implemented at the required level. (x) Improvement of water management at basin scale. NGOs can assist in the utility council : example Vlore.	(viii), (x)
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	See 10.1. (x) The administration is committed to better cooperation within the water sector (and we are taken seriously).	(x)
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	(viii, p. 7) The project team got the maximum support from the Ministry appointing the deputy Minister for Environment (in charge for water policies) as the main focal point in the project implementation. Furthermore, the project team established communication with the MPs of the Commission for Production Activities, Trade and Environment. The REC extended the offer and request for their participation in the project events and activities. (x) Representatives of CBOs and NGOs participated in the dialogue – they were supported for projects in water management.	(viii), (x)
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	(viii, p. 8) By the end of the project timeframe (July 2014) another important development took place in terms of institutional framework and water resource management: the establishment of the State Secretariat for Water Resources, shifting the technical secretariat from the Ministry of Environment to the Prime Minister Office. It comes in line with one of the recommendations of the project for “managing the water by one hand”. Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations presented in a position paper are officially submitted to this Secretariat. The project team has been invited to have a more detailed meeting on the ideas and proposal of the civil society. (x) There is a better institutional framework. The main water authority is open now for a broader concept of water management.	(viii), (x)
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	(viii, p. 20) The proposed establishment of an agency for water management, which will cooperate with the Ministry of Environment and other structures on policy development, is expected to further strengthen the legal framework and law enforcement. (x) We as REC continue the dialogue with state institutions; we keep water as a topic; we work e.g. closely with the water regulator; the civil society is now considered by the administration as water experts.	(viii), (x)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	(viii, p. 19) - If the civil society is well informed, competent and able to elaborate, the cooperation and collaboration with the state institutions is easier, welcome and fruitful. - Whenever there is cooperation established among institutions, the results are significantly more positive and higher and the costs to environmental protection and remediation much lower. - Well thought, fact based and well elaborated proposals are always welcome and taken seriously in consideration. - All developments and operations in public and private sector must be fully transparent for the public. The mechanisms of awareness rising must be completely operative and dynamic so that the protection of waters and paying for the service are ensured at maximum level. (x) - Professionalism of the NGOs. - The situation was analysed well at the beginning. - Never anybody was lost at the workshops. - The responsible Ministry was behind us.	(viii), (x)

12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	(own) - No cooperation of government institutions with civil society. (x) - There is a huge need for people to sit around a table and discuss, which would not have been established. - The dynamics in the water sector would be lost. - The right of decision making would not be as deliberately taken up as it is now. - Civil society would be not as knowledgeable. - Students got practical facts for their Ba./MSc.	own, (x)
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	REC is a very well organised NGO with engaged people who have good methods and connections and have established civil society as an important partner in the water sector.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	(viii, p. 19) - Only well informed and competent intervention are successful in the cooperation with government. - Cooperation once established by civil society with government brings good results for the common good - And transparent to the public. (x) - There is a place for civil society in governance of water, but you need to be prepared. - The government is ready to listen, if there are well-informed and a professional civil society. - With well-prepared and targeted "efforts", you can bring changes into the "system".	(viii), (x)

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Summary table of the EC Progress Monitoring 2013 8284_01.
- (ii) Water Resources Management in Albania, Arben Mukaj (MARDWA), ppt.
- (iii) Nachschau zu Projekten im Wassersektor in SOE, Bericht, ADA, Wien, April 2010 by C. Prandstetten.
- (iv) The World Bank, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania>
- (v) Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2014 data, <http://www.wssinfo.org>
- (vi) <http://www.amnestyusa.org/our-work/countries/europe/albania>
- (vii) Projektdokument 8189_00_2012, Raising awareness and increase participation of civil society in country policies on water issues 2012-2013, ADC.
- (viii) Final Report 8189_00_2012, Raising awareness and increase participation of civil society in country policies on water issues, REC, Albania.
- (ix) Project Progress Report 8189_00_2012, Raising awareness and increase participation of civil society in country policies on water issues 2012-2013, ADC.
- (x) Discussion with REC (director and senior project manager) on July 7.
- (xi) Discussion with the water Regulation Authority (ERRU).
- (xii) EDEN – Environmental Center for Development, Education and Networking.
- (xiii) Kommunalkredit.
 - 1.1 • Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Transparence_dhe_Pjesmarrje/draft_SNM_2015_-_2020.pdf
• Minutes – consultation on the Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
 - 1.2 • Draft National Strategy of Development and Integration (2015 – 2020)
• Albania - Natural Resources Development Project - WB
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/30/000356161_20120330012406/Rendered/PDF/ICR18590P082370C0disclosed030280120.pdf
 - 1.3 • USAID: Albania Property Rights and Resource Governance: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Albania_Profile_0.pdf
 - 1.4 INSTAT: Living Standards Measurement in Albania (2002 – 2012).

- 1.5
- International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans, 2008
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
 - Reuters: Albania hikes electricity prices to help power company pay debts
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/26/albania-electricity-idUSL6N0UA0Z520141226>
- 1.6
- UNECE Environmental Performance Review 2012: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/AlbaniaII.pdf
Climate change in Albania, World Bank, September 17, 2013 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/albania/brief/climate-change-in-albania>
- 1.7
- EU Progress Report Albania 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf
European Environmental agency:
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/albania>
Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania: SENioR-A: www.senior-a.al

Fact-sheet 5 - Albania - 2550-09/2011

Title(s) of intervention in English	Strengthening and expansion of the small hydropower plant sector
Title(s) of intervention in German	Stärkung und Ausbau des Kleinwasserkraftwerkesektors
Country	Albania
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	2550-09/2011
Sector	Power generation/renewable source
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of)	Draxler Wasserkraftwerke GmbH
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to)	01.10.2011 - 30.09.2014
Contract amount(s) €	200.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other	205.154
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	2
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Hans Hartung
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Albania is an EU candidate country and is expecting the date for opening of negotiations for EU accession. The EU integration process has contributed to a notable progress and increased awareness on environmental protection and management of environmental issues. Legislation and strategic frameworks seem to be in place – yet as in many other sectors in the country, the implementation of the environmental legislation has to be improved. A new law on environmental protection was approved in 2012. Its objective was to raise the level of environment protection by establishing a consolidated network of environmental institutions at national and regional level linked with environmental policy implementation. In addition, an inter-sectorial strategy on Environmental Protection has been drafted by an inter-ministerial group and has been consulted with stakeholders. The strategy is part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020) that is currently being finalized. The national strategy is also an umbrella for other environmental related strategies such as the strategy and action plan for bio-diversity. The environmental protection strategy covers issues of air quality, climate change, waste and chemical agents management nature protection and water management. The strategy outlines a series of targets and objectives that during the consultations were in some cases considered as overly ambitious. In the field of air quality the objective is to lower the level of urban air pollution by 40%. In the field of climate change it outlines a target of 8% reduction of Green House Gases whereas in terms of nature protection it aims to expand the protected surface in the country with 17%. As far as the water management it commits to 100% inventory of the country's water sources as well as establishing the water cadaster. Waste management commits to increase by 45% the volume of waste that is sent to landfills and at the same time increase with 55% the amount of waste that is recycled and processed.</p> <p>Albania already has a range of environment laws. Yet these laws fall short of real protection of the environment due to the absence of secondary legislation that incorporates the necessary tax rates, fees and charges.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Albania is a country of 2.8 million people with 60% percent of the country's land area is above the 600m elevation. Forests and pastures account for 56% of land-use in Albania and are largely predominant in upland areas. The country's livestock sector accounts for nearly 50% of the agricultural GDP and is highly dependent on pastures and forests products. Forests are also critical for meeting daily needs by people in rural and upland areas, providing nearly 70% of fuel in winters, building material, as well as income from non-timber products such as medicinal plants. Strategic documents like the NSDI (2007 – 2013) do mention a clear vision for protecting natural resources from pollution and degradation through natural conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forests and continuation of the transfer of forests and pastures to local government units. The draft of NSDI 2 also recognizes that past growth has led to environmental degradation and erosion of natural resources.</p> <p>While forests cover more than 50 percent of Albania's surface area the country has abundant water resources and its hydrographical basin has a total area of 43,305 km² – 50 per cent larger than the country's territory. Overall renewable water resources amount to 13,300 m³ per capita, of which 65% is generated within Albania and the remaining 35% from countries upstream. Seven main rivers in six river catchments drain towards the Adriatic Sea, namely the Drini, Mati, Erzeni, Shkumbini, Semani and Vjosa rivers. There are 250 lakes that occupy 4% of the territory with the biggest lakes being Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder.</p>	See list of documents

1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Albania's communist regime nationalized land through an agrarian reform. Following its demise in 1990, a controversial law (number 7501) was approved that distributed land through smallholdings to people living in rural areas. The situation of former owners was not resolved. There is an estimated figure of 41,000 claims to restitution and compensation that remain largely unresolved and undermine tenure security and the development of functioning formal land markets. Almost 70% of all civil cases pending in Albanian courts involve land disputes. In addition, internal migration waves produced new informal settlements complicating even further the property rights situation. Approximately 25% of the urban population lives in informal settlements and the settlements constitute 40% or more of urban construction. Property claims against the Government of Albania (GOA) are increasingly brought before the European Court for Human Rights (EctHR). As decisions are going against the government with a large financial volume, the government is trying to address the situation of former owners and legalizing the large number of informal buildings. A plan for the restitution and compensation was presented in July 2015 by the Agency for Restitution and Compensation of Properties whereas the legalization process of informal construction is being carried by the Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation and Integration of Informal Zones and Constructions.</p> <p>Apart from these structural issues, the smallholding character of land – mostly used for subsistence farming, land disputes and conflicts are continuously present in the media – accompanied often by reported fatalities.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Albania is now a middle-income country that has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis in Europe. Before the global financial crisis, Albania was one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, enjoying average annual real growth rates of 6%. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the overall macroeconomic situation associated with low growth rates since 2008, poverty in Albania has increased. The fraction of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below the minimum standard of Lek 4891 (app 35 Euros) increased from 12.5 % in 2008 to 14.3 % in 2012. Extremely poor population, defined as those with difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs, increased from 1.2% in 2008, to 2.3% in 2012. In addition, a shift of poverty from rural to urban areas is observed. Unemployment stands at 16.9% (2013) with youth unemployment stands at around 26% and is a real challenge for the country.</p> <p>Albania's labor market has undergone some dramatic shifts over the last decade, contributing to productivity growth. Formal non-agricultural employment in the private sector more than doubled between 1999 and 2013, fueled largely by foreign investment. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism.</p> <p>Despite this shift, agriculture remains one of the largest and most important sectors in Albania. Agriculture is a main source of employment and income – especially in the country's rural areas – and represents around 20% of GDP while accounting for about half of total employment. Albania's agricultural sector continues to face a number of challenges, however, including small farm size and land fragmentation, poor infrastructure, market limitations, limited access to credit and grants, and inadequate rural institutions.</p>	See list of documents

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Albania has repeatedly incorporated the need to address energy issues in various strategies, assessments and reports that focus on socio-economic development and poverty reduction. For example, effort has been made to expand the market share of LPG as an alternative to electricity and fuelwood for space heating and cooking. LPG has the advantage of being more reliable in terms of supply, as well as more flexible and cleaner to use. However, it is still relatively expensive and not widely available in the country. Low energy efficiency, poor economics of fuelwood use, and a lack of rigorous forest management practices are leading to unsustainable dependence on this renewable resource by a large portion of the Albanian population.</p> <p>At the end of 2014, Albania's power regulator ERE raised the price of electricity for businesses and scrapped its cheaper rate for households on Friday to help companies in the sector pay off debt to meet criteria set by international lenders. The electricity price for businesses was raised and the two-tier system for residential energy use was abolished. Social programmes that can support energy efficiency are in discussion i.e. installation of thermal insulation in buildings and efficient wood stoves in households could serve to sustainably reduce energy consumption and energy bills, while also improving living standards.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Albania does not have a national climate change strategy to address mitigation and adaptation challenges. Nevertheless, the climate change issue has been integrated into several strategic documents: the NSDI (2007-2013) and the 2009 Policy Paper for Carbon Finance. Albania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC in 2004 and is eligible for the application of one of the Protocol's mechanisms – CDM. Memoranda of understanding and agreements for carbon funding have been signed with the Governments of Italy and Denmark. A portfolio of 11 CDM projects was identified under the Memorandum of Understanding with Italy and feasibility studies were launched. Other CDM-related agreements were concluded with the World Bank Bio-Carbon Fund and the Austrian Cooperation Agency.</p> <p>Albania is experiencing certain vulnerabilities in terms of climate change. Higher air temperatures and frequent floods are reported in both the northwestern and southwestern plains. The World Bank estimates that summer rainfalls will decline by about 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2050 with a large impact on hydropower production as well as agriculture.</p> <p>The total GHG emissions of Albania were 7,834 kt of CO₂ in 1990, 7,620 kt in 2000 and were projected to be between 11.000 and 12.000 kt in 2012. Currently Albania is a low emitter of greenhouse gases with 3.5 tons per capita compared to EU 9.9 tons per capita but they are projected to increase in the coming years (mainly from transport followed by agriculture and waste sector).</p> <p>Albania associated itself with most of the formal EU positions in Climate Change in the international context. It has associated with the Copenhagen Accord, but it has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020. In line with its commitment a list of sector NAMAs (in line with EU sector approach) are prepared two of which are in the process of registration as country's voluntarily commitments towards UNFCCC and EU climate policy: (i) Implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan in the residential, public and commercial sector; and (ii) Fuel switch/using of non-hazardous waste as fuel in the cement industry.</p> <p>A policy document on 'Climate Change adaptation' is prepared guiding the strategic planning related to climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation measures are being introduced in Drini Mati River Deltas through a UNDP intervention.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>The Ministry of Environment is functional in Albania with varying scope and responsibilities as decided by the changing governments. The current one includes under its responsibility several agencies national and regional such as: Regional Environmental Agencies, Directorates of Forest Service, Agencies of Water and Basins as well as the Inter-institutional Operational Sea Centre.</p> <p>The former Environment and Forests Agency was re-organised in January 2015 and renamed National Environment Agency. Its administrative capacity was strengthened. A State Inspectorate of Environment Forests and Waters (SIE) was also established in 2015.</p> <p>According to the EU Progress Report 2014 on Albania, the environmental inspection system has limited resources and do not provide a credible guarantee that infringements are being properly monitored and punished.</p> <p>Local government units have responsibilities especially related to water supply and sanitation and waste management. It has to be mentioned that waste management is a challenge in the country. Environmental civil society and civic movement has seen a certain maturity as in various occasions civil support has been gathered through media awareness and recently social media on hot discussion topics as far as important decisions with large impact on environment is concerned. Some crucial ones can be mentioned such as the civil alliance against the processing of imported waste from Italy, the civil alliance and street protests against the Syrian chemical weapons that were considered to be dismantled in Albania back in 2013 as well as protests and lawsuits on certain construction permits in environmentally sensitive areas such as around the lake in Tirana.</p> <p>Environmental civil society has also received support from international actors within and outside Albania. Global Environmental Facility continues to be active and the country is preparing for its 6th round. In addition, a programme (2013 – 2015) financed by the Swedish government and implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania - SENiOR-A) aims to strengthen and specialize environmental civil society in Albania through articulating community needs, provide services and support, develop partnerships and networks, capable to address country environmental priorities and progress towards sustainable development.</p>	See list of documents
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>Albania is already beneficiary of international support from various partners including the UNDP, GIZ, ADA, Switzerland as well as recipient of World Bank loans. It is particularly worth mentioning that the government is currently entering a new phase of implementing EU IPA support through budget support. While the field of environment is not part of the initial six priority sectors (social policies, water, public administration, property rights, competitiveness) these areas will most certainly include elements of environmental support that will further be explored. This new way of delivering EU assistance will put the government in the centre of coordination and prioritization of interventions and will also hold it accountable for absorption and implementation capabilities.</p>	See list of documents

1.9	Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public consultation on public investments and participation in legislative initiatives need to be fostered. - More strategic approach for the country is needed. - Strengthen administrative capacity and interinstitutional cooperation. - The Law on environmental impact assessment and the Law on environmental permits are not aligned with the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive. - The Environment Ministry's capacity for programming and implementation remains weak. - Strengthen law enforcement, including training of judges, prosecutors and police on environmental issues. - Limited administrative capacity and weak interinstitutional cooperation. - Low implementation and enforcement levels. 	
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	<p>(ii) Electric power consumption in Albania 2012: 2.118 kWh per capita, Energy use in 2012: 715 kg of oil (equivalent per capita) CO2 emissions: in 2012: 2 metric tons (per capita).</p> <p>(iii) Albania's own electric energy production consists of 95% hydropower and 5% diesel generators; but imports 39% of its electricity needs.</p> <p>(iv) Energy demand is expected to increase almost 60% by 2020 Substantial increase of hydro power is planned. High interest exists to use cooperation mechanisms for wind and biomass development.</p>	(ii), (iii) and (iv)
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		
2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change	(i) A comprehensive country-wide climate policy and strategy is lacking.	(i)
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities	(i) Mitigation commitments not consistent with those of the EU. The administrative set-up on climate change requires considerable strengthening to address the significant capacity, cooperation and coordination needs.	(i)
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Strengthening and expansion of the small hydropower sector in Albania.	(vi) p. 8
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources

4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	(vi, p. 10) Consumers in the vicinity of the small hydropower stations Stranik & Zall Torre. (viii) (No connection of the project with Stranik hydropower station could be established).	(vi), (viii)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	16.000 (Mixing effects of the hydropower project as a whole and the ADA project contribution). Real beneficiaries: partly inhabitants of the village Zall Torre: (max 250).	(vi) p. 10
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Long-term and temporary employment.	(vi) p. 10
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	Long-term: 5-10 and temporary employment: 40 to 50. The new station is automated and has 1 engineer and 3 security guards, i.e. 4 persons.	(vi) p. 10
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1. Capacity development of hydropower experts. 2. Local personnel is trained for operation and maintenance. 3. Required studies and design is done. 4. Local infrastructure (irrigation, emergency water and emergency power supply) is constructed.	(vi) p. 14-15
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	1. Awareness raising for small hydropower. 2. Qualification of local personnel. 3. Detailed planning. 4. Community Development.	(vi) p. 9f.
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	(vii, p. 3-6) Mostly – some only to 80% as of 31.10.14. (own) Ad 2+3: normal procedure for every hydropower station. (viii) Ad 4: financed by Hydroinvest 1, director does not know of ADA contribution.	(vii), own, (viii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	(vii, p. 6) Unexpected: hydropower electricity is not remunerated for a while. (viii) Now the remuneration has been lowered by government from 0,7€ct/kwh to only 0,45 €ct/kWh, which is not covering the cost any more.	(vii), (viii)
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Hydropower acceptance will be reached. Technical start-up problems do not occur. Ownership does not create problems for investment. No unusual drought conditions. Remuneration is 0,7 €ct/kwh.	(vi) p. 12
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Hydropower acceptance in the population is low. Technical start-up problems can create shortage of liquidity. Unclear ownership can create investment drawbacks. Long-lasting drought conditions can create cashflow problems.	(vi) p. 12
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	(own) Not really, risks have not been considered sufficiently There is a very high rate of private investment in hydropower in Albania (without additional monetary support). (viii) 70 hydropower plants are in operation (July 15) a further 350 are under construction or planned.	own, (viii)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources

7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	One hydropower plant is well constructed and running as planned, stabilising the electrical grid. Climate mitigation through electricity generation with renewable energies.		
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	4,5 km of the river is running with very little water in summer – no regulation, riverflow depends on the “mercy” of hydropower owner.		
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria “environmental protection”, and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Riverflow in the “dry river arm” (4,5 km long) is not regulated therefore negative environmental impact.	-2	own
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for “sustainable management of natural resources”, and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... “reduce conflicts about the use of resources”	In the contrary: hydropower project has started conflicts regarding the use of the river water.	1	own
8.4	... “improvement of standard of living”	No		
8.5	... “improved access to energy and resources”	Access to energy has improved.	4	own
8.6	... “contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation”	Hydropower is reducing the CO2 emissions which would have otherwise been produced.	4	own
8.7	... “strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society”	The founding and management of an Albanian hydropower association has been helpful.	3	own
8.8	... “improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements”			
8.9	... “others”			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources

9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	No energy output for the hydropower plant has been given in the documents (own estimation roughly at 21.000 MWh per year), which would avoid an equivalent of 15.000 tons CO2 per year (based on EPA calculations: http://www.epa.gov/cleanenergy/energy-resources/refs.html)	4	
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"	No relation to climate change policies and strategies was found in the documents.	1	
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"	The engagement for the hydropower sector and its further development and consolidation is positive.	4	
9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"			
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"	(own) Irrigation canal has contributed some improvement to livelihood. (viii) 3 people from the village have jobs as security guards tax (forest, environment, ...) goes to commune, VAT to Albanian government.	4	own, (viii)
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	Negative, as riverflow has been significantly reduced, esp. in summer.	-2	own
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"			
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"	Conflicts are mitigated by providing a small irrigation canal, a hydrant, purchasing land at elevated prices, road access.	3	

9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"	Limited competence for O&M for employees.	2	
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	Village got outputs and employment (3 security guards).		(viii)
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Beneficiaries partly maintain the irrigation channel.		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Association of private hydropower investors does exist now (July 2015).		(viii)
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Hydropower plant is at the moment marginally profitable but might get more profitable in the future. Irrigation channel will be maintained partly by Hidroinvest and partly by villagers.		own, (viii)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Good feasibility study, experienced construction company (Albstar), money support from DWKW.		(viii)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Hydropower station would have been built the same way with training of personnel (important for smooth operation of the plant), all the studies (necessary to get the licence) with all the roads (necessary for construction), the irrigation canal and the hydrant (it is very important to be in good terms with the villagers).		(viii)

13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	It is difficult to assess the impact of the ADA contribution, as most of the outputs (at least outputs 2-4) are regular procedures of constructing and operating hydropower plants.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate with all different stakeholders in their language. - Look for a strong partner (seen from Albanian side). - Put emphasis on a good feasibility study. 	(viii)

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Summary table of the EC Progress Monitoring 2013 8284_01.
- (ii) The World Bank, Data, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/albania>
- (iii) en.wikipedia.org, 100% renewable energy
- (iv) IRENA Executive Strategy Workshop on Renewable Energy in South East Europe, Revised Draft 20131201
- (vi) Stärkung und Ausbau des Kleinwasserkraftwerkesektors in Albanien, Projektdokument 2550_09_2011.
- (vii) Sechster statt Vierter Zwischenbericht April-Sept 2014.
- (viii) Hidroinvest1.
Ein beantragtes Telefongespräch mit Prof. Dr. Draxler kam nicht zustande.

Remarks:

Based on discussions with Mr. Konstandin Simaku, Albanian director of Hidroinvest 1, the company which built and operates the hydropower station Zall Torre on 10 and 11/7/2015, referring to project "Stärkung und Ausbau des Kleinwasserkraftwerkesektor in Albanien" (Projektdokument 2550_09_2010).

Remark 2.2.2 Business model

The power plant is not in close proximity to Kukes, but to Perrenjas.

The hydropower plant Stranik has been financed without any financial contribution of DWKW.

Remark 3 measures:

Almost all measures were financed by Hidroinvest. The managing director of Hidroinvest 1 (Zall Torre power plant) is not aware of ADA's involvement and the 200,000.00 EUR grant for different measures – the only thing he knows is that the Austrian state placed 200,000.00 EUR at Prof. Draxlers disposal for being engaged in economic activities in Albania.

Remark 4 planning overview:

4.2 Trainings on operation and maintenance of the components of small hydropower plants are usually included in the process of construction and commissioning of the plant and are a presupposition for a sustainable operation of the plant.

4.3 The same applies for expert opinion reports.

4.4 The measures (hydrant, ground duct) were financed by Hidroinvest 1; the managing director states, that he does not know about the grant but that he finances additional measures (p. e. support of the families in case of illnesses etc.) to retain his positive position in the village.

- 1.1
- Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Transparence_dhe_Pjesmarrje/draft_SNM_2015_-_2020.pdf
 - Minutes – consultation on the Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
- 1.2
- Draft National Strategy of Development and Integration (2015 – 2020)
 - Albania - Natural Resources Development Project - WB
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/30/000356161_20120330012406/Rendered/PDF/ICR18590P082370C0disclosed030280120.pdf
- 1.3
- USAID: Albania Property Rights and Resource Governance: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Albania_Profile_0.pdf
- 1.4
- INSTAT: Living Standards Measurement in Albania (2002 – 2012).
- 1.5
- International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans, 2008
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
 - Reuters: Albania hikes electricity prices to help power company pay debts
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/26/albania-electricity-idUSL6N0UA0Z520141226>
- 1.6
- UNECE Environmental Performance Review 2012: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/Albania11.pdf
 Climate change in Albania, World Bank, September 17, 2013 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/albania/brief/climate-change-in-albania>
- 1.7
- EU Progress Report Albania 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf
 European Environmental agency:
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/albania>
 Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania: SENioR-A: www.senior-a.al

Fact-sheet 6 - Albania - 8140-01/2010

Title(s) of intervention in English	Regional Development Programme (RDP) - Northern Albania
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Albania
Region(s)/ town(s)	Shkodra, Lezha
ADA-project number(s)	8140-01/2010
Sector	Rural development
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OAL Albania
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	ÖAR Regionalberatung GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Qarks Shkodra und Lezha
Phases (from – to)	15.12.2010 - 14.12.2014
Contract amount(s) €	4.256.832
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	0
Marker: ENV (Environment)	0
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Jochen Currie
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Albania is an EU candidate country and is expecting the date for opening of negotiations for EU accession. The EU integration process has contributed to a notable progress and increased awareness on environmental protection and management of environmental issues. Legislation and strategic frameworks seem to be in place – yet as in many other sectors in the country, the implementation of the environmental legislation has to be improved. A new law on environmental protection was approved in 2012. Its objective was to raise the level of environment protection by establishing a consolidated network of environmental institutions at national and regional level linked with environmental policy implementation. In addition, an inter-sectorial strategy on Environmental Protection has been drafted by an inter-ministerial group and has been consulted with stakeholders. The strategy is part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015 – 2020) that is currently being finalized. The national strategy is also an umbrella for other environmental related strategies such as the strategy and action plan for bio-diversity. The environmental protection strategy covers issues of air quality, climate change, waste and chemical agents management nature protection and water management. The strategy outlines a series of targets and objectives that during the consultations were in some cases considered as overly ambitious. In the field of air quality the objective is to lower the level of urban air pollution by 40%. In the field of climate change it outlines a target of 8% reduction of Green House Gases whereas in terms of nature protection it aims to expand the protected surface in the country with 17%. As far as the water management it commits to 100% inventory of the country's water sources as well as establishing the water cadaster. Waste management commits to increase by 45% the volume of waste that is sent to landfills and at the same time increase with 55% the amount of waste that is recycled and processed.</p> <p>Albania already has a range of environment laws. Yet these laws fall short of real protection of the environment due to the absence of secondary legislation that incorporates the necessary tax rates, fees and charges.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Albania is a country of 2.8 million people with 60% percent of the country's land area is above the 600m elevation. Forests and pastures account for 56% of land-use in Albania and are largely predominant in upland areas. The country's livestock sector accounts for nearly 50% of the agricultural GDP and is highly dependent on pastures and forests products. Forests are also critical for meeting daily needs by people in rural and upland areas, providing nearly 70% of fuel in winters, building material, as well as income from non-timber products such as medicinal plants. Strategic documents like the NSDI (2007 – 2013) do mention a clear vision for protecting natural resources from pollution and degradation through natural conservation, maintenance of biodiversity, rehabilitation of degraded forests and continuation of the transfer of forests and pastures to local government units. The draft of NSDI 2 also recognizes that past growth has led to environmental degradation and erosion of natural resources.</p> <p>While forests cover more than 50 percent of Albania's surface area the country has abundant water resources and its hydrographical basin has a total area of 43,305 km² – 50 per cent larger than the country's territory. Overall renewable water resources amount to 13,300 m³ per capita, of which 65% is generated within Albania and the remaining 35% from countries upstream. Seven main rivers in six river catchments drain towards the Adriatic Sea, namely the Drini, Mati, Erzeni, Shkumbini, Semani and Vjosa rivers. There are 250 lakes that occupy 4% of the territory with the biggest lakes being Prespa, Ohrid and Shkoder.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Albania's communist regime nationalized land through an agrarian reform. Following its demise in 1990, a controversial law (number 7501) was approved that distributed land through smallholdings to people living in rural areas. The situation of former owners was not resolved. There is an estimated figure of 41,000 claims to restitution and compensation that remain largely unresolved and undermine tenure security and the development of functioning formal land markets. Almost 70% of all civil cases pending in Albanian courts involve land disputes. In addition, internal migration waves produced new informal settlements complicating even further the property rights situation. Approximately 25% of the urban population lives in informal settlements and the settlements constitute 40% or more of urban construction.</p> <p>Property claims against the Government of Albania (GOA) are increasingly brought before the European Court for Human Rights (EctHR). As decisions are going against the government with a large financial volume, the government is trying to address the situation of former owners and legalizing the large number of informal buildings. A plan for the restitution and compensation was presented in July 2015 by the Agency for Restitution and Compensation of Properties whereas the legalization process of informal construction is being carried by the Agency of Legalisation, Urbanisation and Integration of Informal Zones and Constructions.</p> <p>Apart from these structural issues, the smallholding character of land – mostly used for subsistence farming, land disputes and conflicts are continuously present in the media – accompanied often by reported fatalities.</p>	See list of documents

1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Albania is now a middle-income country that has generally been able to maintain positive growth rates and financial stability, despite the ongoing economic crisis in Europe. Before the global financial crisis, Albania was one of the fastest-growing economies in Europe, enjoying average annual real growth rates of 6%. In the aftermath of the global financial crisis and the overall macroeconomic situation associated with low growth rates since 2008, poverty in Albania has increased. The fraction of the population whose real per capita monthly consumption is below the minimum standard of Lek 4891 (app 35 Euros) increased from 12.5 % in 2008 to 14.3 % in 2012. Extremely poor population, defined as those with difficulty meeting basic nutritional needs, increased from 1.2% in 2008, to 2.3% in 2012. In addition, a shift of poverty from rural to urban areas is observed. Unemployment stands at 16.9% (2013) with youth unemployment stands at around 26% and is a real challenge for the country.</p> <p>Albania's labor market has undergone some dramatic shifts over the last decade, contributing to productivity growth. Formal non-agricultural employment in the private sector more than doubled between 1999 and 2013, fueled largely by foreign investment. Emigration and urbanization brought a structural shift away from agriculture and toward industry and service, allowing the economy to begin producing a variety of services - ranging from banking to telecommunications and tourism.</p> <p>Despite this shift, agriculture remains one of the largest and most important sectors in Albania. Agriculture is a main source of employment and income – especially in the country's rural areas – and represents around 20% of GDP while accounting for about half of total employment. Albania's agricultural sector continues to face a number of challenges, however, including small farm size and land fragmentation, poor infrastructure, market limitations, limited access to credit and grants, and inadequate rural institutions.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Albania has repeatedly incorporated the need to address energy issues in various strategies, assessments and reports that focus on socio-economic development and poverty reduction. For example, effort has been made to expand the market share of LPG as an alternative to electricity and fuelwood for space heating and cooking. LPG has the advantage of being more reliable in terms of supply, as well as more flexible and cleaner to use. However, it is still relatively expensive and not widely available in the country. Low energy efficiency, poor economics of fuelwood use, and a lack of rigorous forest management practices are leading to unsustainable dependence on this renewable resource by a large portion of the Albanian population.</p> <p>At the end of 2014, Albania's power regulator ERE raised the price of electricity for businesses and scrapped its cheaper rate for households on Friday to help companies in the sector pay off debt to meet criteria set by international lenders. The electricity price for businesses was raised and the two-tier system for residential energy use was abolished. Social programmes that can support energy efficiency are in discussion i.e. installation of thermal insulation in buildings and efficient wood stoves in households could serve to sustainably reduce energy consumption and energy bills, while also improving living standards.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Albania does not have a national climate change strategy to address mitigation and adaptation challenges. Nevertheless, the climate change issue has been integrated into several strategic documents: the NSDI (2007-2013) and the 2009 Policy Paper for Carbon Finance. Albania ratified the Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC in 2004 and is eligible for the application of one of the Protocol's mechanisms – CDM. Memoranda of understanding and agreements for carbon funding have been signed with the Governments of Italy and Denmark. A portfolio of 11 CDM projects was identified under the Memorandum of Understanding with Italy and feasibility studies were launched. Other CDM-related agreements were concluded with the World Bank Bio-Carbon Fund and the Austrian Cooperation Agency.</p> <p>Albania is experiencing certain vulnerabilities in terms of climate change. Higher air temperatures and frequent floods are reported in both the northwestern and southwestern plains. The World Bank estimates that summer rainfalls will decline by about 10% by 2020 and 20% by 2050 with a large impact on hydropower production as well as agriculture.</p> <p>The total GHG emissions of Albania were 7,834 kt of CO₂ in 1990, 7,620 kt in 2000 and were projected to be between 11.000 and 12.000 kt in 2012. Currently Albania is a low emitter of greenhouse gases with 3.5 tons per capita compared to EU 9.9 tons per capita but they are projected to increase in the coming years (mainly from transport followed by agriculture and waste sector).</p> <p>Albania associated itself with most of the formal EU positions in Climate Change in the international context. It has associated with the Copenhagen Accord, but it has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020. In line with its commitment a list of sector NAMAs (in line with EU sector approach) are prepared two of which are in the process of registration as country's voluntarily commitments towards UNFCCC and EU climate policy: (i) Implementation of the National Energy Efficiency Action Plan in the residential, public and commercial sector; and (ii) Fuel switch/using of non-hazardous waste as fuel in the cement industry.</p> <p>A policy document on 'Climate Change adaptation' is prepared guiding the strategic planning related to climate change adaptation. Climate change adaptation measures are being introduced in Drini Mati River Deltas through a UNDP intervention.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>The Ministry of Environment is functional in Albania with varying scope and responsibilities as decided by the changing governments. The current one includes under its responsibility several agencies national and regional such as: Regional Environmental Agencies, Directorates of Forest Service, Agencies of Water and Basins as well as the Inter-institutional Operational Sea Centre.</p> <p>The former Environment and Forests Agency was re-organised in January 2015 and renamed National Environment Agency. Its administrative capacity was strengthened. A State Inspectorate of Environment Forests and Waters (SIE) was also established in 2015. According to the EU Progress Report 2014 on Albania, the environmental inspection system has limited resources and do not provide a credible guarantee that infringements are being properly monitored and punished.</p> <p>Local government units have responsibilities especially related to water supply and sanitation and waste management. It has to be mentioned that waste management is a challenge in the country. Environmental civil society and civic movement has seen a certain maturity as in various occasions civil support has been gathered through media awareness and recently social media on hot discussion topics as far as important decisions with large impact on environment is concerned. Some crucial ones can be mentioned such as the civil alliance against the processing of imported waste from Italy, the civil alliance and street protests against the Syrian chemical weapons that were considered to be dismantled in Albania back in 2013 as well as protests and lawsuits on certain construction permits in environmentally sensitive areas such as around the lake in Tirana.</p> <p>Environmental civil society has also received support from international actors within and outside Albania. Global Environmental Facility continues to be active and the country is preparing for its 6th round. In addition, a programme (2013 – 2015) financed by the Swedish government and implemented by the Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania - SENIOR-A) aims to strengthen and specialize environmental civil society in Albania through articulating community needs, provide services and support, develop partnerships and networks, capable to address country environmental priorities and progress towards sustainable development.</p>	See list of documents
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B26	Albania is already beneficiary of international support from various partners including the UNDP, GIZ, ADA, Switzerland as well as recipient of World Bank loans. It is particularly worth mentioning that the government is currently entering a new phase of implementing EU IPA support through budget support. While the field of environment is not part of the initial six priority sectors (social policies, water, public administration, property rights, competitiveness) these areas will most certainly include elements of environmental support that will further be explored. This new way of delivering EU assistance will put the government in the centre of coordination and prioritization of interventions and will also hold it accountable for absorption and implementation capabilities.	See list of documents
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources

2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	<p>Agriculture is one of the most important sectors in Albanias economy (22% of GDP and 60% of total pop. in 2004). Of 28.000 km² 7.000 are to be agriculturally used.</p> <p>Farm structure in Albania is dominated by family farms (98, 2%). Strongly subsistence oriented. Small to very small lots. Low access to markets.</p> <p>High percentage of subsistence farming suggests that farming is predominantly low input by default. However, this means, that growing organically is not a strategic decision of the farmers. Given that case, farmers usually overstretch resources, fighting with fertility problems, as they are not aware of low input/organic agriculture strategies. As soon, as mineral fertilizers and pesticides are available to them, they tend to apply them.</p> <p>Organic farming is supported through direct subsidy payments (since 2008 increasing) and training on organic production. Swiss development cooperation made and is making an effort with a couple of projects to bring forward organic agriculture on micro (producer and processor support) meso (strengthening organic agriculture service providers, BioAdria) and on macro level (lobbying for government support, training of public advisory system).</p> <p>Actually in 2010 4. 536 ha of arable land were producing certified organic products. This share was operated by 131 producers.</p> <p>In 2004 Albania issued a law on "Production, processing, certification and marke+C39tning of organic products." This law was adjusted in 2012 to comply with EU regulations. The BioAdria association was founded in 2005 and works as an independent service provider for applied research, extension and marketing in the organic sector. In 2010, 110 producers (of 450.000- 500.000 farm-holdings altogether) have been certified as organic producers. Another 27 other actors (processors, traders, exporters) as well have been certified.</p>	(i), (ii), (iii), (xx)
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms	<p>No GMO production in Albania.</p> <p>The law "For protection of Biodiversity", issued in 2006 bans GMO based agricultural production in Albania.</p>	(v), (vi)
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning	<p>Agriculture on small to very small lots with unsecure tenancy. In the early 1990s, a land redistribution reform was endorsed by the government in Albania and implemented in various forms by rural communities. This land reform resulted in small and fragmented farms, and generated property rights insecurity due to overlap of claims between pre-collectivization "old owners" and post-1990' "new owners" and due to inefficient institutional functioning due to corruption and low institutional capacities.</p>	(vii), (viii), (ix), (xv)
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	<p>National legislation related to forestry, biological diversity and protected areas has been improved. Currently, the most important national policy development related to forestry and forest management is the transfer of ownership, rights to use and responsibilities for the management of what is ultimately planned to be 60% of Albania's forests and pastures to local communes.</p> <p>Since 1996 the area legally declared as protected areas in Albania has more than tripled from 108,475 ha to 378,748 ha, bringing the total proportion of protected areas in different management categories to 13.17% in 2011, compared with only 5.7% in 2002</p> <p>The positive trend is particularly visible for the legal designation of protected areas corresponding to IUCN category II (national parks), category IV (habitat/species management areas) and category V (protected landscapes/seascapes).</p>	(x)
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management	<p>More than 30% of Albania are forest covered (10.000 km³). This area is little practically not used economically, however illegal cutting is a major issue. Forest management is weak.</p>	(vii)
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	<p>Presence and strength of civil society organisations working on environmental protection.</p> <p>Environmental issues as a topic in formal education (curriculum).</p> <p>Presence and strength of conflicts over the use vs. protection of resources.</p>	
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	<p>Tourism is a fast developing sector of the Albanian economy and counted for 4,7% of the GDP in 2005 with 11% of the Albanian workforce earning its money in this sector. The forecasted, and as well materialized growth of tourism figures between 2006 and 2015 was 5,4% per year. Since 2002 there is a national strategy for sustainable tourism, since 2004 Albanian government published a national tourism development strategy with a corresponding action plan. However, the realization of the strategy falls short in two main areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sustainable development of the product and the application of the sustainability principle at all levels. • The creation of institutional structures, both at central and local level, which would guarantee the implementation of plans and strategic objectives. 	(xi)

2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts	Enterprises develop and adopt activities and concepts that manage tourism infrastructure based on sustainable natural resources. Local/ national government develop and adopt tourism activities and concepts based on sustainable natural resources. Networks and civil society support environmentally sustainable tourism management.	
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	RDP significantly contributes to an equitable social and economic development in Shkodra and Lezha regions.	
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Population of the regions Shkodra and Lezha.	
4.2	Estimated number/ real number		
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Administrative bodies of the two regions.	
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	Two policy papers on selected RD issues are finalized, one available in 2012 and the second in 2013. In addition, recommendations are to be integrated into the emerging legal framework for RD and/or revised strategies. A number of subject papers (mentioned below and contributing to the two policy papers) will be elaborated. RDP will also provide, upon demand, the TA to draft sub-legal acts. All RD events are coordinated through regularly updated Websites and three annual regional development forums are organized. A coordination mechanism between Qark and Mol/DSDC, especially in regard to regional strategic planning, prioritisation and financing is established and institutionalised. Four RD - related subject papers are produced (three in 2012 and one in 2013). These will include: RDAs (Rural Development Agencies) and recommend model for Albania, qarks' role in decentralization process, partnership models for development, rural development (LEADER approach and LAGs). In addition three regional roundtables are organized for their discussion and dissemination (1 in 2012 and 2 in 2013). Two national conferences for dissemination are organized, discussion and validation of RD policy papers are held (one in 2013 and the second in 2014) together with discussion on the official endorsement of the RDA through a DCM; in addition, a publication of policy papers in a book by the end of 2014 is undertaken. The two Qarks have an organisational structure which allows for proper planning and implementation of regional development functions by the end of 2012 (new structures are in place like RD commissions of the Qark Councils), • A minimum of nine training programmes are delivered in line with identified needs (five in 2012, three in 2013 and one in 2014) targeting 150-200 participants (with the following approximate breakdown: 10-15 Qark staff, 1-3 RDA staff and estimated 5-10 LGU staff and other stakeholders per training). The criteria of equal access opportunity to trainings and equal participation in training will be applied. All data on training participants will be provided in a gender-disaggregated form, • Four study tours/exchange visits organized (two in 2012 and then one tour annually in 2013 and 2014) with the total number of participants envisaged at 40-50. Gender disaggregated data will be provided, • RDA is operational by the end of 2012 and its sustainability is ensured through staff retention and financial support from Qark after 2014. Agreement has been reached on thematic priorities for RD interventions by key stakeholders, based on prior strategic planning process as well as a list of flagship projects approved by the PCG, the Regional Councils and ultimately by the PSC; The information campaigns in anticipation of RDP funding rounds and the sub-regional partnerships are established with support of RDP by the end of 2012 for the first round of funding and then in 2013 for the subsequent rounds. Two Qark annual mid-term plans (including budgets) containing the elements of gender responsive budgeting are elaborated and approved one for 2012 and the second for 2013; integration of annual regional development action plans with the mid-term budgeting framework is in place. Information base on national and international funding opportunities exists which becomes operational by mid-2012 and accessible on-line for LGUs and other local actors. In addition, the information materials are developed and are circulated in stakeholder meetings. Qark staff, RDA staff and other social actors have developed increased number of projects and obtained funding from RDF or other funding sources (such as IPA) by end of 2012 for the Qarks and then on for the RDA. All of the projects funded through the RDP Fund (all three windows) are successfully completed by the end of 2014 (using the entire amount of the RDP Fund to finance projects).	(xii)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>The planned results of the project were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An effective institutional framework for decentralisation, which aims at equitable development outcomes, is supported. 2. Capacities of Qarks for regional development planning and delegated functions are strengthened. 3. Comprehensive regional development planning and budgeting processes in Shkodra and Lezha regions is developed and institutionalized. 4. Regional development accelerated through project initiatives and effective implementation. 	
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>The project provided substantial support to the administrative structures on national level to proceed in the territorial and administrative reform, to adapt to European policy and institution standards. On regional level implementation structures for rural development have been brought forward and implementation instruments have been trained. A number of development projects of different dimensions (social initiatives of basis groups, sub-regional projects and complex regional development programmes/projects) have been initiated and are in implementation yet none of them is, as to yet, in a state where impacts can be observed. Implementation of the projects seems to work not without problems in organization and reporting.</p>	
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	<p>Outcomes were rather formulated as activities (“is supported; is strengthened”). Provided this, the first two outcomes have definitely been achieved, as indeed there have been activities to support the buildup of an “institutional framework for decentralization” and there has been a “strengthening of capacities for regional planning”. As for the third and fourth outcome the time frame for realization seems and had been a bit ambitious.</p>	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<p>The assumptions, the outcomes are based on, are:</p> <p>For Outcome 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the National Government would stay with its commitment to decentralize administration structures. • International donors would further support decentralization and rural development. • Nat. Gov. would keep on promoting initiatives for gender equality and inclusion. <p>For Outcome 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of Qark authorities. • National policies and legal framework allows and pro-motes structural adaptations and flexibility to adjust to regional particularities. • Qark Council is supportive and not hampered by political biases and struggles. <p>For Outcome 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment of other programmes/ donors for a coor-dinated approach in planning and capacity development. • Increasing access to resources/funds for local and re-gional development (including EU funding structures). • Legal and institutional framework is supportive and further clarified (RDSCS, Law on functions of Qark, Law on urban planning etc.). <p>For Outcome 4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing access to resources /funds for local and re-gional development (including EU funding programmes). • National legal framework and strategies allow RDP Fund to be operational at Qark level. • Support from other donors and/or projects in establishing local partnerships for application to RDP Fund is made available. 	(xiii)

6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivalry among government ministries and institutions hampers common efforts towards achieving regional development and further implementation of decentralisation. LGUs (municipalities and communes) do not understand fully the project purpose and the potential shared benefits of regional planning and are either unwilling to participate fully in the project or continue to carry out local development planning in isolation and in competition with neighbouring LGUs. Qark administrations are unable to establish effective coordination between local (LGU) and central level government administrations for implementation of both decentralisation and regional development. Civil servants within qark administrations who are included in the programmes capacity development measures deny the Qark the benefits of their newly acquired capacities by finding better paid employment elsewhere or being displaced due to political reasons. The rights and interests of poor, marginalised and vulnerable groups, particularly women, and their legal representatives are not integrated adequately enough into project activities at the local level. Engagement in governance efforts that are envisaged to be undertaken jointly, tends to happen along party-politics and does not necessarily center around a common and result-based development goal. Patriarchal and male-dominated governance structures maintain the systemic exclusion of female citizens and other disenfranchised groups from management, reform and decision-making processes. 	(xiv)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	The intervention followed a two pronged strategy: Strengthening structures and functionality of regional administrative bodies (Qark Administration) to initiate and steer regional rural development and at the meantime initiating and implementing development projects of different complexity, thus creating a field of practice and exposure for strengthened institution. However, bringing such an endeavor to a successful end, obviously needs more time than the 3,5 project years under the given situation.	(xv)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Initiation of so-called Subject Matter Teams (SMT) as steering bodies for regional development. These teams, consisting of Qark officials, managed to create relevant development scenarios that can work as guiding instruments for further regional development projects and initiatives. As well formal establishment of a Regional Development Agency in the Lezha Qark can help to foster regional development in future.	(xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?		
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	There is no direct impact regarding "environmental protection" as the project did not strive for this. An indirect contribution may be assumed with the list of selection criteria, elaborated by the SMTs. One of the ten selection criteria for prioritization of regional development projects says: "The project promotes sustainable environment objectives expressed by the Regional Plan on Environment Impact". Provided that a generally better working administration is rather in a position to enforce laws and rules for environmental protection more effectively another indirect impact may be assumed by this .	2 (xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix)
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Indirect contribution through the funding of a project called: "Eco-social farm for social inclusion".	2 (xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix)
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	With the generally better functioning of LGU and Qark-level administration a better higher capacity in conflict regulation may be deducted.	2
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	No contribution as the poverty rate and the unemployment rate in the region during project time even increased.	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"		
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"		

8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The principal objective of the project was to strengthen particularly local and regional governmental institutions and civil society organizations. There is evidence that regional administration has gained capacities to initiate and steer regional development projects. "Parallel to the upgrading of institutions 29 actual regional project initiatives of different complexity have been approved and are in the state of implementation. These projects are being implemented by civil society associations (Blinds Association) and local administration bodies (municipalities).		6 (xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix)
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	Indirect contribution by supporting national policy dialogue forums and platforms with national and EU- and UN-institutions, working on the topic of regional development (i.e. EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian Region EUSAIR).		4 (xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix)
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	See 8.1.		2
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"			
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"	Indirect contribution through the funding of a project of the municipality of Vau i Dejes, called "Cultural and natural heritage for Zadrmas sustainable tourism development".		3 (xvi), (xvii), (xviii), (xix)
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources

10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The projects efforts were focused on the establishment of structures and capacities on the level of the regional administration units, Qarks. Final beneficiaries were the 560.000 inhabitants of the two Qarks Shkodra and Lheza, who finally should benefit through improved capacities of the relevant administrations to tab regional development funds and to implement regional development projects. Capacity building and establishment of implementation structures have taken place with some success and moreover there are a number of smaller rural development projects, planned and implemented by CSO (Civil Society Organisations) and local administrations and funded with the help of the Rural Development Programme Fund (RDPF). There is a high plausibility that the capacities of the regional actors to plan and implement rural development projects, has been improved and that, with the implementation of the RDPF funded projects (W1-W3) the lives of the final beneficiaries have been affected positively.	xvii
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	On the level of institutional actors (Qarks, CSOs, Administrations), an activation and motivation to engage in Rural Development Processes has been observed.	xvii
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	CSO and institutional actors did apply actively for RDPF funds, elaborating proposals. The established and trained entities evaluated, selected and approved projects for funding. Administrative actors participated with the capacity building events of RDP.	
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Capacities of the institutional actors to plan, organize and implements RD projects have improved.	
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Intervention on going until recently, documents only until Dec. 14.	
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Intervention on going until recently, documents only until Dec. 14.	
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?		
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	Intervention on different levels with attempt to a) improve the legal environment for RD b) improve the institutional capacity of important actors to plan, organize and implement rural development efforts and c) create examples for rural development projects, which were at the main time fields of exercise for the capacitated institutional actors. Very complex and ambitious approach, trying to move things in all relevant areas of RD. With a limited timeframe and an obviously only scarcely organized civil society the implementation of hands-on projects was running short, the focus on legal framework-creation, capacity building and establishment of structures within administrative units dominated. Thus the project stayed rather in a top-down mode, trying to create a conducive environment for civil society initiative, which in fact was only sparsely existing.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) Projects of that complexity need time perspectives of at least 5, rather 7 to 10 years. 2) Given civil society structures, relevant for rural development should be detected and contacted from the very beginning of a project. 3) RD projects that aim to reach environment objectives, have to formulate these objectives and support given CSO to develop - beneath their social and economic purposes, the developmental aspects within their respective agendas.	

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Commission, Progress Report, October 2014.
- (ii) Landesprogramm OEZA 2007-2009.
- (iii) FIBL, 2011: Organic Agriculture in Albania, Sector Study 2011.

- (iv) Marie Reine Bteich, Lina Al-Bitar, Patrizia Pugliese and Virginia Belsanti, 2012: policy support for organic farming in EU candidate and potential candidate countries. http://www.ifoam-eu.org/sites/default/files/page/files/ifoameu_policy_03_capbook201403.pdf
- (v) Report on biosafety legislation and status of biosafety in Albania, 2005, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/al/al-nr-cpbi-en.pdf>
- (vi) Organic Agriculture Association Albania, 2006: "GE- free Albania" <http://nwrage.org/content/ge-free-albania>
- (vii) Landesprogramm OEZA 2007-2009.
- (viii) Zhllima , E., 2013: Agricultural land rights in Albania and their impact on agriculture land market and investments" Zhllima , E., 2013:
- (ix) Document of The World Bank Report No: ICR00003049 Land Administration and Management Project. http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2014/12/23/000333037_20141223212916/Rendered/PDF/ICR30490P0962600disclosed0120220140.pdf
- (x) UNECE-Environmental Performance Review Albania, 2012.
- (xi) Brokaj, R.; 2014: Sustainable Tourism Development in Albania through Stakeholders Involvement.
- (xii) Final Project Document "Regional Development Programme (RDP) – Northern Albania" 8140-01/2010.
- (xiii) ÖAR et. al; 2012: Final Project Document, Annexes 1-7.
- (xiv) Regional Development Programme (RDP) Northern Albania Terms of Reference.
- (xv) ÖAR: 08 Institutional Capacity Assessment 8140_01_2010.
- (xvi) 20 RDP: Progress report July-December 2014.
- (xvii) 19 Progress Report Jan-June 2014 8140_01_2010.
- (xviii) 18 Progress Report July-Dec 2013 8140_01_2010.
- (xix) 16 Progress Report Jan-Jul 2012 8140_01_2010.
- (xx) 00 Feasibility Study 8140_00_2009.
- 1.1
- Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection http://www.mjedisi.gov.al/files/userfiles/Transparence_dhe_Pjesmarrje/draft_SNM_2015_-_2020.pdf
 - Minutes – consultation on the Draft Strategy on Environmental Protection
- 1.2
- Draft National Strategy of Development and Integration (2015 – 2020)
 - Albania - Natural Resources Development Project - WB http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2012/03/30/000356161_20120330012406/Rendered/PDF/ICR18590P082370C0disclosed030280120.pdf
- 1.3
- USAID: Albania Property Rights and Resource Governance: http://usaidlandtenure.net/sites/default/files/country-profiles/full-reports/USAID_Land_Tenure_Albania_Profile_0.pdf
- 1.4
- INSTAT: Living Standards Measurement in Albania (2002 – 2012).
- 1.5
- International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans, 2008 <http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
 - Reuters: Albania hikes electricity prices to help power company pay debts <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/12/26/albania-electricity-idUSL6N0UA0Z520141226>
- 1.6
- UNECE Environmental Performance Review 2012: http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/epr/epr_studies/AlbaniaII.pdf
 Climate change in Albania, World Bank, September 17, 2013 at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/albania/brief/climate-change-in-albania>
- 1.7
- EU Progress Report Albania 2014: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/key_documents/2014/20141008-albania-progress-report_en.pdf
 European Environmental agency: <http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/albania>
 Regional Environmental Centre (Support for Environmental Civil Society Organisations in Albania: SENioR-A: www.senior-a.al

Fact-sheet 7 - Bosnia-Herzegovina - 2550-07/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Water supply for Modra
Title(s) of intervention in German	Wasserversorgung der Ortschaft Modra
Country	Bosnia Herzegovina
Region(s)/ town(s)	Modra, Sanski Most, NW bosnische Föderation
ADA-project number(s)	2550-07/2007
Sector	Water supply and sanitation
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	SAS – Styrian Aqua Service GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (touching the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.02.2008 - 31.08.2009
Contract amount(s) €	56.941
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	57.000 from SAS GmbH and 362.000 from Municipality Sanski Most
Marker: ENV (Environment)	0
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Hans Hartung
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Management of environmental issues is split between entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - FBiH and Republika Srpska - RS), the district of Brčko (BD) and at the cantonal/municipal level. The only institution at the state level with jurisdiction in environmental issues is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER). This is somehow a complicated set up that reflects perhaps the complicated state structures in the country divided as per ethnic lines. While environmental legislation operates at entity and BD level, international agreements and projects are coordinated through the MoFTER. Laws on environmental protection in the FBiH, the RS and the BD, as well as laws on water, are the founding legal acts that define and set out goals, principles, measures, responsibilities, documents, financing and supervision of environmental protection in BiH.</p> <p>In the period 2002 to 2004, the FBiH, the RS and the BD adopted a set of environmental laws that are the basis for drafting subordinate legislation at all levels. Despite the accomplishments reached so far, certain areas are still unregulated by legislation. Besides the adopted legislation, by-laws, regulations and procedures and ratification of numerous international agreements, during the period 2000 to 2012 a significant number of strategic documents were drafted, showing continuing efforts of BiH in achieving reform in the environment sector.</p> <p>The 2012 State of the Environment Report (SOER) of BiH is viewed as one of the founding documents on environmental protection in BiH. It depicts a comprehensive overview of the state of the environment and trends, pressures and their effect on the environment for forest resources; land and soil resources; surface and groundwater resources; biological and landscape diversity; air pollution and ozone depletion; and climate change.</p> <p>Waste is one of the most significant environmental issues in BiH. The level of service coverage is 68%. Air quality in urban areas deteriorates during the winter period, due to emissions from stationary sources (small furnaces) and mobile sources (transport), combined with the location of cities in the valleys. Concentrations of SO₂ and PM₁₀ exceed limit values in winter period, accompanied with heavy smog. Due to relatively low total energy generation and consumption, as well as low energy generation and consumption per capita, BiH is a small emitter of GHGs with a total of 24.14 Mt CO₂ equivalents in 2005. Taking into account emission and estimated population size of 3.85 million, as well as calculation of GAINS model (Greenhouse Gas-Air pollution Interactions and Synergies), emission per capita in BiH for 2005 was 6.36 tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Forest covers about 50% of the total territory of BiH. Forests are a very significant natural resource in BiH and 80% of forests, or 2.80 million hectares, is state-owned. Land and soil resources are also among the most significant natural resources in BiH, the primary function of which is the production of food and raw materials.</p> <p>BiH features rich biodiversity as a result of spatial and ecological heterogeneity, geomorphologic and hydrological diversity, a specific geological past and climate diversity. More than 5.000 species and sub-species of vascular plants, more than 100 species of fish, over 320 species of birds and other components of biological diversity have been identified in BiH. (Regarding water resources and waste water treatment see chapter 2.4.3).</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Control over natural resources has not been a major driver of violence in Bosnia. May be this has to do with the fact that the country is not well endowed with natural wealth. Political competition and the fact that the country is divided and run along ethnic lines could bring to light any competition over control of natural resources. For instance, timber is one of the few sources of natural wealth in BiH, primarily in parts of the RS. A USAID report pointed out that apart from the adverse environmental consequences of such activity, proceeds from the sale of such lumber reportedly go to criminal networks and/or the nationalist political parties rather than to the government, where at least in theory it could be used to support key institutions to help strengthen the rule of law or to ameliorate conditions that make conflict more likely.</p> <p>In a different yet somehow related dimension, landmines are reported to be present all over BiH forests. As a direct consequence of the war and conflict landmines are considered a potential threat to forests, causing certain areas to become unavailable for treatment and recovery efforts.</p>	See list of documents

1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>The war transformed Bosnia-Herzegovina from a medium-income country within the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into a poor country, and caused the loss of 100.000 – 250.000 lives and displaced nearly half the country's pre-war population of 4.4 million. War damages are estimated at more than US\$100 billion. The collapse of the former socialist system and the war that followed led to physical and socio-economic devastation and loss of employment. Rural people fled to urban areas for security and survival. During the war, farmers lost 50 to 60% of their assets and 90% of their livestock. When the war ended many returned to the countryside and to subsistence farming to escape poverty. However, the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas is hindering economic revival and could lead to another exodus to urban areas.</p> <p>Poverty in BiH is characteristically a rural phenomenon. Despite the overall decreasing trend of the national poverty level, the country has witnessed an uneven progress between urban and rural development. This discrepancy results from the slow growth in the agricultural and non-farm rural sectors against the rapid growth in the higher-wage sectors in urban areas. Many of the poor households have a high dependency ratio and lower levels of education attainment and limited access to a regular source of cash income from formal employment, pension or remittances. During the past recent years, poverty in BiH dropped from 17.7% to 14% in 2007, with poverty at 17.8% in rural areas, and 8.2% in urban areas. However, these achievements remain highly vulnerable to external shocks. Material deprivation and 20-30% are at risk of falling into material deprivation.</p> <p>Poverty in Bosnia has a gender dimension: women have been particularly affected by the breakdown of social cohesion and the downward spiral into poverty. Since the war, the number of households headed by women has increased to one in four. These households are at greater risk of poverty. Women tend to lack access to land, skills training, finances and equipment. Women make up only 35% of employed Bosnians, and women who are employed face discrimination and receive lower wages.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>The energy sector is one of the key sectors of BiH economy. Main domestic sources of energy are coal and hydro-potential, while natural gas and oil are imported. In the period between 1995 and 2008, BiH registered an increase in energy consumption, at an annual rate of 3.14%.</p> <p>Soil degradation is increasing, and land use changes and loss of agricultural land are caused by sudden urbanization, industrialization and changes to commercial development. Opencast mining or opencast exploitation of mineral ores has resulted in approximately 15.000 ha of damaged land in BiH, while disposals of fly ash and slag occupy an area of approximately 250 ha. Waste is dumped on large areas of fertile agricultural land, thus precluding the possibility of agricultural production.</p> <p>Since there is no specific legislation directly regulating this area, BiH does not have systematic soil quality monitoring. One of the most important issues is the attitude of society towards land, i.e., low awareness of the significance of soil resulting in an insufficient number of quality policies for soil protection.</p> <p>BiH has commitments in the field of energy (namely electricity, gas, environment, renewables, energy efficiency) through the Energy Community Treaty. Currently the EU is providing assistance to develop energy efficiency legislation, and continues to offer support, when there is political willingness, to approximate existing legislation to EU best practice and to develop a state-level energy strategy and gas law.</p>	See list of documents

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Climate change is reflected in rising average annual temperatures on one hand and concurrent precipitation decrease on the other. Climate data for BiH are presented in the "Initial National Communication for Climate Change for BiH" that indicates changes observed around the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans. The model used in this report indicates that BiH will continue to be affected by global warming with an average increase of 0.7 to 1.6 per degrees Celsius of global increase, and that the region will suffer from reduced precipitation especially in the summer period, thus leading to increasing droughts. Due to overall low productivity and energy consumption as well as to low per capita energy production and consumption, BiH remains a small GHG emitter with a total of 24.14 Mt CO₂ eq in 2005. Despite this, the country needs to find a way to decrease emissions and to adapt to current climate change and its consequences in key sectors: agriculture, forestry, industry, transport and energetics.</p> <p>The country has adopted a strategy for adaptation to climate change and a low emissions development strategy. The next challenge is to streamline this strategy into sectoral policies and strategies. Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly associated itself with EU positions in the international context. A second National Communication was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the biennial update report on greenhouse gases is under preparation. The country has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020 in the context of the Copenhagen Accord and the low-emission development strategy adopted does not include any mitigation commitment. EU maintains that BiH needs to develop a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy in line with the expected EU 2030 policy framework on climate and energy.</p> <p>While BiH participates regularly in the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) project, the country is at a very early stage in aligning with the EU climate acquis. At State level, the adoption and implementation of management plans to phase out ozone-depleting substances is advancing. The country's capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification in this area remain weak and should be considerably strengthened. Significant efforts are still needed to raise awareness at all levels of society, and to promote cooperation between all relevant stakeholders</p>	See list of documents
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Besides the legislation, enforcement regulations, rules and procedures, and international documents, a large number of strategic documents have been adopted during the period 2000–2012 such as Solid Waste Management Strategy (2002); the BiH National Environmental Action Plan – NEAP BiH (2003); the First National Report on the Implementation of UN Convention to Combat Desertification/ Land Degradation in BiH (2007); the Initial National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2009); the Biological Diversity Strategy with Action Plan (2010); the NCSA Report (National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2012); the Study on Energy Sector in BiH (2008); "BiH in the Process Rio + 20" - BiH report for the UN Convention on Sustainable Development (UNSDC) and the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2012).</p> <p>Aside from governmental institutions, an important role in environmental protection is played by national and entity agencies and institutes, scientific-research institutions, occupational and/or professional associations, civic associations or non-governmental organizations. In the last decade, an upward trend in institution and organization numbers is evident, both governmental and non-governmental, as a consequence of increased public awareness about the significance of environmental conservation.</p> <p>A mechanism for comprehensive alignment with EU legislation across the country is lacking, as is countrywide strategic planning. Monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment at country level is not yet carried out in a coherent and consistent manner. Indeed, the non-existence of a coordination mechanism with clear authorizations and distinct delineation of responsibilities and obligations between state, entities, cantons and municipalities, non-existence of unified data collection and processing methodology and domestic standards in accordance with EU norms, a lack of subordinate legislation and funds for certain significant measures to implement environmental policy are singled out as barriers to the implementation of environmental reform.</p> <p>The 2014 EU Progress Report for BiH reported that there were no significant developments concerning horizontal legislation in the field of environment. Capacity to manage industrial and hazardous waste remains to be strengthened. Implementation of water laws, monitoring and river-basin management plans including water-related EU Directives is still problematic.</p> <p>An initial list of 95 potential NATURA 2000 ecological areas that account for approximately 20 % of its territory has been completed.</p> <p>As in other countries of the region, REC is actively engaged in BiH. It participates in assessing the current environmental needs of the country and offers professional support and assistance to environmental protection activities. It focuses on local initiatives and local development planning; environmental education; NGO support and capacity building through education and training; environmental awareness-raising campaigns; the Aarhus Convention and public participation; water management; biodiversity and nature conservation; capacity building and institutional strengthening.</p>	See list of documents

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>Due to its particular historic background, international organisations are actively involved in Bosnia post-conflict reconstruction and development activities. UN agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, UNECE have all been promoting environmental policies. At the same time they have been supporting the fragile government structure of the country to consolidate and strengthen capacities for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>However, as with other countries of the region, the BiH accession process to the EU is one of the main driving forces in the environment sector reform, which, for the most part, applies to the harmonization of domestic legislation with the <i>acquis communautaire</i>.</p> <p>IPA 2007-2011 support for the environment sector amounts to approximately 90 million Euro. Approximately 82 million Euro accounts for investments in solid waste and water/wastewater management infrastructure while 8 million Euro is dedicated to institution building in the EU <i>acquis</i> approximation and implementation process.</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina's preparation for EU accession in the field of the environment and climate change is in considerable delay in terms of its current and medium term obligations towards the accession/integration process. Regarding climate change, considerable efforts are required on awareness-raising, aligning with and implementing the <i>acquis</i>, as well as strengthening administrative capacity.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction and disaster management have become a matter of priority in the light of the recent severe floods. In July 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed its interest in becoming a member of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. A memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the relevant civil protection bodies of the Entities was signed.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	<p>Little progress; No efforts were made to ensure a consistent and harmonized water management at state-level in Bosnia & Herzegovina. Access to safe drinking water is worse than one might expect from a country on its way to EU membership. Bosnia & Herzegovina faces the challenge to focus on social and economic development while preventing the further degradation of its ecosystems.</p> <p>55% of the population in Bosnia & Herzegovina is connected to public/municipal water utilities and that is well below the EU 90% average. Approximately 90% of the urban population is connected to the public water supply systems while in rural areas that figure is significantly smaller. Drinking water supply in terms of quantity and quality is only satisfactory in urban areas, where its supply is under the authority of public water supply companies.</p>	(iii), (vii)
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	<p>Poverty in BiH is characteristically a rural phenomenon. Despite the overall decreasing trend of the national poverty level, the country has witnessed an uneven progress between urban and rural development. This discrepancy results from the slow growth in the agricultural and non-farm rural sectors against the rapid growth in the higher-wage sectors in urban areas. Many of the poor households have a high dependency ratio and lower levels of education attainment and limited access to a regular source of cash income from formal employment, pension or remittances.</p>	(ii)
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	<p>BiH possesses substantial water resources with large economic potential. Yet they suffer from a lack of attention and maintenance exacerbated by the damage of water infrastructure caused by war activities. According to the constitution, the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina has no competence on water management. Both entities have Water Laws, which were passed in 2006/2007, and came into force in 2008. The Water Laws were designed to comply with international and EU principles and standards, especially the EU WFD. Two River Basin Agencies have been established in each Entity - one for the Sava/Danube Basin (Sarajevo/FBiH and Bijeljina/RS), and another for the Adriatic Basin (Mostar/FBiH and Trebinje/RS).</p> <p>In BiH, there is a clear problem of inadequate treatment. Only some municipalities in the Federation and two in the RS have functioning facilities for sewage water treatment. In 2009, a positive trend of increasing treatment quality continued, as evidenced by an increase in the share of biological treatment methods. Meanwhile, in 2010 there was a slight decrease.</p>	(i)

2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	Water utilities do not generate sufficient revenues to ensure proper maintenance and sustainability of infrastructure as tariffs hardly cover operating and maintenance costs. As a result, tariffs need to be set according to sound cost recovery principles, especially since the investments required to upgrade the existing infrastructure will generate an increase in operational costs. The lack of qualified staff in water and wastewater utilities is problematic, and improvement in this regard is vital for comprehensive efficiency improvements in the water sector.	(ix)
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	No comprehensive country-wide climate policy or strategy. Early stage in signing with EU climate acquis. Weak administrative capacity. Monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment at country level is not done in a coherent and consistent way.	(iii)
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues	Public consultation with civil society	(iii)
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors	First priority within the institutional strengthening programme and the recommendations is the increase of the autonomy of water utilities.	(viii)
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Modra has a sustainable water supply.	
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	580 inhabitants of Modra.	(iv)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number		
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Technical and managerial personnel have received capacity building for running the water supply.	(iv)
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	Non-specified number.	(iv)
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	Technical inspection of the reticulation system, including leak detection. Rehabilitation measures and connection to the reticulation system. Capacity building in management, administration (tariff setting, socio-economics, environmental issues), operation and maintenance.	(iv)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	1. The existing water reticulation system is tested and rehabilitated according to the test results. 2. The water supply system is rehabilitated and drinking water is fed into the system. 3. Management and technical experts are qualified for a sustainable operation and maintenance.	(iv)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Outcome 1: appr. 60% Outcome 2: appr. 90% (refers to the construction not to the supply of drinking water) Outcome 3: appr. 50% (vi) Water supply not yet functioning (7/2015)	(v) p. 6-8, (vi)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	Construction delay because of (i) financial difficulties of the construction company, (ii) power connection of the pumping station is delayed as land owners do not give permission and (iii) (own) construction materials possibly diverted to other construction sites.	(v) p. 4, own
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Qualified personnel of the utility and enough financial resources for construction material. Regular maintenance is made. Tariffs are adjusted for the situation.	(iv) p. 7f.
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Contract between SAS and Sanski Most is not respected. Beneficiaries don't accept water tariffs.	(iv) p. 7f.
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	No; special situation, contacts between the town and Graz (SAS) existing – but even then, water supply does not function as of 7/2015.	
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	People in Modra might have a sustainable water supply in their houses (last report is dated 12/2010) But: Project not functioning!!!	(vi)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	Wastewater evacuation is not considered, only mentioned briefly in the project document.	
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	More available water in the village will lead to more wastewater, which is not taken care of and therefore seeps into the ground. This might lead to negative environmental effects – in the future a wastewater system might be considered.	slightly negative
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The new water supply would lead to better management of water resources compared to taking water from wells and (in the extreme) contaminate the groundwater. But still not working!	1
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	Standard of living would be improved by having running water in the house; but water supply not yet working.	1
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"		
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"		
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"		
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"		
8.9	... "others"		
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources

9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	Basic service and health would be definitively improved with running water in the houses compared to taking water from a central well.	1	
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"	Water supply services are one cornerstone for securing livelihood and might be initiating economic activities; but not working	1	
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	Included in capacity building for water works personnel.	2	
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"	Capacity building for the management of the water supply contribute to structured and equitable management of water resources.	1	
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"			
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"	Competence for O & M is secured through capacity building programmes.	2	
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	If there is water in the houses, it certainly contributes to a big change in the beneficiaries' lives – but it is not!		(iv)
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Beneficiaries were participating in the construction work for the water supply.		(iv) p. 5
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Water utility of Sanski Most will have received capacity building in technical and management issues re. water supply.		(iv) p. 5
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	No documents made available or found in internet; project not completed.		
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	One part of sustainability of the water supply is certainly the involvement of the beneficiaries in the planning phase and all during implementation as well as the water utility of Sanski Most, which had to contribute 75% of the investment cost. Capacity building for its personnel is certainly another factor – but project not completed.		(iv)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Nothing – as water supply is not functioning.		

13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	With good beginnings and intentions, the project has ended badly, as it was not completed, although input and advice came from Styrian Aqua service, a professional water consulting company. Provisions for a later wastewater evacuation should already have been planned into the project.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	(i) Involve government as well as the municipality for investment projects. (ii) Define quality criteria when tendering for construction work in order to get qualified construction companies. (iii) Plan for wastewater systems when implementing water supply.	

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Environment Agency
- (ii) 2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzegovina.pdf
- (iii) Summary table of the EC Progress Monitoring 2013.
- (iv) Projektdatenübersicht, Projektdokument 2550_07_2007.
- (v) Vierter und letzter Zwischenbericht Jän-Dez 2010.
- (vi) Styrian Aqua Service.
- 1.1
 - European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
 - UNECE: 2nd Environmental Performance Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina
<http://www.unece.org/?id=17340>
 - State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzegovina.pdf
- 1.2
 - State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzegovina.pdf
 - European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 1.3
 - USAID: Bosnia-Herzegovina conflict assessment
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnadd627.pdf
- 1.4
 - IFAD: Environmental and Climate Change Assessment
<http://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/0/bosnia.pdf/b9a05c73-e0b2-46c6-b04a-5640a9ecff86>
- 1.5
 - European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 1.6
 - State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzegovina.pdf
- 1.7
 - State of the environment report
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzegovina.pdf
 - Delegation of the EU to BiH
http://europa.ba/?page_id=604
 - 2014 EU Progress Report for Bosnia-Herzegovina
 - REC Office BiH: <http://www.rec.org/office.php?id=5>
- 1.8
 - European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
 - 2014 EU Progress Report for Bosnia-Herzegovina

Fact-sheet 8 - Bosnia-Herzegovina - 2550-03/2009

Title(s) of intervention in English	WP-BiH-RETTER Cultivation and processing of pomegranates on an organic basis
Title(s) of intervention in German	WP-BiH-RETTER Anbau und Verarbeitung von Granatäpfeln auf biologischer Basis
Country	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	2550-03/2009
Sector	Agro-industries
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Retter Werner GmbH; Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to)	01.04.2009 - 31.03.2012
Contract amount(s) €	168.686
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	168.686 from Retter Werner GmbH
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	1
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Jochen Currie
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Management of environmental issues is split between entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - FBiH and Republika Srpska - RS), the district of Brčko (BD) and at the cantonal/municipal level. The only institution at the state level with jurisdiction in environmental issues is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER). This is somehow a complicated set up that reflects perhaps the complicated state structures in the country divided as per ethnic lines. While environmental legislation operates at entity and BD level, international agreements and projects are coordinated through the MoFTER. Laws on environmental protection in the FBiH, the RS and the BD, as well as laws on water, are the founding legal acts that define and set out goals, principles, measures, responsibilities, documents, financing and supervision of environmental protection in BiH.</p> <p>In the period 2002 to 2004, the FBiH, the RS and the BD adopted a set of environmental laws that are the basis for drafting subordinate legislation at all levels. Despite the accomplishments reached so far, certain areas are still unregulated by legislation. Besides the adopted legislation, by-laws, regulations and procedures and ratification of numerous international agreements, during the period 2000 to 2012 a significant number of strategic documents were drafted, showing continuing efforts of BiH in achieving reform in the environment sector.</p> <p>The 2012 State of the Environment Report (SOER) of BiH is viewed as one of the founding documents on environmental protection in BiH. It depicts a comprehensive overview of the state of the environment and trends, pressures and their effect on the environment for forest resources; land and soil resources; surface and groundwater resources; biological and landscape diversity; air pollution and ozone depletion; and climate change.</p> <p>Waste is one of the most significant environmental issues in BiH. The level of service coverage is 68%. Air quality in urban areas deteriorates during the winter period, due to emissions from stationary sources (small furnaces) and mobile sources (transport), combined with the location of cities in the valleys. Concentrations of SO₂ and PM₁₀ exceed limit values in winter period, accompanied with heavy smog. Due to relatively low total energy generation and consumption, as well as low energy generation and consumption per capita, BiH is a small emitter of GHGs with a total of 24.14 Mt CO₂ equivalents in 2005. Taking into account emission and estimated population size of 3.85 million, as well as calculation of GAINS model (Greenhouse Gas-Air pollution Interactions and Synergies), emission per capita in BiH for 2005 was 6.36 tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Forest covers about 50% of the total territory of BiH. Forests are a very significant natural resource in BiH and 80% of forests, or 2.80 million hectares, is state-owned. Land and soil resources are also among the most significant natural resources in BiH, the primary function of which is the production of food and raw materials. In BiH, there is a clear problem of inadequate wastewater discharge. Only some municipalities in the Federation and two in the RS have functioning facilities for sewage water treatment. Water pollution is a problem in areas of BiH due to the direct disposal of waste into rivers or very close to watercourses. Approximately 90% of wastewater is released in the ecosystems directly, without treatment.</p> <p>BiH features rich biodiversity as a result of spatial and ecological heterogeneity, geomorphologic and hydrological diversity, a specific geological past and climate diversity. More than 5.000 species and sub-species of vascular plants, more than 100 species of fish, over 320 species of birds and other components of biological diversity have been identified in BiH.</p> <p>BiH possesses substantial water resources with large economic potential. Yet they suffer from a lack of attention and maintenance exacerbated by the damage of water infrastructure caused by war activities. According to the constitution, the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina has no competence on water management. Both Entities have Water Laws, which were passed in 2006/2007, and came into force in 2008. The Water Laws were designed to comply with international and EU principles and standards, especially the EU WFD. Two River Basin Agencies have been established in each Entity - one for the Sava/Danube Basin (Sarajevo/FBiH and Bijeljina/RS), and another for the Adriatic Basin (Mostar/FBiH and Trebinje/RS).</p>	See list of documents

1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Control over natural resources has not been a major driver of violence in Bosnia. May be this has to do with the fact that the country is not well endowed with natural wealth. Political competition and the fact that the country is divided and run along ethnic lines could bring to light any competition over control of natural resources. For instance, timber is one of the few sources of natural wealth in BiH, primarily in parts of the RS. A USAID report pointed out that apart from the adverse environmental consequences of such activity, proceeds from the sale of such lumber reportedly go to criminal networks and/or the nationalist political parties rather than to the government, where at least in theory it could be used to support key institutions to help strengthen the rule of law or to ameliorate conditions that make conflict more likely.</p> <p>In a different yet somehow related dimension, landmines are reported to be present all over BiH forests. As a direct consequence of the war and conflict landmines are considered a potential threat to forests, causing certain areas to become unavailable for treatment and recovery efforts.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>The war transformed Bosnia-Herzegovina from a medium-income country within the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into a poor country, and caused the loss of 100.000 – 250.000 lives and displaced nearly half the country's pre-war population of 4.4 million. War damages are estimated at more than US\$100 billion. The collapse of the former socialist system and the war that followed led to physical and socio-economic devastation and loss of employment. Rural people fled to urban areas for security and survival. During the war, farmers lost 50 to 60% of their assets and 90% of their livestock. When the war ended many returned to the countryside and to subsistence farming to escape poverty. However, the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas is hindering economic revival and could lead to another exodus to urban areas.</p> <p>Poverty in BiH is characteristically a rural phenomenon. Despite the overall decreasing trend of the national poverty level, the country has witnessed an uneven progress between urban and rural development. This discrepancy results from the slow growth in the agricultural and non-farm rural sectors against the rapid growth in the higher-wage sectors in urban areas. Many of the poor households have a high dependency ratio and lower levels of education attainment and limited access to a regular source of cash income from formal employment, pension or remittances. During the past recent years, poverty in BiH dropped from 17.7% to 14% in 2007, with poverty at 17.8% in rural areas, and 8.2% in urban areas. However, these achievements remain highly vulnerable to external shocks. Material deprivation and 20-30% are at risk of falling into material deprivation.</p> <p>Poverty in Bosnia has a gender dimension: women have been particularly affected by the breakdown of social cohesion and the downward spiral into poverty. Since the war, the number of households headed by women has increased to one in four. These households are at greater risk of poverty. Women tend to lack access to land, skills training, finances and equipment. Women make up only 35% of employed Bosnians, and women who are employed face discrimination and receive lower wages.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>The energy sector is one of the key sectors of BiH economy. Main domestic sources of energy are coal and hydro-potential, while natural gas and oil are imported. In the period between 1995 and 2008, BiH registered an increase in energy consumption, at an annual rate of 3.14%.</p> <p>Soil degradation is increasing, and land use changes and loss of agricultural land are caused by sudden urbanization, industrialization and changes to commercial development. Opencast mining or opencast exploitation of mineral ores has resulted in approximately 15.000 ha of damaged land in BiH, while disposals of fly ash and slag occupy an area of approximately 250 ha. Waste is dumped on large areas of fertile agricultural land, thus precluding the possibility of agricultural production.</p> <p>Since there is no specific legislation directly regulating this area, BiH does not have systematic soil quality monitoring. One of the most important issues is the attitude of society towards land, i.e., low awareness of the significance of soil resulting in an insufficient number of quality policies for soil protection.</p> <p>BiH has commitments in the field of energy (namely electricity, gas, environment, renewables, energy efficiency) through the Energy Community Treaty. Currently the EU is providing assistance to develop energy efficiency legislation, and continues to offer support, when there is political willingness, to approximate existing legislation to EU best practice and to develop a state-level energy strategy and gas law.</p>	See list of documents

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Climate change is reflected in rising average annual temperatures on one hand and concurrent precipitation decrease on the other. Climate data for BiH are presented in the "Initial National Communication for Climate Change for BiH" that indicates changes observed around the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans. The model used in this report indicates that BiH will continue to be affected by global warming with an average increase of 0.7 to 1.6 per degrees Celsius of global increase, and that the region will suffer from reduced precipitation especially in the summer period, thus leading to increasing droughts. Due to overall low productivity and energy consumption as well as to low per capita energy production and consumption, BiH remains a small GHG emitter with a total of 24.14 Mt CO₂ eq in 2005. Despite this, the country needs to find a way to decrease emissions and to adapt to current climate change and its consequences in key sectors: agriculture, forestry, industry, transport and energetics.</p> <p>The country has adopted a strategy for adaptation to climate change and a low emissions development strategy. The next challenge is to streamline this strategy into sectoral policies and strategies. Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly associated itself with EU positions in the international context. A second National Communication was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the biennial update report on greenhouse gases is under preparation. The country has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020 in the context of the Copenhagen Accord and the low-emission development strategy adopted does not include any mitigation commitment. EU maintains that BiH needs to develop a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy in line with the expected EU 2030 policy framework on climate and energy.</p> <p>While BiH participates regularly in the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) project, the country is at a very early stage in aligning with the EU climate acquis. At State level, the adoption and implementation of management plans to phase out ozone-depleting substances is advancing. The country's capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification in this area remain weak and should be considerably strengthened. Significant efforts are still needed to raise awareness at all levels of society, and to promote cooperation between all relevant stakeholders</p>	See list of documents
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Besides the legislation, enforcement regulations, rules and procedures, and international documents, a large number of strategic documents have been adopted during the period 2000–2012 such as Solid Waste Management Strategy (2002); the BiH National Environmental Action Plan – NEAP BiH (2003); the First National Report on the Implementation of UN Convention to Combat Desertification/ Land Degradation in BiH (2007); the Initial National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2009); the Biological Diversity Strategy with Action Plan (2010); the NCSA Report (National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2012); the Study on Energy Sector in BiH (2008); "BiH in the Process Rio + 20" - BiH report for the UN Convention on Sustainable Development (UNSDC) and the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2012).</p> <p>Aside from governmental institutions, an important role in environmental protection is played by national and entity agencies and institutes, scientific-research institutions, occupational and/or professional associations, civic associations or non-governmental organizations. In the last decade, an upward trend in institution and organization numbers is evident, both governmental and non-governmental, as a consequence of increased public awareness about the significance of environmental conservation.</p> <p>A mechanism for comprehensive alignment with EU legislation across the country is lacking, as is countrywide strategic planning. Monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment at country level is not yet carried out in a coherent and consistent manner. Indeed, the non-existence of a coordination mechanism with clear authorizations and distinct delineation of responsibilities and obligations between state, entities, cantons and municipalities, non-existence of unified data collection and processing methodology and domestic standards in accordance with EU norms, a lack of subordinate legislation and funds for certain significant measures to implement environmental policy are singled out as barriers to the implementation of environmental reform.</p> <p>The 2014 EU Progress Report for BiH reported that there were no significant developments concerning horizontal legislation in the field of environment. Capacity to manage industrial and hazardous waste remains to be strengthened. Implementation of water laws, monitoring and river-basin management plans including water-related EU Directives is still problematic.</p> <p>An initial list of 95 potential NATURA 2000 ecological areas that account for approximately 20 % of its territory has been completed.</p> <p>As in other countries of the region, REC is actively engaged in BiH. It participates in assessing the current environmental needs of the country and offers professional support and assistance to environmental protection activities. It focuses on local initiatives and local development planning; environmental education; NGO support and capacity building through education and training; environmental awareness-raising campaigns; the Aarhus Convention and public participation; water management; biodiversity and nature conservation; capacity building and institutional strengthening.</p>	See list of documents

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B26	<p>Due to its particular historic background, international organisations are actively involved in Bosnia post-conflict reconstruction and development activities. UN agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, UNECE have all been promoting environmental policies. At the same time they have been supporting the fragile government structure of the country to consolidate and strengthen capacities for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>However, as with other countries of the region, the BiH accession process to the EU is one of the main driving forces in the environment sector reform, which, for the most part, applies to the harmonization of domestic legislation with the <i>acquis communautaire</i>.</p> <p>IPA 2007-2011 support for the environment sector amounts to approximately 90 million Euro. Approximately 82 million Euro accounts for investments in solid waste and water/wastewater management infrastructure while 8 million Euro is dedicated to institution building in the EU <i>acquis</i> approximation and implementation process.</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina's preparation for EU accession in the field of the environment and climate change is in considerable delay in terms of its current and medium term obligations towards the accession/integration process. Regarding climate change, considerable efforts are required on awareness-raising, aligning with and implementing the <i>acquis</i>, as well as strengthening administrative capacity.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction and disaster management have become a matter of priority in the light of the recent severe floods. In July 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed its interest in becoming a member of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. A memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the relevant civil protection bodies of the Entities was signed.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	<p>Even after civil war agriculture production, processing and trading structures are weak and not yet rebuilt. 16% of rural households cultivate farms with more than 5 ha (50% of the arable land), 30% of rural households work between 2-5 ha (35% of arable land) and 54% of rural households live on holdings up to 2 ha (15%) farmland.</p> <p>In 2010 580 ha of arable land was organically certified. This is a share of 0,02% of all agriculture land (2,136,000 ha). This share was cultivated by 28 producers. Concerning forests for wild collection and unmanaged grazing land the area amounts to 220.580 ha.</p> <p>A framework law, based on CEE norm 2092/91 and not updated to the more recent 834/2007, was actually approved in Republika Srpska, but only exists as a draft – thus, with no legal value – at the levels of the state and Federation.</p>	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (xii)
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms	<p>Since the passage of the Food Law of November 2004, GMOs have not been permitted into Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH).</p> <p>The new Law on GMO that was passed in 2009 allows the intentional release of biotech products into the environment and field trials, under license. This Law provides only general guidelines for licensing procedures, while detailed regulations on licensing should be drafted by responsible ministries/agencies and approved by the Council of Ministers. This detailed regulation is still missing. BiH officially doesn't import biotech crops/products and planting seeds, but unofficially it does import biotech feed. Importation of approved GMOs is permitted, following the passage of the new regulation, but there are no requests yet for GMO approval submitted to the Food Safety Office.</p>	(v) p. 1-8
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning	<p>Predominant land-use form is small family agriculture with an average size of 1,5 ha. Big production cooperatives during the socialist Yugoslavian time made place to smaller cooperatives. Besides that a number of big private agricultural companies are active.</p> <p>50% of arable land of Bosnia and 33% of arable land of Republika Srpska are unused for a number of factors, one of them being unclear land right situation after privatization</p> <p>No land-use strategy on national basis.</p>	(i) and (iv) p. 44

2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	Three national parks, founded 1965, 1967 and 2008 with an area of 405 km ² (0,5% of the country, compared to 7% in the region). Three Nature Parks founded 1995 with 80 km ² . There is a national strategy 2008-2015 on biodiversity and landscape protection with the strategic lines to 1. Decrease of Biodiversity loss in BiH, 2. Set up of conservation system and sustainable use of Biodiversity in BiH, 3. Decrease of pressure on biodiversity in BiH. This strategy suggests a set of financial mechanisms, the set up of an effective institutional framework and the control of habitats conversion (among others).	(vi), (vii) and (viii)
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management	Forests and forest land in Bosnia and Herzegovina encompass an area of 3.231 million ha, which is around 63 percent of the total land area, one of the highest values in Europe. In terms of forest ownership, around 80 percent are public forests, and around 20 percent are privately owned. A total of 1.519.234,9 ha of state forests are certified by FSC in BiH. There are 264.231 wood processing companies which possess FSC CoC certificate (FSC, 2014). Forest certification process has been mainly driven by interest of export-oriented wood-processing companies and their needs for better access to global markets.	
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	The environmental awareness level in citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in general low. The reasons for this kind of state are, among others: low information on citizen rights, low information on duties of governmental structures in charge and limited legal basis for environmental protection. A permanent environmental education, as integral part of continuous education does not exist as such. Besides, written and electronic media in B&H does not show enough interest and knowledge in local environmental issues and problems. However, local entity and national radio and television programmes encompass often aimed documentaries (Eco lexicon, Eco-show, Ecologica, Ecovision, Living with nature, Natural inheritance of B&H). After data base made by the Regional environmental Centre (Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina) there are over 120 NGOs in B&H gathering over 85.000 members. These NGOs have got environmental issues included in their programmes, with accent placed on environmental awareness raising and education.	(vii)
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	In 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina had with 844.189 tourist arrivals an increase of 12,9% and 1.822.927 overnight stays which is an 10,8% increase from 2012. 58,6% of the tourists came from foreign countries. Travel and tourism was among the best performing sectors of economy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is no single national tourism strategy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The country has a very complex and sensitive internal structure. FBiH and RS have their own independent tourism development strategies. Legislation related to tourism is adopted at Entity and Cantonal level. There is no tourism legislation at state level. There is no a promotional tourism agency at state level. Sustainable tourism projects, including concept and destination development have been and are implement by various nature protection and development organizations (Oxfam, WWF, JICA).	
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials	Potentials: • Suitable environmental conditions (land, climate) for agricultural production. 50% of the country suitable for agricultural use. • Tradition as food exporting country. • Agricultural tradition and knowledge (?) • Rich cultural and natural heritages. Risks • Political insecurity, political structure with very low functionality causes slow political procedures.	
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Employment creation and income improvement for rural population by production and processing of pomegranates.	(xi)
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources

4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Pomegranate plantation owners, 1.000 smallholding families who collect wild pomegranates and plant small quantities of trees.	(xi)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	15 plantation owners, up to 1.000 smallholding families – real number 100 collecting women, number of plantation owners not reported.	(xi), (xii) p. 5
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	University of Mostar as institution, students of the university.	
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of an Info-Center on Pomegranates for smallholding farmers. • Integration of 1.000 smallholder farmers into an Agriculture Cooperative for collection of pomegranates. • Planting of 1.000 ha land with wild pomegranate species. • Contracts on collecting rights for wild pomegranates with 1.000 smallholder farmers concluded. • About 200 smallholders plant pomegranates on 100 ha. • 15 professional plantation owners increase pomegranate cultivation on from 50ha to 500 ha. • Increase of income for 500 smallholders by about 2.000 Euro/a. • ECO-Certification with 80% of plantations and cooperants. • Establishment and equipment of a collecting and processing centre. • 5 staff for the center trained and contracted. • The trademark „bosnian pomegranate“ ist renown on local markets. • 500.000 litres of juice and derivates are produced, 80% of which are exported. • 10 ha experimentation area is under cultivation with the Mostar university. • 10 students participate in pomegranate related research. • Publication of relevant research results on pomegranate cultivation in BiH. 	(xi) p. 9-11
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>Planned outcomes were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultivation and wild collection of organic pomegranates is established and organized through an association. 2. Pomegranates of adequate qualities and quantities are processed for the local and the export market. A trademark „bosnian pomegranate“ is established. 3. The agricultural faculty of Mostar University optimizes adequate breeds for pomegranates. 	(xi) p. 9-11
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>Available documents (progress reports only until 4/11 with a project duration until 4/12) suggest, that planned outcomes could be reached partially.</p> <p>Outcome 1: The association to join collectors and farmer has been established and good progress has been made in promoting cultivation and collection. However, the planned extension in collectors and production seem not to have been reached.</p> <p>Outcome 2: Collection, processing and exporting is being initiated and, organic certification has been provided for wild collection and for parts of the producers. Structures are in place but as well here the ambitious figures have not been reached.</p> <p>Outcome 3: The university has established a 2 ha plantation already in 2009. Thereafter there is no more mentioning of research cooperation in the reports to be found.</p>	(xiii) p. 3, (xiv), (xv) and (xvi)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Outcomes and even more outputs were formulated on a very technical background, without a realistic picture of the socio-cultural background of pomegranate production. Traditional knowledge and experience in pomegranate production was overestimated, thus the quantitative figures could not be reached.	(xi)
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the	Not reported	
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing international demand for pomegranate products. • Readiness of farmers to integrate into establishing value chain. • Smooth cooperation with governmental institutions. • Strong commitment of individual key personalities. 	(xi)
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Political instability was formulated as potential risk.	(xi)

6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	The intervention aimed at a combination of intensive cultivation and extended wild collection. This can be exemplary, if wild collection is not only meant to provide a "natural" image for the intensive cultivation.		(xi)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation		Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Establishment of a production, processing and marketing structure for pomegranate. Building up awareness for the value of the wild pomegranate tree.		(xiv)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?			
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	With the establishment of processing and marketing structures of a relatively extensive and organically certified production and collection, the grounds are prepared to provide an income to rural people, that is gained environmentally sound.	5	
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	With the "up-grading" of natural forests through planting pomegranate trees, there is a non-timber product, which can provide income to the local population. This can lead to a protection of the natural forests it can as well on the long run lead to a replacement of the non-pomegranate trees and thus to a destruction of the natural forest. The project does not yet foresee the necessity of a management concept to guide a sound development.	5	
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	The concession to collect pomegranates is provided to the project implementing organization which in turn provides clearly determined rights to collectors. Thus conflicts between collectors should be minimized.	5	
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	With production, processing and marketing of pomegranates a considerable number of families (100 + in 2011) can top up their income and thus their standard of living.	5	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	With the creation of a collectors/producer association a body of self-governance is established that can help rural people to express themselves.	5	
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"	According to ADA information the Bosnian business partner became insolvent and the project could not be completed. The documents give no indication.		
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project established production-, processing and marketing structures for an organic value chain which can be taken into the portfolio of products of existing farms. It thus extends economic options for organic farming. Thus it provides an incentive for conventionally producing farmers to switch into the organic modus.	5	
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			

9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"	No focus, however, the topic has probably to be tackled in the long term, as the wild collection rights have to be developed.		
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"	No focus, but s.a. (danger of longterm replacement of natural forests into pomegranate plantations).		
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"			
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?			
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?			
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?			
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?			
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?			
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?			
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?			
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation		Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general			

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Kurzinformation Bio-Landwirtschaft BiH.
- (ii) FIBL, Ifoam, ITC, 2009: The world of organic agriculture – Statistics and emerging trends. p. 168.

- (iii) Marie Reine Bteich, Lina Al-Bitar, Patrizia Pugliese and Virginia Belsanti, 2012: policy support for organic farming in EU candidate and potential candidate countries. http://www.ifoam-eu.org/sites/default/files/page/files/ifoameu_policy_03_capbook201403.pdf
- (iv) Markovic, D., 2007: Country study Bosnia and Herzegovina, in: El Moujabber M. (ed.), El Bitar L. (ed.), Raeli M. (ed.). Study of the organic and safety agriculture in the Adriatic cross-border region and of training needs; <http://ressources.ciheam.org/om/pdf/b60/00800348.pdf>
- (v) Sanela Stanojic – Eminagic, GAIN Report Number: BK1205, 2012; Agricultural Biotechnology Annual, Bosnia Establishes Procedure for Licensed Import and Marketing of GMO Products, http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Agricultural%20Biotechnology%20Annual_Sarajevo_Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina_7-9-2012.pdf
- (vi) Wikipedia.org (as of 27.06.2015): List of Protected Areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (vii) N.N., 2008: The Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Action Plan for Biodiversity and Landscape's Protection (NBSAP BiH 2008-2015) . <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ba/ba-nbsap-01-en.pdf>
- (viii) World Bank. 2014. Bosnia and Herzegovina - Forest and Mountain Protected Areas Project. Washington, DC : World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/04/19746483/bosnia-herzegovina-forest-mountain-protected-areas-project>
- (ix) FAO, 2015: Analysis of the Forest Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina EU funded project "Preparation of IPARD Forest and Fisheries Sector Reviews in Bosnia and Herzegovina". <http://www.fao.org/3/a-au015e.pdf>
- (x) Euro Monitor International, 2014: Travel and Tourism in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Summary paper. <http://www.euromonitor.com/travel-and-tourism-in-bosnia-herzegovina/report>
- (xi) 02 Projektdokument 2550_03_2009
- (xii) Vittuari, Matteo, 2011, Bosnia Herzegovina: grass-roots organic production. <http://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Regions-and-countries/Bosnia-Herzegovina/Bosnia-Herzegovina-grass-roots-organic-production-92559>
- (xiii) Fortschrittsbericht Nr. 2 /Datum: 31.3.2010
- (xiv) Fortschrittsbericht Nr. 4 /Datum: 09.03.2011
- (xv) Fortschrittsbericht Nr. 1 /Datum: 03.09.2009
- (xvi) Fortschrittsbericht Nr. 3 /Datum: 14.10.2010
- 1.1
- European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
 - UNECE: 2nd Environmental Performance Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina
<http://www.unece.org/?id=17340>
 - State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
- 1.2
- State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
 - European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 1.3
- USAID: Bosnia-Herzegovina conflict assessment
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnadd627.pdf
- 1.4
- IFAD: Environmental and Climate Change Assessment
<http://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/0/bosnia.pdf/b9a05c73-e0b2-46c6-b04a-5640a9ecff86>
- 1.5
- European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>

- 1.6
- State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
- 1.7
- State of the environment report
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
 - Delegation of the EU to BiH
http://europa.ba/?page_id=604
 - 2014 EU Progress Report for Bosnia-Herzegovina
 - REC Office BiH: <http://www.rec.org/office.php?id=5>
- 1.8
- European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
 - 2014 EU Progress Report for Bosnia-Herzegovina

Fact-sheet 9 - Bosnia-Herzegovina - 2550-12/2010

Title(s) of intervention in English	Organic Agriculture in Bosnia and Herzegovina
Title(s) of intervention in German	Bio-Landwirtschaft in Bosnien und Herzegowina
Country	Bosnien and Herzegovina
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	2550-12/2010
Sector	Agricultural services
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Lukowa GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Plantaže Travunja (Investment Fund.), Agroneretva Cooperative (tert. cooperative), Mlin Produkt (Agric. Production company).
Phases (from – to)	01.01.2011 - 31.12.2013
Contract amount(s) €	500.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	605.500 from Lukowa GmbH
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	1
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Jochen Curre
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>Management of environmental issues is split between entities (Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina - FBiH and Republika Srpska - RS), the district of Brčko (BD) and at the cantonal/municipal level. The only institution at the state level with jurisdiction in environmental issues is the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER). This is somehow a complicated set up that reflects perhaps the complicated state structures in the country divided as per ethnic lines. While environmental legislation operates at entity and BD level, international agreements and projects are coordinated through the MoFTER. Laws on environmental protection in the FBiH, the RS and the BD, as well as laws on water, are the founding legal acts that define and set out goals, principles, measures, responsibilities, documents, financing and supervision of environmental protection in BiH.</p> <p>In the period 2002 to 2004, the FBiH, the RS and the BD adopted a set of environmental laws that are the basis for drafting subordinate legislation at all levels. Despite the accomplishments reached so far, certain areas are still unregulated by legislation. Besides the adopted legislation, by-laws, regulations and procedures and ratification of numerous international agreements, during the period 2000 to 2012 a significant number of strategic documents were drafted, showing continuing efforts of BiH in achieving reform in the environment sector.</p> <p>The 2012 State of the Environment Report (SOER) of BiH is viewed as one of the founding documents on environmental protection in BiH. It depicts a comprehensive overview of the state of the environment and trends, pressures and their effect on the environment for forest resources; land and soil resources; surface and groundwater resources; biological and landscape diversity; air pollution and ozone depletion; and climate change.</p> <p>Waste is one of the most significant environmental issues in BiH. The level of service coverage is 68%. Air quality in urban areas deteriorates during the winter period, due to emissions from stationary sources (small furnaces) and mobile sources (transport), combined with the location of cities in the valleys. Concentrations of SO₂ and PM₁₀ exceed limit values in winter period, accompanied with heavy smog. Due to relatively low total energy generation and consumption, as well as low energy generation and consumption per capita, BiH is a small emitter of GHGs with a total of 24.14 Mt CO₂ equivalents in 2005. Taking into account emission and estimated population size of 3.85 million, as well as calculation of GAINS model (Greenhouse Gas-Air pollution Interactions and Synergies), emission per capita in BiH for 2005 was 6.36 tons of CO₂ equivalent.</p>	See list of documents
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Forest covers about 50% of the total territory of BiH. Forests are a very significant natural resource in BiH and 80% of forests, or 2.80 million hectares, is state-owned. Land and soil resources are also among the most significant natural resources in BiH, the primary function of which is the production of food and raw materials. In BiH, there is a clear problem of inadequate wastewater discharge. Only some municipalities in the Federation and two in the RS have functioning facilities for sewage water treatment. Water pollution is a problem in areas of BiH due to the direct disposal of waste into rivers or very close to watercourses. Approximately 90% of wastewater is released in the ecosystems directly, without treatment.</p> <p>BiH features rich biodiversity as a result of spatial and ecological heterogeneity, geomorphologic and hydrological diversity, a specific geological past and climate diversity. More than 5,000 species and sub-species of vascular plants, more than 100 species of fish, over 320 species of birds and other components of biological diversity have been identified in BiH.</p> <p>BiH possesses substantial water resources with large economic potential. Yet they suffer from a lack of attention and maintenance exacerbated by the damage of water infrastructure caused by war activities. According to the constitution, the State of Bosnia and Herzegovina has no competence on water management. Both Entities have Water Laws, which were passed in 2006/2007, and came into force in 2008. The Water Laws were designed to comply with international and EU principles and standards, especially the EU WFD. Two River Basin Agencies have been established in each Entity - one for the Sava/Danube Basin (Sarajevo/FBiH and Bijeljina/RS), and another for the Adriatic Basin (Mostar/FBiH and Trebinje/RS).</p>	See list of documents

1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Control over natural resources has not been a major driver of violence in Bosnia. May be this has to do with the fact that the country is not well endowed with natural wealth. Political competition and the fact that the country is divided and run along ethnic lines could bring to light any competition over control of natural resources. For instance, timber is one of the few sources of natural wealth in BiH, primarily in parts of the RS. A USAID report pointed out that apart from the adverse environmental consequences of such activity, proceeds from the sale of such lumber reportedly go to criminal networks and/or the nationalist political parties rather than to the government, where at least in theory it could be used to support key institutions to help strengthen the rule of law or to ameliorate conditions that make conflict more likely.</p> <p>In a different yet somehow related dimension, landmines are reported to be present all over BiH forests. As a direct consequence of the war and conflict landmines are considered a potential threat to forests, causing certain areas to become unavailable for treatment and recovery efforts.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>The war transformed Bosnia-Herzegovina from a medium-income country within the former Federal Republic of Yugoslavia into a poor country, and caused the loss of 100.000 – 250.000 lives and displaced nearly half the country's pre-war population of 4.4 million. War damages are estimated at more than US\$100 billion. The collapse of the former socialist system and the war that followed led to physical and socio-economic devastation and loss of employment. Rural people fled to urban areas for security and survival. During the war, farmers lost 50 to 60% of their assets and 90% of their livestock. When the war ended many returned to the countryside and to subsistence farming to escape poverty. However, the lack of employment opportunities in rural areas is hindering economic revival and could lead to another exodus to urban areas.</p> <p>Poverty in BiH is characteristically a rural phenomenon. Despite the overall decreasing trend of the national poverty level, the country has witnessed an uneven progress between urban and rural development. This discrepancy results from the slow growth in the agricultural and non-farm rural sectors against the rapid growth in the higher-wage sectors in urban areas. Many of the poor households have a high dependency ratio and lower levels of education attainment and limited access to a regular source of cash income from formal employment, pension or remittances. During the past recent years, poverty in BiH dropped from 17.7% to 14% in 2007, with poverty at 17.8% in rural areas, and 8.2% in urban areas. However, these achievements remain highly vulnerable to external shocks. Material deprivation and 20-30% are at risk of falling into material deprivation.</p> <p>Poverty in Bosnia has a gender dimension: women have been particularly affected by the breakdown of social cohesion and the downward spiral into poverty. Since the war, the number of households headed by women has increased to one in four. These households are at greater risk of poverty. Women tend to lack access to land, skills training, finances and equipment. Women make up only 35% of employed Bosnians, and women who are employed face discrimination and receive lower wages.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>The energy sector is one of the key sectors of BiH economy. Main domestic sources of energy are coal and hydro-potential, while natural gas and oil are imported. In the period between 1995 and 2008, BiH registered an increase in energy consumption, at an annual rate of 3.14%.</p> <p>Soil degradation is increasing, and land use changes and loss of agricultural land are caused by sudden urbanization, industrialization and changes to commercial development. Opencast mining or opencast exploitation of mineral ores has resulted in approximately 15.000 ha of damaged land in BiH, while disposals of fly ash and slag occupy an area of approximately 250 ha. Waste is dumped on large areas of fertile agricultural land, thus precluding the possibility of agricultural production.</p> <p>Since there is no specific legislation directly regulating this area, BiH does not have systematic soil quality monitoring. One of the most important issues is the attitude of society towards land, i.e., low awareness of the significance of soil resulting in an insufficient number of quality policies for soil protection. BiH has commitments in the field of energy (namely electricity, gas, environment, renewables, energy efficiency) through the Energy Community Treaty. Currently the EU is providing assistance to develop energy efficiency legislation, and continues to offer support, when there is political willingness, to approximate existing legislation to EU best practice and to develop a state-level energy strategy and gas law.</p>	

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Climate change is reflected in rising average annual temperatures on one hand and concurrent precipitation decrease on the other. Climate data for BiH are presented in the "Initial National Communication for Climate Change for BiH" that indicates changes observed around the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkans. The model used in this report indicates that BiH will continue to be affected by global warming with an average increase of 0.7 to 1.6 per degrees Celsius of global increase, and that the region will suffer from reduced precipitation especially in the summer period, thus leading to increasing droughts. Due to overall low productivity and energy consumption as well as to low per capita energy production and consumption, BiH remains a small GHG emitter with a total of 24.14 Mt CO₂ eq in 2005. Despite this, the country needs to find a way to decrease emissions and to adapt to current climate change and its consequences in key sectors: agriculture, forestry, industry, transport and energetics.</p> <p>The country has adopted a strategy for adaptation to climate change and a low emissions development strategy. The next challenge is to streamline this strategy into sectoral policies and strategies. Bosnia and Herzegovina regularly associated itself with EU positions in the international context. A second National Communication was submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the biennial update report on greenhouse gases is under preparation. The country has not yet put forward a mitigation commitment by 2020 in the context of the Copenhagen Accord and the low-emission development strategy adopted does not include any mitigation commitment. EU maintains that BiH needs to develop a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy in line with the expected EU 2030 policy framework on climate and energy.</p> <p>While BiH participates regularly in the Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN) project, the country is at a very early stage in aligning with the EU climate acquis. At State level, the adoption and implementation of management plans to phase out ozone-depleting substances is advancing. The country's capacities for monitoring, reporting and verification in this area remain weak and should be considerably strengthened. Significant efforts are still needed to raise awareness at all levels of society, and to promote cooperation between all relevant stakeholders</p>	See list of documents
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Besides the legislation, enforcement regulations, rules and procedures, and international documents, a large number of strategic documents have been adopted during the period 2000–2012 such as Solid Waste Management Strategy (2002); the BiH National Environmental Action Plan – NEAP BiH (2003); the First National Report on the Implementation of UN Convention to Combat Desertification/ Land Degradation in BiH (2007); the Initial National Communication to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (2009); the Biological Diversity Strategy with Action Plan (2010); the NCSA Report (National Capacity Self-Assessment, 2012); the Study on Energy Sector in BiH (2008); "BiH in the Process Rio + 20" - BiH report for the UN Convention on Sustainable Development (UNSDC) and the Second National Communication to the UNFCCC (2012).</p> <p>Aside from governmental institutions, an important role in environmental protection is played by national and entity agencies and institutes, scientific-research institutions, occupational and/or professional associations, civic associations or non-governmental organizations. In the last decade, an upward trend in institution and organization numbers is evident, both governmental and non-governmental, as a consequence of increased public awareness about the significance of environmental conservation.</p> <p>A mechanism for comprehensive alignment with EU legislation across the country is lacking, as is countrywide strategic planning. Monitoring and reporting on the state of the environment at country level is not yet carried out in a coherent and consistent manner. Indeed, the non-existence of a coordination mechanism with clear authorizations and distinct delineation of responsibilities and obligations between state, entities, cantons and municipalities, non-existence of unified data collection and processing methodology and domestic standards in accordance with EU norms, a lack of subordinate legislation and funds for certain significant measures to implement environmental policy are singled out as barriers to the implementation of environmental reform.</p> <p>The 2014 EU Progress Report for BiH reported that there were no significant developments concerning horizontal legislation in the field of environment. Capacity to manage industrial and hazardous waste remains to be strengthened. Implementation of water laws, monitoring and river-basin management plans including water-related EU Directives is still problematic.</p> <p>An initial list of 95 potential NATURA 2000 ecological areas that account for approximately 20 % of its territory has been completed.</p> <p>As in other countries of the region, REC is actively engaged in BiH. It participates in assessing the current environmental needs of the country and offers professional support and assistance to environmental protection activities. It focuses on local initiatives and local development planning; environmental education; NGO support and capacity building through education and training; environmental awareness-raising campaigns; the Aarhus Convention and public participation; water management; biodiversity and nature conservation; capacity building and institutional strengthening.</p>	See list of documents

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B26	<p>Due to its particular historic background, international organisations are actively involved in Bosnia post-conflict reconstruction and development activities. UN agencies such as UNDP, UNEP, UNECE have all been promoting environmental policies. At the same time they have been supporting the fragile government structure of the country to consolidate and strengthen capacities for environmental protection and management.</p> <p>However, as with other countries of the region, the BiH accession process to the EU is one of the main driving forces in the environment sector reform, which, for the most part, applies to the harmonization of domestic legislation with the <i>acquis communautaire</i>.</p> <p>IPA 2007-2011 support for the environment sector amounts to approximately 90 million Euro. Approximately 82 million Euro accounts for investments in solid waste and water/wastewater management infrastructure while 8 million Euro is dedicated to institution building in the EU <i>acquis</i> approximation and implementation process.</p> <p>Bosnia and Herzegovina's preparation for EU accession in the field of the environment and climate change is in considerable delay in terms of its current and medium term obligations towards the accession/integration process. Regarding climate change, considerable efforts are required on awareness-raising, aligning with and implementing the <i>acquis</i>, as well as strengthening administrative capacity.</p> <p>Disaster risk reduction and disaster management have become a matter of priority in the light of the recent severe floods. In July 2014, Bosnia and Herzegovina expressed its interest in becoming a member of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. A memorandum of understanding on cooperation between the relevant civil protection bodies of the Entities was signed.</p>	
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	<p>Even after civil war agriculture production, processing and trading structures are weak and not yet rebuilt. 16% of rural households cultivate farms with more than 5 ha (50% of the arable land), 30% of rural households work between 2-5 ha (35% of arable land) and 54% of rural households live on holdings up to 2 ha (15%) farmland.</p> <p>In 2010 580 ha of arable land was organically certified. This is a share of 0,02% of all agriculture land (2,136,000 ha). This share was cultivated by 28 producers. Concerning forests for wild collection and unmanaged grazing land the area amounts to 220.580 ha.</p> <p>A framework law, based on CEE norm 2092/91 and not updated to the more recent 834/2007, was actually approved in Republika Srpska, but only exists as a draft – thus, with no legal value – at the levels of the state and Federation.</p>	(i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (xii)
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms	<p>Since the passage of the Food Law of November 2004, GMOs have not been permitted into Bosnia and Herzegovina's (BiH).</p> <p>The new Law on GMO that was passed in 2009 allows the intentional release of biotech products into the environment and field trials, under license. This Law provides only general guidelines for licensing procedures, while detailed regulations on licensing should be drafted by responsible ministries/agencies and approved by the Council of Ministers. This detailed regulation is still missing. BiH officially doesn't import biotech crops/products and planting seeds, but unofficially it does import biotech feed. Importation of approved GMOs is permitted, following the passage of the new regulation, but there are no requests yet for GMO approval submitted to the Food Safety Office.</p>	(v) p. 1-8
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning+B65	<p>Predominant land-use form is small family agriculture with an average size of 1,5 ha. Big production cooperatives during the socialist Yugoslavian time made place to smaller cooperatives. Besides that a number of big private agricultural companies are active.</p> <p>50% of arable land of Bosnia and 33% of arable land of Republika Srpska are unused for a number of factors, one of them being unclear land right situation after privatization</p> <p>No land-use strategy on national basis.</p>	(i) and (iv) p. 44

2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	<p>Three national parks, founded 1965, 1967 and 2008 with an area of 405 km² (0,5% of the country, compared to 7% in the region). Three Nature Parks founded 1995 with 80 km².</p> <p>There is a national strategy 2008-2015 on biodiversity and landscape protection with the strategic lines to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease of Biodiversity loss in BiH, 2. Set up of conservation system and sustainable use of Biodiversity in BiH, 3. Decrease of pressure on biodiversity in BiH. <p>This strategy suggests a set of financial mechanisms, the set up of an effective institutional framework and the control of habitats conversion (among others).</p>	(vi), (vii) and (viii)
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management	<p>Forests and forest land in Bosnia and Herzegovina encompass an area of 3.231 million ha, which is around 63 percent of the total land area, one of the highest values in Europe. In terms of forest ownership, around 80 percent are public forests, and around 20 percent are privately owned.</p> <p>A total of 1.519.234,9 ha of state forests are certified by FSC in BiH. There are 264.231 wood processing companies which possess FSC CoC certificate (FSC, 2014). Forest certification process has been mainly driven by interest of export-oriented wood-processing companies and their needs for better access to global markets.</p>	
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	<p>The environmental awareness level in citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in general low. The reasons for this kind of state are, among others: low information on citizen rights, low information on duties of governmental structures in charge and limited legal basis for environmental protection. A permanent environmental education, as integral part of continuous education does not exist as such. Besides, written and electronic media in B&H does not show enough interest and knowledge in local environmental issues and problems. However, local entity and national radio and television programmes encompass often aimed documentaries (Eco lexicon, Eco-show, Ecologica, Ecovision, Living with nature, Natural inheritance of B&H).</p> <p>After data base made by the Regional environmental Centre (Office in Bosnia and Herzegovina) there are over 120 NGOs in B&H gathering over 85.000 members. These NGOs have got environmental issues included in their programmes, with accent placed on environmental awareness raising and education.</p>	(vii)
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	<p>In 2013 Bosnia and Herzegovina had with 844.189 tourist arrivals an increase of 12,9% and 1.822.927 overnight stays which is an 10,8% increase from 2012. 58,6% of the tourists came from foreign countries. Travel and tourism was among the best performing sectors of economy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. There is no single national tourism strategy in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The country has a very complex and sensitive internal structure.</p> <p>FBiH and RS have their own independent tourism development strategies. Legislation related to tourism is adopted at Entity and Cantonal level. There is no tourism legislation at state level. There is no a promotional tourism agency at state level.</p> <p>Sustainable tourism projects, including concept and destination development have been and are implement by various nature protection and development organizations (Oxfam, WWF, JICA).</p>	
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		

2.1.9	Risks and potentials	<p>Potentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable environmental conditions (land, climate) for agricultural production. 50% of the country suitable for agricultural use. • Tradition as food exporting country. • Agricultural tradition and knowledge (?) • Rich cultural and natural heritages. <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political insecurity, political structure with very low functionality causes slow political procedures. 	
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Built-up and strengthening of organic production and marketing structures that are compatible with the EU-internal market and provide a maximum of local added value.	
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Small farming households in marginalized rural areas, rural laborers.	(xii)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Estimated number: 1.000 Farming households are in a position to produce agricultural products in organic quality on 5.000 ha. Real number: No organically certified agricultural production at all. Instead gathering of wild fruits and berries by 2.000 persons on 5.000 ha of forest land. Wild fruits are organically certified.	(xii)
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	One countrywide acting second-level cooperative, one crop-producing company (700 ha), one agricultural investment fund.	(xii)
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	Estimated number: Three institutions/companies. Real number: One company (different to the originally planned).	(xii)
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained intermediate organisations (cooperatives) with the capacity to run their business effectively and to build up agricultural extension system. • Elaboration of an extension concept for agricultural producers. • On-going advisory work for agricultural producers. • Concept for a cooperative machinery pool for farmers. • Equipment of the machinery pool with necessary tools and capacity building of a local company to run the machinery pool. • Concept for agricultural finance services and agricultural insurances. • Capacity building for a pool of experts to perform agricultural trainings and extension services. • Concept for the production of processed and semi-processed nutrition goods. • Concept of a registered label for produced organic products. • Concept for the organic certification. • Capacity building of own staff to perform bio-certification. • Preparation of necessary documentation for bio-certification. • Bio-certification of all project cooperating farms, products and land. 	(xiii)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agricultural producers/cooperatives are able to produce according to market demand. 2. A countrywide operating service providing marketing company is in a position to provide complete agricultural services like extension and training, certification and renting of agricultural machinery. 3. Agricultural products of BiH are being marketed under a countrywide organic label. 	(xiii)

6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	As for outcome 1 the project did not achieve its planned mark. None of the original agricultural partners (cooperative, agro-company) did cooperate and the project turned to gathering and processing of wild fruits and berries. Final beneficiaries in that sense are not agricultural producers but seasonal gatherers, who may in cases happen to be members of small farming households. As for outcome 2 the project managed to establish a functioning gathering and processing entity for wild fruits, that is in a position to export frosted and packaged fruits to the European market. As for the establishment of an extension and training service department the information provided is not enough to give an evaluation. Machinery seems for the main part not to be agricultural machinery to be borrowed to individual farmers, but processing and storing devices for gathered fruits. As for outcome 3 the gathered wild fruits are certified and marketed as organic products. A countrywide label for all organic products of BiH has not been produced.	(xiv)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	The formulated outcomes are very far reaching and over ambitious in area and in organizational depth. An especially weak point seemed to have been a sound evaluation of the national institutional partners, who should have been the key actors between the external marketing companies and the agricultural producers. As well it seems unrealistic to establish and introduce a countrywide roof-label for organic goods in an agricultural structure that is very heterogeneous and does not have a strong tradition of organic production.	(xiii)
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	There is no information on this within the documents. However, with the reorientation of the project to collection and processing of wild fruits and berries maybe another, even poorer portion of rural people has found the opportunity to find some seasonal income.	(xiv)
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	The outcomes were based on the following assumptions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The local partners fully cooperate and provide the necessary numbers of farmers with their respective production areas. • Small farmers are ready to work and produce according to the necessities of the project, conveyed to them by the cooperatives. 	(xiii)
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Risks, that have been formulated were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political instability in the country can create unforeseen situations. • Market and product fashions that may change. • Bio-certification may be difficult. • Changing and unpredicted weather conditions. 	(xiii)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Establishment of a functioning gathering and processing network for gathered wild fruits.	
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	In the long run an overly excessive gathering of wild fruit may endanger the bio-diversity.	
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project did not focus directly environmental protection, but an extension of organic agriculture on arable land. With substantial success on that, environmental protection would have gained. However, there was a total shift away from organic farming to organic certified wild collection and exporting. If not performed very cautiously, the extension of wild collection has rather a reverse effect on environmental protection by endangering biodiversity through overuse of non-cultivated plants.	3

8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Being organically certified, the gathering of wild fruit, which is a natural resource of BiH, may be sustainable in the long run.	5	
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	In 2011 200t of wild fruits have been gathered by about 2.000 gatherers. This is an average of 100 kg per gatherer and should have contributed some noticeable extra family income. There are no figures about 2012 and 2013, yet a remark in the final report, that the EU market for wild berries was not able to absorb the produce. Therefore as for now a remarkable improvement in the standard of living of the gatherers is not very probable.	4	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	With Agro Vis (project implementing entity) an organization has been established, that is in a position to gather and process a specific range of organically produced or gathered products. It is in a position to certify agricultural products and production processes as organic and there are external owners of this entity, ready to market organic products of BiH. These features are an important precondition for the propagation of organic agriculture.	5	
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"			
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources

10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation	Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?		
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?		
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?		
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?		
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?		
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?		
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general		

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Kurzinformation Bio-Landwirtschaft BiH.
- (ii) FIBL, Ifoam, ITC, 2009: The world of organic agriculture – Statistics and emerging trends. p. 168.
- (iii) Marie Reine Bteich, Lina Al-Bitar, Patrizia Pugliese and Virginia Belsanti, 2012: policy support for organic farming in EU candidate and potential candidate countries. http://www.ifoam-eu.org/sites/default/files/page/files/ifoameu_policy_03_capbook201403.pdf
- (iv) Markovic, D., 2007: Country study Bosnia and Herzegovina, in: El Moujabbir M. (ed.), El Bitar L. (ed.), Raeli M. (ed.). Study of the organic and safety agriculture in the Adriatic cross-border region and of training needs; <http://ressources.ciheam.org/om/pdf/b60/00800348.pdf>
- (v) Sanela Stanojic – Eminagic, GAIN Report Number: BK1205, 2012; Agricultural Biotechnology Annual, Bosnia Establishes Procedure for Licensed Import and Marketing of GMO Products. http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Agricultural%20Biotechnology%20Annual_Sarajevo_Bosnia%20and%20Herzegovina_7-9-2012.pdf
- (vi) Wikipedia.org (as of 27.06.2015): List of Protected Areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (vii) N.N., 2008: The Strategy of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Action Plan for Biodiversity and Landscape's Protection (NBSAP BiH 2008-2015) . <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ba/ba-nbsap-01-en.pdf>
- (viii) World Bank. 2014. Bosnia and Herzegovina - Forest and Mountain Protected Areas Project. Washington, DC : World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/2014/04/19746483/bosnia-herzegovina-forest-mountain-protected-areas-project>

- (ix) FAO, 2015: Analysis of the Forest Sector in Bosnia and Herzegovina EU funded project "Preparation of IPARD Forest and Fisheries Sector Reviews in Bosnia and Herzegovina". <http://www.fao.org/3/a-au015e.pdf>
- (x) Euro Monitor International, 2014: Travel and Tourism in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Summary paper. <http://www.euromonitor.com/travel-and-tourism-in-bosnia-herzegovina/report>
- (xi) Wikipedia.org (as of 27.06.2015): Tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- (xii) Vittuari, Matteo, 2011, Bosnia Herzegovina: grass-roots organic production. <http://www.balcanicaucaso.org/eng/Regions-and-countries/Bosnia-Herzegovina/Bosnia-Herzegovina-grass-roots-organic-production-92559>
- (xiii) Project document: Bio-Landwirtschaft in Bosnien-Herzegowina.
- (xiv) 06 Schlussbericht Jul-Dez2013 2550_12_2010.
- 1.1
- European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
 - UNECE: 2nd Environmental Performance Review of Bosnia and Herzegovina
<http://www.unece.org/?id=17340>
 - State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
- 1.2
- State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
 - European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 1.3
- USAID: Bosnia-Herzegovina conflict assessment
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnadd627.pdf
- 1.4
- IFAD: Environmental and Climate Change Assessment
<http://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/0/bosnia.pdf/b9a05c73-e0b2-46c6-b04a-5640a9ecff86>
- 1.5
- European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
- 1.6
- State of the Environment Report 2012
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
- 1.7
- State of the environment report
http://apps.unep.org/publications/pmtdocuments/-State_of_the_Environment_Report_for_Bosnia_and_Herzegovina-2012SoEReport_BosniaandHerzego.pdf
 - Delegation of the EU to BiH
http://europa.ba/?page_id=604
 - 2014 EU Progress Report for Bosnia-Herzegovina
 - REC Office BiH: <http://www.rec.org/office.php?id=5>
- 1.8
- European Environment Agency
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/soer-2015/countries/bosnia-and-herzegovina>
 - 2014 EU Progress Report for Bosnia-Herzegovina

Fact-sheet 10 - Kosovo - 2550-09/2013

Title(s) of intervention in English	Schaffung von Strukturen für einen nachhaltigen Obstanbau im Kosovo
Title(s) of intervention in German	Establishment of structures for sustainable fruit cultivation in Kosovo
Country	Kosovo
Region(s)/ town(s)	Region of Gjilan
ADA-project number(s)	2550-09/2013
Sector	Agricultural development
Type of aide	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Arbeitsgemeinschaft ATI Österreich GmbH / ATI Advanced Technology International AG, Innsbruck (ATI Advanced Technology International AG electric
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	ATI Kosova (subcompany of ATI Österreich)
Phases (from – to)	01.11.2013 - 31.10.2015 (extended to 10/2016)
Contract amount(s) €	180.881
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	180.881 from ATI
Marker: ENV (Environment)	0
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Fatmir Selimi, Annette Schmidt
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In responding to environmental concerns the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for working with nongovernmental and other stakeholders. The strategy and the action plan identify priorities for waste, chemicals, biodiversity, and environmental policy and categorize the proposed investment needs into high and medium priorities. The plans also categorize needs according to high (more than 3 million €, with majority funding by donors), medium (1 million € – 3 million €, with a mixture of funding sources), and low costs (less than 1 million €, with most funding from the government). Kosovo's Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan (2011–15) 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 acquis, integrating EU environmental structures, and mainstreaming environmental concerns. The environmental priorities for the next five years are identified as completing environmental legislation in harmony with the EU "acquis"; gradually fulfilling EU standards; efficiently carrying out and incorporating environmental legislation and methodologies in all sectors; and setting up and expanding institutions for the implementation of environmental policies (including capacity building).</p>	(vi) and (vii)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>The National Forest Inventory Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations put the total forest area at 464,800 hectares (ha; about 40 percent of total land area), of which 278,880 ha were public—that is, under the control of the Kosovo Forest Agency—and 185,920 ha private. An action plan could be prepared to protect forestry against illegal logging and to implement activities that can be undertaken with minimal investment. Examples include restoring degraded forest areas through natural regeneration, increasing revenues from timber production, biomass, and firewood generation, and establishing regular forest inventories to monitor the health and needs of different forest areas.</p> <p>Kosovo has few water resources, in four main water basins: the Drini i Bardhe, Ibr, Lepeneci, and Morava e Binçës. Water is distributed unequally across the country, and overall demand is expected to rise, due to greater urban, industrial, and agricultural demand. All rivers are classified as being polluted and having unacceptable levels of biological oxygen demand as well as a lack of dissolved oxygen due to insufficient operating wastewater treatment systems. Most groundwater comes from wells and springs, and most drinking water from surface water.</p> <p>Kosovo lacks proper waste management for virtually all solid waste types (domestic, industrial, health care, and hazardous). Collection, classification, recycling, and treatment systems as well as infrastructure for municipal waste are missing. Cost recovery for services is low.</p>	(vi)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Conflicts between use and protection of resources are only at a beginning stage, since everyone involved currently has an interest in using the resources though protection is not at the desired level.</p>	Interview with REC
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Kosovo is a potential candidate for European Union (EU) membership. In recent years, the country has accelerated its integration process into the EU. With per capita GDP estimates of close to 3,000 €, Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe. Average per capita income is about one-tenth that of EU levels, and the incidence of poverty remains high. Standardized poverty lines used by the World Bank—defined by a threshold of 5 US\$ per person per day (at purchasing power parities)—lead to poverty rates of about 80 percent. Using the domestic poverty line of 1.72 € per day (2011 data) as defined by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 29.7 percent of its population of 1.8 million are considered poor. No significant differences exist between urban and rural poverty, but there are notable regional differences. Widespread unemployment and a lack of quality jobs have contributed to poverty and income insecurity. With an estimated unemployment rate of above 30.0 percent in 2013 and an employment rate of only 28.4 percent, Kosovo has one of the lowest employment records in Europe. The lack of jobs has direct consequences for income, as households with unemployed heads have the highest extreme poverty indices. In addition, many households with adult members in precarious or unsteady jobs are below the poverty line, because they are dependent for the majority of their income upon small, informal enterprises which offer only uncertain employment.</p>	(vi)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	Average agricultural land per person is around 0.15–0.18 hectares, which is less than half the EU average. The fragmentation and small size of the agricultural parcels are a problem for sustaining adequate agricultural outputs and lead to lower agricultural production and subsequent economic losses. This is further aggravated by the constant conversion of designated agricultural land into residential or industrial plots. National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Action Plans (NEEAP, NREAP) call for a cumulative energy savings of 9 percent by 2018 and a 25 percent renewable energy target by 2020, respectively. Such targets are in line with the European Union's energy acquis communautaire. Recent studies have found a very high energy savings potential for public buildings (of 38–47 percent in municipal buildings and up to 49 percent in central government buildings). There is considerable biomass potential for heating purposes, moderate biomass potential for power generation, and some potential for using renewable energy from wind and small hydro sources.	(viii)
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	These issues are still in an initial stage, as the budget of the Ministry of Environment is extremely low, and all activities related to Climate Change are supported mainly by a donor community. In the meantime, with support from the UNDP the Strategy for Climate Changes 2014 - 2024 has been developed, but due to high costs the implementation will be difficult. Civil society involvement is also fully dependent on donor funding. The main function of the Ministry and Civil Society is to raise awareness while big action is difficult to initiate.	(ix) and interview with UNDP
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	There are several NGOs active in Kosovo, of which REC is the most active, and the other NGOs are dependent on projects. The main responsibility for environmental protection and management lies with MESP, which is responsible for setting the country's environmental policy. MESP consists of both an environment department for nature protection, waste management, air protection, and industrial issues; and a water department. The environmental inspectorate is under the minister of environment responsible for inspection activities. MESP has few resources, however, and its already low budget was further reduced in 2011, presenting difficult challenges to its role in environmental management and policy setting. The Ministry of Environment has meanwhile been strengthened, and they are active in their role, though due to lack of finances their activities are limited.	(vi)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	Kosovo is a new country and has only recently been becoming a part of multilateral agreements. Sometimes Kosovo is partially represented through UN organizations like UNDP, UNEP or REC. Just last month Kosovo became an equal member of REC and is in a better position to ratify MEAs. The government, and specifically the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is coordinating their activities with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), the Forest Agency and other actors involved in the sector. At the same time there are a number of NGOs involved in environmental issues, but due to financial constraints their contribution isn't regular and is dependent on donor funding. MESP is working together with other national stakeholders to prepare Action Plans for all environmental aspects but implementation is limited due to financial constraints. The Ministry of Environment is involved in regional projects as well, such as ENVSEC and Themis, but due to the low budget of the Ministry of Environment the activities aren't implemented. According to environmental experts, even EU programs are limited, because the government doesn't consider this sector to be a priority. No projects are planned for by the EU till 2017.	Interviews with REC, MESP and UNDP
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources

2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	<p>According to World Bank and other sources: Kosovo is endowed with high-quality agricultural land. Agriculture has always been a key sector in Kosovo's economy, but it declined precipitously during and after the conflict. With the decline in agriculture output, Kosovo's agro-food trade deficit has been widening. On a per capita basis, Kosovo is one of the largest importers of food in Europe. Given the country's ample supply of agriculture labor, proximity and free market access to the EU, and relatively good climate, Kosovo should have comparative advantages in the production of high-value horticulture and dairy products. However great the potential, the sector faces several challenges: unfavorable farm structures, outdated farm technologies and farm management practices, the suboptimal use of inputs, weak rural infrastructure, a rudimentary rural advisory system and limited access to credit and investment capital. Moreover, agricultural imports from Kosovo's trading partners, which receive production and export subsidies, place Kosovo's farmers at a competitive disadvantage. Two of the main issues that need to be addressed are job creation and income generation in rural areas.</p> <p>Organic farming is not an issue yet. However, the first steps in that direction have been made. The law on organic agriculture was approved at the end of 2007. It was then revised and a new law on organic farming was adopted in 2012, which to a large extent involved harmonization with EU Regulations. Awareness of the real benefits of organic production is still limited, and for the time being no important input is coming from the market. On the domestic front, a large proportion of the population relies on sustainable agriculture: consumers' purchasing power is still too low and food safety is still a main concern for the primary sector.</p>	(viii) p. 11 and (v)
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms	According to Kosovo legislation the use of genetically modified organisms is forbidden.	Interview with MAFRD
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning	<p>Average agricultural land per person is around 0,15 - 0,18 hectares, which is less than half of the EU average. The fragmentation and small size of the agricultural parcels are a problem for sustaining adequate agricultural outputs and lead to lower agricultural production and subsequent economic losses. With the establishment of the Kosovo Cadaster Agency (KCA) most of the noted constraints were eliminated. Currently, the major constraints on the growth of the horticultural value chain related to real estate are: (i) land fragmentation; and (ii) updating Cadaster records in cases of inheritance. Ongoing land fragmentation dictates the size of farms and parcel size. The average size of farms is about 2 ha, half of the farms are smaller than 1 ha. Following the current trend, land fragmentation would continue as with each inheritance land is further sub-divided by the heirs. On average, farm land is sub-divided in five to eight plots. This is making it difficult for farmers to take advantage of economies of scale to produce more efficiently and stay competitive in the face of subsidized imports. Interviewed businesses report that the process of clarifying inheritance claims may take up to 2 years, as much of the needed documentation and many records were destroyed or misplaced during the war.</p>	(viii) p. 11 and (v)
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	<p>There are two national parks in Kosovo: Sharri mountains and Bjeshket e Nemuna. But there are unresolved issues between the MESP and the Forest Agency regarding responsibilities. The percentage of the area under environmental protection is around 11 %.</p> <p>REC is implementing the project Themis to train the local inspectorate, judges and police how to fight environmental crime. This initiative might have a positive impact on protection of these areas, while the Forestry agency is playing an active role in protecting the forest from illegal logging.</p>	Interview with MESP
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management	<p>According to the results of the 2002/2003 National Forest Inventory, 42% of Kosovo's land area is covered by forests (464,800 ha), of which 60% are state-owned forests (278,880 ha) and 40% are private forests (185,920 ha). The amount of land covered by forest in Kosovo is larger than in neighboring countries (Albania 28%, Macedonia 39%, Montenegro 40%, and Serbia 31%); however, the quality and productivity of the existing forests are a cause for concern. Particularly in steep, mountainous terrain there are alarming signs of desertification due to serious soil erosion.</p>	(v)

2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	Presence and strength of civil society organisations working on environmental protection in Kosovo is still weak and mainly dependent on donor support and inclusion in different projects. Kosovo has a very rich eco-system and much bio-diversity. The diversity of plant species is a result of the complex interaction of physical factors such as soil and climate that create favorable conditions for a diversity of habitats and species. According to the inventories, vegetation in Kosovo is represented by 139 plant associations grouped in 63 alliances, 35 ranges and 20 classes. The inventories identified around 13 species that grow only in Kosovo and around 200 species that grow only in the Balkans. Kosovo has adopted a Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation for the period 2011-2020. The analysis in the Strategy recognizes that the inventory of plant and animal species is old and not fully representative; thus it is insufficient to initiate a proper conservation process. However, it is also recognized that Kosovo's conservation efforts cannot wait for a full inventory, as this can lead to further loss of biodiversity. Kosovo is not yet a signatory party of any convention or international agreement in the field of nature protection.	(v)
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals	Kosovo is officially implementing international agreements regarding safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals, mainly through laws and regulations implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment. But in actual practice, a lot of chemicals that should not be used because they are harmful to humans and the environment are still in use. The farmers' knowledge about the proper use of the chemicals is often limited, overuse is common.	Interview with MAFRD
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society		
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry	The program of the Ministry of Agriculture and the strategy of the Ministry of Environment are taking into consideration that the education of the farmers and their other programs should include activities which contribute to cleaner production.	Interviews
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management		
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources

2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)		
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)		
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)		
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	The main risk lies in misuse of water for irrigation and use of polluted water which could have a negative effect on the quality of fruit produced in Kosovo. There is a good possibility that through the use of drip irrigation system there will be higher yields and better results will be achieved.	Interviews
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)		
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues		
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors		
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	No overall goal was formulated.	
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Fruit growers all over Kosovo	
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Initially 20 fruit growers, and towards the end of the project 100 fruit growers who will belong to a "fruit-cluster". Additionally 1000 fruit growers will receive training through the advisory section of the agricultural ministry. As the total number of fruit growers in Kosovo is 1000, the projected number is unrealistic.	(i) p. 6
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Advisors of the Agricultural Ministry , fruit growers in Kosovo and potential investors in a fruit sub-sector	
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	5	
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	(i) Personnel for ATI Kosovo will be recruited and trained, (ii) 5 people of the Agricultural Ministry will be trained as master-trainers, (iii) consultancy free of charge for 100 fruit growers, (iv) an international expert will receive instructions as a trainer, (v) provision of machinery ring on net cost price during project duration, (vi) cooperation partners such as suppliers, logistics and transport experts will be integrated into the project.	(i) p. 8
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	The project objective is formulated as follows: "To establish sustainable structures for fruit cultivation and for the sale of high quality fruit". (i) Establishment of a local ATI fruit-growing company, (ii) establishment of a model orchard for production and training purposes, (iii) set up - together with the Agricultural Ministry - of an ATI agricultural training and advisory program, (iv) set- up of a machinery ring, (v) installation of a "fruit-cluster" where 100 local fruit growers participate, (vi) development of local fruit sale structures.	(i) p. 7
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Outcomes (i) and (iii) could be achieved without any delay, both the ministry and the fruit farmers are highly satisfied with the knowledge transfer. Outcome (ii) took longer than expected due to the poor quality of the fruit trees. Outcome (iv) will not work as planned (rental system unknown, fears that the borrowers will not take care of the machines, that they might be either stolen or broken). Therefore alternative were proposed: ATI employees will do the work with the machines. It turned out to be more complex than expected to come to agreements in cooperation contracts with the fruit growers. Therefore, outcome (v) could not be achieved in the prescribed period of time. Due to the exceptional rainfall in 2014, the quality of harvested fruit in Kosovo was very poor and sales structure could not be developed (outcome vi). The location for a model orchard is questionable as well.	Interviews

6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Some of the outcomes were too ambitious for the short project period and therefore will not be achieved in the planned period of time. The evaluators think that in this respect better planning of the project activities should have taken place.	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	The positive impact of the project is mainly related to the international advice provided through advisory services, while negative outcomes are mainly in the delays in outcomes, making it impossible to measure other results.	
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Outcomes were based mainly on the Ministry of Agriculture's strategy and their placement of priority on the development of the fruit sector as the best possibility for job creation. The second assumption was based on the need of ATI to demonstrate the use of new technology in fruit production.	
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	(i) Problems in founding of the ATI Kosovo, (ii) problems with the development of the model orchard, (iii) climatic problems (came true) and (iv) lack of professional skills as well as poor knowledge of agricultural technology (came true but was well known before starting the project).	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	No, since it has to be planned and coordinated better in order to be up-scaled.	
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The most positive impact of the project is related to the provision of advice to fruit farmers in Kosovo in collaboration with the Advisory services of MAFRD. These training sessions conducted by ATI international experts are highly valued by MAFRD and their farmers. Availability of international expertise and future support equipment for orchards will help the company to establish linkages with other farmers in the region, establish an orchard cluster in this region, and can help to reduce migration from rural areas in the future.	Interviews with MAFRD
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	Where the model orchard is positioned could be a hindrance for the company, and too long a distance from other growing regions could impact the development of a fruit cluster in this region. The number of direct beneficiaries might be lower than projected and the quality of inputs used in the model orchard will affect the final result.	
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The main impact is expected to come from the advice provided to advisors and farmers through the training in the field regarding rational use of chemicals in agriculture. This aspect of the intervention will have a positive multiplier effect and effect a bigger number of farmers.	4 Interviews
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?		
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"		
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"		
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"		
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The project will have a positive impact by the strengthening of governmental institutions through collaboration with the advisory services of MAFRD.	4 Interviews
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"		
8.9	... "others"		
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources

9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	Although it is said in the project proposal from ATI "that agriculture needs to be reconciled with ecology", this project so far has not a strong ecological approach, besides not using dangerous chemicals which is mentioned in the next chapter. According to the interview partners, there is no market for organically produced fruit in the country, because the higher costs of organic production would imply higher prices which the consumers in the country are not willing to pay. Furthermore, the farmers' knowledge about fruit production is still very limited and not sufficient to be able to handle the challenges of organic production. But organic production remains the long term goal of ATI.	3	(i) p. 5 and interviews
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	Partly through raising the awareness of the fruit cultivation growers.	3	
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project makes a huge effort to ban dangerous pesticides and fungicides that come both legally and illegally into the country. The objective is to convince farmers to apply only the chemicals permitted by the EU, or stricter still, the chemicals listed for Baden-Württemberg, Germany. They receive training sessions on the proper use of pesticides in fruit cultivation and on safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals.	5	Advisory Services
9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"	Together with the Ministry of Agriculture the project is developing a list of chemicals that are allowed to be applied, because they are in compliance with EU directives.	5	
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"	For the farmers, project activities will have a positive impact on cleaner production in agriculture and encourage fruit growers to produce fruit with better quality and higher quantity, also to reduce dependence on imported fruit. The project has planned to contribute to better access to the market, but since there is still no production in the orchard this is not possible to measure. So far, the cluster has not been able to be developed.	4	
9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"			
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"	There is a risk that without continuous advice, the farmers will return back to bad practices. Great potential lies in the experiential training in the orchard and in the use of international expertise, which would make it possible for the farmers to achieve more quality fruit production in Kosovo, with progress toward Integrated and Organic Production.		Advisory Services
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The activities of the project have improved the knowledge of fruit farmers all over Kosovo and increased trust in the advisory services of the Ministry of Agriculture.		Interview with MAFRD
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Mainly in improved practices in fruit growing and implementing best production practices in fruit production.		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Increased knowledge and adaptation of proposed technologies provided by ATI consultants.		

10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	The positive impact was achieved through better advice provided in theory and practice by international consultants, and this increased the importance and quality of advice provided by the Ministry. The negative effect was caused by delays in implementation of the project and in demonstrations of machinery rings and model farm.	
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	The project is still ongoing and the benefits of the intervention can't be measured properly. There is a plan to establish machinery rings and link farmers to the model farm, but for the moment we can only assume that the impact will be positive if the project is completed as proposed. For ATI it is very important to have the project succeed, as it will help them to develop a market for their electrically operating machinery. For the local partner the impact will be on development of market opportunities in the fruit sector.	
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	The project preparation timeline and the lack of quality inputs have influenced full implementation of the project. This was the reason why the project was granted an extension to complete the proposed model orchard activities. The major factor influencing non-achievement is the positioning of the model orchard - the nearest apple farmers live more than 30 km away - which impedes the creation of market linkages with other fruit farmers.	
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Training sessions have also been performed by international experts in other fruit orchards, but not necessarily the Ministry of Agriculture was involved. Working in cooperation with the Ministry can have a positive impact on a wider group of farmers.	
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	There should have been more preparation for the project implementation phase. The positioning of the model orchard and linkages with other farmers are both weak.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Wirtschaftspartnerschaften. Förderantrag. Schaffung von Strukturen für einen nachhaltigen Obstanbau im Kosovo. Büro für Wirtschaftspartnerschaften der ADA.
- (ii) Erster Zwischenbericht Nov. 2013 - Juni 2014.
- (iii) Zweiter Zwischenbericht Nov. 2013 - Okt. 2014.
- (iv) Fallstudien - Evaluierung der Kooperation der Österreichischen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit der österreichischen Wirtschaft (WIPA+). 2015.
- (v) Kosovo Agriculture and Rural Development Plan 2014 - 2020.
- (vi) Worldbank (2013): Kosovo. Country Environmental Analysis January 2013.
- (vii) Republika e Kosoves (2011): Revising and Updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2011 – 2015, Prishtina.
- (viii) World Bank Group (2015): Country Snapshot, Prishtina.
- (ix) Ministry of Environment and Special Planning of the Republic of Kosovo (2014): Climate Change Strategy (CCS) 2014-2024, Pristina.

Fact-sheet 11 - Kosovo - 8134-01/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Integrated Regional Development in the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka in the Sector of Agriculture
Title(s) of intervention in German	Integrative Regionalentwicklung in der Großgemeinde Suhareka im Bereich Landwirtschaft
Country	Kosovo
Region(s)/ town(s)	Suharek/ Suva Reka
ADA-project number(s)	8134-01/2007
Sector	Rural development
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OKO Kosovo
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	CARE Österreich and ik projekt - projektmanagement LK NÖ holding GmbH
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	15.12.2009 - 31.03.2015
Contract amount(s) €	3.646.874
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	0
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Fatmir Selimi, Annette Schmidt
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In responding to environmental concerns the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for working with nongovernmental and other stakeholders. The strategy and the action plan identify priorities for waste, chemicals, biodiversity, and environmental policy and categorize the proposed investment needs into high and medium priorities. The plans also categorize needs according to high (more than 3 million€, with majority funding by donors), medium (1 million € – 3 million €, with a mixture of funding sources), and low costs (less than 1 million €, with most funding from the government). Kosovo's Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan (2011–15) 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 acquis, integrating EU environmental structures, and mainstreaming environmental concerns. The environmental priorities for the next five years are identified as completing environmental legislation in harmony with the EU "acquis"; gradually fulfilling EU standards; efficiently carrying out and incorporating environmental legislation and methodologies in all sectors; and setting up and expanding institutions for the implementation of environmental policies (including capacity building).</p>	(xv) and (xvi)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>The National Forest Inventory Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations put the total forest area at 464,800 hectares (ha; about 40 percent of total land area), of which 278,880 ha were public—that is, under the control of the Kosovo Forest Agency—and 185,920 ha private. An action plan could be prepared to protect forestry against illegal logging and to implement activities that can be undertaken with minimal investment. Examples include restoring degraded forest areas through natural regeneration, increasing revenues from timber production, biomass, and firewood generation, and establishing regular forest inventories to monitor the health and needs of different forest areas.</p> <p>Kosovo has few water resources, in four main water basins: the Drini i Bardhe, Ibri, Lepeneci, and Morava e Binçës. Water is distributed unequally across the country, and overall demand is expected to rise, due to greater urban, industrial, and agricultural demand. All rivers are classified as being polluted and having unacceptable levels of biological oxygen demand as well as a lack of dissolved oxygen due to insufficient operating wastewater treatment systems. Most groundwater comes from wells and springs, and most drinking water from surface water.</p> <p>Kosovo lacks proper waste management for virtually all solid waste types (domestic, industrial, health care, and hazardous). Collection, classification, recycling, and treatment systems as well as infrastructure for municipal waste are missing. Cost recovery for services is low.</p>	(xv)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources+B35	Conflicts between use and protection of resources are only at a beginning stage, since everyone involved currently has an interest in using the resources though protection is not at the desired level.	Interview with REC
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Kosovo is a potential candidate for European Union (EU) membership. In recent years, the country has accelerated its integration process into the EU. With per capita GDP estimates of close to 3,000 €, Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe. Average per capita income is about one-tenth that of EU levels, and the incidence of poverty remains high. Standardized poverty lines used by the World Bank—defined by a threshold of 5 US\$ per person per day (at purchasing power parities)—lead to poverty rates of about 80 percent. Using the domestic poverty line of 1.72 € per day (2011 data) as defined by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 29.7 percent of its population of 1.8 million are considered poor. No significant differences exist between urban and rural poverty, but there are notable regional differences. Widespread unemployment and a lack of quality jobs have contributed to poverty and income insecurity. With an estimated unemployment rate of above 30.0 percent in 2013 and an employment rate of only 28.4 percent, Kosovo has one of the lowest employment records in Europe. The lack of jobs has direct consequences for income, as households with unemployed heads have the highest extreme poverty indices. In addition, many households with adult members in precarious or unsteady jobs are below the poverty line, because they are dependent for the majority of their income upon small, informal enterprises which offer only uncertain employment.</p>	(xv)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	Average agricultural land per person is around 0.15-0.18 hectares, which is less than half the EU average. The fragmentation and small size of the agricultural parcels are a problem for sustaining adequate agricultural outputs and lead to lower agricultural production and subsequent economic losses. This is further aggravated by the constant conversion of designated agricultural land into residential or industrial plots. National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Action Plans (NEEAP, NREAP) call for a cumulative energy savings of 9 percent by 2018 and a 25 percent renewable energy target by 2020, respectively. Such targets are in line with the European Union's energy acquis communautaire. Recent studies have found a very high energy savings potential for public buildings (of 38-47 percent in municipal buildings and up to 49 percent in central government buildings). There is considerable biomass potential for heating purposes, moderate biomass potential for power generation, and some potential for using renewable energy from wind and small hydro sources.	(i)
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	These issues are still in an initial stage, as the budget of the Ministry of Environment is extremely low, and all activities related to Climate Change are supported mainly by a donor community. In the meantime, with support from the UNDP the Strategy for Climate Changes 2014 - 2024 has been developed, but due to high costs the implementation will be difficult. Civil society involvement is also fully dependent on donor funding. The main function of the Ministry and Civil Society is to raise awareness while big action is difficult to initiate.	(xvii) and interview with UNDP
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	There are several NGOs active in Kosovo, of which REC is the most active, and the other NGOs are dependent on projects. The main responsibility for environmental protection and management lies with MESP, which is responsible for setting the country's environmental policy. MESP consists of both an environment department for nature protection, waste management, air protection, and industrial issues; and a water department. The environmental inspectorate is under the minister of environment responsible for inspection activities. MESP has few resources, however, and its already low budget was further reduced in 2011, presenting difficult challenges to its role in environmental management and policy setting. The Ministry of Environment has meanwhile been strengthened, and they are active in their role, though due to lack of finances their activities are limited.	(xv)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	Kosovo is a new country and has only recently been becoming a part of multilateral agreements. Sometimes Kosovo is partially represented through UN organizations like UNDP, UNEP or REC. Just last month Kosovo became an equal member of REC and is in a better position to ratify MEAs. The government, and specifically the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is coordinating their activities with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), the Forest Agency and other actors involved in the sector. At the same time there are a number of NGOs involved in environmental issues, but due to financial constraints their contribution isn't regular and is dependent on donor funding. MESP is working together with other national stakeholders to prepare Action Plans for all environmental aspects but implementation is limited due to financial constraints. The Ministry of Environment is involved in regional projects as well, such as ENVSEC and Themis, but due to the low budget of the Ministry of Environment the activities aren't implemented. According to environmental experts, even EU programs are limited, because the government doesn't consider this sector to be a priority. No projects are planned for by the EU till 2017.	Interviews with REC, MESP and UNDP
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources

2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	<p>According to World Bank and other sources: Kosovo is endowed with high-quality agricultural land. Agriculture has always been a key sector in Kosovo's economy, but it declined precipitously during and after the conflict. With the decline in agriculture output, Kosovo's agro-food trade deficit has been widening. On a per capita basis, Kosovo is one of the largest importers of food in Europe. Given the country's ample supply of agriculture labor, proximity and free market access to the EU, and relatively good climate, Kosovo should have comparative advantages in the production of high-value horticulture and dairy products. However great the potential, the sector faces several challenges: unfavorable farm structures, outdated farm technologies and farm management practices, the suboptimal use of inputs, weak rural infrastructure, a rudimentary rural advisory system and limited access to credit and investment capital. Moreover, agricultural imports from Kosovo's trading partners, which receive production and export subsidies, place Kosovo's farmers at a competitive disadvantage. Two of the main issues that need to be addressed are job creation and income generation in rural areas.</p> <p>Organic farming is not an issue yet. However, the first steps in that direction have been made. The law on organic agriculture was approved at the end of 2007. It was then revised and a new law on organic farming was adopted in 2012, which to a large extent involved harmonization with EU Regulations. Awareness of the real benefits of organic production is still limited, and for the time being no important input is coming from the market. On the domestic front, a large proportion of the population relies on sustainable agriculture: consumers' purchasing power is still too low and food safety is still a main concern for the primary sector.</p>	(i) p. 11 and (xiv)
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms	According to Kosovo legislation the use of genetically modified organisms is forbidden.	Interview with MAFRD
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning	<p>Average agricultural land per person is around 0,15 - 0,18 hectares, which is less than half of the EU average. The fragmentation and small size of the agricultural parcels are a problem for sustaining adequate agricultural outputs and lead to lower agricultural production and subsequent economic losses. With the establishment of the Kosovo Cadaster Agency (KCA) most of the noted constraints were eliminated. Currently, the major constraints on the growth of the horticultural value chain related to real estate are: (i) land fragmentation; and (ii) updating Cadaster records in cases of inheritance. Ongoing land fragmentation dictates the size of farms and parcel size. The average size of farms is about 2 ha, half of the farms are smaller than 1 ha. Following the current trend, land fragmentation would continue as with each inheritance land is further sub-divided by the heirs. On average, farm land is sub-divided in five to eight plots. This is making it difficult for farmers to take advantage of economies of scale to produce more efficiently and stay competitive in the face of subsidized imports. Interviewed businesses report that the process of clarifying inheritance claims may take up to 2 years, as much of the needed documentation and many records were destroyed or misplaced during the war.</p>	(i) p. 11 and (xiv)
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	<p>There are two national parks in Kosovo: Sharri mountains and Bjeshket e Nemuna. But there are unresolved issues between the MESP and the Forest Agency regarding responsibilities. The percentage of the area under environmental protection is around 11 %.</p> <p>REC is implementing the project Themis to train the local inspectorate, judges and police how to fight environmental crime. This initiative might have a positive impact on protection of these areas, while the Forestry agency is playing an active role in protecting the forest from illegal logging.</p>	Interview with MESP
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management	<p>According to the results of the 2002/2003 National Forest Inventory, 42% of Kosovo's land area is covered by forests (464,800 ha), of which 60% are state-owned forests (278,880 ha) and 40% are private forests (185,920 ha). The amount of land covered by forest in Kosovo is larger than in neighboring countries (Albania 28%, Macedonia 39%, Montenegro 40%, and Serbia 31%); however, the quality and productivity of the existing forests are a cause for concern. Particularly in steep, mountainous terrain there are alarming signs of desertification due to serious soil erosion.</p>	(xiv)
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	<p>Presence and strength of civil society organisations working on environmental protection in Kosovo is still weak and mainly dependent on donor support and inclusion in different projects.</p> <p>Kosovo has a very rich eco-system and much bio-diversity. The diversity of plant species is a result of the complex interaction of physical factors such as soil and climate that create favorable conditions for a diversity of habitats and species. According to the inventories, vegetation in Kosovo is represented by 139 plant associations grouped in 63 alliances, 35 ranges and 20 classes. The inventories identified around 13 species that grow only in Kosovo and around 200 species that grow only in the Balkans. Kosovo has adopted a Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity Conservation for the period 2011-2020. The analysis in the Strategy recognizes that the inventory of plant and animal species is old and not fully representative; thus it is insufficient to initiate a proper conservation process. However, it is also recognized that Kosovo's conservation efforts cannot wait for a full inventory, as this can lead to further loss of biodiversity. Kosovo is not yet a signatory party of any convention or international agreement in the field of nature protection.</p>	(xiv)
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		

2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management B108	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals	Kosovo is officially implementing international agreements regarding safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals, mainly through laws and regulations implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment. But in practice, a lot of chemicals that should not be used because they are harmful to humans and the environment are still in use. The knowledge of the farmers regarding the proper use of the chemicals is often limited, overuse is common. The program of the Ministry of Agriculture and strategy of the Ministry of Environment are now taking into consideration that the education of farmers and their other programs should include activities which contribute to cleaner production.	Interviews with MAFRD
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society		
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry	The program of the Ministry of Agriculture and strategy of the Ministry of Environment are now taking into consideration that the education of farmers and their other programs should include activities which contribute to cleaner production.	Interview with LDF
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management		
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)		
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)	The Ministry of Agriculture has had a very positive impact on helping farmers, by providing grants and subsidies to farmers all over Kosovo. Also, through different projects, donors have raised the awareness about the use of water for productive purposes, in particular for agricultural production (food security), and specifically through provision of a drip irrigation system.	Workshop
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)		
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)		
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	Advisory Services of the Ministry of Agriculture and donor projects have supported farmers in understanding the role and importance of water for irrigation through drip irrigation and have had a good impact on reducing use of underground water from the wells.	Interview with beneficiaries
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues		
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors		
2.4.8	Risks and potentials	The risk is in unreasonable use of existing water resources for agriculture, while the potential lies in the use of water in the horticulture sector where profit and job creation are higher.	Interview with beneficiaries
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	To promote integrated and sustainable regional development in the municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka by strengthening existing local structures and potentials. Indicators: (i) Increased GDP/ capita in Suharekë/ Suva Reka and the region, (ii) increased level of employment in farming, food processing and rural business, (iii) increased level of family income in the municipality and the region, (iv) increased level of well-being amongst the municipal and regional population.	(ii) p. 50 and (iii) p. 7
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	The project documents do not differentiate between target groups and partners: (i) Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka, (ii) local farmers association, (iii) local businesses, entrepreneurs, prospective enterprises, (iv) civil society organisations, (V) local action group, (vi) Ministry for Local Government Administration. More specifically, the ultimate beneficiaries are farmer communities and the general population in rural areas.	(ii) p. 18

4.2	Estimated number/ real number	(i) 7 people relevant for the project, (ii) 110 farmers, (iii) no details given, (iv) 4 NGOs, (v) and (vi) not details given. 82 farmers recieved grants (real number).	(ii) p. 18 and interviews
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Rural population of the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka.	(ii) p. 18
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	66.000 (planned number)	(ii) p. 18
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	(i) Establish a Municipal Development Centre (MDC) at the municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka with the aim of intergration into the municipal structure by end of project. (ii) Strengthen capacities and competencies of municipality staff incl. staff of the MDC in order to enhance efficiency, improve performance and ensure indogenous development. (iii) Set up a fund for local development initiatives (LDF) at the MDC.	(ii) p. 107
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	To create an enabling environment in the municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka for stimulating new rurally based businesses and creating new jobs.	(ii) p. 106
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, the project has achieved its planned outcome. The indicators for the outcome are the following: Diversification of farming techniques and innovation in business practice; Increased demand in municipality for training and information met/satisfied; Increased demand in municipality for business credit met/satisfied; Increased investments in local business; Increased number of business start-ups; The achievement of the outputs is: (i) The Municipal Development Centre could be established. It meant a positive change in working methods of the government of Suharekë/ Suva Reka. The MDC has provided service to 4,700 local farmers and/or entrepreneurs in the following four areas described a) Education and consultancy – service to farmers and businessmen, with a special focus on youth, women, and those seeking to establish new enterprises – achieved; b) Promotion of local integrated development, through coordination of services and their integration into the main development plans of Suharekë/ Suva Reka strategic plans of the municipality -achieved; c) Lobbying for policy and legal changes in the interests of farmers and the local business community to create a business enabling environment – partly achieved; d) Financial support for local business-oriented development projects via the disbursement of small grants from donors –achieved. (ii) Training workshops have been held covering different subjects, such as project cycle management, identification of capacity needs and gaps in technical support for the agriculture production year, workshop on development of economic zones, - achieved. Cultivation methods for special crops and workshops on financial management – achieved. (iii) 82 projects have been funded by ADA, out of which 78 have successfully completed their implementation. The total amount of overall investment in the selected subsectors is approximately 2,6 million€. In percentages, approximately 70 % was invested by the Austrian Development Cooperation and 30 % by the applicant. The total number of new employment opportunities is 870 new jobs.	(xiii) p. 3-5
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	The outcomes were formulated realistically. The project has additionally taken into consideration activities which can improve implementation and has provided more technical advice, thus improving the skills of their beneficiaries over time.	Interview
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	Positive outcomes can be measured in the increased trust created in local community organizations, like in the municipality. At the same time, capacity building and business orientation were also provided to farmers through direct advice.	Interview with beneficiaries
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Political stability, political will to support integrated regional development, leadership in the municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka, national agricultural policy remains in favour of integrated development, local demand for agricultural produce, etc.	(ii) p. 92
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	(i) Municipalities, farmers, businesses and civil society are reluctant to cooperate in planning and implementation, (ii) local farmers and businesses are hesitant to try out new ideas, to experiment, diversify or promote innovation, (iii) local farmers and businesses do not apply for grant funding, (iv) municipality is unwilling to support the establishment of two NGOs (MDC and LDF) which would formally lie outside its control, etc.	(ii) p. 92
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	Yes, this activity had a very high impact on regional development and could be replicated in other areas as a successful example for other Kosovo regions. Due to this big success, ADA is planning to start a new project in East Kosovo with similar objectives.	Interviews
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources

7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Supporting small subsistence farmers, a segment of the population that as yet is not being supported by anyone, with financial as well as technical support. Startups also have been supported and had a very positive impact on the regional development of businesses in rural areas.		Interview
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?			
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Environmental protection, such as pest management, sustainable use of natural resources in non-timber forest products and rational use of water resources was taken into consideration. A demonstration of two water purification units for the livestock sector in two villages was carried out.	5	Workshop

8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project has managed to support businesses in the Suharekë region, with emphasis on economic development. It has positively contributed to sustainable management of natural resources, through the activities already mentioned. However, the project should give more emphasis to the environmental protection and use of natural resources.	4	Workshop
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	The project has assisted all of the participants through job creation and income generation activities in rural areas. Small scale farmers were supported through the project activities to scale up and move from subsistence farming to semi-commercial and commercial farming.	5	Interview with LDF
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	Use of natural resources and also best practices in agricultural use of chemicals, rational water use and manure management have had a positive impact on the inhabitants of the target area. On the other hand, the project's propagation and support of heating systems in green houses - where sometimes even coal is used although it is not allowed in Kosovo - are highly questionable.	4	Workshop
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The project has successfully supported the municipality in establishing a development center (MDC) and has collaborated closely with Ministry of Agriculture, some NGOs were also involved.	6	Interview with MDC, LDF and other
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	Through its grant program, the project supported some activities which promoted organic production, such as raising free range chickens, collecting some forestry products, and using compost in greenhouse strawberry production, but organic farming was not a crosscutting issue. According to the project management and some other interview partners there is no market for organic products in Kosovo yet. But it has also to be+C113 stated that, for example, people are willing to pay more than double for free range chicken eggs instead of conventionally produced eggs, and the demand cannot even be satisfied.	4	Workshop
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"	Project supported small scale and medium scale farmers to become commercial farmers and use their land long term. This contributed to sustainable long-term use of land in rural areas and attracted new people to agribusiness.	5	
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"	At least two farmers received support in sustainable collection of forest products, and farmers received information on best forest production collection practices.	5	
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	Although the ADA environmental impact statement required within the format of the grants, a question regarding environmental relevance and environmental compliance the formats didn't include these questions in the beginning. Later questions regarding cross-cutting issues like gender, minority and environmental issues were included, but only on a very theoretical level. In the future ADA should include questions specifically on environment and the impact which project could have on environment and measures to reduce the risk from negative impact.	4	
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"	Two local entities (LDF and MDC) established from the project should reduce risk by continuing to raise awareness within the population about the long-term importance of the environment. There is good potential within these organizations to continue their work with farmers and keep them informed about impacts on the environment.		
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources

9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	Through the provision of advice and capacity building activities, the project directly had a positive impact on the proper use and safe handling of chemicals used in agricultural production.		5	Interview with MDC and workshop
9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"				
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"	The project has slightly contributed to cleaner production in agriculture as the livestock farms utilized organic manure, farmers reduced water use from underground sources and use of chemicals was reduced, with awareness raising and training provided by local consultants.		4	Workshop
9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"	The project has also supported the farmers with advice and training on waste management activities at the farm level.		4	Interview with MDC and workshop
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"				
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation		Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation		Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?				(xiii) p. 2
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"				Project Document
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	As already mentioned, the IRDS project has made some positive steps toward the protection of water resources: Two prototypes of waste water purification plants connecting 6 households in the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka have been installed. Furthermore, the IRDS project has provided on-the-job training in the installation of waste water purification plants for relevant staff members of the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka. The two installed waste water plants are operational and the percentage of purified water is around 80%, which makes it usable for irrigation and other purposes. As for replication of the idea, it remains to be seen on what the adoption rate will be. The rational use of water through the promotion of drip irrigation was also promoted by the project.		5	Interview with LDF
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"				
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"				
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"	The project has considered the cross cutting issues, especially gender issues, as grant criteria.		5	Interview with LDF
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"	The project has collaborated closely with the farming community in Suharekë and also provided a bridge of communication between local structures and farmers.		6	Interview with LDF
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"				
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation			Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	It was difficult to measure the impact on beneficiaries' lives, but according to the discussions we had with beneficiaries, the grants and activities helped them to increase their income and create more opportunities for their families. We have to note that the impact was the strongest at the family level while only some of the projects had an impact on other beneficiaries and communities.			Workshop and other interviews
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Intervention supported farmers in thinking differently and understanding the market approach. Their perspective on the future has changed as well, since more opportunities for jobs were created in rural areas. Farmer communities accumulated more knowledge through the provision of technical assistance.			Workshop

10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The beneficiaries participated actively in training sessions provided by the project and at the same time improved their knowledge about the market, production and project management. They also contributed financially with an average investment of 30 % into the grants they received.	Workshop
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	The project has supported the development of the Municipality Development Center (MDC) and strengthened its capacities to support farmers. The impact is very positive, since the staff of the municipality has supported farmers further with advice and support in grant making. The impact on LDF as a grant-making institution and project manager is even stronger as their activities continue. They are currently implementing a project with donors and municipalities.	Interviews
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	The benefits have been noted, since the majority of the grant and technical assistance is still operational and the recipients active.	Interviews
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Initially the project idea was to work with an NGO instead of supporting the Municipality. Wisely this approach was changed to building a management setup and providing administrative support to the Municipality. So the chance is good that the acquired knowledge in the Municipality will be maintained. But with the end of the grants funding through ADA, LDF will have to play the role of grant making and provision which might prove to be a challenge but not an impossibility.	Interviews
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	The development of the farmers would most probably be hindered, because they would have had no access to technical or financial resources.	
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The project has had a very positive impact in the region where it operated, mainly through development of farmers businesses which create jobs and assist families in improving their livelihoods. At the same time, the technical support provided helped farmers to understand market-driven agriculture activities.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	The most important lesson learned regarding environmental protection is the fact that it should be more emphasised, especially in the project development phase, but also in grant implementation and technical assistance.	

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) World Bank Group (2015): Country Snapshot, Prishtina.
- (ii) Care Österreich (2009): Technical Offer.
- (iii) 1. Project Progress Report IRDS (August 2010).
- (iv) 2. Project Progress Report IRDS (March 2011).
- (v) 3. Project Progress Report IRDS (September 2011).
- (vi) 4. Project Progress Report IRDS (March 2012).
- (vii) Care Österreich (2012): Final Project Document including Extension Phase.
- (viii) 5. Project Progress Report IRDS (September 2012).
- (ix) IRDS Mid-term evaluation, final report (September 2012).
- (x) 6. Project Progress Report IRDS (March 2013).
- (xi) 7. Project Progress Report IRDS (September 2013).
- (xii) 8. Project Progress Report IRDS (March 2014).
- (xiii) 9. Project Progress Report IRDS (September 2014).
- (xiv) Kosovo Agricultural Rural Development Plan 2014 - 2020.
- (xv) Worldbank (2013): Kosovo. Country Environmental Analysis January 2013.
- (xvi) Republika e Kosoves (2011): Revising and Updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2011 – 2015, Prishtina.
- (xvii) Ministry of Environment and Special Planning of the Republic of Kosovo (2014): Climate Change Strategy (CCS) 2014-2024, Pristina.
- (xviii) Republika e Kosoves (w.y.): Strategy and Action Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020, Prishtina.

- (xix) ADA and Care (2012): Integrated Regional Development in the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka in the sector of agriculture projects (IRDS) Impact Report 2009-2012.
- (xx) ADA and Care (2015): Contributing to lasting changes. Integrated Regional Development in the Municipality of Suharekë/ Suva Reka in the sector of agriculture.

Fact-sheet 12 - Kosovo - 8207-00/2008

Title(s) of intervention in English	Rural Water and Sanitation Support - South Eastern Kosovo - PHASE II
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Kosovo
Region(s)/ town(s)	Villages that belong to Gjilan, Ferizaj and other municipalities in south-eastern Kosovo
ADA-project number(s)	8207-00/2008
Sector	Water supply and sanitation C26
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OKO Kosovo
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Direktion für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit (DEZA), Switzerland
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Community Development Initiative (CDI)
Phases (from – to)	01.03.2008 - 31.12.2009 (The project is currently in phase V, ADA funding ended after phase II whereas the DEZA funding is continuing)
Contract amount(s) €	575.523
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	DEZA: 1.176.765; Municipality: 1.042.030; Villages: 693.675. Total: 3.487.993
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Annette Schmidt
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In responding to environmental concerns the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESF) is updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for working with nongovernmental and other stakeholders. The strategy and the action plan identify priorities for waste, chemicals, biodiversity, and environmental policy and categorize the proposed investment needs into high and medium priorities. The plans also categorize needs according to high (more than 3 million €, with majority funding by donors), medium (1 million € – 3 million €, with a mixture of funding sources), and low costs (less than 1 million €, with most funding from the government). Kosovo's Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan (2011–15) 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 acquis, integrating EU environmental structures, and mainstreaming environmental concerns. The environmental priorities for the next five years are identified as completing environmental legislation in harmony with the EU "acquis"; gradually fulfilling EU standards; efficiently carrying out and incorporating environmental legislation and methodologies in all sectors; and setting up and expanding institutions for the implementation of environmental policies (including capacity building).</p>	(ix) and (viii)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>The National Forest Inventory Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations put the total forest area at 464,800 hectares (ha; about 40 percent of total land area), of which 278,880 ha were public—that is, under the control of the Kosovo Forest Agency—and 185,920 ha private. An action plan could be prepared to protect forestry against illegal logging and to implement activities that can be undertaken with minimal investment. Examples include restoring degraded forest areas through natural regeneration, increasing revenues from timber production, biomass, and firewood generation, and establishing regular forest inventories to monitor the health and needs of different forest areas.</p> <p>Kosovo has few water resources, in four main water basins: the Drini i Bardhe, Ibri, Lepeneci, and Morava e Binçës. Water is distributed unequally across the country, and overall demand is expected to rise, due to greater urban, industrial, and agricultural demand. All rivers are classified as being polluted and having unacceptable levels of biological oxygen demand as well as a lack of dissolved oxygen due to insufficient operating wastewater treatment systems. Most groundwater comes from wells and springs, and most drinking water from surface water.</p> <p>Kosovo lacks proper waste management for virtually all solid waste types (domestic, industrial, health care, and hazardous). Collection, classification, recycling, and treatment systems as well as infrastructure for municipal waste are missing. Cost recovery for services is low.</p>	(ix)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Conflicts between use and protection of resources are only at a beginning stage, since everyone involved currently has an interest in using the resources though protection is not at the desired level.</p>	Interview with REC
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Kosovo is a potential candidate for European Union (EU) membership. In recent years, the country has accelerated its integration process into the EU. With per capita GDP estimates of close to 3,000 €, Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe. Average per capita income is about one-tenth that of EU levels, and the incidence of poverty remains high. Standardized poverty lines used by the World Bank—defined by a threshold of 5 US\$ per person per day (at purchasing power parities)—lead to poverty rates of about 80 percent. Using the domestic poverty line of 1.72 € per day (2011 data) as defined by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 29.7 percent of its population of 1.8 million are considered poor. No significant differences exist between urban and rural poverty, but there are notable regional differences. Widespread unemployment and a lack of quality jobs have contributed to poverty and income insecurity. With an estimated unemployment rate of above 30.0 percent in 2013 and an employment rate of only 28.4 percent, Kosovo has one of the lowest employment records in Europe. The lack of jobs has direct consequences for income, as households with unemployed heads have the highest extreme poverty indices. In addition, many households with adult members in precarious or unsteady jobs are below the poverty line, because they are dependent for the majority of their income upon small, informal enterprises which offer only uncertain employment.</p>	(ix)
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Average agricultural land per person is around 0.15–0.18 hectares, which is less than half the EU average. The fragmentation and small size of the agricultural parcels are a problem for sustaining adequate agricultural outputs and lead to lower agricultural production and subsequent economic losses. This is further aggravated by the constant conversion of designated agricultural land into residential or industrial plots.</p> <p>National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Action Plans (NEEAP, NREAP) call for a cumulative energy savings of 9 percent by 2018 and a 25 percent renewable energy target by 2020, respectively. Such targets are in line with the European Union's energy acquis communautaire. Recent studies have found a very high energy savings potential for public buildings (of 38–47 percent in municipal buildings and up to 49 percent in central government buildings). There is considerable biomass potential for heating purposes, moderate biomass potential for power generation, and some potential for using renewable energy from wind and small hydro sources.</p>	(x)

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	These issues are still in an initial stage, as the budget of the Ministry of Environment is extremely low, and all activities related to Climate Change are supported mainly by a donor community. In the meantime, with support from the UNDP the Strategy for Climate Changes 2014 - 2024 has been developed, but due to high costs the implementation will be difficult. Civil society involvement is also fully dependent on donor funding. The main function of the Ministry and Civil Society is to raise awareness while big action is difficult to initiate.	(vi) and interview with UNDP
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	There are several NGOs active in Kosovo, of which REC is the most active, and the other NGOs are dependent on projects. The main responsibility for environmental protection and management lies with MESP, which is responsible for setting the country's environmental policy. MESP consists of both an environment department for nature protection, waste management, air protection, and industrial issues; and a water department. The environmental inspectorate is under the minister of environment responsible for inspection activities. MESP has few resources, however, and its already low budget was further reduced in 2011, presenting difficult challenges to its role in environmental management and policy setting. The Ministry of Environment has meanwhile been strengthened, and they are active in their role, though due to lack of finances their activities are limited.	(ix)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	Kosovo is a new country and has only recently been becoming a part of multilateral agreements. Sometimes Kosovo is partially represented through UN organizations like UNDP, UNEP or REC. Just last month Kosovo became an equal member of REC and is in a better position to ratify MEAs. The government, and specifically the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is coordinating their activities with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), the Forest Agency and other actors involved in the sector. At the same time there are a number of NGOs involved in environmental issues, but due to financial constraints their contribution isn't regular and is dependent on donor funding. MESP is working together with other national stakeholders to prepare Action Plans for all environmental aspects but implementation is limited due to financial constraints. The Ministry of Environment is involved in regional projects as well, such as ENVSEC and Themis, but due to the low budget of the Ministry of Environment the activities aren't implemented. According to environmental experts, even EU programs are limited, because the government doesn't consider this sector to be a priority. No projects are planned for by the EU till 2017.	Interviews with REC, MESP and UNDP
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)	According to the Climate Change Strategy published in 2014, the water industry in Kosovo is still weak, showing deficiencies in most of performance indicators such as service coverage, which is at the level of 78%. The situation in the sector at the time the project was developed could be described as follows: Two millions inhabitants live in Kosovo, of which 60% live in rural areas. In 2005, the Ministry of Health adopted the Strategic Health Plan 2005-2015. This document states that around 68% of the rural inhabitants still use well water and only 2.5% of these wells are chlorinated, the rest are contaminated by sewage and chemicals. According to the Institute of Public Health (IPH) such an unsound situation is the primary source of illness in rural areas. A research conducted by the World Health Organization in 2000 describes Kosovo as the region in the Balkan with the highest morbidity rate in Europe in terms of diseases transmitted by water. The Strategic Health Plan 2005-2015 foresees that by 2015, 95% of Kosovo households should have a water supply and piped waste in accordance with EU directives and standards.	(vi) p. 47 (i) p. 2
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)		
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)	All rivers are reported to be polluted, this is mainly due to the fact that with only one exception there are no waste water treatment plants in Kosovo. The sewerage network is assessed to be in poor condition. Most of the rural and also urban households that do not have access to a sewage system are using septic tanks or discharge their waste water into nearby rivers and creeks. This lack of sewage networks and of adequate waste water treatment is increasing the stress on fresh water resources. Water resources are not used in an efficient way, water is wasted and there are leakages in a lot of the systems.	(vi) p. 48

2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	The increased demand on water infrastructures in the rural areas has shown the need for consistent improvement of the legal framework for more efficient management of the rural water supply systems, especially taking into consideration the dissimilar economic capacities between rural and urban areas. Currently (in 2009) the Regional Water Companies (RWC) has no legal obligation to manage rural water systems. The water systems, built through projects such as this one, and thus a result of village and municipal investments, are not the property of the RWC. However, the operational management for these kinds of systems must be contracted out to the RWC. The currently established arrangements need a clearer legal framework in order to govern the relationship between rural household consumers vis-à-vis their RWC.	(i) p. 4
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)	The impact of climate change may further aggravate the quality of water sources, in particular during summer months, when it is expected that the variation in precipitation and increases in temperature will affect the lower river stream.	(vi) p. 48
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues		
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors		
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	There was no overall goal formulated. But there is a very ambitious project goal that seems to be more of an overall goal, which reads as follows: "The project contributes to the socio-economic development of Kosovo, in line with Strategic Health Plan 2005-2015 of the government".	(ii), p. 1
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)+B81	Population of 14 villages belonging to Gjilan, Ferizaj, Suhareke and other little towns in south east Kosovo.	Project documents
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	95.000 people (estimated)/ 96.396 (real number) in 24 villages.	(i) p. 2 and interview with CDI
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Villages, municipalities and RWC	Project documents
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	(i) The inhabitants of 14 villages are supplied with sufficient and safe drinking water, the health condition of the inhabitants of 14 villages is improved and their health awareness is raised. (ii) Data from the Regional Water Companies (RWC) and field visits show a decrease in the amount of water wasted, service payments by consumers is improved. (iii) The completed water systems are managed by licensed RWCs, the RWCs guarantee operationally and financially sustainable management. (iv) Village councils actively contribute to and participate in local development, the beneficiary villages and their municipal authorities are contributing 40% to 60% of the construction costs. (v) Competent authorities have (at least) drafted a new legal framework for the government of rural water systems as an integrated element of Regional Water Management, a fair tariff structure is proposed and adopted by the RWCs in Gjilan and Ferizaj.	(ii) p. 1-3
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	(i) Water supply and health conditions in rural communities are improved, (ii) rational water usage awareness levels are raised in the beneficiary villages, (iii) the rural water systems are run in a sustainable and integrated manner, (iv) rural communities and villages councils of Gjilan and Ferizaj Municipalities are empowered, (v) the rural realities are integrated into the national water sector reform.	(ii) p. 1-3
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	The different progress reports do not allow for a statement based on data about the achievement of the outcomes, because they report only on activities and make no reference to the indicators formulated to measure the outcomes. But from the evaluators perspective most of the outcomes have been achieved with restrictions to the aspect of improved health conditions.	(iii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	According to the external evaluation from 2009, the logical framework is inadequate, mainly because outcome 4 and 5 are outside the range of what can be influenced by an NGO like CDI. But seen from the perspective in 2015 the perception is different. Some of the villages have improved regarding empowerment, they have built water and sanitation committees that are even able to resolve other problems of the villages that go beyond water issues. The legal framework for the government of rural water systems has improved.	(iv) p. 9 Interview with CDI
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	A positive outcome is that more villages were included in the project than initially planned.	Interviews
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?		

6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	(i) The project has to depend on reliable financial contributions from the municipalities and villages. (ii) As decisions on Kosovo's political status are imminent, there is a risk of unrest in the areas bordering Serbia, where CDI is planning some projects. (iii) It is difficult to find surface and underground water in the Gjilan and Ferizaj areas.		(i) p. 10
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	CDI developed a participative methodology for involving all relevant stakeholders (RWC, municipality and villages) in the decision taking, which significantly improved the management of the water systems. This methodology is replicated by USAID in similar water supply systems.		(vi) p. 5 and interview with CDI
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation		Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Besides the improvement in access to a sufficient water supply for 96.000 people, two additional major impacts can be mentioned. They go beyond the specific improvements in Gjilan and Ferizaj but have an influence on the implementation strategy and the water policy throughout the country. These impacts are: the development of a participative approach to involving all stakeholders in decision making. And improved water resource management mainly due to changes in the legal framework. The last impact developed only after the ADA funding was already finished, but the Swiss funding continued.		Interviews
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	There were rumors about negative impacts (corruption). But six years after the project had been completed, interview partners either couldn't or didn't want to talk about it.		Interviews
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Due to different rational water usage seminars, people developed a sound awareness of water-borne diseases and the need for a clean environment among the community.	5	Interviews
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Until 2009 the project improved the access to a sufficient water supply for 5% of the population of Kosovo. But not all of the water is drinking water, and the waste water is still discharged untreated into the river, even when there are villages nearby.	3	Interviews
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	A better water management can reduce the conflicts over the use of water.	4	
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	The standard of living has improved as women don't have to spend their time to go to fetch water. The hygiene aspects have improved.	4	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The knowledge and management capacity of the RWC has improved significantly (see also 9.4.4 and 9.4.7).	5	
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources

9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	According to the information from CDI, by the end of phase II, all planned projects were functioning and provided a 24-hour supply of safe drinking water to 96.396 inhabitants, which is 5% of Kosovo's population. But the beneficiaries we talked to in the different villages in Gjilan complained about the water quality, most of the people do not dare drink the water. Thus the project had a relevant impact on the improvement of basic services but not necessarily on health. Although the technical and institutional sustainability of the systems was highly questionable to the 2009 evaluation team, major problems that impeded the system from functioning could not be found on our visit to the project sites in 2015. Beneficiaries mentioned imperfections that sometimes took a long time to be fixed by the RWC, and the systems seem to be overloaded in summer when Kosovans living abroad come home, but all in all the systems are running.	4	(iv) p. 12 and 18 Interview with CDI, members of village councils and beneficiaries
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"			
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"	Most villages in the project are either connected to a sewage network or use septic tanks. Protection of the water resources is better than before the project started, but it is far from being good. It is important to note that contrary to the project title 'Rural Water and Sanitation Support Project', phase II of this project does not cover sanitation (sewage) infrastructure. Instead, the project focuses exclusively on drinking water. The dramatic situation of discharging waste water without treatment has not improved. Water resource management is crucial for a successful water project and wastewater should be integrated at the planning stage, so that at least when water supply is implemented, a future wastewater system is already planned and ready to be implemented in the near future. Resources are used more efficiently due to the awareness raising campaigns the project organised and due to the faster reaction of the RWC in case there is a leakage, e.g.	4	Interviews
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"	CDI was involved in policy issues: they organized a well attended workshop on the formation of new water-related policies that reflect rural realities in the water sector and organized further discussions, etc. that finally had an impact on the legal framework: RWC is step by step becoming the owner of all water system projects, no matter where the money for the construction comes from, and now has the mandate to take care of the management of all systems. Capacity building and training sessions for all seven RWCs in the country on operational maintenance for rural water schemes, protection of water resources, etc. helped to improve their performance. Hence, management of the water resources has improved significantly, although there is still room for improvement. This impact can be attributed to the commitment of CDI.	6	Interview with CDI
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"	The introduction of water meters helped to reduce the water consumption and to prevent conflicts regarding payments.	5	Interviews
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"	The undisputed strength of CDI was their effort to involve all relevant stakeholders in decision taking. RWC, municipalities (mayors and technicians) and villages (village committees) were linked together. In a later stage, even the Ministry was involved. This approach helped to improve the often tense relationships between villages and municipalities, and municipalities and RWC, and it supported the development of a sense of ownership of the water projects among all relevant partners. All beneficiaries we talked with participated in awareness-raising meetings, where they got information on rational water use, among other issues.	5	(vi) p. 5 and interview with CDI
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	As an example, access to a regular water supply system made life for women much easier, because they don't have to go to fetch water any longer. In cases where families had their own well, the families save the money they needed for operation and maintenance of the pumps.		
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Most of the beneficiaries accept the clarity that they have to pay for the water between 5 and 10 €/month to get good service, so there are fewer illegal connections and people use the water in a more rational way.		Interviews
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The financial contributions of the villages came to about 1/4 of the costs for the construction, which means between 120€ and 200 € for each household.		Interviews
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	The village councils or the water and sanitation committees formed in some villages were empowered and able to resolve problems even beyond the water issue. The municipalities and the RWC act more knowledgeably and more responsibly with respect to the water supply.		Interviews
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources

11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Based on the few interviews and the short visits to some sites, the evaluation team was able to find evidence that six years after the conclusion of the project the results are positive. The water supply is functioning and beneficiaries are largely satisfied with the supply. But there are complains regarding the quality of the water and the sometimes too slow reaction of the RWC to solve problems with the supply.	Interviews with members of village councils and beneficiaries
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of the sustainability of the intervention?	Presumably the high financial contribution of the beneficiaries and their empowerment motivated them to take care of the system. Water and sanitation committees received trainings to manage the service themselves. The legal mandate of the RWCs for the system and its improved capacity also contribute to sustainability.	
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	The people of the region presumably would not have 24-hour access to a regular water supply, and it is not certain that relevant improvements in legal regulations would have been made for all rural areas.	
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	Positive, with remaining reservations regarding the quality of the water.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general?	(i) Water resource management is crucial for a successful water project and wastewater should be integrated at the planning stage, so that at least when water supply is implemented, a future wastewater system is already planned and ready to be implemented in the near future, (ii) community development has to be an integral element of the project and (iii) projects also have to work on the legal framework for e.g., the question of assets (to whom the system belongs), and on regulations for standards for water schemes, etc.	Interview with CDI

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Rural Water and Sanitation Support Project. South-Eastern Kosovo. PHASE II. Project Document. CDI (Community Development Initiatives), January 2008.
- (ii) Annex Logical Framework.
- (iii) Progress Reports I to IV.
- (iv) SDC/ ADC Final Report of the external review of the "Rural Water and Sanitation Support Project. South-Eastern Kosovo. PHASE II." Bern, June 2009.
- (v) Kommunalkredit Public Consulting; Stellungnahme Technische Assistenz zu Infrastrukturprojekten im Kosovo, Wien März 2009.
- (vi) Ministry of Environment and Special Planning of the Republic of Kosovo (2014): Climate Change Strategy (CCS) 2014-2024, Pristina.
- (vii) World Bank Group (2015): Country Snapshot, Pristina.
- (viii) Republika e Kosoves (2011): Revising and Updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2011 – 2015, Prishtina.
- (ix) Worldbank (2013): Kosovo. Country Environmental Analysis January 2013.
- (x) World Bank Group (2015): Country Snapshot, Prishtina.

Fact-sheet 13 - Kosovo - 2550-02/2012

Title(s) of intervention in English	WP-KOS-MOSER- Capacity Building and consciousness raising in Kosovan waste management
Title(s) of intervention in German	WP-KOS-MOSER-Kapazitätenaufbau und Bewusstseinsbildung in der kosovarischen Abfallwirtschaft
Country	Kosovo
Region(s)/ town(s)	Gjilan (90.000 inhabitants)
ADA-project number(s)	2550-02/2012
Sector	Waste management/disposal
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Moser Transport GmbH, Stockerau, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Eco Higijena
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.07.2012 - 30.06.2014
Contract amount(s) €	200.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	200.000 from the Moser Transport GmbH
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Annette Schmidt
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In responding to environmental concerns the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) for working with nongovernmental and other stakeholders. The strategy and the action plan identify priorities for waste, chemicals, biodiversity, and environmental policy and categorize the proposed investment needs into high and medium priorities. The plans also categorize needs according to high (more than 3 million €, with majority funding by donors), medium (1 million € – 3 million €, with a mixture of funding sources), and low costs (less than 1 million €, with most funding from the government). Kosovo's Environmental Strategy and National Environmental Action Plan (2011–15) 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 acquis, integrating EU environmental structures, and mainstreaming environmental concerns. The environmental priorities for the next five years are identified as completing environmental legislation in harmony with the EU "acquis"; gradually fulfilling EU standards; efficiently carrying out and incorporating environmental legislation and methodologies in all sectors; and setting up and expanding institutions for the implementation of environmental policies (including capacity building).</p>	(ix) and (xiii)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>The National Forest Inventory Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations put the total forest area at 464,800 hectares (ha; about 40 percent of total land area), of which 278,880 ha were public—that is, under the control of the Kosovo Forest Agency—and 185,920 ha private. An action plan could be prepared to protect forestry against illegal logging and to implement activities that can be undertaken with minimal investment. Examples include restoring degraded forest areas through natural regeneration, increasing revenues from timber production, biomass, and firewood generation, and establishing regular forest inventories to monitor the health and needs of different forest areas.</p> <p>Kosovo has few water resources, in four main water basins: the Drini i Bardhe, Ibri, Lepeneci, and Morava e Binçës. Water is distributed unequally across the country, and overall demand is expected to rise, due to greater urban, industrial, and agricultural demand. All rivers are classified as being polluted and having unacceptable levels of biological oxygen demand as well as a lack of dissolved oxygen due to insufficient operating wastewater treatment systems. Most groundwater comes from wells and springs, and most drinking water from surface water.</p> <p>Kosovo lacks proper waste management for virtually all solid waste types (domestic, industrial, health care, and hazardous). Collection, classification, recycling, and treatment systems as well as infrastructure for municipal waste are missing. Cost recovery for services is low.</p>	(ix)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Conflicts between use and protection of resources are only at a beginning stage, since everyone involved currently has an interest in using the resources though protection is not at the desired level.</p>	Interview with REC
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Kosovo is a potential candidate for European Union (EU) membership. In recent years, the country has accelerated its integration process into the EU. With per capita GDP estimates of close to 3,000 €, Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe. Average per capita income is about one-tenth that of EU levels, and the incidence of poverty remains high. Standardized poverty lines used by the World Bank—defined by a threshold of 5 US\$ per person per day (at purchasing power parities)—lead to poverty rates of about 80 percent. Using the domestic poverty line of 1.72 € per day (2011 data) as defined by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics, 29.7 percent of its population of 1.8 million are considered poor. No significant differences exist between urban and rural poverty, but there are notable regional differences. Widespread unemployment and a lack of quality jobs have contributed to poverty and income insecurity. With an estimated unemployment rate of above 30.0 percent in 2013 and an employment rate of only 28.4 percent, Kosovo has one of the lowest employment records in Europe. The lack of jobs has direct consequences for income, as households with unemployed heads have the highest extreme poverty indices. In addition, many households with adult members in precarious or unsteady jobs are below the poverty line, because they are dependent for the majority of their income upon small, informal enterprises which offer only uncertain employment.</p>	(ix)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	Average agricultural land per person is around 0.15–0.18 hectares, which is less than half the EU average. The fragmentation and small size of the agricultural parcels are a problem for sustaining adequate agricultural outputs and lead to lower agricultural production and subsequent economic losses. This is further aggravated by the constant conversion of designated agricultural land into residential or industrial plots. National Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Action Plans (NEEAP, NREAP) call for a cumulative energy savings of 9 percent by 2018 and a 25 percent renewable energy target by 2020, respectively. Such targets are in line with the European Union's energy acquis communautaire. Recent studies have found a very high energy savings potential for public buildings (of 38–47 percent in municipal buildings and up to 49 percent in central government buildings). There is considerable biomass potential for heating purposes, moderate biomass potential for power generation, and some potential for using renewable energy from wind and small hydro sources.	(xii)
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	These issues are still in an initial stage, as the budget of the Ministry of Environment is extremely low, and all activities related to Climate Change are supported mainly by a donor community. In the meantime, with support from the UNDP the Strategy for Climate Changes 2014 - 2024 has been developed, but due to high costs the implementation will be difficult. Civil society involvement is also fully dependent on donor funding. The main function of the Ministry and Civil Society is to raise awareness while big action is difficult to initiate.	(viii) and Interview with UNDP
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	There are several NGOs active in Kosovo, of which REC is the most active, and the other NGOs are dependent on projects. The main responsibility for environmental protection and management lies with MESP, which is responsible for setting the country's environmental policy. MESP consists of both an environment department for nature protection, waste management, air protection, and industrial issues; and a water department. The environmental inspectorate is under the minister of environment responsible for inspection activities. MESP has few resources, however, and its already low budget was further reduced in 2011, presenting difficult challenges to its role in environmental management and policy setting. The Ministry of Environment has meanwhile been strengthened, and they are active in their role, though due to lack of finances their activities are limited.	(ix)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	Kosovo is a new country and has only recently been becoming a part of multilateral agreements. Sometimes Kosovo is partially represented through UN organizations like UNDP, UNEP or REC. Just last month Kosovo became an equal member of REC and is in a better position to ratify MEAs. The government, and specifically the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning (MESP) is coordinating their activities with the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development (MAFRD), the Forest Agency and other actors involved in the sector. At the same time there are a number of NGOs involved in environmental issues, but due to financial constraints their contribution isn't regular and is dependent on donor funding. MESP is working together with other national stakeholders to prepare Action Plans for all environmental aspects but implementation is limited due to financial constraints. The Ministry of Environment is involved in regional projects as well, such as ENVSEC and Themis, but due to the low budget of the Ministry of Environment the activities aren't implemented. According to environmental experts, even EU programs are limited, because the government doesn't consider this sector to be a priority. No projects are planned for by the EU till 2017.	Interviews with REC, MESP and UNDP
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals	The waste management in Kosovo was decentralized in 2012, and the responsible municipalities are now overwhelmed with the tasks entrusted to them. Their management is characterized by inefficiency, lack of know-how, outdated technology and lack of communication with the customers. As a result, waste collection is not at the required level. People are not satisfied with the service provision, they lack information about the waste problem, the payment fee of 5 €/ per family/ per month seems too high and also due to poor economic conditions the payment behaviour is unreliable. In many cases, waste is disposed in illegal dumps, which leads to environmental problems.	(i) p. 5

2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society	The current situation regarding awareness can be described as follows: There is insufficient awareness of waste generators for proper waste management; insufficient education of the community, public and employees of the companies in charge of waste management; insufficient knowledge about the practices of waste management and trends that are currently implemented in the EU; unclear definition of responsibilities and competences for waste management; creation of illegal municipal waste landfills; etc.	(x) p. 17
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry	The waste management in Kosovo is regulated by the waste law. The country developed a "Strategy on Waste Management 2013-2022" as well as a "State of the Waste and Chemical Report" that set guidelines and goals in the field of waste management but nevertheless the EU Commission states the following: "The implementation of legislation to address increasing environmental challenges in Kosovo remains incomplete. (...) The Ministry of Environment drafted a master plan for waste management and is considering private sector involvement. The government approved secondary legislation on the state of the waste catalogue and on the cadastre of environmental pollutants. The basic waste management concepts and definitions need to be developed, including recycling and recovery. There are serious challenges to implement the 2012 law, since the capacity of municipalities, waste and landfill operators and overall funding for investments is still very low."	(x), (xi) and (vii) p. 41
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management	The waste management in Kosovo was decentralized in 2012, and the responsible municipalities are now overwhelmed with the tasks entrusted to them. Their management is characterized by inefficiency, lack of know-how, outdated technology and lack of communication with the customers. As a result, waste collection is not at the required level. People are not satisfied with the service provision, they lack information about the waste problem, the payment fee of 5 € / per family / per month seems too high and also due to poor economic conditions the payment behaviour is unreliable. In many cases, waste is disposed in illegal dumps, which leads to environmental problems.	(i) p. 5
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	No formulation of an overall goal in the project documents. It could e.g. be formulated as: (i) Improved national and sector policies for sustainable waste management and/ or (ii) decrease of environmental degradation and pollution of soil and groundwater, thanks to the growing understanding of modern waste management at the municipal level and among the citizens themselves.	
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Households of municipalities in east region.	Project documents
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	12.000 households (planned)/ 11.000 in Gjilan, 3.000 in Viti, 2.400 in Kamenice, 1.100 in Novoeberde, 1.000 in Raniluk, 800 in Partesh und 700 in Kllokot (all in all 20.000 households)	Interviews
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	(i) Securing jobs for employees of Eco Higjiena, (ii) creation of new jobs and (iii) improvement of the environmental situation	Project documents
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	(i) 148, (ii) 12, (iii) 20.000 households (real numbers)	Interviews
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	(i) Establishment of the infrastructure needed for the collection logistics, (ii) capacity building through training and know-how transfer for the employees of the waste company, (iii) public relations and awareness-raising among the population to increase the acceptance for the collection system and to improve willingness to pay and (iv) inclusion of minorities.	(i) p. 8-9
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	The aim of the business partnership is the development and implementation of an effective municipal waste management service in the greater community of Gjilan.	(i) p. 7

8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"	<p>The company was successful in raising awareness and explaining the relationship between waste and environment to the population through spots in TV, articles in newspapers, through its presence at major events and face to face information. Awareness activities with 300 pupils were conducted. Due to the high commitment of the company, the municipality of Gjilan won an award of having the cleanest and best maintained park in Kosovo (Eco Higjiena is also in charge of cleaning the parks and streets and is administrating different greenmarkets in the region). The first municipal government of Gjilan was cooperative and supported the efforts of the company. Eco Higjiena intended to improve the management skills of the municipality so that they as local government would be able to assume their tasks and responsibilities for conducting the waste management services, their implementation and organization. Unfortunately, after a change in the municipal government, the tide has turned and barriers have developed so that operating successfully is now a challenge for the company.</p> <p>The company is actively involved in PAMKOS, an association of waste disposal companies which is supporting the establishment of an appropriate legal framework for waste management. The management of Eco Higjiena has also developed a proposal on how to politically deal with the debts problem inherited from the predecessor companies, which all the newly established waste companies now face.</p>		5 Interviews
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"			

9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"	Thanks to the sound management of the waste collection system, the company is contributing to proper waste disposal and thus - theoretically - can no longer do harm to the environment e.g. by being burned or illegally dumped. Unfortunately, the landfill in Gjilan, where the company has to deliver the collected waste, and which was built by required standards with money from the European Commission has operating problems. The water pumps were not functioning regularly and mixing of landfill waters with surface waters occurred. As a result it has turned into an environmental pollutant. But according to the State of Waste Report, the situation has improved. The project cannot be claimed responsible for this situation. One of the strengths of the project is seen in the capacity development of the personnel. They are now able to effectively handle the waste management seen from the administrative as well as from the technical perspectives (customer communication, fees collection, vehicle and equipment maintenance). They also worked on improving the bad image of their personnel by, for example, providing them with appropriate uniforms, which succeeded in giving the employees a stronger identification with the company and a stronger self-image.	6	Interviews, (xi) p. 31, (vi) p. 19
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"	In the case the debt problem cannot be solved in the near future, the success of the business and the company would be jeopardized. Due to lack of interest on the part of the municipality and the fear of the company of being overchallenged Eco Higjiena only just recently started with a project to separately collect waste, although there had already been formal companies of recycling in place. In a pilot community, a system with prepaid bags for different waste fractions is now being tested. An earlier start would have had improved the environmental accounting of the project. And, as the project attracted the interest of other companies due to its high fee collection capacity and is supposed to be a model, it could have been a positive example for other companies and regions as well.		Interviews
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	People interviewed by the evaluators were highly satisfied with the service, because they can rely on it, the collection is regular and on time. The cleanliness of the city has improved.		Interviews
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	The beneficiaries use the service and mostly understand the necessity of paying for the service. Their awareness regarding the relationship between waste and environment has improved.		Interviews
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Their willingness to use and pay for the service.		Interviews
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Thanks to the experienced partner the former waste company developed management skills and can now act as an improved service provider, which is even able to develop strategic plans for the future regarding the separate waste collection. The jobs of the employees were secured, some new jobs were created and their payment has increased.		Interviews
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Assuming that the legal financial problems between the company, the tax authority and the municipality of Gjilan can be solved, both the business as well as the developmental benefits of the partnership will be high. Sustainability will be achieved as the contract was signed for 15 years. It remains questionable, however, how long the company will be able to afford to employ 170 people, as the inherited huge amount of personnel is not necessary to run the system.		
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Critical can be seen that the political change in the municipality had a negative impact on the project in Gjilan, where as in other, smaller communities, where the project is also acting, things have changed for the better with the newly elected government. The politicization of aspects such as even the waste disposal will remain a challenge in Kosovo.		
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources

12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	There would have been a negative impact on the environment, as there would be more backyard burning. This would pose a permanent risk for air pollution and illegal dump sites would also spring up which contribute to environmental degradation, etc.	
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The project is seen positively, as it has achieved its outcomes and additionally has a positive impact on the environment, but legal aspects have to be solved and political influence on the companys decision taking has to be avoided.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	(i) Be better prepared regarding legal aspects, (ii) "we were too naive", and should have a closer look at the contracts in the future, and (iii) only accept participation much lower than 49% of the Kosovan company.	Interviews

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Wirtschaftspartnerschaften. Förderantrag. Kapazitätenaufbau und Bewusstseinsbildung in der kosovarischen Abfallwirtschaft. Büro für Wirtschaftspartnerschaften der ADA.
- (ii) Erster Zwischenbericht Juli 2013 - Dezember 2013 (?)
- (iii) Zweiter Zwischenbericht Januar 2013 - Juli 2013.
- (iv) Dritter Zwischenbericht Juli 2013 - Dezember 2013.
- (v) Vierter Zwischenbericht und Endbericht Januar 2014 - Juli 2014.
- (vi) Fallstudien -Evaluierung der Kooperation der Österreichischen Entwicklungszusammenarbeit mit der österreichischen Wirtschaft (WIPA+). 2015.
- (vii) European Commission (2014): Progress Report Kosovo.
- (viii) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Kosovo (2014): Climate Change Strategy (CCS) 2014-2024, Prishtina.
- (ix) Worldbank (2013): Kosovo. Country Environmental Analysis January 2013.
- (x) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Kosovo (2013): Strategy on Waste Management 2013-2022, Prishtina.
- (xi) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Kosovo. Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (2014): The state of waste and chemical report, Prishtina.
- (xii) World Bank Group (2015): Country Snapshot, Prishtina.
- (xiii) Republika e Kosoves (2011): Revising and Updating the Kosovo Environmental Strategy (KES) and National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP) 2011 – 2015, Prishtina.

Fact-sheet 14 - Macedonia - 8022-00/2005 & 8022-01/2009

Title(s) of intervention in English	Geothermal energy Kocani II Ecologic Sanitations and Energetic Rationalization of the Geothermal System 'Geoterma', Kocani - consolidation
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Macedonia
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8022-00/2005 8022-01/2009
Sector	Geothermal energy
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OMA Macedonia
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	BLUEWATERS Environmental Consultants; Vienna, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Gemeinde Kocani
Phases (from – to)	01.09.2009 - 30.06.2010
(touching the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.10.2006 - 30.06.2010
Contract amount(s) €	225.000 1.440.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Alexandra Huber
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>(xxiii, p. 6) Air: "Air quality problems are limited to major urban areas. About 40 percent of the Macedonian population is affected by poor air quality." / "Implementing legislation on assessing ambient air quality has been adopted but is only partially aligned with the acquis. Progress has been made for a properly functioning air quality monitoring system. However, the system needs further improvement and there is also a need for more capacity and better cooperation between institutions to ensure proper collection and analysis of data. A system to recycle ozone-depleting substances has been established."</p> <p>(xxiii, p. 14) Waste: There are about 25 official landfills in Macedonia, but with the exception of Drisla landfill in Skopje, all others are not designed up to required standards and therefore cause significant negative impact on the environment. In smaller towns and villages, waste is disposed of in an unplanned manner at different locations around the particular municipality; quite often near water bodies. There are no programmes for separation, collection, recycling or composting of wastes, which increases the waste load to the landfills.</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Region's rich natural environment, already under pressure from decades of urban and industrial pollution, became increasingly degraded."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Environmental protection is evolving alongside economic development."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 13) "Within the framework of the centrally planned economies of the region's former socialist states, development was seen largely in terms of increasing production of the industrial and energy sectors. This resulted in the over-exploitation of natural resources and severe environmental degradation."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The Environmental Law is in line with standards and provisions of the EU, but is ambitious and exceeds local government resources and capacities. Its objectives include the preservation, protection, restoration and improvement of the environment; protection of human life and health; the rational and sustainable use of resources, and; the implementation and improvement of measures aimed at the tackling of the regional and global environmental problems."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The National Environmental Action Plan is expected to be implemented locally, with municipalities preparing Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP's) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). For specific projects an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, with an integrated environmental permit and procedures to determine the emission limit values. "</p>	(xxi), (xxii), (xxiii), xxiv)

1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>(xxiii, p. 5f.) Water: The water resources of Macedonia are shared between six primary river basins. The rivers Vardar, Crni Drim and Strumica are the largest, covering almost 99 percent of the territory of the country. There are three large natural lakes – Dojran, Prespa and Ohrid. Drinking water quality is generally good since most drinking-water sources are from unpolluted mountain springs or aquifers. About 90 percent of urban settlements have access to piped water. However, the country is constantly lacking fresh drinking-water during the dry summer periods in some parts of the country, owing to inefficient water use. The principle sources of water pollution are the major cities and industrial facilities. There are only three waste water treatment systems located nearby the three major lakes.</p> <p>(xxv, p. 14f.) "Very little progress has been made in terms of water quality. A new law on water has been enacted but has not yet been adopted by the parliament. The water quality monitoring system is under improvement but still lacks sufficient coverage and data collection."</p> <p>Soil: The most serious threat to the soil quality is erosion caused by poor practices in forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>(xxvi) Forests: main challenges is to strengthen forest management in order to generate longer-term and more sustainable forestry practices.</p>	(xxiii), (xxv)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	(xxii, p. 6). "Peace, democracy and stability are taking hold [...] protection of the environment is an emerging priority."	(xxii)
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>"Problems of dwelling and environment differ according to their location in urban or rural areas. From the graph it can be seen that dwellings in urban areas have relatively smaller problems with living conditions (leaking roof, damp walls, floors, foundation or rot in window frames or floors). In contrast, in urban areas, pollution, grime, noise or some other environmental problems are worse than in rural areas."</p> <p>(xxix) Income (total disposable household income per annum in denars): 2010: 283.681 / 2011: 285.510 / 2012: 300.758</p> <p>(xxvii) Unemployment rate: 2012: 31,2-30,6 / 2013: 30,6-28,7 / 2014: 28,7-27,9 / 2015: 27,6-27,3</p> <p>(xxviii) Net migration rates (difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants): 2008: -521 / 2009: -510 / 2010: 652 / 2011: 806 / 2012: 1053 / 2013: 1390 / 2014: 1699</p> <p>(xxv, p. 2) "over 20% of the population are poor."</p>	(xxix), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xxv)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>(xxx, p. 25) Access to land/ land rights: "In Macedonia, for example, the Constitution of 1991 guarantees the right to own and inherit land (and the right to a free market) [...] some new Macedonian legislation is inconsistent with the private ownership guarantee because it imposes restrictions on sale of land, favors social enterprise, and restricts land use."</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 6f.) Renewable energy: "The share of the RES in the total energy supply and consumption in Macedonia is very low. Main renewable energy sources that can be exploited in the country are hydropower, wind, solar power, biomass and geothermal energy." ..."According to the 2007 data the share of the renewable energy sources (RES) in the total primary energy supply (TPES) in Macedonia is 10%. (The share of the RES in the total primary energy supply in Macedonia is around 300toe (tones of oil equivalent), out of which the share of hydro power for electricity production is 132toe, the biomass for residential, commercial and industrial heating 155toe, and geothermal for district heating and in agriculture is 12toe. See, Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA), In-Depth Review of the Energy Efficiency Policy of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, (October 2007): 67, Table 7.)" (--> (xxxi, p. 67)</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 7)."The major part of the renewable energy in Macedonia goes to firewood, which is largely used as a heating source in the country, in a very inefficient and unsustainable way; while the second largest part goes to hydropower for electricity generation from large hydro power plants."</p>	(xxx), (xxxi), (xxxii)+F32
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>(xxv, p. 10f.) "Macedonia acceded to the UNFCCC in 1998 and to the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. The MOEPP is the focal point for the UNFCCC, and also the Designated National Authority for the CDM. The Climate Change Project Office was set up in 2000 and sits as a unit within the MOEPP, driving work on climate change within the ministry. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is separate from the MOEPP and is composed of representatives of government (including interalia, ministries of the Environment, Finance, Transport, Economy, Education and Science, Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Water), NGOs, the private sector and research organisations. The function of the NCCC is to oversee national policies on climate change and to ensure that these policies are consistent with national development strategies and priorities. Implementation of environmental policy occurs through a wide range of public and private sector entities, and the MOEPP is only the coordinator of environmental policy."</p> <p>(xxv, p. 11) "The focus of the government has been on mitigation rather than adaptation to climate change."</p>	(xxv)

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Nongovernmental: (xxv, p. 12) "There are about 70 to 100 registered environmental NGOs in Macedonia. It is the environmental NGOs that are among the most active NGOs in the country. These NGOs contributes to the development of sound and well-formulated environmental policies through dialogue with decision makers."</p> <p>Governmental: (xxv,p. 12) * MOEPP (responsible ministry to coordinate issues of environment, nature and physical planning) * "Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Water Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. agricultural land use and use of forests and other natural resources, hunting and fishing and genetically modified food." * Ministry of Health, responsible for issues concerning e.g. protection of the health of population, through surveillance/control of pollution of air, water and food. * Ministry of Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. eco-tourism, industrial pollution, mineral resources exploitation and energy efficiency.</p>	(xxv)
1.8	Improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements		
1.9	Others	<p>Public Awareness: All measurement of the Macedonian public's environmental awareness show that it is on a very low level.</p> <p>Legislation: Having applied for the membership in the EU, Macedonia has already been working on the approximation of the environmental legislation for the past two years. In this context three of the five approximated laws - Law on Nature Conservation, Law on Air Quality and Waste Law - have already passed the parliamentary procedure, while the other two - the Framework Law on Environment Protection and Promotion and the Law on Water - are at the moment being revised and are expected to pass through parliament in the near future. In addition, there is an on-going project for development of the NEAP II, as a key strategic and environmental policy document in the country. The teams from MoEPP and foreign experts are now preparing the process for further work on the approximation of the secondary legislation.</p>	

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	<p>Share of renewable energy sources in total energy consumption increased from 11.3% in 2002 to 21.3% in 2010.</p> <p>In 2009 the European Commission adopted a new directive EU 2009/28/EC on renewable energy that set a target of more than 20% share of energy from renewable sources in final energy consumption by 2020, and a 10% share of renewable energy in the transport sector. The Republic of Macedonia, as a candidate country for full membership in the European Union, is obliged to achieve the adopted targets.</p> <p>Regarding renewable energy sources Macedonia uses primarily hydro power (for production of electricity), bio-mass (mostly wood mass for production of heat in the residential sector), geothermal energy (mostly for heating greenhouses) and some solar energy (for hot water in the residential sector).</p> <p>The general characteristics of the energy infrastructure in Macedonia are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obsolete technologies and lack of investments for maintenance, modernization and expansion of the existing capacities, as well as construction of new capacities; • High electricity losses (both technical and commercial); • Low energy efficiency; • Unfavorable structure of the energy types (production, import and consumption) from an environmental and economic aspect and from the security of supply aspect; • Existence of monopolized structures in specific segments of the sector; • Incomplete delineation of the production, transmission and distribution. <p>2006: Geothermal energy @ 0.4% of primary energy consumption in Macedonia</p> <p>2006: Agriculture is a rather small energy consumer (1.8%), the largest consumers being the industry sector (33.8%), residential (29.3%) and transportation sector (20.5%).</p> <p>According to the State Statistical Office data, in 2012, the production of Renewable Energy in the Republic of Macedonia consisted of: wood (wood fuel, wood waste, other solid waste), geothermal heat, hydroelectricity, solar energy and biodiesel.</p> <p>In 2012, the total primary production of Renewable Energy comprised: wood (wood fuel, wood waste, other solid waste) 652 342 m3, geothermal heat 3 097 301 m3, hydroelectricity 1 040 767 MWh, solar energy 2 836 MWh, and biodiesel 884 tonnes.</p> <p>The biggest consumers of wood (wood fuel, wood waste, other solid waste) in 2012 were the households with a share of 90.0%, while the other sections accounted for 10.0% of the final energy consumption (of wood). The biggest consumer of geothermal heat in 2012 was agriculture with 81.9%, while the other sections participated with 18.1% in the final energy consumption (of geothermal heat). Losses in geothermal heat were 10.7% of the total primary production.</p>	<p>(xxxxiii) p. 34</p> <p>(xxxiv) p. 5, 6</p> <p>(xxxv)</p>

2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		
2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change		
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities		
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	(iv, p. 38; v; iii, p. 34) * Strengthening of already used modern alternative form of energy: geothermal energy (increased availability of geothermal energy) * Sustainable use of aquifer * Increase in efficiency of used energy (x) Utilisation of the energetic potential of the geothermal water and incorporating in the action of the international community (KYOTO-Protocol) for clean and health environment.	(iv), (iii), (v), (x)
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	(v) Political decision makers in the area of environment and energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies * Local decision makers and opinion leaders * Operator, staff and future staff of the existing geothermal plant in Kocani (GEOTERMA) * Customers / recipients of the geothermal plant * Neighbours of the existing and the future plant * Inhabitants of the region	(v)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries		
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	(iii, p. 34) * Detailed planning for expansion and modification of existing plant according to available feasibility study including definition of the exact location of additional wells * Elaboration of tender documents and support of the bid process incl. awarding * Establishment of and placing in service the expanded and modified plant	(iii)

6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	(iv; iii, p. 34) Conversion of the geothermal heat supply of the green houses Mosa Pijade into a closed dual-circuit system with plate heat exchangers. (x, p. 15)-- Doublet system --> Percentage of utilized geothermal water reinjection is 100% (beforehand 14% --> 86% of utilized geothermal water was discharged in the river with temperatures between 25-45°C which had a dramatically bad impact on flora and fauna of the river). (x, p. 16) Establishment of the doublet system to supply with geothermal energy greenhouses of Zelena Kuka.	(iii), (iv), (x)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Achieved	(x)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	(x, p. 15) Creation of new working places and general improvement of municipal economy. * Through the implemented project there is a possibility for further projects in the field of spa-tourism, agriculture and energy supply of industry through the enlargement of the existing district heating system.	(x)
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	* Project directed to existing regulations and expansion plans of the official macedonian governmental policy --> Reduction of potential political risk of changes in governmental policies.	project documents
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	(iii, p. 42f.) * Changes in energy policy, especially effects of privatisation in energy sector and changes of energy tariffs --> current tariffs for geothermal energy are not sustainable and long term policy to keep the tariffs stable as currently, condemns the plant to stay a subsidised undertaking permanently. * Market (price) changes for agricultural products from green houses. * Awarding of additional license agreements of the aquifer dangers availability of water. * Changes in hydro-geological conditions. * Technical risks --> manageable, because technology is tested and proved in several comparable countries and companies are experienced.	(iii)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	It is considered complicated to count on geothermal energy, because the agricultural sector does not need hot water permanently and as there does not exist a distribution network (neither in Kocani nor in the region) for financial and infrastructural reasons, there is a large energy surplus in certain times of the year. Therefore, Geotherma can not be seen as model-like, even though the construction of the plant as such can well be exemplary for other construction projects. With regards of the sustainability of the project, it is not model-like.	(xxxii), (xxxiii), Interview

7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Environmental impacts: through reinjection and filtration of the water, environmental risks previously present minimized.	(xxxxi)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	Energy costs increased by 400% in the last three years, which makes it unprofitable for companies in private sector to use. The green house using 80% of the energy provided by the Geotherma (the remaining 20% used by 3 schools, 2 sport halls and a court building in Kocani) is just about to shut down the whole production due to extremely high energy prices. A neighbouring greenhouse owner decided to invest in his own geothermal plant covering the green houses' energy needs without being dependent of another plant.	(xxxxi)
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Instead of discharging the water into the river with a relatively high temperature (which endangers both flora and fauna and, additionally, is a waste of energy), Geotherma now reinjects the water into the Acquifer. This contributes to sustainability of the aquifer and the plant.	6 (xxxxi)
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Water as a natural resource is now sustainably used, explanation see 8.1	6 (xxxxi)
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	No contributions to reduction of conflicts - no conflicts about use of resources mentioned.	
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	Assumption: (iii, p. 44) Heat supply of Kocani city (30.000 inhabitants) is enabled to be covered predominantly by district heat instead of wood heating (xxxxi) --> until now not realised (public buildings are supplied by geothermal energy: 3 schools, 3 sport halls and a court building).	3 (iii), (xxxxi)
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	Assumption: (iii, p. 44) Heat supply of Kocani city (30.000 inhabitants) is enabled to be covered predominantly by district heat instead of wood heating (xxxxi) --> until now not realised, see above. (xxxxi) Improvement of sustainability of energy usage and therefore population's (xxxxi) --> within the scope of usage of the energy (public buildings), awareness changed. (project documents; xxxxi) The projects produces energy and therefore contributed to changes regarding to the access to energy but limited to the above mentioned scope.	2 (xxxxi), (iii), project documents in general

8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	Assumption: (project documents) Reduction of greenhouse gasses by 3600 t/year --> (xxxxi) no proof visible, but reduction of emmissions plausible.	4	project documents, xxxxi
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy" and which external factors contributed to these changes?	* Energy provided through geothermal energy plant: Energy is available but usage is of limited scope (external hindering factors: pricing policy (municipalities and state), infrastructure (preventing energy being available for individual households). Main consumer (greenhouse) relies on geothermal heat only. Through the reinjection of the used water the plant contributes to a more sustainable use of renewable energy.	3	(xxxixii)
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"			
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"	Elaborated studies and dissemination.	3	(xxxixii)
9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"			
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources

10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation	Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	Positive: The intervention contributed to a reliable and stable availability of heat covering schools, court buildings, sport halls and part of the greenhouses. Negative: Through poor maintenance of pumps and heat changers the heat cannot cover the maximum area of greenhouses (variations in temperature prevent a sustainable and stable use of heat for a reliable cultivation and management of the greenhouses). The geothermal heat did not contribute in changes of the general population's lives as hindering factors prevent the energy to be used by individual households as well.	
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	* Increase of technical capacities.	(xxxxi)
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	* Circuit remains closed --> reinjection * Public buildings (schools, sport halls, court) still supplied with geothermal energy	(xxxxi)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	* Technical problems after projects has ceased (too much gas in water of one of the wells --> problem with pumps and heat exchanger --> water too cold for usage in new green houses) --> lack of investment in correction of defects * Pricing policy (municipal level) --> geothermal energy increasingly unrentable for private sector companies * Environmental sustainability through reinjection (closed circuit) * Strong focus on one single private sector company (80% of energy provided)	(xxxxi)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	* Larger percentage of wood as main energy supplier --> environmentally harmful and non sustainable * Possibly different investors would have invested in an intervention like the present one	(xxxxi), (xxxxii)

13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	<p>(xxxxii) * 4th well has been established (3 existing wells established during previous projects).</p> <p>* 4th well does not work at present, pumps and heat exchangers are shut down due to malfunction.</p> <p>* The intervention in sum did not contribute to an increase in availability of geothermal energy, but the plant as a whole provides geothermal energy (increase, but cannot be used accordingly).</p> <p>* Schools and sports halls have been connected to the plants.</p> <p>* Malfunction of pumps and heat exchangers due to changes in composition of the water (gas, minerals) which were not foreseen in the course of the feasibility study.</p> <p>* Large dependency from main customer of the energy provided by the plant (greenhouses: 80% of the energy).</p> <p>* The only impact: environmental protection through reinjection of the water.</p> <p>* Quite good impact on sustainability of use of geothermal energy.</p> <p>(xxxxi - Dimitrovski) Everything which affects energy efficiency is donor based - hardly efforts independent from international funding.</p> <p>(xxxxi - Ceprosard) Geothermal Energy is no priority on policy level, for the production and use of geothermal energy require large scaled investments; legal conditions do not support investments and efforts related to geothermal energy --> other (alternative) energy sources are more promising</p>	(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<p>* Reduced cost of project (no reservoir) --> technical failure</p> <p>* Wrong assumption: increase of availability --> increase of use, but huge investments needed for increase in use; awareness raising needed</p> <p>* Need to work on policy framework on geothermal energy</p>	(xxxxii)

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) 01 Kurzinformation Addendum 8022_01_2009
- (ii) 02 Performance Specifications 8022_01_2009
- (iii) 01 Ausschreibungsunterlagen 8022_00_2005
- (iv) 02 LBO 8022_00_2005
- (v) 03 Kurzinformation 8022_00_2005
- (vi) 04 UGA 8022_00_2005
- (vii) 05 Interim Project Report 8022_00_2005
- (viii) 06 Progress Report 8022_00_2005
- (ix) 07 Updated Progress Report 8022_00_2005
- (x) 08 Final Report 8022_00_2005
- (xxi) Frank et al. (2007). Municipal Administrative Reform and Land Development Issues in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM). Papers in Land Management, 5. Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge & Chelmsford.
- (xxii) UNEP (2000). Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment - FYR of Macedonia.
- (xxiii) REC Macedonia (2000). Annex 4: Country Report Macedonia. Within: Strategic Environmental Analysis of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia.
- (xxiv) European Commission (2014). The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Progress Report.
- (xxv) SIDA (2009). Macedonia. Environmental and Climate Change Policy Brief. University of Gothenburg.
- (xxvi) MoAFWE (2006). Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forestry in the Republic of Macedonia.
- (xxvii) Unemployment Rate: <http://de.tradingeconomics.com/macedonia/unemployment-rate>
- (xxviii) Migration Rate (net): http://www.stat.gov.mk/OblastOpsto_en.aspx?id=2
- (xxix) Income: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Income_distribution_statistics
- (xxx) Giovarelli & Bledsoe (2001). Land Reform in Eastern Europe.
- (xxxi) Energy Charter Secretariat (2007). In-Depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. (Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related
- (xxxii) FiBL & IFOAM (2014). The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014.
- (xxxiii) MoAFWE (2013). National Plan for Organic Production 2013-2020.
- (xxxiv) http://www.infomg.ro/web/en/GMOs_in_Europe/
- (xxxv) MoEPP (2008). Law on Genetically Modified Organisms.
- (xxxvi) Economic Freedom Score Macedonia: <http://beta2.finance.si/files/2009-01-13/Macedonia.pdf>
- (xxxvii) Republic of Macedonia (2012). Action Plan for Implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (xxxviii) Forests in Macedonia: http://www.mkdsumi.com.mk/zasumite_en.php?page=3&s=1
- (xxxix) Forests and the Forestry Sector in Macedonia: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/57478/en/mkd/>
- (xxxx) BTI 2003: http://bti2003.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/index.php?id=178&tt_news=&type=98&L=1
- (xxxxi) Personal interviews, see list of interviews for further details.
- (xxxxii) own assessment
- (xxxxiii) <http://www.stat.gov.mk/publikacii/6.4.12.01.pdf>
- (xxxxiv) <http://weg.ge/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/Macedonia-Energy-Strategy-2010-2030.pdf>
- (xxxxv) http://www.stat.gov.mk/PrikaziSoopstenie_en.aspx?rbtxt=61

Fact-sheet 15 - Macedonia - 8197-00/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Elaboration of the National Environmental Investment Strategy
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Macedonia
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8197-00/2007
Sector	Environment policy and administrative management
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OMA Macedonia
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Regional Environmental Center (REC); Skopje, Macedonia
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning
Phases (from – to)	01.10.2007 - 31.10.2008
Contract amount(s) €	162.619
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	MEPP: 34,900 + 18% VAT
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	2
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	2
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	1
Evaluator	Alexandra Huber
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>(xxiii, p. 6) Air: "Air quality problems are limited to major urban areas. About 40 percent of the Macedonian population is affected by poor air quality." / "Implementing legislation on assessing ambient air quality has been adopted but is only partially aligned with the acquis. Progress has been made for a properly functioning air quality monitoring system. However, the system needs further improvement and there is also a need for more capacity and better cooperation between institutions to ensure proper collection and analysis of data. A system to recycle ozone-depleting substances has been established."</p> <p>(xxiii, p. 14) Waste: There are about 25 official landfills in Macedonia, but with the exception of Drisla landfill in Skopje, all others are not designed up to required standards and therefore cause significant negative impact on the environment. In smaller towns and villages, waste is disposed of in an unplanned manner at different locations around the particular municipality; quite often near water bodies. There are no programmes for separation, collection, recycling or composting of wastes, which increases the waste load to the landfills.</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Region's rich natural environment, already under pressure from decades of urban and industrial pollution, became increasingly degraded."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Environmental protection is evolving alongside economic development."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 13) "Within the framework of the centrally planned economies of the region's former socialist states, development was seen largely in terms of increasing production of the industrial and energy sectors. This resulted in the over-exploitation of natural resources and severe environmental degradation."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The Environmental Law is in line with standards and provisions of the EU, but is ambitious and exceeds local government resources and capacities. Its objectives include the preservation, protection, restoration and improvement of the environment; protection of human life and health; the rational and sustainable use of resources, and; the implementation and improvement of measures aimed at the tackling of the regional and global environmental problems."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The National Environmental Action Plan is expected to be implemented locally, with municipalities preparing Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP's) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). For specific projects an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, with an integrated environmental permit and procedures to determine the emission limit values. "</p>	(xxi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>(xxiii, p. 5f.) Water: The water resources of Macedonia are shared between six primary river basins. The rivers Vardar, Crni Drim and Strumica are the largest, covering almost 99 percent of the territory of the country. There are three large natural lakes – Dojran, Prespa and Ohrid. Drinking water quality is generally good since most drinking-water sources are from unpolluted mountain springs or aquifers. About 90 percent of urban settlements have access to piped water. However, the country is constantly lacking fresh drinking-water during the dry summer periods in some parts of the country, owing to inefficient water use. The principle sources of water pollution are the major cities and industrial facilities. There are only three waste water treatment systems located nearby the three major lakes.</p> <p>(xxv, p. 14f.) "Very little progress has been made in terms of water quality. A new law on water has been enacted but has not yet been adopted by the parliament. The water quality monitoring system is under improvement but still lacks sufficient coverage and data collection."</p> <p>Soil: The most serious threat to the soil quality is erosion caused by poor practices in forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>(xxvi) Forests: main challenges is to strengthen forest management in order to generate longer-term and more sustainable forestry practices.</p>	(xxiii), (xxv)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	(xxii, p. 6). "Peace, democracy and stability are taking hold [...] protection of the environment is an emerging priority."	(xxii)
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>"Problems of dwelling and environment differ according to their location in urban or rural areas. From the graph it can be seen that dwellings in urban areas have relatively smaller problems with living conditions (leaking roof, damp walls, floors, foundation or rot in window frames or floors). In contrast, in urban areas, pollution, grime, noise or some other environmental problems are worse than in rural areas."</p> <p>(xxix) Income (total disposable household income per annum in denars): 2010: 283.681 / 2011: 285.510 / 2012: 300.758</p> <p>(xxvii) Unemployment rate: 2012: 31,2-30,6 / 2013: 30,6-28,7 / 2014: 28,7-27,9 / 2015: 27,6-27,3</p> <p>(xxviii) Net migration rates (difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants): 2008: -521 / 2009: -510 / 2010: 652 / 2011: 806 / 2012: 1053 / 2013: 1390 / 2014: 1699</p> <p>(xxv, p. 2) "over 20% of the population are poor."</p>	(xxix), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xxv)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>(xxx, p. 25) Access to land/ land rights: "In Macedonia, for example, the Constitution of 1991 guarantees the right to own and inherit land (and the right to a free market) [...] some new Macedonian legislation is inconsistent with the private ownership guarantee because it imposes restrictions on sale of land, favors social enterprise, and restricts land use."</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 6f.) Renewable energy: "The share of the RES in the total energy supply and consumption in Macedonia is very low. Main renewable energy sources that can be exploited in the country are hydropower, wind, solar power, biomass and geothermal energy." ... "According to the 2007 data the share of the renewable energy sources (RES) in the total primary energy supply (TPES) in Macedonia is 10%. (The share of the RES in the total primary energy supply in Macedonia is around 300toe (tones of oil equivalent), out of which the share of hydro power for electricity production is 132toe, the biomass for residential, commercial and industrial heating 155toe, and geothermal for district heating and in agriculture is 12toe. See, Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA), In-Depth Review of the Energy Efficiency Policy of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, (October 2007): 67, Table 7.)" (--> (xxxi, p. 67)</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 7). "The major part of the renewable energy in Macedonia goes to firewood, which is largely used as a heating source in the country, in a very inefficient and unsustainable way; while the second largest part goes to hydropower for electricity generation from large hydro power plants."</p>	(xxx), (xxxi), (xxxii)+F32
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>(xxv, p. 10f.) "Macedonia acceded to the UNFCCC in 1998 and to the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. The MOEPP is the focal point for the UNFCCC, and also the Designated National Authority for the CDM. The Climate Change Project Office was set up in 2000 and sits as a unit within the MOEPP, driving work on climate change within the ministry. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is separate from the MOEPP and is composed of representatives of government (including inter alia, ministries of the Environment, Finance, Transport, Economy, Education and Science, Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Water), NGOs, the private sector and research organisations. The function of the NCCC is to oversee national policies on climate change and to ensure that these policies are consistent with national development strategies and priorities. Implementation of environmental policy occurs through a wide range of public and private sector entities, and the MOEPP is only the coordinator of environmental policy."</p> <p>(xxv, p. 11) "The focus of the government has been on mitigation rather than adaptation to climate change."</p>	(xxv)
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Nongovernmental:</p> <p>(xxv, p. 12) "There are about 70 to 100 registered environmental NGOs in Macedonia. It is the environmental NGOs that are among the most active NGOs in the country. These NGOs contributes to the development of sound and well-formulated environmental policies through dialogue with decision makers."</p> <p>Governmental:</p> <p>(xxv, p. 12) * MOEPP (responsible ministry to coordinate issues of environment, nature and physical planning)</p> <p>* "Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Water Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. agricultural land use and use of forests and other natural resources, hunting and fishing and genetically modified food."</p> <p>* Ministry of Health, responsible for issues concerning e.g. protection of the health of population, through surveillance/control of pollution of air, water and food.</p> <p>* Ministry of Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. eco-tourism, industrial pollution, mineral resources exploitation and energy efficiency.</p>	(xxv)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B36		
1.9	Others	<p>Public Awareness: All measurement of the Macedonian public's environmental awareness show that it is on a very low level.</p> <p>Legislation: Having applied for the membership in the EU, Macedonia has already been working on the approximation of the environmental legislation for the past two years. In this context three of the five approximated laws - Law on Nature Conservation, Law on Air Quality and Waste Law - have already passed the parliamentary procedure, while the other two - the Framework Law on Environment Protection and Promotion and the Law on Water - are at the moment being revised and are expected to pass through parliament in the near future. In addition, there is an on-going project for development of the NEAP II, as a key strategic and environmental policy document in the country. The teams from MoEPP and foreign experts are now preparing the process for further work on the approximation of the secondary legislation.</p>	
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources

2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation		
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population		
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials	Investments in environmental sector are limited to the waste and the waste water sector. These are oriented through a Strategy and an Action Plan (currently in progress).	
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	<p>The overall objectives of the project are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the development and implementation of the framework for sustainable development in Macedonia; • To contribute to the progress of Macedonia towards accession by helping the country to identify and meet the complex obligations of EU environmental legislation through implementation of priority environmental investments • To provide a sustainable, comprehensive framework of mechanisms and actions in all sectors that will facilitate moving towards gradual improvement of environmental standards and public health. 	(ii) p. 17
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Beneficiaries not defined.	
4.2	Estimated number/ real number		
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries		
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Inception and review of existing situation * Data collection and problem identification - regional workshops * Definition of strategic objectives and criteria for prioritization * Elaboration of sectoral technical reports * Core proposals for consultation * Draft strategy for consultation * Final draft strategy - short version for inter ministerial consultation, final draft strategy - full version to be submitted to MEPP and ADA 	(vi)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>PG 1: Strengthen the institutional framework for implementation of environmental investments</p> <p>PG 2: Improve the involvement and participation of key stakeholders</p> <p>PG 3: Set a framework for coordination the preparation of projects by local self-governments, the MEPP and other stakeholders (including bilateral and other donors)</p> <p>PG 4: Make maximum use of EU investment funds to be made available from 2007 via the Instrument for Pre Accession Assistance (IPA) --> they got funds, but no IPA funds available by then. Mayb now they get IPA funds. Not clear. By then, mainly KfW and European Investment Bank.</p> <p>PG 5: Assess a realistic volume of investment which may be allocated in short, medium and long term to comply with EC legislation throughout the transitional periods and up to the full alignment</p> <p>PG 6: Define the share of investment that must be made in public infrastructure from national and local sources</p> <p>PG 7: Set a base for mobilising the necessary national and local co-financing to ensure that projects are not blocked because of the absence of such funds (Assessment: 4, success in areas waste and water but not Air and Biodiversity)</p>	(vi)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>PG 1: Proposed institutional framework for implementation of environmental investments did not reach wide acceptance by stakeholders, although alternative approaches have been proposed. Main reason: rejection to lose political influence governing the project selection process.</p> <p>PG 2: Has been achieved.</p> <p>PG 3: NEIS itself is framework for coordination, Quality Management system closed gap between MEPP and municipalities.</p> <p>PG 4: IPA --> special attention as funding source. Main sector financed by IPA: Integrated waste management. Secondary priority: wastewater projects --> problems with the securing of funds to finance operational costs.</p> <p>PG 5+6: Financial envelope of NEIS defined based on past financing trends and their increase with regard to upcoming IPA funds and recently negotiated loans with KfW and EIB. National co-financing required ti close financing gap and implement priority projects. MoF inolved in process and contributed to consultative process prior to adoption of NEIS. New strategy for public debt will incorporate borrowing to finance Skopje WWTP resulting from NEIS process.</p> <p>PG 7: SEA is negotiator with MoF on behalf of MEPP. SEA will steer provision of national co financing for IPA.C82</p>	(vi)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	No too optimistic.	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<p>(ii, p. 40f.)- Availability of national and local funds to implement annual investment programmms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of Technical Assistance - Availability of foreign financial assistance - Commitment by stakeholders to implement required measures - Continuous provision of funds and human resources - Integration of environmental concerns in other sectors - Cooperation of all concerned parties is established and maintained - Balanced interests are adequately reflected in the institutional models 	(ii)
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	<p>Political hindering factors: local elections prevented adoption of NEIS immediately after reconciliation with opposing parties during public consultation process. However, as soon as the elections were carried out, NEIS was put on agenda of government and was adopted.</p> <p>Public and ministerial consultation was hampered, because of the unavailability of officials during the summer and the early autumn.</p>	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	The NEIS can be considered as model-like as it turned out to be the basis for specific investments, providing runders and investors with necessary information based on thorough analyses. Thus, the Investment Strategy facilitates orientation and structure and can be seen as guidelines for investments in environmental issues.	(xxxix)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources

7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	NEIS helpful in procurement of funds, led to the elaboration of strategy (funded by IPA). Waste and waste water management are now priority investment areas, strategic document led to funding of several projects (funders: IPA, KfW, EIB among others).	(xxxxi)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	No negative impacts. Comment/ hindering factor: Related to "Air Quality" and "Nature Protection" NEIS did not lead to specific investments due to the fact that these issues are no priorities on national and international agenda.	(xxxxi)
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?		
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?		
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"		
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"		
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"		
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	Governmental institutions are strengthened through visibility of the elaborated strategy. Strategy is considered as main tool of orientation with regards to investments in the environmental sector. (vi, p. 19) "The cooperation between REC as applicant and MEPP as focal point was very productive; Also, in the process other relevant line ministries were onboard through the participation in the PCU, but also with direct involvement of responsible officers in the course of the public and inter-ministerial consultations. Municipalities were also much interested in the project development: they responded with over 70% upon the survey (February 2008) and were very active in the final project stage with constructive comments on the Strategy."	4 (xxxxii), (xxxxi), (vi)
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"		
8.9	... "others"		
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?		
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"		
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"		
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"		
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"		

9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"			
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"	Investments were directly tied to the intervention. Most of the projects in the areas of waste and waste water have been projected and funded meanwhile. It can therefore be stated, that the intervention lead to concrete investments in the environmental sectors.	3	
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?			
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?			
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	<p>* The MTC (Ministry of Transport) intends to establish a project implementation unit for The water supply and sewerage programme to be financed by The EIB; it will serve a Quality management for projects identified by municipalities.</p> <p>- The MTC recognizes the need to set transparently project selection criteria and develops such criteria for the upcoming EIB programme.</p> <p>- The MEPP succeeds to keep the WWTP project for Skopje within the financing envelope although the MF was against it.</p> <p>- There will be an inter-ministerial Task Force established to oversee the implementation of the Strategy; the same structure may be responsible for the setting and implementing the PBA.</p> <p>- The SEA proposes the nature protection projects in the IPA operational framework for the first component.</p> <p>- Based on the Strategy, the Ministry of Economy may start negotiations with the new owner of the smelter Zletovo in Veles to implement the remediation measures.</p> <p>- The MEPP recognizes the need to implement the four eyes principle upon implementing the environmental investment and makes necessary adjustments in allocating staff in at least two departments.</p> <p>- The MEPP realizes that selecting waste management regions can not be made by a political decision and intends to apply the benchmarking in order to get onboard the most (institutionally and financially) mature regions.</p>		(vi) p. 17
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Investments put into practice based on the National Environmental Investment Strategy.		(xxxxi)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Investments are dependent on national and international agenda, a factor easing the investments in certain fields and impeding them in other fields.		(xxxxii), (xxxxi)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Investments would most probably be made without strategic base and orientation plausibly leading to rather scattered efforts and projects. Through the project, data collection could be conducted on a high level of quality.		(xxxxii)
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources

13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The development of a National Environmental Investment Strategy showed that investments and efforts in the environmental field can be structured through the elaboration and publication of a strategic document closely related to the level of practice. NEIS is treated as a document of orientation and as a base for investments.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<p>A National Strategy should be recognized as their own planning tool by a majority of stakeholders. Although in the beginning the Strategy drafting was welcome by a broad stakeholder's panel, with the progressing of the project some of them dropped out. This was due to the envisaged coordination and focusing of funds onto national priorities which could not be accepted by those dealing with funding of thinly spread interventions throughout the country. In addition, use of simple prioritization criteria was not favoured, because it allowed simple project selection procedures, whereas discretion rights of decision makers are overruled.</p> <p>In the future there should be much broader involvement of people from both - ministries and municipalities. Regular meetings with heads of relevant ministries departments are to be held. Involvement and empowerment of ministries staff is much needed. It would require designing of a separate project component dealing with capacity building and rise of stakeholders awareness.</p>	(vi) p. 18

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) 01 Kurzinformation 8197_00_2007
- (ii) 02 Projektdokument 8197_00_2007
- (iii) 03 UGA 8197_00_2007
- (iv) 04 Interim Report 8197_00_2007
- (v) 05 Annexes Interim Report 8197_00_2007
- (vi) 06 Final Report 8197_00_2007
- (vii) 07 Final Deliverables 8197_00_2007 (InterimReport/NEIS final eng)
- (xxi) Frank et al. (2007). Municipal Administrative Reform and Land Development Issues in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM). Papers in Land Management, 5. Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge & Chelmsford.
- (xxii) UNEP (2000). Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment - FYR of Macedonia.
- (xxiii) REC Macedonia (2000). Annex 4: Country Report Macedonia. Within: Strategic Environmental Analysis of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia.
- (xxiv) European Commission (2014). The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Progress Report.
- (xxv) SIDA (2009). Macedonia. Environmental and Climate Change Policy Brief. University of Gothenburg.
- (xxvi) MoAFWE (2006). Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forestry in the Republic of Macedonia.
- (xxvii) Unemployment Rate: <http://de.tradingeconomics.com/macedonia/unemployment-rate>
- (xxviii) Migration Rate (net): http://www.stat.gov.mk/OblastOpsto_en.aspx?id=2
- (xxix) Income: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Income_distribution_statistics
- (xxx) Giovarelli & Bledsoe (2001). Land Reform in Eastern Europe.
- (xxxi) Energy Charter Secretariat (2007). In-Depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. (Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEERA).
- (xxxii) FiBL & IFOAM (2014). The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014.
- (xxxiii) MoAFWE (2013). National Plan for Organic Production 2013-2020.
- (xxxiv) http://www.infomg.ro/web/en/GMOs_in_Europe/
- (xxxv) MoEPP (2008). Law on Genetically Modified Organisms.
- (xxxvi) Economic Freedom Score Macedonia: <http://beta2.finance.si/files/2009-01-13/Macedonia.pdf>
- (xxxvii) Republic of Macedonia (2012). Action Plan for Implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (xxxviii) Forests in Macedonia: http://www.mkdsumi.com.mk/zasumite_en.php?page=3&s=1
- (xxxix) Forests and the Forestry Sector in Macedonia: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/57478/en/mkd/>
- (xxxx) BTI 2003: http://bti2003.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/index.php?id=178&tt_news=&type=98&L=1
- (xxxxi) Personal interviews, see list of interviews for further details
- (xxxxii) own assessment

Fact-sheet 16 - Macedonia - 8103-00/2005 & 8103-01/2009

Title(s) of intervention in English	The Green Pack, Awareness on Sustainable Development for Schools in Macedonia Green Pack Junior
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Macedonia
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8103-00/2005 8103-01/2009
Sector	Environmental education/training
Type of aid	CO1 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OMA Macedonia
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Regional Environmental Center; Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe (REC); Skopje, Macedonia
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Regional Environmental Centre for Central and Eastern Europe
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.03.2006 - 29.02.2008 01.09.2009 - 30.09.2012
Contract amount(s) €	321.000 450.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2 2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	2 2
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0 2
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	2 2
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	2 2
Evaluator	Alexandra Huber
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>(xxiii, p. 6) Air: "Air quality problems are limited to major urban areas. About 40 percent of the Macedonian population is affected by poor air quality." / "Implementing legislation on assessing ambient air quality has been adopted but is only partially aligned with the acquis. Progress has been made for a properly functioning air quality monitoring system. However, the system needs further improvement and there is also a need for more capacity and better cooperation between institutions to ensure proper collection and analysis of data. A system to recycle ozone-depleting substances has been established."</p> <p>(xxiii, p. 14) Waste: There are about 25 official landfills in Macedonia, but with the exception of Drisla landfill in Skopje, all others are not designed up to required standards and therefore cause significant negative impact on the environment. In smaller towns and villages, waste is disposed of in an unplanned manner at different locations around the particular municipality; quite often near water bodies. There are no programmes for separation, collection, recycling or composting of wastes, which increases the waste load to the landfills.</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Region's rich natural environment, already under pressure from decades of urban and industrial pollution, became increasingly degraded."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Environmental protection is evolving alongside economic development."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 13) "Within the framework of the centrally planned economies of the region's former socialist states, development was seen largely in terms of increasing production of the industrial and energy sectors. This resulted in the over-exploitation of natural resources and severe environmental degradation."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The Environmental Law is in line with standards and provisions of the EU, but is ambitious and exceeds local government resources and capacities. Its objectives include the preservation, protection, restoration and improvement of the environment; protection of human life and health; the rational and sustainable use of resources, and; the implementation and improvement of measures aimed at the tackling of the regional and global environmental problems."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The National Environmental Action Plan is expected to be implemented locally, with municipalities preparing Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP's) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). For specific projects an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, with an integrated environmental permit and procedures to determine the emission limit values. "</p>	(xxi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>(xxiii, p. 5f.) Water: The water resources of Macedonia are shared between six primary river basins. The rivers Vardar, Crni Drim and Strumica are the largest, covering almost 99 percent of the territory of the country. There are three large natural lakes – Dojran, Prespa and Ohrid. Drinking water quality is generally good since most drinking-water sources are from unpolluted mountain springs or aquifers. About 90 percent of urban settlements have access to piped water. However, the country is constantly lacking fresh drinking-water during the dry summer periods in some parts of the country, owing to inefficient water use. The principle sources of water pollution are the major cities and industrial facilities. There are only three waste water treatment systems located nearby the three major lakes.</p> <p>(xxv, p. 14f.) "Very little progress has been made in terms of water quality. A new law on water has been enacted but has not yet been adopted by the parliament. The water quality monitoring system is under improvement but still lacks sufficient coverage and data collection."</p> <p>Soil: The most serious threat to the soil quality is erosion caused by poor practices in forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>(xxvi) Forests: main challenges is to strengthen forest management in order to generate longer-term and more sustainable forestry practices.</p>	(xxiii), (xxv)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	(xxii, p. 6). "Peace, democracy and stability are taking hold [...] protection of the environment is an emerging priority."	(xxii)
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>"Problems of dwelling and environment differ according to their location in urban or rural areas. From the graph it can be seen that dwellings in urban areas have relatively smaller problems with living conditions (leaking roof, damp walls, floors, foundation or rot in window frames or floors). In contrast, in urban areas, pollution, grime, noise or some other environmental problems are worse than in rural areas."</p> <p>(xxix) Income (total disposable household income per annum in denars): 2010: 283.681 / 2011: 285.510 / 2012: 300.758</p> <p>(xxvii) Unemployment rate: 2012: 31,2-30,6 / 2013: 30,6-28,7 / 2014: 28,7-27,9 / 2015: 27,6-27,3</p> <p>(xxviii) Net migration rates (difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants): 2008: -521 / 2009: -510 / 2010: 652 / 2011: 806 / 2012: 1053 / 2013: 1390 / 2014: 1699</p> <p>(xxv, p. 2) "over 20% of the population are poor."</p>	(xxix), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xxv)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>(xxx, p. 25) Access to land/ land rights: "In Macedonia, for example, the Constitution of 1991 guarantees the right to own and inherit land (and the right to a free market) [...] some new Macedonian legislation is inconsistent with the private ownership guarantee because it imposes restrictions on sale of land, favors social enterprise, and restricts land use."</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 6f.) Renewable energy: "The share of the RES in the total energy supply and consumption in Macedonia is very low. Main renewable energy sources that can be exploited in the country are hydropower, wind, solar power, biomass and geothermal energy." ..."According to the 2007 data the share of the renewable energy sources (RES) in the total primary energy supply (TPES) in Macedonia is 10%. (The share of the RES in the total primary energy supply in Macedonia is around 300toe (tones of oil equivalent), out of which the share of hydro power for electricity production is 132toe, the biomass for residential, commercial and industrial heating 155toe, and geothermal for district heating and in agriculture is 12toe. See, Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA), In-Depth Review of the Energy Efficiency Policy of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, (October 2007): 67, Table 7.)" (--> (xxxi, p. 67)</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 7)."The major part of the renewable energy in Macedonia goes to firewood, which is largely used as a heating source in the country, in a very inefficient and unsustainable way; while the second largest part goes to hydropower for electricity generation from large hydro power plants."</p>	(xxx), (xxxi), (xxxii)+F32
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>(xxv, p. 10f.) "Macedonia acceded to the UNFCCC in 1998 and to the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. The MOEPP is the focal point for the UNFCCC, and also the Designated National Authority for the CDM. The Climate Change Project Office was set up in 2000 and sits as a unit within the MOEPP, driving work on climate change within the ministry. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is separate from the MOEPP and is composed of representatives of government (including interalia, ministries of the Environment, Finance, Transport, Economy, Education and Science, Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Water), NGOs, the private sector and research organisations. The function of the NCCC is to oversee national policies on climate change and to ensure that these policies are consistent with national development strategies and priorities. Implementation of environmental policy occurs through a wide range of public and private sector entities, and the MOEPP is only the coordinator of environmental policy."</p> <p>(xxv, p. 11) "The focus of the government has been on mitigation rather than adaptation to climate change."</p>	(xxv)
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Nongovernmental:</p> <p>(xxv, p. 12) "There are about 70 to 100 registered environmental NGOs in Macedonia. It is the environmental NGOs that are among the most active NGOs in the country. These NGOs contributes to the development of sound and well-formulated environmental policies through dialogue with decision makers."</p> <p>Governmental:</p> <p>(xxv,p. 12) * MOEPP (responsible ministry to coordinate issues of environment, nature and physical planning)</p> <p>* "Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Water Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. agricultural land use and use of forests and other natural resources, hunting and fishing and genetically modified food."</p> <p>* Ministry of Health, responsible for issues concerning e.g. protection of the health of population, through surveillance/control of pollution of air, water and food.</p> <p>* Ministry of Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. eco-tourism, industrial pollution, mineral resources exploitation and energy efficiency.</p>	(xxv)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements		
1.9	Others	<p>Public Awareness: All measurement of the Macedonian public's environmental awareness show that it is on a very low level.</p> <p>Legislation: Having applied for the membership in the EU, Macedonia has already been working on the approximation of the environmental legislation for the past two years. In this context three of the five approximated laws - Law on Nature Conservation, Law on Air Quality and Waste Law - have already passed the parliamentary procedure, while the other two - the Framework Law on Environment Protection and Promotion and the Law on Water - are at the moment being revised and are expected to pass through parliament in the near future. In addition, there is an on-going project for development of the NEAP II, as a key strategic and environmental policy document in the country. The teams from MoEPP and foreign experts are now preparing the process for further work on the approximation of the secondary legislation.</p>	

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation		
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population		(xxv), (xxxx)
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials	<p>Obstacles environmental education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * lack of financial sources for specialized trainings of teaching personnel * offers of low quality projects for implementation or unskilled treatment of the environmental education topic * offers of uncompetitive literature/incompatible literature on environmental issues. * only a small part of the overall effort to raise environmental awareness in schools <p>Potentials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * in line with general governmental efforts to increase environmental awareness in education * Materials are ready-to-use * No extra time needed to include the materials in classes 	(ii)
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	<p>Green Pack:</p> <p>The aim of this project is to improve the environmental education base in Macedonia by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Developing a modern model of environmental education for the national education system, according to the globally acceptable standards, that will be recommended as a teaching module in the upper grades of primary schools; * Raising the environmental awareness of pupils and teachers, and via them that of society as a whole; and * Investing in human resources and capacity-building in terms of education and public awareness on the environment (training). <p>Green Pack Junior:</p> <p>Support the environmentally sustainable development through education in accordance with the UNECE strategy for ESD, by addressing the requests of the national legislation.</p>	(viii)
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	<p>GP:</p> <p>Teachers of fifth to eighth grades, Pupils (ages 10-14)</p> <p>GP Junior:</p> <p>Children from 350 schools in Macedonia from I to IV grade Their teachers</p>	(ii)

4.2	Estimated number/ real number	<p>Estimated numbers:</p> <p>GP:</p> <p>(ii) 40,000 pupils per year</p> <p>(ii) more than 700 teachers per year</p> <p>GP Junior:</p> <p>(xx) 100.000 pupils</p> <p>(xx) 500 to 550 of their teachers / Real number: 700 & 30 trained trainers (master trainers)</p> <p>(xxxxi) Real numbers:</p> <p>No monitoring of the application of the materials.</p> <p>Trainings have been implemented with one or two teachers participating per school</p> <p>No monitoring of children reached through application of Green Pack (Junior) issues/ topics</p>	(ii), (xx), (xxxxi)
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	<p>GP:</p> <p>Households (families of the targeted pupils),</p> <p>Schools, municipal bodies, media, research institutions, environmental authorities, business, NGOs.</p> <p>GP Junior:</p> <p>Parents and relatives of the targeted pupils,</p> <p>Short-term beneficiaries are the two Ministries, MoEPP and MoE and long-term beneficiaries are the children that will have a chance to build their habits in a sustainable manner from the early age based on the Green Pack Junior.</p>	(ii)
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	<p>Estimated numbers:</p> <p>(ii) GP: 25,000 households per year</p> <p>(x) GPJ: 200.000 to 250.000 individuals</p> <p>(xxxxi) real numbers:</p> <p>No monitoring of number of households reached</p> <p>No monitoring of number of individuals reached</p>	(ii), (x), (xxxxi)
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<p>(ii) Green Pack:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Prepare a multi-media educational resource pack for use in schools (Green Pack) in Macedonian and Albanian languages; * Host launch events for the educational pack; * Organize training of teachers/educators, and the distribution of the resource pack to schools with assistance from national and local governments; * Collect "indicators of success" e.g., number of schools using the Green Pack, teachers/children educated; and * Learning from the experience of other countries with modernized education systems and approaches. <p>(x) GP Junior:</p> <p>The Green Pack Junior educational kit for sustainable development has been prepared and made available to all primary schools in Macedonia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Developed Green Pack Junior educational kit for education for sustainable development; * Increased capacities of all primary schools, BDE and selected municipalities through networking, trainings and exchange of experiences on national and regional level; * Organized pilot project activities on sustainable living in a targeted number of municipalities with participation of primary schools. 	(ii), (x)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	(ii, p. 12) GP (no clear distinction between outcome and output) 1) Prepare a multi-media educational resource pack for use in schools (Green Pack) in Macedonian and Albanian languages; 2) Host launch events for the educational pack; 3) Organise training of teachers/educators, and the distribution of the resource pack+C81k to schools with assistance from national and local governments; 4) Collect "indicators of success" e.g., number of schools using the Green Pack, teachers/children educated; and 5) Learning from the experience of other countries with modernised education systems and approaches. (x, p. 3f.) GPJ Specific objective of the project is: The Green Pack Junior educational kit for sustainable development has been prepared and made available to all primary schools in Macedonia. Expected Result 1: Developed Green Pack Junior educational kit for education for sustainable development Expected Result 2: Increased capacities of all primary schools, BDE and selected municipalities through networking, trainings and exchange of experiences on national and regional level	(ii), (x)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	GP: Partially achieved: ad 4) a list of schools which received GPs does exist, including the number of packs received. Apart from that, no data is available (p.e. number of children educated, number of teachers using the materials in their classes etc.). ad 5) no documentation of these exchanges of experiences, but most plausibly achieved as p. e. definition of necessity to develop. GPJ: Expected Result 2 of GPJ: not achieved.	(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	(xxxxii)
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	GPJ can be perceived as a positive impact of GP as the necessity to develop GPJ arose from experiences in using GP materials.	(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	* Trained teachers transfer their knowledge related to application of GP and GPJ to their colleagues. * Materials (1 Pack per school) are made available to all of the teachers. * Teachers show personal initiative to make use of the materials in their classes.	(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	No risks formulated.	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	Green Pack Junior has been developed in Macedonia due to a demand appearing during the implementation of the Green Pack project. Other countries develop national editions of GPJ based on the model of GPJ in Macedonia.	(xxxxi) (REC Skopje)
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	GP and GPJ materials are generally well received by teachers and experts. Environmental protection got integrated into the curriculum - GP and GPJ and similar projects directly contributed to this integration (BUT: curricula are changed quite frequently).	(xxxxi)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	General remark: Schools, especially those in and near Skopje are "pumped" with an oversupply of different projects (example: Kocani teachers note that there are schools implementing 20 projects and more at the same time). A follow-up of these projects does generally not take place.	(xxxxi) - teachers Kocani (xxxxi)
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources

8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The intervention contributed to changes in environmental protection through the education system, but the contribution of the two provided packs is a rather small part of the whole. The intervention fitted well into larger efforts to strengthen environmental awareness.	4	(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	"Long-term perspective of this project is determined by the fact that Green Pack will be officially introduced in primary schools in Macedonia as a teaching tool that brings broader understanding of the concept of sustainable development, the effects of local environmental issues on the global environment and the pupils' role in protection of the environment among Macedonian students, teachers and citizens." Increase in awareness, but GP and GPJ just a small part of intensive efforts on statal and nongovernmental side to establish a broad scaled awareness of environmental issues in the Macedonian society.	5	(vii)
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources

9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	<p>The trained teachers generally showed strong enthusiasm during the trainings. The capacities of the trained teachers certainly increased through the trainings and by application of the materials provided by the projects. But it can not be determined with certainty how teachers who did not receive the training perceive the materials. Most plausibly this is dependent on the personal initiative of those teachers who have been trained to transfer the knowledge to their colleagues.</p> <p>Changes in the lives of the students cannot plausibly be contributed to the interventions as they do not know anything about "Green Pack" or "Green Pack Junior" as a project.</p> <p>GP and GPJ can easily be applied by motivated teachers as they are both ready-to-use, an aspect which certainly facilitates the application of the materials.</p> <p>In case of a large degree of personal initiative --> strong to very strong impact, in case of lower degrees of personal initiative --> no impact at all to moderate impact.</p>		(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Changes in awareness related to environmental issues visibly took place in the last couple of years, but this cannot be directly linked to the interventions, as GP and GPJ are rather small parts of the whole. In case of a large degree of personal initiative --> strong to very strong impact, in case of lower degrees of personal initiative --> no impact at all to moderate impact.		(xxxxi), (xxxxii)
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The contribution of the beneficiaries (in this case: teachers) is the pro active use of the materials and the integration of the topics of the packs into their classes. A large degree of personal initiative of the teachers is needed. In case of a large degree of personal initiative --> strong to very strong impact, in case of lower degrees of personal initiative --> no impact at all to moderate impact.		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?			
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	The materials are probably still available in a large percentage of the schools, but application of materials depends on personal initiative of teachers.		(xxxxi), (xxxxiii)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	<p>(x) The sustainability of the project is secured by the fact that it is in line with the National strategy for development of the education in Republic of Macedonia and with the Law on Environment that also stresses Education in the field of environmental protection and sustainable development and where MoEPP and MoE are responsible for providing conditions for implementation of ESD.</p> <p>In addition to this political support is gained by the Letter of interest to secure funds and proceed with implementation of the Green Pack Junior received by REC after successful implementation of the Green Pack project. The letter is endorsed by both Minister of Environment and Minister of Education, providing with this full political support to implement the project.</p> <p>(xxxxi) GP and GPJ is in line with large efforts of the macedonian government to raise awareness related to environmental aspects. The materials are still available for usage in schools in many cases (though not in all of the cases). Limitation of sustainability: punctual efforts. GP and GPJ are merely a very small part in the mentioned larger efforts to raise awareness.</p>		(x), (xxxxi)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	The situation most probably would not differ significantly, as governmental efforts included elaboration of interactive didactic materials corresponding to their strategy.		(xxxxii)
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources

13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	<p>GP and GPJ fitted lack of materials, but outreach is dependent on commitment of teachers who have been trained. Noticeable changes of awareness among teachers and pupils, but also slightly among the Macedonian society. These changes are not causally linked to the GP/GPJ projects, other projects are more easily visible as for example projects on waste separation (competitions among schools integrate whole families into environmentally relevant issues), waste prevention/ reduction, collection and sale of paper and plastics.</p> <p>There are projects on a larger scale which are far more visible, but GP and GPJ contributed positively to the more general trend in the Macedonian education system to include environmental topics into the curricula and to establish a more interactive way of teaching. The interactive aspects provided by GP and GPJ are considered as most positive aspects of the projects by teachers, NGO staff and experts.</p>	(xxxii)
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general		

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) 01 Kurzinformation 8103_00_2005
- (ii) 02 Proposal Feb 2006 8103_00_2005
- (iii) 03 UGA 8103_00_2005
- (iv) 04 Interim Assessment 8103_00_2005
- (v) 05 Feasibility Study 8103_00_2005
- (vi) 06 Second Progress Report 8103_00_2005
- (vii) 07 Third Progress Report 8103_00_2005
- (viii) 08 Final Report 8103_00_2005
- (ix) 01 Kurzinformation 8103_01_2009
- (x) 02 Project Proposal 8103_01_2009
- (xi) 03 Annex 1 Logframe 8103_01_2009
- (xii) 04 Annex 4 Environmental Impact Questionnaire 8103_01_2009
- (xiii) 05 UGA 8103_01_2009
- (xiv) 06 First Progress Report 8103_01_2009
- (xv) 07 Second Progress Report 8103_01_2009
- (xvi) 08 Third Progress Report Part 1 8103_01_2009
- (xvii) 09 Third Progress Report Part 2 8103_01_2009
- (xviii) 10 Fourth Progress Report 8103_01_2009
- (xix) 11 Fifth Progress Report 8103_01_2009
- (xx) 12 Final Report 8103_01_2009
- (xxi) Frank et al. (2007). Municipal Administrative Reform and Land Development Issues in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM). Papers in Land Management, 5. Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge & Chelmsford.
- (xxii) UNEP (2000). Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment - FYR of Macedonia.
- (xxiii) REC Macedonia (2000). Annex 4: Country Report Macedonia. Within: Strategic Environmental Analysis of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia.
- (xxiv) European Commission (2014). The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Progress Report.
- (xxv) SIDA (2009). Macedonia. Environmental and Climate Change Policy Brief. University of Gothenburg
- (xxvi) MoAFWE (2006). Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forestry in the Republic of Macedonia.
- (xxvii) Unemployment Rate: <http://de.tradingeconomics.com/macedonia/unemployment-rate>
- (xxviii) Migration Rate (net): http://www.stat.gov.mk/OblastOpsto_en.aspx?id=2
- (xxix) Income: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Income_distribution_statistics
- (xxx) Giovarelli & Bledsoe (2001). Land Reform in Eastern Europe.
- (xxxi) Energy Charter Secretariat (2007). In-Depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. (Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA).

- (xxxii) FiBL & IFOAM (2014). The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014.
- (xxxiii) MoAFWE (2013). National Plan for Organic Production 2013-2020.
- (xxxiv) http://www.infomg.ro/web/en/GMOs_in_Europe/
- (xxxv) MoEPP (2008). Law on Genetically Modified Organisms.
- (xxxvi) Economic Freedom Score Macedonia: <http://beta2.finance.si/files/2009-01-13/Macedonia.pdf>
- (xxxvii) Republic of Macedonia (2012). Action Plan for Implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (xxxviii) Forests in Macedonia: http://www.mkdsumi.com.mk/zasumite_en.php?page=3&s=1
- (xxxix) Forests and the Forestry Sector in Macedonia: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/57478/en/mkd/>
- (xxxx) BTI 2003: http://bti2003.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/index.php?id=178&tt_news=&type=98&L=1
- (xxxxi) Personal interviews, see list of interviews for further detail:
- (xxxxii) own assessment
- (xxxxiii) MAPP Workshop

Fact-sheet 17 - Macedonia - 2550-04/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Promoting energy-efficient housing
Title(s) of intervention in German	EP/Erweiterung des praxisorientierten Fortbildungsangebotes sowie Etablierung eines nationalen Passivhauszentrums in Skopje
Country	Macedonia
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	2550-04/2007
Sector	Multisector aid
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Sto GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.11.2007 - 31.07.2010
Contract amount(s) €	103.780
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	89.400 from Sto and 15.420 from Alpos (Macedonia)
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Alexandra Huber
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>(xxiii, p. 6) Air: "Air quality problems are limited to major urban areas. About 40 percent of the Macedonian population is affected by poor air quality." / "Implementing legislation on assessing ambient air quality has been adopted but is only partially aligned with the acquis. Progress has been made for a properly functioning air quality monitoring system. However, the system needs further improvement and there is also a need for more capacity and better cooperation between institutions to ensure proper collection and analysis of data. A system to recycle ozone-depleting substances has been established."</p> <p>(xxiii, p. 14) Waste: There are about 25 official landfills in Macedonia, but with the exception of Drisla landfill in Skopje, all others are not designed up to required standards and therefore cause significant negative impact on the environment. In smaller towns and villages, waste is disposed of in an unplanned manner at different locations around the particular municipality; quite often near water bodies. There are no programmes for separation, collection, recycling or composting of wastes, which increases the waste load to the landfills.</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Region's rich natural environment, already under pressure from decades of urban and industrial pollution, became increasingly degraded."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 6) "Environmental protection is evolving alongside economic development."</p> <p>(xxii, p. 13) "Within the framework of the centrally planned economies of the region's former socialist states, development was seen largely in terms of increasing production of the industrial and energy sectors. This resulted in the over-exploitation of natural resources and severe environmental degradation."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The Environmental Law is in line with standards and provisions of the EU, but is ambitious and exceeds local government resources and capacities. Its objectives include the preservation, protection, restoration and improvement of the environment; protection of human life and health; the rational and sustainable use of resources, and; the implementation and improvement of measures aimed at the tackling of the regional and global environmental problems."</p> <p>(xxi, p. 7) "The National Environmental Action Plan is expected to be implemented locally, with municipalities preparing Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAP's) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA). For specific projects an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required, with an integrated environmental permit and procedures to determine the emission limit values. "</p>	(xxi), (xxii), (xxiii), (xxiv)
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>(xxiii, p. 5f.) Water: The water resources of Macedonia are shared between six primary river basins. The rivers Vardar, Crni Drim and Strumica are the largest, covering almost 99 percent of the territory of the country. There are three large natural lakes – Dojran, Prespa and Ohrid. Drinking water quality is generally good since most drinking-water sources are from unpolluted mountain springs or aquifers. About 90 percent of urban settlements have access to piped water. However, the country is constantly lacking fresh drinking-water during the dry summer periods in some parts of the country, owing to inefficient water use. The principle sources of water pollution are the major cities and industrial facilities. There are only three waste water treatment systems located nearby the three major lakes.</p> <p>(xxv, p. 14f.) "Very little progress has been made in terms of water quality. A new law on water has been enacted but has not yet been adopted by the parliament. The water quality monitoring system is under improvement but still lacks sufficient coverage and data collection."</p> <p>Soil: The most serious threat to the soil quality is erosion caused by poor practices in forestry and agriculture.</p> <p>(xxvi) Forests: main challenges is to strengthen forest management in order to generate longer-term and more sustainable forestry practices.</p>	(xxiii), (xxv)
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	(xxii, p. 6). "Peace, democracy and stability are taking hold [...] protection of the environment is an emerging priority."	(xxii)
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>"Problems of dwelling and environment differ according to their location in urban or rural areas. From the graph it can be seen that dwellings in urban areas have relatively smaller problems with living conditions (leaking roof, damp walls, floors, foundation or rot in window frames or floors). In contrast, in urban areas, pollution, grime, noise or some other environmental problems are worse than in rural areas."</p> <p>(xxix) Income (total disposable household income per annum in denars): 2010: 283.681 / 2011: 285.510 / 2012: 300.758</p> <p>(xxvii) Unemployment rate: 2012: 31,2-30,6 / 2013: 30,6-28,7 / 2014: 28,7-27,9 / 2015: 27,6-27,3</p> <p>(xxviii) Net migration rates (difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants): 2008: -521 / 2009: -510 / 2010: 652 / 2011: 806 / 2012: 1053 / 2013: 1390 / 2014: 1699</p> <p>(xxv, p. 2) "over 20% of the population are poor."</p>	(xxix), (xxvii), (xxviii), (xxv)

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>(xxx, p. 25) Access to land/ land rights: "In Macedonia, for example, the Constitution of 1991 guarantees the right to own and inherit land (and the right to a free market) [...] some new Macedonian legislation is inconsistent with the private ownership guarantee because it imposes restrictions on sale of land, favors social enterprise, and restricts land use."</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 6f.) Renewable energy: "The share of the RES in the total energy supply and consumption in Macedonia is very low. Main renewable energy sources that can be exploited in the country are hydropower, wind, solar power, biomass and geothermal energy." ..."According to the 2007 data the share of the renewable energy sources (RES) in the total primary energy supply (TPES) in Macedonia is 10%. (The share of the RES in the total primary energy supply in Macedonia is around 300toe (tones of oil equivalent), out of which the share of hydro power for electricity production is 132toe, the biomass for residential, commercial and industrial heating 155toe, and geothermal for district heating and in agriculture is 12toe. See, Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEREA), In-Depth Review of the Energy Efficiency Policy of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, (October 2007): 67, Table 7.)" (--> (xxxi, p. 67)</p> <p>(xxxii, p. 7)."The major part of the renewable energy in Macedonia goes to firewood, which is largely used as a heating source in the country, in a very inefficient and unsustainable way; while the second largest part goes to hydropower for electricity generation from large hydro power plants."</p>	(xxx), (xxxi), (xxxii)+F32
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>(xxv, p. 10f.) "Macedonia acceded to the UNFCCC in 1998 and to the Kyoto Protocol in 2004. The MOEPP is the focal point for the UNFCCC, and also the Designated National Authority for the CDM. The Climate Change Project Office was set up in 2000 and sits as a unit within the MOEPP, driving work on climate change within the ministry. The National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) is separate from the MOEPP and is composed of representatives of government (including interalia, ministries of the Environment, Finance, Transport, Economy, Education and Science, Health and Agriculture, Forestry and Water), NGOs, the private sector and research organisations. The function of the NCCC is to oversee national policies on climate change and to ensure that these policies are consistent with national development strategies and priorities. Implementation of environmental policy occurs through a wide range of public and private sector entities, and the MOEPP is only the coordinator of environmental policy."</p> <p>(xxv, p. 11) "The focus of the government has been on mitigation rather than adaptation to climate change."</p>	(xxv)
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>Nongovernmental:</p> <p>(xxv, p. 12) "There are about 70 to 100 registered environmental NGOs in Macedonia. It is the environmental NGOs that are among the most active NGOs in the country. These NGOs contributes to the development of sound and well-formulated environmental policies through dialogue with decision makers."</p> <p>Governmental:</p> <p>(xxv,p. 12) * MOEPP (responsible ministry to coordinate issues of environment, nature and physical planning)</p> <p>* "Ministry of Agriculture, Forest and Water Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. agricultural land use and use of forests and other natural resources, hunting and fishing and genetically modified food."</p> <p>* Ministry of Health, responsible for issues concerning e.g. protection of the health of population, through surveillance/control of pollution of air, water and food.</p> <p>* Ministry of Economy, responsible for issues concerning e.g. eco-tourism, industrial pollution, mineral resources exploitation and energy efficiency.</p>	(xxv)
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements		
1.9	Others	<p>Public Awareness: All measurement of the Macedonian public's environmental awareness show that it is on a very low level.</p> <p>Legislation: Having applied for the membership in the EU, Macedonia has already been working on the approximation of the environmental legislation for the past two years. In this context three of the five approximated laws - Law on Nature Conservation, Law on Air Quality and Waste Law - have already passed the parliamentary procedure, while the other two - the Framework Law on Environment Protection and Promotion and the Law on Water - are at the moment being revised and are expected to pass through parliament in the near future. In addition, there is an on-going project for development of the NEAP II, as a key strategic and environmental policy document in the country. The teams from MoEPP and foreign experts are now preparing the process for further work on the approximation of the secondary legislation.</p>	
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources

2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	<p>Macedonia made significant progress in the implementation of the energy efficiency acquis in 2013 and 2014, including in the update of primary and secondary legislation. The priority for Macedonia in the following period remains to adopt the second EEAP and to implement its measures. Otherwise the Secretariat is compelled to launch infringement action. Another important issue is the development of an efficient information system for monitoring and verification of energy savings.</p> <p>The further implementation of Directive 2010/31/EU should also be a priority, in particular the development of the calculation software and checking of the cost-optimal level of minimum requirements of energy performance of buildings and building components.</p> <p>Finally, strengthening of the institutional capacities (in the Ministry, Agency, etc.) is important, as the existing structures and human resources proved to be insufficient during the realization of the first EEAP. The draft second EEAP proposed also the establishment of two important new bodies, the Energy Efficiency Fund and a Supervisory Committee. The Energy Efficiency Fund, when established, is expected to strongly support the implementation of energy efficiency measures.</p> <p>Energy efficiency plays an increasing role in the construction of new buildings and the restoration of old ones in the last 20 years, due to the EU accession process and relevant investments in the sector triggered by the accession process. Legislation can play an important role here, too.</p>	(xxxxiii)
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		
2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change		
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities		
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	<p>(iii, p. 6f) The project contributes to Macedonia's fulfillment of the EU's acquis demands related to energy efficiency.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Creation of new opportunities for employment through solid training * Contribution to creation of new jobs * Contribution to environmental protection 	(iii)
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	<p>(vi, p. 4f.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Minimum of 10 Macedonian multipliers to be trained in Macedonia and Austria * Minimum of 10 trained persons from construction sector (processing) * Minimum of 10 trained Macedonian planners <p>(iii, p. 5)</p> <p>Target groups are planners and planning offices, executing companies and producing companies</p>	(vi), (iii)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	<p>(vi) Real number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 30 trained Macedonian multipliers (architects) * 21 trained processors * 19 trained planners 	(vi)
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries		
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<p>(iii, p. 5):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Elaboration of technical literature and software * Elaboration of concrete and precise manuals including planning and implementation details (insulation details adapted to local conditions) * Transfer of basic technical knowledge through practice oriented training * Establishment of a national passive house centre in Skopje. 	(iii)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>1) Technical working group is established for specific tasks and started its work.</p> <p>2) Technical / specialist literature and EU norms in the area of energy efficiency of buildings and of passive house methods of construction are adapted to macedonian circumstances and are at Macedonia's building and construction industries disposal.</p> <p>3) Planners and contractors are trained practice oriented in the area of energy efficient methods of construction (focus: facade).</p> <p>4) Pilot object for purposes of demonstration and to assess the elaborated energy-saving measures taking into account the new standards / planning details is established and introduced.</p> <p>5) Criteria for the certification of structural and design details suitable for passive houses are elaborated. The foundations for a self financing passive house centre in Skopje are laid.</p>	(iii)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>(iii, 7-9; italics: vi, p. 6)</p> <p>1) Technical working group is established for specific tasks and started its work. * Working group established, 18 participants: high level representatives of the Ministry of Economy, the structural engineering faculty, the association of architects, the city of Skopje and of the construction industry.</p> <p>2) Technical / specialist literature and EU norms in the area of energy efficiency of buildings and of passive house methods of construction are adapted to macedonian circumstances and are at Macedonia's building and construction industries disposal *Manual on project planning and processing of thermal insulation systems --> standard reference for architects and construction companies. Its publication by the Chamber of Architects and Construction Engineers --> Manual is on a legally binding level and was sent to the whole target group. 130p print run of 3.000 copies. * Further thematic specialist literature in the form of brochures show up the wide range of possible designs and solutions of modern highly heat-insulating systems. * Through the insulation-thickness-optimisation program, architects have an easy to use tool ready to hand for the calculation and visualisation of the positive effects of higher thermal insulation thicknesses.</p> <p>3) Planners and contractors are trained practice oriented in the area of energy efficient methods of construction (focus: facade). * Trainings showed strong interest in the topic but also large training requirements. * Training at Faculty for Architecture --> dissemination of knowledge. * Training in construction industry --> dissemination of knowledge limited to in-house.</p> <p>4) Pilot object for purposes of demonstration and to assess the elaborated energy-saving measures taking into account the new standards / planning details is established and introduced. * Pilot project: Integrated Business Faculty (EU funded private University) --> large multiplication effects are expected. * Results on the saving of energy are published. * The object is available for further study purposes.</p> <p>5) Criteria for the certification of structural and design details suitable for passive houses are elaborated. The foundations for a self financing passive house centre in Skopje are laid. (vii) Passive house does not fulfil requirements of energy efficient construction as prescribed by sto. C81</p>	(iii), (vi)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?		
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	<p>(iii, p. 7): Risks:</p> <p>* Lack of stataal support.</p> <p>* Lack of national relevant legislation, lack of rules and standars</p> <p>* weak purchasing power of population (--> necessary investions not possible)</p>	(iii)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	<p>No, the passive house centre is not visible among experts. NGOs which are active in the energy sector have never noticed the passive house centre as such. There are other passive houses which are visible as model objects and which are well known as such among experts.</p>	
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources

7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	(xxxxi, xxxxi) Technical expert literature, dictionaries, detailed brochures available and after project demand remains. (viii) City of Skopje realised energetic restorations, all of which are now equipped with thermal insulation facades, the governmental housing association (JPSSDP) provide all of the newly constructed buildings with thermal insulation facades, almost all of the newly built individual Objects (single- or two-family houses) are built with thermal insulation facades (Contradiction between Macedonian Center on Energy Efficiency (MACEF) and CIM expert)	(xxxxi), (xxxii), (viii)	
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?			
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	There is no improvement related to the access to energy and resources through this intervention but an improvement of knowledge and capacities as to the use of resources and energy standards and savings in the construction sector.	3	
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	(xxxxi) Awareness raising and technical knowledge transfer --> increasing number of investors and constructors make use of new technics and opt for passive houses (but limited to rich owners due to lack of investments!). (xxxxi) Technical information on energy efficient construction (focus: facades) is available. (viii) "Legislation is lagging behind practice: In spite of the lack of laws, regulations, standards and directives, measures on energy efficiency were implemented massively."	3	(xxxxi), (viii)
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"			
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"	(viii; xxxxi) The project contributed to technically informed planning of new or renovation of buildings through the profound elaboration and publication of technical literature made available through the Macedonian Chamber of Architects.	3	(viii), (xxxxi)

9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"	<p>Potentials (iii, p. 5):</p> <p>* Multiplier effects through capacity building.</p> <p>* Regional impact through existing contacts with neighbouring countries (same framework conditions as in Macedonia) was expected, not reached.</p> <p>Risks:</p> <p>(xxxxi) Limited visibility: Mazedonian NGOs (key stakeholders in the field of energy efficiency) did not take notice of the publications and the passive house. There is another passive house functioning as a model for energy efficient construction measures (Knauf).</p> <p>(xxxxii) Knauf has a monopoly position in Macedonia as to construction materials and is visibly present in Macedonia for decades --> integration of sto as another company for construction materials is difficult and questionable.</p>	2	(iii), (xxxxi), (xxxxii)
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	(vi, p. 6) Awareness related to energy conscious construction increased in the construction sector and among investors. This increase is intensified through targeted opinion making within the framework of the project.		(vi)
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?			
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?			
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Expert literature remains available (download, printed materials are out of stock) and there is a demand.		(xxxxi), (viii) viii
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	<p>(xxxxi) Passive house pilot project site did not reach expected reach --> faculty's building was renovated energy efficiently, but it is not visible as an example of energy efficiency facades.</p> <p>(xxxxi) Limited scope as to distribution of materials, experts in NGO in energy efficiency sector have never heard of materials.</p> <p>Training of representatives of construction industry remain in-house, limited outreach.</p>		(xxxxi)
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Less knowledge and capacities of experts related to thermal insulation facades and energy efficient construction methods.		(xxxxii)
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	Due to conflicts among CIM expert, Faculty, sto and MACEF (Macedonian Center on Energy Efficiency), the project suffered management difficulties. The materials elaborated are assessed as useful and sustainable for the construction industry. During an interview, it has been criticised that sto was just securing marketing opportunities of their own products thus establishing a monopoly in this area. Products of sto are not affordable, though being of good quality, for the majority of those who are willing to invest in energy efficient construction or reconstruction. As has been emphasised during the interviews, governmental requirements are important on the one hand, but on the other hand market conditions determine awareness of people. This is a project with good results as to publications which have been published. But apart from this, it is of limited scope. In the energy efficiency sector, it is hardly visible, the funds and time frame are limited. And it could have reached a larger scope in several aspects (p.e. passive house demonstration site which is not known by persons outside of the project).		(xxxxii)
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation		Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<p>(own, interviews) a) Technical literature is important, but a wider scope needs to be kept in mind (investment possibilities, visibility).</p> <p>b) Climate for investment in construction sector needs to be taken into account: awareness changes, but only financially strong owners and investors are able to put the knowledge and awareness into practice.</p> <p>c) National and regional market situation should be thoroughly assessed before starting a "business partnership".</p> <p>Comment: (Interview Dimitrov) "Market conditions determine awareness rather than state regulations" <--> (interview Trajanovski) state regulations determine awareness.</p>		(xxxxii), (xxxxi)

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) 01 Infosheet 2550_04_2007
- (ii) 01 Kurzinformation 2550_04_2007
- (iii) 02 Projektdokument 2550_04_2007
- (iv) 03 Erster Zwischenbericht Nov2007-Dez2009 2550-04_2007
- (v) 04 Zweiter Zwischenbericht Nov2007-Juni2010 2550-04_2007
- (vi) 05 Endbericht 2550_04_2007
- (vii) "Gutachterliche Stellungnahme Wärmedämmverbundfassade IBF-Fakultätsgebäude K. Novakovic 8 in Skopje", Dr.-Ing. Günther Ludewig, 2010.
- (viii) Questionnaire Georgi Trajanovski

- (xxi) Frank et al. (2007). Municipal Administrative Reform and Land Development Issues in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYRoM). Papers in Land Management, 5. Anglia Ruskin University Cambridge & Chelmsford.

- (xxii) UNEP (2000). Post-Conflict Environmental Assessment - FYR of Macedonia.
- (xxiii) REC Macedonia (2000). Annex 4: Country Report Macedonia. Within: Strategic Environmental Analysis of Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia.
- (xxiv) European Commission (2014). The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Progress Report.
- (xxv) SIDA (2009). Macedonia. Environmental and Climate Change Policy Brief. University of Gothenburg.
- (xxvi) MoAFWE (2006). Strategy for Sustainable Development of Forestry in the Republic of Macedonia.
- (xxvii) Unemployment Rate: <http://de.tradingeconomics.com/macedonia/unemployment-rate>
- (xxviii) Migration Rate (net): http://www.stat.gov.mk/OblastOpsto_en.aspx?id=2
- (xxix) Income: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Income_distribution_statistics
- (xxx) Giovarelli & Bledsoe (2001). Land Reform in Eastern Europe.
- (xxxi) Energy Charter Secretariat (2007). In-Depth Review of Energy Efficiency Policies and Programmes: Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. (Energy Charter Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects (PEEERA).

- (xxxii) FiBL & IFOAM (2014). The World of Organic Agriculture. Statistics and Emerging Trends 2014.
- (xxxiii) MoAFWE (2013). National Plan for Organic Production 2013-2020.
- (xxxiv) http://www.infomg.ro/web/en/GMOs_in_Europe/
- (xxxv) MoEPP (2008). Law on Genetically Modified Organisms.
- (xxxvi) Economic Freedom Score Macedonia: <http://beta2.finance.si/files/2009-01-13/Macedonia.pdf>
- (xxxvii) Republic of Macedonia (2012). Action Plan for Implementing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
- (xxxviii) Forests in Macedonia: http://www.mkdsumi.com.mk/zasumite_en.php?page=3&s=1
- (xxxix) Forests and the Forestry Sector in Macedonia: <http://www.fao.org/forestry/country/57478/en/mkd/>
- (xxxx) BTI 2003: http://bti2003.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/index.php?id=178&tt_news=&type=98&L=1
- (xxxxi) Personal interviews, see list of interviews for further details
- (xxxxii) own assessment
- (xxxxiii) https://www.energy-community.org/portal/page/portal/ENC_HOME/AREAS_OF_WORK/Implementation/FYR_Macedonia/Energy_Efficiency

Fact-sheet 18 - Montenegro - 8163-01/2009

Title(s) of intervention in English	Development of tourist location in the hinterland of Montenegro: promotion of a sustainable tourism in the Lake Skutari area (Phase II)
Title(s) of intervention in German	Entwicklung von touristischen Standorten im Hinterland Montenegros: Förderung eines nachhaltigen Tourismus am Skutarisee (Phase II)
Country	Montenegro
Region(s)/ town(s)	Skutari lake region
ADA-project number(s)	8163-01/2009
Sector	tourism policy and administration
Type of aid	C01 Project-type intervention
Budget line	OMON Montenegro
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	GTZ
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Towns of Bar, Cetinje and Podgorica
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.05.2009 - 31.12.2010, extended until 31.03.2012
Contract amount(s) €	600.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	Linked to a BMZ funded GTZ project
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	1
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Bernward Causemann
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	"Since 2007, Montenegro has significantly changed its legal and policy framework for the environment and sustainable development. A new package of laws and corresponding secondary legislation has been adopted, and a strategic framework for environment and sustainable development has been further developed. However, the implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... The 2007 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), accompanied by the Action Plan, provides an overall strategic framework for activities on environment and sustainable development. ... some areas, e.g. water and climate change, are still not covered by overarching strategic documents. ... Since 2007, the competences of local self-government authorities on environmental matters have increased." "Montenegro has made little progress in the areas of environment and climate change."	(i) p. 4f
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	12.8 % of the area of Montenegro are terrestrial and marine protected (2010 and 2012). "By the end of 2013, the total protected area had expanded to 1,249.72 km ² , covering 9.05 per cent of the country's territory. The increase was largely due to the establishment of the National Park Prokletije (16.038 ha) in 2009. Most (81.34 per cent) of the total protected area is covered by the five national parks. ... Forest area had expanded from 7,180 km ² in 2007 to 9,640 km ² in 2013 (i.e. by 34.3 per cent). In 2013, forests covered 69.8 per cent of Montenegro's land area. At the same time, the impact of forest fires on forested area diminished."	(iii) (i) p. 2
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	"The establishment in 2012 of the Administration for Inspection Affairs separated enforcement from implementation. ... There is no formal methodology behind the current inspection planning approach. ... The assistance to the regulated community to act in compliance with environmental matters is very limited. Smaller businesses, in particular, lack expertise and information about means of compliance. Initiatives to promote resource efficiency and cleaner production are in their inception phase."	(i) p. 6
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	Montenegro's GDP per capita is 41% of the EU average (2012). 45% of the population above 25 are employed, the unemployment rate is 19.5%, youth unemployment is 41.3% (all 2012). There is a significant discrepancy in the standard of living. The northern region has lower GDP per capita, higher unemployment, and share of population decreases. There was 2009 no mitigation of these differences. Poor accessibility of some areas hindered economic development. UNDP Human Development Report 2009 emphasises social exclusion in Montenegro. Less women are employed and educated and on average they have less income than men. "More than half of the poor (62%) reside in the North."	(iii) overall strategic goals (viii) p. 7-8
1.5	Access to energy and resources	The share of renewable energy sources has fallen from 56% (2010) to 41% (2012). But: "the country managed to increase ... the proportion of renewable energy out of total energy consumption." "Although Montenegro has high potential for renewable energy, only hydropower is used for electricity production in considerable quantity, as is biomass for heating purposes."	(iii) inclusive growth (i) p. 10, 11
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	"The 2011 Law on Public Procurement provides for the possibility to include environmentally related subcriteria and energy efficiency requirements in public tenders. Major progress with tariff reform has been achieved in the electricity sector, where cross-subsidies in favour of households have been largely eliminated since 2011." "The work to develop national strategy on climate change, tackling both mitigation and adaptation, is in progress."	(i) p. 7, 11
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	"The implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... Montenegro has made notable strides in the last few years on environmental monitoring," but "Monitoring budget has been decreasing from year to year since 2009." "The latest report on Montenegro by the EU Committee of Regions from June 2009, which warns that it is of crucial importance for the country's prospects for EU membership to promptly deal with the limited administrative capacity of its local authorities and to work on their interconnectedness and networking." "There are no regional development organizations in Montenegro, so far only state funded local business centers and national NGOs with unstable financial sources."	(i) p. 4, 9 (viii) p. 4
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	"Since 2007, Montenegro has acceded to a number of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). It completed accession to all ECE environmental conventions. The country is not yet a party to two protocols: the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decisionmaking and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. The implementation of MEAs strongly depends on international financial support." "Montenegro participates in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol."	(i) p. 10, 11
1.9	Others		

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning	There is a cross-border area development concept for lake Skutari 2009: Area development plan for the lake Skutari region in development.	(iv) p. 4
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	2009: Management plan for national park lake Skutari in development. Biodiversity is under threat because of contraventions against protection rules.	(iv) p. 4, 12-13
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	Local population has low environmental awareness. There are cases of contravention against protection rules, and an overuse and disturbance of protected areas.	(iv) p. 25
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	"The management of the five national parks is funded from their own revenues, grants and transfers from the state budget. However total revenues are barely sufficient to finance operating costs and basic maintenance works. There is significant public underinvestment in the national parks." Skutari Lake National Park expects increased revenue from tourism. Tourism is an important contributor to national parks.	(i) p. 7
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts	Montenegro has a Masterplan Tourism, including a Hiking-Biking Tourism Concept and a Tourism Strategy. Govt gave tourism in 2009 a high priority for economic development. But infrastructure focuses on the coastal areas and is poorly developed in the mountainous areas. Eco-tourism is an element of the tourism development concept.	(iv) p. 4 and 6
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Sustainable improvement of the standard of living and the opportunities for a better life of the poor due to an improved income.	(iv) p. 2
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Start-ups, medium enterprises, employed in the tourism sector; population around the Skutari lake, of which 20% get their full income from tourism, and others get indirect income.	(iv) p. 3
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Direct: > 2.500, indirect: < 12.500 / direct: a limited number of maximally a few 100 persons who benefit economically, not counting their family members.	(iv) p. 3, (v), (vi)
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries/ intermediaries	Staff of the Ministry of Tourism, 3 local administrations: Bar, Cetinje und Podgorica, 3 local tourism organisations (LTO), tourism associations, National Park administration, wine and honey producer associations.	(iv) p. 4 (iv) p. 9
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	National park administration (35 persons), LTO: 30-50 persons, rest ?? / real: as estimated; rest: a few dozen companies.	(iv) p. 4, (v), (vi)
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1. The touristic offer of the Skutari Lake is improved. 2. A sustainable destination management and guest steering system is introduced. 3. A professional marketing increases the number of guests. 4. The environment protection at Skutari Lake, as a prerequisite for sustainable tourism, is improved.	(v), p. 5f
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	Project objective: "In the central and mountainous regions of Montenegro the tourism generated income is increasing."	(iv) p. 2, (v) p. 5

6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, and more 1. Output --> Outcome: Tourism numbers show a steady growth (2012). Number of businesses and tour operators has increased more than planned. Boat owners have more guests, restaurants stagnate. This is likely to lead to increased income. 2. Output: Sign posts have been established in only one of three planned areas for lack of funds, and a joint catalogue was produced. --> Outcome: Cooperation but not yet systematic destination management. This is likely to increase income and manage tourists to avoid sensitive areas. 3. Output : 4 local tourism organisations market jointly in a catalogue, map officially published etc. --> Outcome: No. of guests in National Park increased by 99%. 4. Output: The waste water grid at river Moraca could not be completed, but the process increased awareness and interest in waste management. Floating platforms built, rangers trained, public awareness etc. --> Outcome: The population of pelicans grew to 51 adult birds because the project had floating platforms for nesting built. Number of controls by rangers tripled, improved protection of fish funds and bird population.	(v) p. 2ff (v) p. 6 (v) p. 2ff (v) p. 9
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	The outputs were largely realistic, and activities were flexible enough to achieve outputs. The project objective is very general and difficult to measure. It does not include environmental aspects. Indicators were realistic and largely achieved	own assessment
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	"The foundation of green boat association deriving from the green management training is a positive, unintended direct result." No negative outcomes identified.	(v) p. 14
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Assumption that the risks (loss of quality of infrastructure, reduction in tourism, bureaucratic difficulties in building infrastructure or getting permissions in time) can be managed or compensated.	
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1. Risk that tourism products lose quality over time because of lack of maintenance which could result in less tourists, less income, and less incentive to protect the environment. 2. Economic crisis that might lead to a reduction in tourism figures.	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	Yes, it could be up-scaled. Other interventions could be modelled after it for protection through utilisation in regions of high ecological and touristic value.	own assessment
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The National Park cooperates with local businesses and local administration to protect fish and birds, and market them on a sustainable base to tourists.	own assessment; see above
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	None identified.	
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Bird fish and sensitive environments are better protected than before. The intervention contributed to this strongly because the activities were developed with partners, there was strong ownership for them, the logic was consistent, the project was extended and therefore given sufficient time. The sustainable tourism concept is convincing and has government approval. There was little input from SNV, and otherwise local actors played an important role as it was a joined intervention.	5 Altogether, (vi) p. 16-18
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	There is cooperation between actors to protect the lake and its surroundings to keep it attractive for tourists.	4 Altogether, (vi) p. 16-18
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	Especially fishing is now controlled more, but fishers and local population have other opportunities to generate income - from tourists.	4 (v), (vi)
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	There are more tourists. "Directly translating this growth into employment effects for the target group is possible only to a limited extent, even though employment increases significantly during the high season. In most cases, entrepreneurs first employ additional family resources before hiring additional workforce ... additional work force in the high season often has to be hired abroad, as Montenegrins often lack both skills and willingness to work in the service sector." With more tourism, there is more income for small entrepreneurs and their families, but other benefit to target group is limited.	2 (vi) p. 17, (v)
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"		

8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	National park and local government were strengthened in tourist destination management. They became stronger particularly in terms of individual activities, while ownership in tourism destination management was limited. Civil society: At least one organisation built and runs the art trail. That should have strengthened it. Otherwise, NGOs are hardly mentioned in the reports.	4	(v) (vi) p. 17
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"	Protected areas were better secured because of tourist management, better fishery management, increased controls and more awareness of the population and small businesses. All this in cooperation with local stakeholders and with much of their ownership. "Interviews with both the management of the park as well as the head ranger showed a significant ownership and leadership. The project activities were perceived as a contribution to their own planning and projects and not, as is often the case, as a donor-initiated undertaking. The same attitude could be observed from the NGO art trail as well as the Green Boat association."	4	(v), (vi) (vi), p. 20
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	The activities on the lake, in the forest, by the natural park and the local authorities involved the population in many ways: Consultations, inviting to the park and new tourist attraction, awareness raising on limits, offering of new income, preparing for a waste collection grid. All that increased awareness of the population and the likelihood that regulations will be adhered to. Cooperation and ownership by stakeholders was crucial. The economic potential of sustainable tourism played a role.	4	(v), (vi)
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"	The project has contributed to the development of such concepts, see above, and to their implementation in cooperation with local stakeholders.	5	(v), (vi)
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"	The project has contributed to the development of such concepts, see above, and to their implementation in cooperation with local stakeholders, but ownership for joint management remained limited, so that the impact was more limited.	4	(v), (vi)
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources

10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	Cf. 8.4: Income, security of income and employment opportunity have increased for employers and employees of a couple of dozen enterprises. Fishers had to limit their fishing and seek other income, for which there were opportunities, but it is not clear if they took these opportunities, or if some lost out. The project contributed to all this.	Altogether
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Cf. 9.1.6: The activities on the lake, in the forest, by the natural park and the local authorities involved the population in many ways: Consultations, inviting to the park and new tourist attraction, awareness raising on limits, offering of new income, preparing for a waste collection grid. All that increased awareness of the population and the likelihood that regulations will be adhered to. Cooperation and ownership by stakeholders was crucial. The economic potential of sustainable tourism played a role.	Altogether
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Intermediate beneficiaries: institutions and their staff participated, showed own initiative. They covered a portion of the costs: Of 600.000 Euro, partners contributed approximately 25.000 Euro. Ultimate beneficiaries: Some founded new enterprises, or extended their services, participated in activities, and founded the green boat association.	Altogether (v) p. 14
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	National park and local government were strengthened in tourist destination management. They became stronger particularly in terms of individual activities. Ownership in tourism destination management was limited but a loose cooperation was established and became active by publishing a joint catalogue.	(v) (vi) p. 17
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	No information available.	
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Expectations for sustainability were expressed in the evaluation: "The National Park of Skutari lake has clearly assumed ownership and leadership, and has budgeted funds for the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure and equipment provided by the project. Also smaller endeavours, such as the art trail, kayaking and the 'Green boats' have a perspective of sustainability, due to the interest dedicated by the project partners. Much effort however still has to be undertaken in order to put the envisaged DMO in place and to render it sustainable. Whether the Green Boat association will be sustainable remains to be seen, as dependence on external finance is high. Apart from the creation of this association, the green management training was not sustainable, neither in terms of awareness-raising with the participants, nor in terms of institutionalisation."	(vi) p. 1-2
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	There would be less environmental awareness. Fish, birds and protected areas would be under more pressure. There would be less cooperation, less offers for tourists and less income.	Own assessment
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	This is a continued co-financing of a GTZ project (already 2007/8). ADA brought in more elements of sustainable tourism while GTZ emphasised the economic aspects. That is in line with ADA's strategy to protect the environment, and very relevant in the context as it builds on potential. Although not all worked out, this seems overall very positive. That assessment builds on project reports and on a short evaluation.	(iv) p. 11 et al. (v), (vi) Own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	The concept of "conservation through utilisation" was applied here successfully. The protection of pelicans and others shows that the concept works in this context. Such developments need enough time: 20 months was too short. In the end it was almost 3 years, and it could have been longer. That allowed for the necessary participatory processes that created ownership in parts. Institution building requires time, too. "The obligatory financial contributions demanded from project partners as well as confidence in their capacities to implement activities and manage funds were further conducive factors." Creating employment through sustainable tourism has limited potentials - more than are realised, but likely not enough to overcome unemployment.	(iv) p. 12 et al., (v), own assessment, (vi) p. 2

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) UNECE_EPR Montenegro_Highlights: Montenegro Environmental Performance Reviews.
- (ii) European Commission, Montenegro Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) http://www.rcc.int/see2020_charts
- (iv) 02 Projektdokument 8163_01_2009 (Phase II).
- (v) 09 Final Progress Report 8163_01_2009.
- (vi) 10 Internal Review 8163_01_2009, Ulrike Rösler, November 2011.
- (vii) 08 Progress Report Jan-July 2011 8163_01_2009.
- (viii) 02 Project Document 7942_03_2009 (Phase III).

Fact-sheet 19 - Montenegro - 7942-03/2009

Title(s) of intervention in English	Regional and tourism development in Northern Montenegro (Phase III)
Title(s) of intervention in German	Regional- und Tourismusentwicklung in Nord-Montenegro (Phase III)
Country	Montenegro
Region(s)/ town(s)	Bjelasica and Komovi Region
ADA-project number(s)	7942-03/2009
Sector	Tourism policy and administration
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OMON Montenegro
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Regional Development Agency for Bjelasica, Komovi and Prokletije
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	5 Towns
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.12.2009 - 30.11.2012, extended to 15.09.2013
Contract amount(s) €	1.500.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	None, but cooperation partners
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	1
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Bernward Causemann
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	"Since 2007, Montenegro has significantly changed its legal and policy framework for the environment and sustainable development. A new package of laws and corresponding secondary legislation has been adopted, and a strategic framework for environment and sustainable development has been further developed. However, the implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... The 2007 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), accompanied by the Action Plan, provides an overall strategic framework for activities on environment and sustainable development. ... some areas, e.g. water and climate change, are still not covered by overarching strategic documents. ... Since 2007, the competences of local self-government authorities on environmental matters have increased." "Montenegro has made little progress in the areas of environment and climate change."	(i) p. 4f (ii) p. 55
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	12.8 % of the area of Montenegro are terrestrial and marine protected (2010 and 2012). "By the end of 2013, the total protected area had expanded to 1,249.72 km ² , covering 9.05 per cent of the country's territory. The increase was largely due to the establishment of the National Park Prokletije (16.038 ha) in 2009. Most (81.34 per cent) of the total protected area is covered by the five national parks. ... Forest area had expanded from 7,180 km ² in 2007 to 9,640 km ² in 2013 (i.e. by 34.3 per cent). In 2013, forests covered 69.8 per cent of Montenegro's land area. At the same time, the impact of forest fires on forested area diminished."	(iii) (i) p. 2
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	"The establishment in 2012 of the Administration for Inspection Affairs separated enforcement from implementation. ... There is no formal methodology behind the current inspection planning approach. ... The assistance to the regulated community to act in compliance with environmental matters is very limited. Smaller businesses, in particular, lack expertise and information about means of compliance. Initiatives to promote resource efficiency and cleaner production are in their inception phase."	(i) p. 6
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	Montenegro's GDP per capita is 41% of the EU average (2012). 45% of the population above 25 are employed, the unemployment rate is 19.5%, youth unemployment is 41.3% (all 2012). There is a significant discrepancy in the standard of living. The northern region has lower GDP per capita, higher unemployment, and share of population decreases. There was 2009 no mitigation of these differences. Poor accessibility of some areas hindered economic development. UNDP Human Development Report 2009 emphasises social exclusion in Montenegro. Less women are employed and educated and on average they have less income than men. "More than half of the poor (62%) reside in the North."	(iii) overall strategic goals (viii) p. 7-8 (viii) p. 9
1.5	Access to energy and resources	The share of renewable energy sources has fallen from 56% (2010) to 41% (2012). But: "the country managed to increase ... the proportion of renewable energy out of total energy consumption." "Although Montenegro has high potential for renewable energy, only hydropower is used for electricity production in considerable quantity, as is biomass for heating purposes."	(iii) inclusive growth (i) p. 10, 11
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	"The 2011 Law on Public Procurement provides for the possibility to include environmentally related subcriteria and energy efficiency requirements in public tenders. Major progress with tariff reform has been achieved in the electricity sector, where cross-subsidies in favour of households have been largely eliminated since 2011." "The work to develop national strategy on climate change, tackling both mitigation and adaptation, is in progress."	(i) p. 7, 11
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	"The implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... Montenegro has made notable strides in the last few years on environmental monitoring," but "Monitoring budget has been decreasing from year to year since 2009." "The latest report on Montenegro by the EU Committee of Regions from June 2009, which warns that it is of crucial importance for the country's prospects for EU membership to promptly deal with the limited administrative capacity of its local authorities and to work on their interconnectedness and networking." "There are no regional development organizations in Montenegro, so far only state funded local business centers and national NGOs with unstable financial sources."	(i) p. 4, 9 (viii) p. 4 (viii) p. 5
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	"Since 2007, Montenegro has acceded to a number of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). It completed accession to all ECE environmental conventions. The country is not yet a party to two protocols: the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decisionmaking and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. The implementation of MEAs strongly depends on international financial support." "Montenegro participates in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol."	(i) p. 10, 11

1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation (based on the mentioned indicators or categories)	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation		
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	Local population has low environmental awareness. There are cases of contravention against protection rules, and an overuse and disturbance of protected areas.	(iv) p. 25
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	"The management of the five national parks is funded from their own revenues, grants and transfers from the state budget. However total revenues are barely sufficient to finance operating costs and basic maintenance works. There is significant public underinvestment in the national parks."	(i) p. 7
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts	Montenegro has a Masterplan Tourism, including a Hiking-Biking Tourism Concept and a Tourism Strategy. Govt gave tourism in 2009 a high priority for economic development. But infrastructure focuses on the coastal areas and is poorly developed in the mountainous areas. Eco-tourism is an element of the tourism development concept.	(iv) p. 4, 6
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	"Reduction of the regional development gap in Montenegro – improvement of the socio-economic conditions of the Bjelasica – Komovi – Prokletije region"	(viii) p. 16
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	1. Inhabitants of the region with 6 municipalities: All active citizens 2. Tourist tour operators in Montenegro and abroad 3. Local businesses, e.g. construction companies and service providers	(viii) p. 12-14
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Region: 125.000 inhabitants / 371.000 but including a considerable number of double countinings	(viii) p. 12-14, (ix) p. 10
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	1. Tourism related businesses and farmers 2. The local self-governments 3. The National Park Biogradska Gora, and other national parks 4. Local Agenda Groups	(viii) p. 12-14
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	No number given / 91.000 but including a considerable number of double countinings	(viii) p. 12-14, (ix) p. 10
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1. Institutional strengthening and capacity building of Regional Development Agency, and cooperation with local organizations and municipalities 2. Project preparation within the European assistance programme and increased community participation in decision making 3. Innovative projects prepared and implemented: agro-tourism, sustainable mountain tourism, capacities of National Parks, cultural tourism	(viii) p. 16
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	"Improved capacity of the Bjelasica – Komovi – Prokletije region to plan and implement regional development projects through strengthening of a Regional Development Agency (RDA). The strengthening of the RDA will be achieved through improving the abilities of the RDA staff and municipalities staff in PCM skills, including the ability to write project proposals, to steer and manage implementation and to do financial accounting according to EU and other donors requirements."	(viii) p. 16
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, in most parts (except: agro-tourism) it overachieved its planned outputs and outcomes	(viii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	The project formulated more outputs than outcomes, but both were formulated realistically and achievable.	own assessment
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	None documented.	
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Risks 1-3 are very low, risk 4 is medium.	
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1. EU approach process continues very slowly. 2. Unpredicted local/national political instability (unexpected premature elections or change in the leadership of the local governments) occurs. 3. The change of the territorial division of the state would create some additional administrative barriers for inter-regional cooperation. 4. The current global economic crisis is deepening and the impact on Montenegro higher than at the moment.	(iii) p. 28
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	It is exemplary for municipal and population involvement in eco-tourism development, it forms structures for future management of tourism (and sets an example for Montenegro as it is the first Regional Development Association/RDA in the country) and for cooperation between municipalities. It has been upscaled, the RDA has acquired much more money than came from ADA, but all this is not for environmental protection.	own assessment
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The participation of municipalities, population and business in tourism has been strengthened to a point where they could attract an additional 4 Mio Euro in other projects during the lifetime of the project. That could lay a base for more environmental impact if that was the target.	own assessment
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	None documented.	own assessment
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	There are hardly any environmental changes reported. Fly-fishing is better organised and controlled; that might have positive effects on bio-diversity. Producers of organic products have become certified and been assisted in other ways. Two national parks have been strengthened in infrastructure and in managements. All this came through the efforts of the project in cooperation with its stakeholders and beneficiaries. No specific external factor is identified in the report, but the project cooperated with a number of other actors.	2 (viii) p. 4, 14f (viii) p. 4, 23-25
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?		
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	No changes documented, but the increase in jobs (55 jobs created, 132 jobs sustained and 142 business linkages established) is likely to lead to an improved standard of living.	3 (viii) p. 6, (x)
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	None documented.	
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	A biomass heating project for one town was supported.	3 (viii) p. 17

8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The project holder Regional Development Association was newly founded in preparation for this 3rd project phase. It brought together 6 municipalities, national government and national parks and gave them full ownership. It build an institution that then acquired another 4 Mio Euro in project funds from other donors. Its purpose will be in future to acquire funds and foster cooperation in tourism development. It also formed local agenda groups in each of the 6 municipalities that organise the involvement of stakeholders, including business and civil society. This aspect of the project is considered very successful.		6 (viii) p. 2-4, 11-15, various pages
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	None documented.		
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	Producers of organic products have become certified and been assisted in other ways. All this came through the efforts of the project in cooperation with its stakeholders and beneficiaries. No specific external factor is identified in the report, but the project cooperated with a number of other actors.		2 (viii) p. 15
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"	Two national parks were supported to improve their infrastructure and management. Staff were trained and local volunteers linked to the parks. National park Prokletije was assisted in the initial stages of developing its tourism products. Awareness of the value of nature in the population was raised. It can be assumed that this also led to an improved conservation, but that is not documented.		4 (viii) p. 21, 23-25
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	In the community development projects which were run by the municipalities, in cooperation with two national parks and in a number of other activities (biking trails, fly-fishing, two botanical gardens), the population became involved in environmental issues, could do practical work and come to understand the value of nature and national parks better. After the mid-term review the project worked more with educational institutions and students. Some general awareness raising initiatives were undertaken. Tourist guides were trained and it can be assumed that this training touched environmental issues. On small project was "Think Green - Think Sustainable". Economic value of the environment has increased for the population which should lead to more awareness. Outputs are clear but assessment of outcome is very difficult.		4 (viii) p. 15-18, 21, -22, 23-15 (viii) p. 9 (viii) p. 14 (viii) p. 17
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"	The whole project focuses on developing economically and socially sustainable tourism with some emphasis on environmental sustainability.		4 (viii)
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"	One aspect of sustainable tourism management is focus of the project: The cooperation of municipalities to implement activities and acquire funds for tourism. Larger planning is not documented.		3 (viii)
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessme-nt 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources

14.1	What are the three most important “lessons learnt” from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<p>1. This projects ran in three phases with two extensions from 2004 to 2013. That gave enough time to build a structure, hand it over to local municipalities and government, and make it largely run on its own.</p> <p>2. What helped was also a lot of flexibility on the side of ADA for changes in phase III: delays or non-implementation in some aspects; more focus on other aspects. The concept with lots of small projects - overall 57 - with a wide scope for what they could be used, where local stakeholders could decide what they would use them for, built ownership. It also helped to have local committees that took these decisions, which built a lot of interest and cooperation from the local population.</p> <p>3. If sustainable tourism is to support environment, environmental targets need to have a clear emphasis (as in the Skutari Lake project, where this was much more elaborated than in this project).</p>	
------	---	--	--

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) UNECE_EPR Montenegro_Highlights: Montenegro Environmental Performance Reviews.
- (ii) European Commission, Montenegro Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) http://www.rcc.int/see2020_charts
- (iv) 02 Projektdokument 8163_01_2009 (Phase II / Skutari).
- (v) 09 Final Progress Report 8163_01_2009 (Phase II / Skutari).
- (viii) 02 Project Document 7942_03_2009 (Phase III).
- (ix) 14 Final Report 2013 7942_03_2009 (Phase III).
- (x) Annex 2 - Indicator report (Phase III).
- (xi) 16 Review 7942_02_2009 - evaluation of the previous phase, 2009 (Phase III).

Fact-sheet 20 - Montenegro - 8276-00/2010

Title(s) of intervention in English	Fostering sustainable development in Montenegro - Institutional capacity building and technical assistance
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Montenegro
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8276-00/2010
Sector	Public sector and administration
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OMON Montenegro
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Office for Sustainable Development (OSD)/Government of Montenegro (Secretariat)
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.07.2010 - 31.12.2012
Contract amount(s) €	127.804
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>"Since 2007, Montenegro has significantly changed its legal and policy framework for the environment and sustainable development. A new package of laws and corresponding secondary legislation has been adopted, and a strategic framework for environment and sustainable development has been further developed. However, the implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... The 2007 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), accompanied by the Action Plan, provides an overall strategic framework for activities on environment and sustainable development. ... some areas, e.g. water and climate change, are still not covered by overarching strategic documents. ... Since 2007, the competences of local self-government authorities on environmental matters have increased."</p> <p>"Montenegro has made little progress in the areas of environment and climate change. "</p>	<p>(ii) p. 4f</p> <p>(iii) p. 55</p> <p>(iii) p. 5</p>
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>12.8 % of the area of Montenegro are terrestrial and marine protected (2010 and 2012).</p> <p>"By the end of 2013, the total protected area had expanded to 1,249.72 km², covering 9.05 per cent of the country's territory. The increase was largely due to the establishment of the National Park Prokletije (16,038 ha) in 2009. Most (81.34 per cent) of the total protected area is covered by the five national parks. ... Forest area had expanded from 7,180 km² in 2007 to 9,640 km² in 2013 (i.e. by 34.3 per cent). In 2013, forests covered 69.8 per cent of Montenegro's land area. At the same time, the impact of forest fires on forested area diminished."</p>	<p>(i)</p> <p>(ii) p. 2</p>
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>"The establishment in 2012 of the Administration for Inspection Affairs separated enforcement from implementation. ... There is no formal methodology behind the current inspection planning approach. ... The assistance to the regulated community to act in compliance with environmental matters is very limited. Smaller businesses, in particular, lack expertise and information about means of compliance. Initiatives to promote resource efficiency and cleaner production are in their inception phase."</p>	<p>(ii) p. 6</p>
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Montenegro's GDP per capita is 41% of the EU average (2012). 45% of the population above 25 are employed, the unemployment rate is 19.5%, youth unemployment is 41.3% (all 2012).</p> <p>There is a significant discrepancy in the standard of living. The northern region has lower GDP per capita, higher unemployment, and share of population decreases. There was 2009 no mitigation of these differences. Poor accessibility of some areas hindered economic development. UNDP Human Development Report 2009 emphasises social exclusion in Montenegro. Less women are employed and educated and on average they have less income than men.</p> <p>"More than half of the poor (62%) reside in the North."</p>	<p>(i) overall strategic goals</p> <p>(viii) p. 7-8</p>

1.5	Access to energy and resources	The share of renewable energy sources has fallen from 56% (2010) to 41% (2012). But: "the country managed to increase ... the proportion of renewable energy out of total energy consumption." "Although Montenegro has high potential for renewable energy, only hydropower is used for electricity production in considerable quantity, as is biomass for heating purposes."	(i) inclusive growth (ii) p. 10, 11
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	"The 2011 Law on Public Procurement provides for the possibility to include environmentally related subcriteria and energy efficiency requirements in public tenders. Major progress with tariff reform has been achieved in the electricity sector, where cross-subsidies in favour of households have been largely eliminated since 2011." "The work to develop national strategy on climate change, tackling both mitigation and adaptation, is in progress."	(ii) p. 7, 11
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	"The implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... Montenegro has made notable strides in the last few years on environmental monitoring," but "Monitoring budget has been decreasing from year to year since 2009." "The latest report on Montenegro by the EU Committee of Regions from June 2009, which warns that it is of crucial importance for the country's prospects for EU membership to promptly deal with the limited administrative capacity of its local authorities and to work on their interconnectedness and networking." "There are no regional development organizations in Montenegro, so far only state funded local business centers and national NGOs with unstable financial sources."	(ii) p. 4, 9 (viii) p. 4 (viii) p. 5
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	"Since 2007, Montenegro has acceded to a number of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). It completed accession to all ECE environmental conventions. The country is not yet a party to two protocols: the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decisionmaking and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. The implementation of MEAs strongly depends on international financial support." "Montenegro participates in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol."	(ii) p. 10, 11
1.9	Others		

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Strengthened national and local capacities in the field of sustainable development in Montenegro.	(vi) p. 9
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Municipalities and population in areas where the projects are implemented.	(iv) p. 7f
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers stated.	(iv) p. 7f
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	1) Staff of the Office for Sustainable Development (OSD) 2) Selected stakeholders 3) ADA-funded projects in Montenegro	(iv) p. 7f
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers stated/120 persons trained, 4 staff of OSD received language training.	(iv) p. 7f, (vi) p. 24
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	A – Results related to strengthening OSD A 1 Improved knowledge and skills of OSD staff A 2 Increased capacity of the OSD B – Results related to ADC support in Montenegro B 1 Successfully implemented ADC funded projects in Montenegro B 2 Maintained institutional relations between ADC and Montenegrin institutions and stakeholders	(vi) p. 9

6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	A - Strengthened personnel capacities of the OSD B - Effective project backstopping (of the ADC-funded projects) in Montenegro	(vi) p. 9
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes	(vi) p. 18f
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes, although the indicators were not quantified	(vi) p. 5
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	1) Higher number of persons trained than anticipated 2) Improved quality of policy documents i.e. Montenegro +20 document, horizontal approach to revised NSSD 3) Involvement of business sector	(vi) p. 23
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	With the EU accession process sustainable development will remain a priority for Montenegro even if the government changes.	(iv) p. 11
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1) Economic crisis deepening 2) Unpredicted instability of the political situation at the national and/or local level 3) Change in the commitment of the national government towards sustainable development, which would put into question the existence of the OSD 4) The EU approximation process continues very slowly	(iv) p. 11
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	It is model-like for a phasing out strategy: transferring responsibility for coordination on the ground to a local expert knowledgeable about the projects and relevant procedures	(vi) p. 28
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The enhanced capacities of the committed staff on the better implementation and clearer drafting of policies as well as supporting/facilitating local sustainable development initiatives is the most positive impact which also has the highest possibility of multiplying.	(vi) p. 28, own assessment
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	None detected.	

8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	<p>A key task of the OSD is to verify the realisation of the NSSD through annual implementation reports. These reports showed an progressive achievement with 56 percent of the measures implemented or almost fully implemented. In addition, 80 percent of the rules and regulations proposed by OSD (through NSSD) have been adopted in 2013 which shows the support on political and governmental level.</p> <p>The drafting and quality of the Montenegro +20 document as well as the draft version of the revised NSSD of the year 2012 represent an improvement in the quality by taking a cross-cutting, horizontal approach focussing on a few key issues and not just listing a large number of measures. This is largely due to the capacity building done by the intervention.</p> <p>However, it must be noted that it is not possible to find the new NSSD in the internet which makes it highly likely that it was not finalized / adopted. This lessens the impact. Whether this is due to factors within the OSD or to other political factors is not possible to establish.</p>	5	(vi) p .15 and 23f, (vii)
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	While it is likely that the intervention had effects in this area due to measures or policies in this area, they are not documented and can therefore not be assessed.		
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	While it is likely that the intervention had effects in this area due to measures or policies in this area, they are not documented and can therefore not be assessed.		
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	While it is likely that the intervention had effects in this area due to measures or policies in this area, they are not documented and can therefore not be assessed.		
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	<p>Through needs-based, focused training and study trips OSD and key beneficiaries (mainly Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism, EPA) were able to widen their horizon by sampling European good practice examples. They were provided with tools and know-how relevant to sustainable development (green economy, indicators and monitoring), and provided with methodologies in project design (PCM) and application writing. These are indispensable skills in view of EU accession; their impact can be seen in the quality of documents produced.</p> <p>The intervention has also contributed to creating capacities on the ground, as can be seen by the local strategy and action plan for SD in Danilovgrad, green agenda in Mojkovac, although both were not done by the project directly.</p> <p>For component 2 the intervention increased the capacities of the ADA projects to implement their projects smoothly and even present their experiences to other governmental actors, e.g. RDA.</p>	6	(vi) p. 22f
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			

9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	For the OSD staff, staff of ministries and other stakeholders the project contributed significantly to a capacity building in the fields of sustainable development, through a needs based, focused training and study trips as well as exchange with other actors. For the ADA projects supported by the intervention, the changes are summarized as a smooth implementation of the projects, but not specified further.		(vi) p. 22
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	The intervention contributed in a better qualified and more structured approach of the OSD staff as can be seen in the improved quality of NSSD implementation reports and new papers (Montenegro +20, revised NSSD). It also facilitated dialogue between relevant stakeholders for sustainable development and between government and business. What kind of changes in the staff of the ADA projects the intervention facilitated are not documented.		(vi) p. 22
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	OSD staff were very committed in participating in the intervention and implementing what they have learned.		(vi) p. 24
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	This is not possible to assess, because while the OSD clearly had the political support and was moved to a more important position during the project implementation by being integrated into the Ministry of Sustainable Development and Tourism it is not possible to establish the contribution of the project.		(vi) p. 14, (v) p.4

11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	<p>It is very likely that the effects of both components continued directly after the end of the intervention in terms of better policy implementation, higher capacities of the staff, pilot projects started on the ground, better results of the ADA projects. Whether the impact still continues is uncertain, because:</p> <p><u>For component 1:</u> The last implementation report for the NSSD is dated at the end of 2012 and the new revised NSSD which was mentioned in the project report and internal review cannot be found in the internet and therefore does not seem to have been finalized.</p> <p><u>For component 2:</u> The problem with weak local structures persists and will most likely not improve without further support.</p>	own assessment
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	<p>The interim review identifies several factors influencing sustainability:</p> <p>1) <u>OSD staff:</u> Key strength of OSD is the qualification and commitment of its staff as well as the low staff turnover and the duration of their contracts. A weakness here is that the OSD is understaffed and that only 2 of 4 people have government funded positions, the other rely on donor funding. In addition, the contract of the expert who implemented the project was not extended beyond the duration of the project.</p> <p>2) <u>Funding:</u> Linked to that is the capability of OSD for identifying new sources of funding and creating synergies between them.</p> <p>3) <u>Continued political support:</u> The EU accession process with its exacting demands will keep sustainable development on the political agenda. A weakness is that on sustainable development is not an urgent issue and on the ground there still needs to be a change of mentality with regard to sustainability.</p>	(vi) p. 24ff
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	<p>The OSD staff would have continued to build their capacities in an uncoordinated, learning by doing way, which would probably have lessened the improvements in the political processes and implementation of the NSSD. Also the level of networking and coalition building is not likely to have been achieved.</p> <p>The projects funded by ADA would have had more problems in implementing, the ADA headquarter would have had to intervene more often and the phasing out would not have happened in a structured way.</p>	own assessment

13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	It is a very good example of the potential of capacity building at political level when the people supported are highly qualified and committed and have the political backup. How these conditions remained the same after the end of the project is not possible to say. It also seems to be a good and structured phasing out strategy after the closure of the ADA office in mid 2010 which delegated the support to a national structure although this was done through an external expert (not a permanent member of an organisation).	own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) The project shows that targeted support to an institution run by qualified, committed professionals can result in an impact beyond that envisaged. 2) It is also a good model for the phasing-out period of external assistance, by providing an experienced local expert anchored in a local institution to help the donor coordinate projects on the ground.	(vi) p. 24

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) http://www.rcc.int/see2020_charts
- (ii) UNECE_EPR Montenegro_Highlights: Montenegro Environmental Performance Reviews.
- (iii) European Commission, Montenegro Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iv) Funding application, Fostering sustainable development in Montenegro - institutional capacity building and technical assistance, 2010.
- (v) Final project progress report, March 31st 2013.
- (vi) Internal review report, Thomas Pornschlegel, 22 March 2013.
- (vii) European Sustainable Development Network: Single country profile Montenegro, Source: <http://www.sd-network.eu/?k=country%20profiles&s=single%20country%20profile&country=Montenegro>, access date: 28.7.2015
- (viii) 02 Project Document 7942_03_2009 (Phase III).

Fact-sheet 21 - Montenegro - 2550-03/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Energy consultation and education in the Kolasin Region of Northern Montenegro
Title(s) of intervention in German	EP/Energieberatung und Ausbildung in der Region Kolasin im Norden Montenegros
Country	Montenegro
Region(s)/ town(s)	Municipalities in the North of Montenegro: Andrijevica, Berane, Bijelo Polje, Kolasin und Mojkovac
ADA-project number(s)	2550-03/2007
Sector	Multisector aid
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Holzcluster Steiermark GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.10.2007 - 30.09.2009
Contract amount(s) €	74.543
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	102.244 from Holzcluster GmbH
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	2
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>"Since 2007, Montenegro has significantly changed its legal and policy framework for the environment and sustainable development. A new package of laws and corresponding secondary legislation has been adopted, and a strategic framework for environment and sustainable development has been further developed. However, the implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... The 2007 National Strategy for Sustainable Development (NSSD), accompanied by the Action Plan, provides an overall strategic framework for activities on environment and sustainable development. ... some areas, e.g. water and climate change, are still not covered by overarching strategic documents. ... Since 2007, the competences of local self-government authorities on environmental matters have increased."</p> <p>"Montenegro has made little progress in the areas of environment and climate change."</p>	(ii) p. 4f
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>12.8 % of the area of Montenegro are terrestrial and marine protected (2010 and 2012). "By the end of 2013, the total protected area had expanded to 1,249.72 km², covering 9.05 per cent of the country's territory. The increase was largely due to the establishment of the National Park Prokletije (16.038 ha) in 2009. Most (81.34 per cent) of the total protected area is covered by the five national parks. ... Forest area had expanded from 7,180 km² in 2007 to 9,640 km² in 2013 (i.e. by 34.3 per cent). In 2013, forests covered 69.8 per cent of Montenegro's land area. At the same time, the impact of forest fires on forested area diminished."</p>	(i) (ii) p. 2
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>"The establishment in 2012 of the Administration for Inspection Affairs separated enforcement from implementation. ... There is no formal methodology behind the current inspection planning approach. ... The assistance to the regulated community to act in compliance with environmental matters is very limited. Smaller businesses, in particular, lack expertise and information about means of compliance. Initiatives to promote resource efficiency and cleaner production are in their inception phase."</p>	(ii) p. 6
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Montenegro's GDP per capita is 41% of the EU average (2012). 45% of the population above 25 are employed, the unemployment rate is 19.5%, youth unemployment is 41.3% (all 2012). There is a significant discrepancy in the standard of living. The northern region has lower GDP per capita, higher unemployment, and share of population decreases. There was 2009 no mitigation of these differences. Poor accessibility of some areas hindered economic development. UNDP Human Development Report 2009 emphasises social exclusion in Montenegro. Less women are employed and educated and on average they have less income than men. "More than half of the poor (62%) reside in the North."</p>	(i) overall strategic goals (viii) p. 7-8 (viii) p. 9
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>The share of renewable energy sources has fallen from 56% (2010) to 41% (2012). But: "the country managed to increase ... the proportion of renewable energy out of total energy consumption." "Although Montenegro has high potential for renewable energy, only hydropower is used for electricity production in considerable quantity, as is biomass for heating purposes."</p>	(i) inclusive growth (ii) p. 10, 11
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>"The 2011 Law on Public Procurement provides for the possibility to include environmentally related subcriteria and energy efficiency requirements in public tenders. Major progress with tariff reform has been achieved in the electricity sector, where cross-subsidies in favour of households have been largely eliminated since 2011." "The work to develop national strategy on climate change, tackling both mitigation and adaptation, is in progress."</p>	(ii) p. 7, 11
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>"The implementation of legislation lags behind the intensive efforts to improve the legal and policy framework. ... Montenegro has made notable strides in the last few years on environmental monitoring," but "Monitoring budget has been decreasing from year to year since 2009." "The latest report on Montenegro by the EU Committee of Regions from June 2009, which warns that it is of crucial importance for the country's prospects for EU membership to promptly deal with the limited administrative capacity of its local authorities and to work on their interconnectedness and networking." "There are no regional development organizations in Montenegro, so far only state funded local business centers and national NGOs with unstable financial sources."</p>	(ii) p. 4, 9 (viii) p. 4 (viii) p. 5
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>"Since 2007, Montenegro has acceded to a number of global and regional multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). It completed accession to all ECE environmental conventions. The country is not yet a party to two protocols: the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes and the Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers to the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decisionmaking and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters. The implementation of MEAs strongly depends on international financial support." "Montenegro participates in UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol."</p>	(ii) p. 10, 11
1.9	Others		

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	<p>In 2005 Montenegro adopted an Energy efficiency strategy. It states: "Keeping in mind the absence of a long term EE policy there is no doubt that significant economic EE potential (of at least 20%) exists in Montenegro, without direct assistance to the end users. Significant EE potential exists in the power production and distribution sector (especially in the distribution), as well as in industry, tourism, public and household sectors." The building sector is the 2nd largest electricity consumer. For the building sector the policy states: "estimated energy saving potential, based on building insulation improvement is 110 GWh, i.e. €4 million."</p> <p>Montenegro adopted a first Energy Efficiency Action Plan for 2010-2012 followed by a second for 2013-2015. The report on the implementation of the 1st EEAP states that "initial calculations forecasted that 45% of the indicative energy saving target until 2012 will count for the residential sector" and that "EE measures related to the building sector are the most important ones to be dealt within 1st NEAP". Measures included i.a. legislation, training and certification of auditors, financial incentives.</p> <p>"Total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions decreased by 17% between 2007 and 2011, while CO2 emissions increased by 8.1% during the same period."</p> <p>"Montenegro has undertaken steps to increase energy efficiency in the construction sector, mainly for new buildings. At the local level, these steps led to some changes, such as increased efficiency of public buildings and lighting. ... Montenegro has not yet defined any national targets for GHG mitigation or limitation. The energy sector, comprising energy supply and consumption in the transport, residential and service sectors, has the highest share in GHG emissions, accounting for 68% of the total emissions in 2011. This was followed by the industry (20%), agriculture (10%) and waste (2%) sectors. About 99% of emissions from the industrial sector originated from Aluminum Plant Podgorica (KAP)."</p>	<p>(iv) p. 6, 15, 28 (v) p. 13ff</p> <p>(ii) p. 2,11</p>
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		
2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change		
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities	"The work to develop national strategy on climate change, tackling both mitigation and adaptation, is in progress. Some progress has been made to integrate climate change adaptation into sectoral policies, mainly in the forestry sector. A climate change adaptation strategy for the health sector is under development. Other sectors are less advanced, especially agriculture and coastal zone management. "	(ii) p. 11
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Increasing the long term living conditions of the population through raised energy awareness and energy efficient building.	(vi) p. 5
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Local companies in the building sector 2) Municipalities 3) Local population 	(vi) p. 7
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Lokal energy advisors and planners	(vi) p. 7
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	Planned: 15-30 advisors with as many women as possible / real: no numbers given.	(vi) p. 7
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources

5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1) Training local planners and companies to be energy advisors 2) Issuing "energy performance certificates" 3) Identification and support for funding opportunities for energy efficient building 4) Public awareness raising	(vi) p. 5
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	1) Trained professional energy advisors for consulting services on financing for new construction and restoration 2) Raised awareness on energy and environment in the construction sector	(vi) p. 4
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes	own assessment
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	own assessment
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	1) Bringing in the municipalities early on in the project fosters an understanding of its necessity 2) Informing the general public raises their awareness and interest	(vi) p. 6
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1) Municipalities do not accept the training for the energy advisors and therefore the process of issuing certificates is not possible 2) Lack of interest by planner, implementors and population	(vi) p. 6
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Know-how transfer on energy efficiency, local value chain and life cycle costs	(vii) p. 11
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?		
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The intervention has contributed to the increase of competences of local self-government authorities on environmental matters which was observed, albeit only on the issue of energy efficiency and within the geographical sphere of the intervention. Other contributing factors is that these issues gained more momentum in general and that also more actors from government, civil society and the private sector became more and more active.	4
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project did take up the use of regional biomass in their project activities (dialogue with local actors), but the impact of this cannot be identified.	2
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	Some employment was created for the certified auditors, but there are no numbers stated. It can be expected that they profited from the general trend of EE in Montenegro.	3 (vii) p. 9
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	see 8.2	2
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	The intervention supported the improvement in energy efficiency with training and energy auditing which supports the political developments. However, the influence can be rated as weak, as other external factors (EU accession, climate change negotiations, raised interest in the private sector) play a much higher role.	3

8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The intervention did increase the involved institutions from government and civil society capacities to implement the following Energy Efficiency Action Plan through capacity building. This was in line with the government's actions in this field.	4	
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	Montenegro does not have any obligations under the Kyoto Protocol. Therefore the intervention was not linked with implementation of an MEA, it supported paving the way for more awareness for the need for energy efficiency, regional value chain and life cycle analysis.	3	
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	The intervention supported building up energy efficiency auditors and trainers and capacity building on energy efficiency, regional value chains and life cycle analysis in the regions in Montenegro. In this way it corresponded well to the starting implementation of Montenegro policies on energy efficiency, as exemplified by the fact that EE was part of the governmental programme for 2010 where it wanted to support the introduction for EE, but identified a lack of capacity building possibilities. A supporting factor was that the project was in contact with governmental and civil society actors in Montenegro as well as with GTZ who also worked on energy efficiency in the country.	5	(vii) p. 9, own assessment
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"			
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"			
9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"			
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The study tour contributed to new knowledge and exposure to new experiences which the participants valued. The training and certification enabled the participants to acquire new knowledge and find employment through which they could contribute to energy efficiency in their region.		(vii) p. 5 and 9
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Cannot be answered on the basis of the reports, as no documentation of actions following the project activities is available.		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Participation in the activities and active interest in learning and exchange.		own assessment
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Cannot be answered on the basis of the reports, as no documentation of actions following the project activities is available.		
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	As certification and capacity building in the building sector were a priority for the Montenegro government in the time after the end of the project it can be expected that the benefits continued, but this is not documented.		own assessment

11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	An external factor is the political development in Montenegro which set EE high on the agenda and an internal factor was the connection to political actors and civil society which the project explicitly sought.	own assessment
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	There would probably have been a less dynamic and possibly later development of energy efficiency in the municipalities and companies.	own assessment
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	It seems to be a solid intervention which was implemented within a given time frame according to the investment interest of the company, but which corresponded well to developments in the context and its actors.	own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) Project gets well picked up if it is fitting in well with a general political trend. 2) A positive factor is not only focussing on private sector, but also with government and civil society. This improves the outreach, anchoring in the local context and sustainability.	own assessment

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) http://www.rcc.int/see2020_charts
- (ii) UNECE_EPR Montenegro_Highlights: Montenegro Environmental Performance Reviews.
- (iii) European Commission, Montenegro Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iv) Ministry of Economy and EPCG: ENERGY EFFICIENCY STRATEGY FOR MONTENEGRO, Final Report – (Unofficial translation), Podgorica, December 2005.
- (v) Ministry of Economy, Sector Energy Efficiency: Report on the Implementation of the First National Energy Efficiency Plan 2010-2012, Montenegro, June 2012.
- (vi) Projektdokument, Anlage A, 2007.
- (vii) Projekt-Zwischenbericht Nr. 03, Datum 31.10.2009.
- (viii) 02 Project Document 7942_03_2009 (Phase III).

Fact-sheet 22 - Serbia - 2550-08/2009

Title(s) of intervention in English	Certified quality and environmental management in the furniture and food sector
Title(s) of intervention in German	Zertifiziertes Qualitäts- und Umweltmanagement in der Möbel- und der Lebensmittelbranche
Country	Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	Regions Vojvodina and Southern Serbia
ADA-project number(s)	2550-08/2009
Sector	Industrial development
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Quality Austria Trainings-, Zertifizierungs- und Begutachtungs GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	QA Centre
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.11.2009 - 30.10.2012
Contract amount(s) €	200.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	359.000
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In 2013 the EU reports that in the area of the environment, there has been no further progress with regard to horizontal legislation, while improvements in environmental reporting continued. The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive needs to be improved, as regards particularly the public consultation process.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU states that there is still a need for significant awareness-raising at all levels of the country for the implementation of the Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	(ii) p. 57, (i) p. 119
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Agricultural and forestal land-use forms: Share of agricultural land remained the same from 2001 to 2013. Agricultural areas dominate in Serbia, spreading over 58% of the country. About 26% is occupied by arable land, 16% by complex cultivation and 13% by principally agricultural land with areas of natural vegetation. Semi-natural and forest areas cover almost 40% of the country (broad-leaved forest account for 27%). Land classified as artificial areas occupies nearly 3%.</p> <p>Water use and waste-water treatment: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. However, in 2011 only 10% of wastewater discharged is treated. Sewage collection ranges from over 70% in urban areas to less than 10% in rural Serbia. The country's three largest cities have no wastewater treatment plants. Surface water quality is problematic, notably in the tributaries to the big Rivers Danube and Sava. In 2014, the EU still sees that significant investment is needed to modernise drinking water treatment capacity in all types of agglomerations.</p> <p>Waste: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. Enforcement of waste legislation enhanced. Full alignment with the Waste Framework Directive is yet to be achieved.</p> <p>Environmental aspects in infrastructure planning and implementation: The physical infrastructure would require sustained and large investments to improve and upgrade it, as it is heavily affected by floods.</p>	(v), (i) p. 117, (ii) p. 4 and p. 57f
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	No major conflicts around resources are known, however, Serbia appears to be interested in expanding its mining sector in order to boost economic	
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Income: Nominal wages rose from 44.147 Dinar (367 Euro) in 2009 to 60.708 Dinar (505 Euro) in 2013.</p> <p>Employment: The mismatch between the available human capital and economic needs is significant, leading to low labour market participation and high unemployment. Employment creation is limited, reflecting narrow production base and structural rigidities. From 2010-2013 more than half of the employed population work in the service sector, while industry and agriculture account for about 20% each. Unemployment rates almost doubled from 12,2% in 2001 to 22,1% in 2013, while youth unemployment was at 49,4% in 2013 (above average). Female unemployment is slightly higher than male unemployment.</p> <p>Migration: According to UNHCR, in 2014 there were still around 43.763 refugees and 204.049 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia. Another problem is human trafficking into the EU. Serbian authorities continued to be proactive overall with regard to fighting irregular migration. From September 2013 to February 2014, 108 criminal charges against 167 persons were filed for 114 criminal acts on illegal border crossing and trafficking in human beings.</p>	(ii) p. 21, 52 and 67f
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Access to land (land rights): Serbia is still dealing with restitution of property rights. The Law on restitution, adopted in 2011, aims to clarify the so far unclear and fragmented manner in which restitution of property nationalised under the communist regime has been dealt with. By 2014 about 3.500 ha of agricultural land and forest, almost 2.600 apartments and business premises and 580 ha of land for construction had been returned to the original owners.</p> <p>Distribution of wealth: GINI index calculated by the World Bank has gone down from 33,4 in 2005 to 28,7 in 2009.</p> <p>Access to renewable energy: In 2008, the three largest major energy sources for covering gross inland consumption were coal (51%), oil (27%) and natural gas (13%). The share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy production in Serbia was 8% in 2008. Serbia has taken on the target of achieving 27% of its gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in 2020.C32</p>	(i) p. 104, 48f and 82ff, (iii), (ii) p. 34
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Regulations on climate change are moderately aligned with the EU acquis, but no progress in 2013.</p> <p>Serbia does not yet have a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy, but in 2015 it is supposed to propose a intended nationally determined contribution to the 2015 Climate Agreement. In 2012, WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre published a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Serbia. This is part of the "South East European Forum on Climate Change Adaptation" has been founded within a project and has gathered around 80 members organized in four national networks, one of them in Serbia.</p>	(ii) p. 59, (vii) p. 5

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In 2011 the EU Progress report states that in spite of recent improvements, the government's capacity for strategic policy planning has yet to be developed. Inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination need to be improved and compartmentalisation reduced. The quality of legislation prepared by government remains uneven. A more consistent and fully transparent approach to the consultation of stakeholders is needed for the preparation of draft legislation, as well as sufficient consideration of its enforceability. There is room for improvement of the consideration given to suggestions made by relevant state institutions and independent regulatory bodies. In 2014 administrative and management capacity at local level still remains weak and significant disparities between municipalities persist.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU Progress report states that civil society organisations are well developed and play an important role in the social, economic and political life of Serbia. Cooperation between state bodies and civil society organisations remains on an ad hoc basis and is unevenly developed across Serbia, with civil society activities still predominantly Belgrade-centred. In 2014 public participation and consultation in the decision-making process still need to be strengthened.</p>	(i) p. 12 and 26, (ii) p. 9 and 57
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol: Serbia ratified the UNFCCC in 2010 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, but does not have any emissions reductions obligations. In 2010 Serbia submitted its first national communication to the UNFCCC. According to National Communication, not only were the relevant ministries, institutions that deal with observation and monitoring of climate change and scientific institutions involved in the elaboration but also relevant businesses and economic entities, non-governmental sector and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Convention on Biodiversity (CBD): Ratification in 2001. In 2010 Serbia published the 5th national report in 2014. Serbia's Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2018) was adopted in 2011 and there are several laws supporting the implementation of the CBD. The national website is http://biodiverzitet-chm.rs/. No information available as to what stakeholders are included in the process.</p> <p>Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: ratification in 2009. In 2011 Serbia presented a strategy to implement the Aarhus Convention. Stakeholders mentioned in the strategy are i.e. decision makers, judges, journalists, teachers and civil society – especially civil society organisations.</p>	(iv) p. 11, (v), (vi) p. 10
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals		
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society	Very low environmental awareness in politics and society.	(x) p. 14
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry	No legislation existend requiring environmental management (ISO 14001). Every year there are 1,8 mio tons of industrial waste, one third of it hazardous waste, while only 1% is recycled. The largest share is exported.	(x) p. 14
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management		
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Strengthening the international competitiveness and the awareness on quality and environmental management in the wood and food manufacturing industry in less developed regions in Serbia.	(viii) p. 8
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Pilot companies in the food and wood manufacturing industry.	(viii) p. 10

4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Food companies: - quality management: planned: at least 3 / real: 11 companies achieved and 9 companies in the process for quality management, - environmental management: planned: at least 3 / real: 6 companies achieved and 3 companies in the process, - size of the companies: planned: at least one company from small, medium and large companies / actual: only small and medium sized companies, no large companies. wood companies: planned: at least 3 / real: 0	(ix) p. 11
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	1) Multiplicators (trainers, consultants and auditors) 2) Universities	(viii) p. 10
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	1) planned: no numbers given / real: total number not stated, but calculated based on report - multiplicators/participants in trainings: 190 - auditors: 8 - trainers: 6 2) planned: no numbers given / real: 3 universities	(ix) p. 7ff
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1) Network building via training 2) Pilot projects in pilot companies for certification 3) Scientific accompaniment of pilot projects through university students (bachelor thesis) 4) Exchange of experience 5) Dissemination of results via the yearly QA Center Forum	(viii) p. 8f
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	Better process and product quality in the organisations, improved resource efficiency and environmental performance in pilot companies as well as an increase in the qualification of multiplicators and staff of the pilot companies.	(viii) p. 8f
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Partly, the outcome was achieved for the multiplicators, overachieved for the food processing companies, but not achieved for the wood manufacturers.	(ix) p. 3ff
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Partly as the increase in qualification is achievable by the project while the better process and product quality in pilot countries is based on the assumption that this is a result from training and certification which is not always the case.	own assessment
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	Quality Austria Forum in Belgrade could increase the interest it raised and the number of participants over the three project years and in 2012 was the second largest forum of Quality Austria (after Salzburg)	(ix) p. 5
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	1) Environmental management can reduce energy and water consumption and the amount of waste as well as increase the share of recycled waste. 2) Expected improvement in the economic situation makes chances higher than risks. 3) Financial contribution by multiplicators and companies shows commitment and value that they attribute to the project. 4) Interest by stakeholders already identified and connections in Serbia good enough to achieve project results.	(viii) p. 10ff
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1) Economic situation of Serbia wich induces companies to reduce costs and are not inclined to invest in qualification of staff. 2) Very small risk perceived for finding pilot companies within the time frame of the project.	(viii) p. 11f
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Possible positive impact could be the increased product safety for consumers, the reduced resource use and pollution due to certification and training of the environmental management in the pilot companies, but there is no evidence given for this in the reports.	own assessment

7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?			
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	No impact on legislation from the intervention as it focussed on the private sector, but some contribution to awareness (see below 9.2.2).C112	2	
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	As there is no documentation on the effects that certification had on the actual resource use and management it can only be assumed that the intervention had a positive effect on water consumption and waste volume and handling.	3	own assessment
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"	Through the increased participation of the yearly quality Austria Forum and the cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce in Belgrade the project contributed to raising awareness of the need for environmental management within the business community. External factors supporting this are certainly the increased international demand for certification for exporting companies and the EU accession.	3	own assessment
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"	The cleaner production through certification in the pilot companies was supported by the training, capacity building and certification by the project. External factors that supported were the pressure on food companies to introduce certification for export (e.g. Metro demanding IFS certification), however there is no legal pressure in Serbia for introducing certification. In addition, food is a daily need so it is not so much affected by economic recession than the wood manufacturing companies who produce things where consumers might be more hesitant to buy if they have less money (e.g. furniture). Large companies are less interested in a programme such as the intervention, as they have their own means of doing certification.	3	(ix) p. 14f
9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"			
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"			

9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?			
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?			
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?			
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?			
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	The QA Center Forum as a forum for exchange and dissemination of good examples was continued. Whether the benefits continues in the participating companies or were even expanded is not documented.		(ix) p. 10, (x)
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Establishment of QA Center in Serbia as a subsidiary of quality Austria was an important factor.		
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Small and medium sized companies would probably have had more problems with certification and introducing quality and environmental management and local capacities (trainers and auditors) would not have been increased at this rate.		own assessment
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	Mixed. On the one had the project contributed to improved environmental management, yet there is little known on the performance and its impacts on the environment of the companies.		own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation		Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general			

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Commission, Commission Opinion on Serbia's application for membership of the European Union , COM(2011) 668, Brussels, 12.10.2011.
- (ii) European Commission: Serbia Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) World Bank data, Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/serbia>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (iv) Initial National Communication of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Belgrade, November 2010.
- (v) CBD Country profile Serbia, Source: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=rs>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (vi) Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning: Strategy for Implementing the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – The Aarhus Convention, Belgrade, December 2011
- (vii) WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre: Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Serbia, Belgrade, 2012.

- (viii) Förderansuchen Wirtschaftspartnerschaften, Project Title: Sustainable Success for Serbian Companies - Nachhaltige Unternehmensentwicklung und Steigerung der Wettbewerbsfähigkeit in der serbischen Holz- und Lebensmittelbranche durch zertifiziertes Qualitäts- und Umweltmanagement, 2009.
- (ix) Jahresbericht 2012, Berichtszeitraum von 30.10.2011 bis 30.10.2012.
- (x) Quality Austria Website: 5. qualityaustria Forum in Belgrade, <http://www.qualityaustria.com/index.php?id=3958>

Fact-sheet 23 - Serbia - 8220-01/2010

Title(s) of intervention in English	Organic Food Production Support in South Serbia (OFPS)
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	Districts of Jablanica and Pcinja in South Serbia
ADA-project number(s)	8220-01/2010
Sector	Agricultural policy and administration
Type of aid	CO1 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OSER Serbia
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Centre for the Development of the Jablanica and Pcinja Districts (CRJP), Serbia
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	RDA Leskovac
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.12.2010 - 30.11.2012 (extended until 31.05.2014)
Contract amount(s) €	720.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	CRJP: 30.000 Possible contribution from third parties: 25.000
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	2
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In 2013 the EU reports that in the area of the environment, there has been no further progress with regard to horizontal legislation, while improvements in environmental reporting continued. The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive needs to be improved, as regards particularly the public consultation process.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU states that there is still a need for significant awareness-raising at all levels of the country for the implementation of the Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	(ii) p. 57, (i) p. 119
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Agricultural and forestal land-use forms: Share of agricultural land remained the same from 2001 to 2013. Agricultural areas dominate in Serbia, spreading over 58% of the country. About 26% is occupied by arable land, 16% by complex cultivation and 13% by principally agricultural land with areas of natural vegetation. Semi-natural and forest areas cover almost 40% of the country (broad-leaved forest account for 27%). Land classified as artificial areas occupies nearly 3%.</p> <p>Water use and waste-water treatment: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. However, in 2011 only 10% of wastewater discharged is treated. Sewage collection ranges from over 70% in urban areas to less than 10% in rural Serbia. The country's three largest cities have no wastewater treatment plants. Surface water quality is problematic, notably in the tributaries to the big Rivers Danube and Sava. In 2014, the EU still sees that significant investment is needed to modernise drinking water treatment capacity in all types of agglomerations.</p> <p>Waste: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. Enforcement of waste legislation enhanced. Full alignment with the Waste Framework Directive is yet to be achieved.</p> <p>Environmental aspects in infrastructure planning and implementation: The physical infrastructure would require sustained and large investments to improve and upgrade it, as it is heavily affected by floods.</p>	(v), (i) p. 117, (ii) p. 4 and p. 57f
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	No major conflicts around resources are known, however, Serbia appears to be interested in expanding its mining sector in order to boost economic development	
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Income: Nominal wages rose from 44.147 Dinar (367 Euro) in 2009 to 60.708 Dinar (505 Euro) in 2013.</p> <p>Employment: The mismatch between the available human capital and economic needs is significant, leading to low labour market participation and high unemployment. Employment creation is limited, reflecting narrow production base and structural rigidities. From 2010-2013 more than half of the employed population work in the service sector, while industry and agriculture account for about 20% each. Unemployment rates almost doubled from 12,2% in 2001 to 22,1% in 2013, while youth unemployment was at 49,4% in 2013 (above average). Female unemployment is slightly higher than male unemployment.</p> <p>Migration: According to UNHCR, in 2014 there were still around 43.763 refugees and 204.049 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia. Another problem is human trafficking into the EU. Serbian authorities continued to be proactive overall with regard to fighting irregular migration. From September 2013 to February 2014, 108 criminal charges against 167 persons were filed for 114 criminal acts on illegal border crossing and trafficking in human beings.</p>	(ii) p. 21, 52 and 67f

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Access to land (land rights): Serbia is still dealing with restitution of property rights. The Law on restitution, adopted in 2011, aims to clarify the so far unclear and fragmented manner in which restitution of property nationalised under the communist regime has been dealt with. By 2014 about 3.500 ha of agricultural land and forest, almost 2.600 apartments and business premises and 580 ha of land for construction had been returned to the original owners.</p> <p>Distribution of wealth: GINI index calculated by the World Bank has gone down from 33,4 in 2005 to 28,7 in 2009.</p> <p>Access to renewable energy: In 2008, the three largest major energy sources for covering gross inland consumption were coal (51%), oil (27%) and natural gas (13%). The share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy production in Serbia was 8% in 2008. Serbia has taken on the target of achieving 27% of its gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in 2020.C32</p>	(i) p. 104, 48f and 82ff, (iii), (ii) p. 34
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Regulations on climate change are moderately aligned with the EU acquis, but no progress in 2013.</p> <p>Serbia does not yet have a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy, but in 2015 it is supposed to propose a intended nationally determined contribution to the 2015 Climate Agreement. In 2012, WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre published a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Serbia. This is part of the "South East European Forum on Climate Change Adaptation" has been founded within a project and has gathered around 80 members organized in four national networks, one of them in Serbia.</p>	(ii) p. 59, (vii) p. 5
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In 2011 the EU Progress report states that in spite of recent improvements, the government's capacity for strategic policy planning has yet to be developed. Inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination need to be improved and compartmentalisation reduced. The quality of legislation prepared by government remains uneven. A more consistent and fully transparent approach to the consultation of stakeholders is needed for the preparation of draft legislation, as well as sufficient consideration of its enforceability. There is room for improvement of the consideration given to suggestions made by relevant state institutions and independent regulatory bodies. In 2014 administrative and management capacity at local level still remains weak and significant disparities between municipalities persist.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU Progress report states that civil society organisations are well developed and play an important role in the social, economic and political life of Serbia. Cooperation between state bodies and civil society organisations remains on an ad hoc basis and is unevenly developed across Serbia, with civil society activities still predominantly Belgrade-centred. In 2014 public participation and consultation in the decision-making process still need to be strengthened.</p>	(i) p. 12 and 26, (ii) p. 9 and 57

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+A11	<p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol: Serbia ratified the UNFCCC in 2010 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, but does not have any emissions reductions obligations. In 2010 Serbia submitted its first national communication to the UNFCCC. According to National Communication, not only were the relevant ministries, institutions that deal with observation and monitoring of climate change and scientific institutions involved in the elaboration but also relevant businesses and economic entities, non-governmental sector and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Convention on Biodiversity (CBD): Ratification in 2001. In 2010 Serbia published the 5th national report in 2014. Serbia's Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2018) was adopted in 2011 and there are several laws supporting the implementation of the CBD. The national website is http://biodiverzitet-chm.rs/. No information available as to what stakeholders are included in the process.</p> <p>Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: ratification in 2009. In 2011 Serbia presented a strategy to implement the Aarhus Convention. Stakeholders mentioned in the strategy are i.e. decision makers, judges, journalists, teachers and civil society – especially civil society organisations.</p>	(iv) p. 11, (v), (vi) p. 10
1.9	Others	Since January 2014, Serbia is one of the current beneficiaries of the Instruments for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).	x, p.9

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming	<p>Situation in the agricultural sector: Much of the area in South Serbia is mountainous and only 54.9 percent is classified as agricultural land. As only 55 percent of the agricultural land is arable, per capita land availability is not high (0.28 hectare/capita). Agriculture is dominated by livestock production, particularly cattle and sheep. Orchards and vineyards are also an important source of income. The region comprises over 50% of Serbia's area planted to grapes and over 40% of its orchards. However, production is largely subsistence based, and the region accounts for a very small proportion of marketed surplus. Consequently, agro-processing capacity is relatively small and focuses on meat processing, fruit, forest products and vegetables. Given the limited potential for agriculture, low levels of socioeconomic development and poor infrastructure and access to markets, the aggregate agricultural production will probably contract further in the medium term.</p> <p>Organic farming: Before starting the project activities in Jablanica and Pcinja Districts, very few people were acquainted with the concept of organic farming and there were only 7 farms where the conversion was underway and there was no farm with certified organic production.</p> <p>There are a number of national/state programme to incentive organic farming. Among these are the Regional Development Strategy 2008-2012, National Strategy for EU Accession, National Agricultural Strategy.</p>	(viii) p. 13f, 7 (x) p. 10
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning+B38		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation		
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population		
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	To stimulate, promote and facilitate the growth of organic food sector in South Serbia, in line with best EU practices and national legislature.	(ix,) p. 1

4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	1) Citizens of the municipalities of South Serbia 2) Government of Serbia	(viii) p. 12f
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers stated.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	1) Small and medium sized farmers and businesses in the food processing industry. 2) Regional associations of producers / processors and business service providers. 3) CRJP and ist employees.	(viii) p. 12f
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	Estimated number of farmers and processors : - 30 organic farmers/processors successfully trained in South Serbia through series of at least 6 focused trainings. - At least 10 new farmers, beneficiaries of the project, involved in organic food production. - Number of food processors involved in organic activities in the Region- at least 5. - Number of certified organic farms and organic forestry food processors at least 3. - 2-3 study visits organized for a total of 30 participants. - 1-2 organic food events visited by a total 30 participants. The actual numbers surpassed the planned numbers.	(ix) p. 2
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1) Capacity building trough trainings, study tour visits and other exposure visits. 2) Value chain analysis, on site monitoring and consulting as well as accompaniment in concrete production and marketing processes. 3) Support in development of funding proposals / schemes. 4) Networking between farmers and political actors. 5) Organisation of events for promoting organic products.	(ix) p. 3f
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	To develop professional capacities of RDA in organic food sector and establish a formal advisory service network system with Business Development Services Providers (BDS), in support of organic farmers and forest food processors (in production, marketing).	(ix) p. 1
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, although in an extended period of time.	
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes, both aspects were achievable and realistic.	own assessment

6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	Recognition of the Centre led to increased queries (e.g. by FAO projects) and staff members being called into national policy processes: - A team member has been engaged by Accreditation Body of Serbia as the Lead auditor for monitoring operations of the certified agencies in the area of organic production and geographical indications. - A team member is actively participating in the Working Group for revision and adoption of the Action plan for the development of organic production in the Republic of Serbia. - A team member has become a certified Service provider for support to small and medium sized enterprises and their operations, through the National Agency for Regional Development. - Director of the CRJP is a member of National Council for the development of organic food production in Serbia. In addition, CRJP was perceived as an experienced organisation for supporting not just organic, but conventional agriculture in the region.C78	(x) p. 27f, 10, 37
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	Recognition of the Center as a key regional development institution by the national government. Continuing support from municipalities in the form of regular financial contributions. Active participation of the key development partners in development networks. Serbia's progress towards becoming an EU candidate country. ADA financial support available throughout the planning period. Prices of organic food products are sufficient to cover production costs and create a surplus. Human capacities in organic production, farmers' interests. MAFWM supports Project implementation directly and indirectly.	(viii) p. 29
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	Farmers and food processors willing to engage in organic food production. Weather conditions, influencing production of crops. Overlapping with other projects assisting development of agriculture in Serbia.	(viii) p. 29f
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	Yes, it can be seen as an exemplary intervention on how to foster organic farming in the absence of state support and CRJP has documented its approach and methodology.	own assessment
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The most important positive impact is the increase in organic farming in the region which has been documented. This has contributed to positive impacts on several levels: for the farmers new perspectives and better living, for the region an increase in organic farming and its products and political support for organic farming as an alternative to conventional agriculture.	own assessment
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	A negative impact has been the political pressure which was put on the organisation to exchange the management after the 2012 elections which put the organisation under a strain. While the situation was resolved after the 2014 elections, the problem is likely to persist in future, as "political support to the CRJP will remain to be a challenge even in the future, since it is unimaginable to the majority of local authorities that the institution they founded can be run professionally and not politically influenced." However, how much of this is linked to the intervention (OFPS) cannot be established.	(x) p. 74f

8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	<p>During the project implementation period, Serbia went through a phase of political instability with several elections and change in staff. "The political and personnel changes in the government structures considerably slowed down the process of upgrading and improvement of the National Strategy, and the CRJP had to plan project activities without reliable direct support by the Ministry." It also made the working relations very difficult which CRJP dealt with by keeping the contact with the expert level.</p> <p>Nevertheless, CRJP participated in developing the National Action Plan for organic production 2013-2017. External factors for the government support have been the EU Accession and the special attention it must pay to environmental protection. On the regional level, organic farming has been recognized as an instrument for sustainable local development (in March 27, 2013, Regional Rural Development Strategy for Jablanica and Pcinja Districts 2013-2017 was adopted at the Centre for Development of Jablanica and Pcinja Districts Assembly meeting). As CRJP is the only organisation actively promoting the issue in the region, it is very likely to have had an important contribution to this development.</p>	6	<p>(x) p. 11, 14f (x) p. 6</p>
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	see below 9.1.		
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	The project has contributed to an increase in business opportunities for organic farmers through new production methods, marketing, certification and networking with regional, national and international business partners. However, it is not documented what the level of increase in income has been for the beneficiaries. Nevertheless it has had a strong impact in the region.	5	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	Organic farming usually results in less fertilizers which reduce the NOx and CO2 emissions and therefore contributes to climate change mitigation. In addition, organic farming has the potential to make farmers less vulnerable to changes in the climatic conditions, therefore supporting climate change adaptation. Whether the project supported this cannot be established as the methods are not documented and climate change did not seem to be integrated into their work.	4	own assessment
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The project contributed to a strengthening of a civil society organisation CRJP (see below 10.1. and 10.4.) and has documented its approaches and methods in a database which can serve to transfer the knowledge to other organisations.	5	own assessment
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			

9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	<p>"After the implementation of the project activities four project beneficiaries-processors certified their products, whereas 15 farmers have been included in organic production (all of them are currently in the second or third year of the conversion period). Also, three farmers entered status of organic producers". "If we compare the area under organic farming in Serbia in 2011 (when the project started) with the area under organic farming in 2013, the area under organic farming increased by 15,44 % in 2013, reaching 7,200 hectares, indicate the latest preliminary data released by the association Serbia Organica." The influence of the project can be illustrated that 61% of the people trained were active in organic production and have become a "stem call" for organic production in the region.</p> <p>However, CRJP still meets with little interest, e.g. on receiving training or market information for planning production and adjustments which was also influenced by the extremely poor economic situation in Serbia and the lack of financial support by the government.</p> <p>As in Serbia there are still no specialised government services for providing advice in the area of organic farming, the CRJP is the only competent entity in the entire Southern Serbia region, namely, on the territory of Serbia south of Belgrade, there is no specialised agency (not even a private one), which provides advisory services in the area of organic farming."</p>	6	(x) p. 13ff (x) p. 8, 13, 16, 20f
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"	see 9.1.1.	6	
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	CRJP started a campaign for promoting the concept of organic farming in all 13 municipalities of the target districts. Approximately, more than 1.000 people were informed through the intensive promotion campaign in all 13 municipalities in 2011.	4	(x) p. 11
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			

9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"	The project has the potential of catalyzing organic farming building on the structures, contacts, networks and experiences acquired in the project implementation. However, there is a great risk that these structures don't persist for very long without continued support because while they may be prepared to function in the free market, this is a short period of time especially for small-scale farmers and the need for capacity building and advice will persist for a while.		own assessment
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	For CRJP : it has completely capacitated the staff of the Organic Food Support Unit. For the farmers and processors : They also experienced an increase in their capacity, both regarding organic farming and business management skills. An example for this is: "During realisation of the first call for proposals, within the implementation of the Regional scheme, 42 applications were submitted out of which only 7 were proper, with complete documentation. Upon launching the second call for proposals, all submissions were proper."		(x) p. 7 (x) p. 19, 30
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	The project supported the building of new networks, e.g., a network of project beneficiaries (from farmers and processors who showed their interest in project implementation starting with 24 members and growing to 54 at the end of project implementation), a cluster of organic producers as well as the BDS.		(x) p. 40f
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The project beneficiaries have shown great interest in participating in such funding opportunities as the regional scheme and also to contributing to the equipment purchase (25% of total amount, compared to 9.9% envisaged).		(x) p. 35
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	CRJP became an institution with a pro-active role in creating organic production policy and directing its development in the following period. Moreover, by investing in staff education, the CRJP has become a regional institution which is capable to provide comprehensive support to the SME sector engaged in food production as well as to the farms.		(x) p. 8

11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	It is not documented whether the benefits of the intervention continued, but it is very likely due to the following factors.	own assessment
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	For the CRJP staff , specific skills acquired during the project are contributing to overall project sustainability, and especially upon market entrée and gradual transition from the funded to commercial business approach. For the participating farmers and producers : Through the preparation of a Concept note, networking with other organisations and the formation of a cluster for Organic Farming CRJP tries to support the work and find donors for it. Especially the cluster is perceived as important as in the absence of donor funding there is a risk of farmers giving up organic farming. For small enterprises trainings were of exceptional importance for ensuring sustainability of the project because the results of the OFPS project could be maintained merely through the work with competent beneficiaries who have knowledge in the field of business processes.	(x) p. F1445. 13ff, 31, 43
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	3
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	There would not have been the expansion of organic farming in the region and CRJP would not have been so well qualified for supporting organic farming.	own assessment
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	It seems to be a very good intervention with an approach well adapted to the regional circumstances. An open question remains, however, whether CRJP succeeded in finding subsequent funding and whether the structures established survived without funding as they were still very young and the risks identified at the project beginning (weather conditions, prices, interest of farmers, political support and funding) are still as relevant as at the project beginning.	own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) The project benefitted from the systematic and broad approach tackling both farming methods and business skills as well as networking (associations). 2) The experience has shown that it is better to implement the trainings as capacity building of beneficiaries selected during the process rather than widely implemented trainings. 2) Experts should be employed to accompany farmers for an extended period (could improve the process).	(x) p. 36, 63

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Commission, Commission Opinion on Serbia's application for membership of the European Union , COM(2011) 668, Brussels, 12.10.2011.
- (ii) European Commission: Serbia Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) World Bank data, Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/serbia>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (iv) Initial National Communication of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Belgrade, November 2010.
- (v) CBD Country profile Serbia, Source: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=rs>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (vi) Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning: Strategy for Implementing the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – The Aarhus Convention, Belgrade, December 2011.
- (vii) WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre: Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Serbia, Belgrade, 2012.
- (viii) Project document: Organic Food Production Support in South Serbia (OFPS), 2010.
- (ix) OFPS Project - LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX, 2010.
- (x) Final report: Organic Food Production Support in South Serbia (OFPS), 1st December 2010 – 31st May 2014.

Fact-sheet 24 - Serbia - 2550-13/2010

Title(s) of intervention in English	Establishing a Sustainable Value Chain for Collecting and Recycling PET Waste
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	Cities/municipalities Bogatić, Šabac (Mačva region), Sremska Mitrovica (Srem region) as well as Novi Beograd and Grocka
ADA-project number(s)	2550-13/2010
Sector	Waste management/ disposal
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Chempetra Handels GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	NGOs, in particular the Roma-organisation SLOBODA from Grocka Public institutions such as the Serbian National Employment Service
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.12.2010 - 31.05.2012
Contract amount(s) €	180.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	285.000 from Chempetra
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In 2013 the EU reports that in the area of the environment, there has been no further progress with regard to horizontal legislation, while improvements in environmental reporting continued. The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive needs to be improved, as regards particularly the public consultation process.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU states that there is still a need for significant awareness-raising at all levels of the country for the implementation of the Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	(ii) p. 57, F37(i) p. 119
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Agricultural and forestal land-use forms: Share of agricultural land remained the same from 2001 to 2013. Agricultural areas dominate in Serbia, spreading over 58% of the country. About 26% is occupied by arable land, 16% by complex cultivation and 13% by principally agricultural land with areas of natural vegetation. Semi-natural and forest areas cover almost 40% of the country (broad-leaved forest account for 27%). Land classified as artificial areas occupies nearly 3%.</p> <p>Water use and waste-water treatment: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. However, in 2011 only 10% of wastewater discharged is treated. Sewage collection ranges from over 70% in urban areas to less than 10% in rural Serbia. The country's three largest cities have no wastewater treatment plants. Surface water quality is problematic, notably in the tributaries to the big Rivers Danube and Sava. In 2014, the EU still sees that significant investment is needed to modernise drinking water treatment capacity in all types of agglomerations.</p> <p>Waste: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. Enforcement of waste legislation enhanced. Full alignment with the Waste Framework Directive is yet to be achieved.</p> <p>Environmental aspects in infrastructure planning and implementation: The physical infrastructure would require sustained and large investments to improve and upgrade it, as it is heavily affected by floods.</p>	(v), (i) p. 117, (ii) p. 4 and p. 57f
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	No major conflicts around resources are known, however, Serbia appears to be interested in expanding its mining sector in order to boost economic development	
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Income: Nominal wages rose from 44.147 Dinar (367 Euro) in 2009 to 60.708 Dinar (505 Euro) in 2013.</p> <p>Employment: The mismatch between the available human capital and economic needs is significant, leading to low labour market participation and high unemployment. Employment creation is limited, reflecting narrow production base and structural rigidities. From 2010-2013 more than half of the employed population work in the service sector, while industry and agriculture account for about 20% each. Unemployment rates almost doubled from 12,2% in 2001 to 22,1% in 2013, while youth unemployment was at 49,4% in 2013 (above average). Female unemployment is slightly higher than male unemployment.</p> <p>Migration: According to UNHCR, in 2014 there were still around 43.763 refugees and 204.049 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia. Another problem is human trafficking into the EU. Serbian authorities continued to be proactive overall with regard to fighting irregular migration. From September 2013 to February 2014, 108 criminal charges against 167 persons were filed for 114 criminal acts on illegal border crossing and trafficking in human beings.</p>	(ii) p. 21, 52 and 67f

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Access to land (land rights): Serbia is still dealing with restitution of property rights. The Law on restitution, adopted in 2011, aims to clarify the so far unclear and fragmented manner in which restitution of property nationalised under the communist regime has been dealt with. By 2014 about 3.500 ha of agricultural land and forest, almost 2.600 apartments and business premises and 580 ha of land for construction had been returned to the original owners.</p> <p>Distribution of wealth: GINI index calculated by the World Bank has gone down from 33,4 in 2005 to 28,7 in 2009.</p> <p>Access to renewable energy: In 2008, the three largest major energy sources for covering gross inland consumption were coal (51%), oil (27%) and natural gas (13%). The share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy production in Serbia was 8% in 2008. Serbia has taken on the target of achieving 27% of its gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in 2020.C32</p>	(i) p. 104, 48f and 82ff, (iii), (ii) p. 34
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>Regulations on climate change are moderately aligned with the EU acquis, but no progress in 2013. Serbia does not yet have a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy, but in 2015 it is supposed to propose a intended nationally determined contribution to the 2015 Climate Agreement. In 2012, WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre published a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Serbia. This is part of the "South East European Forum on Climate Change Adaptation" has been founded within a project and has gathered around 80 members organized in four national networks, one of them in Serbia.</p>	(ii) p. 59, (vii) p. 5
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In 2011 the EU Progress report states that in spite of recent improvements, the government's capacity for strategic policy planning has yet to be developed. Inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination need to be improved and compartmentalisation reduced. The quality of legislation prepared by government remains uneven. A more consistent and fully transparent approach to the consultation of stakeholders is needed for the preparation of draft legislation, as well as sufficient consideration of its enforceability. There is room for improvement of the consideration given to suggestions made by relevant state institutions and independent regulatory bodies. In 2014 administrative and management capacity at local level still remains weak and significant disparities between municipalities persist.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU Progress report states that civil society organisations are well developed and play an important role in the social, economic and political life of Serbia. Cooperation between state bodies and civil society organisations remains on an ad hoc basis and is unevenly developed across Serbia, with civil society activities still predominantly Belgrade-centred. In 2014 public participation and consultation in the decision-making process still need to be strengthened.</p>	(i) p. 12 and 26, (ii) p. 9 and 57

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B37	<p>UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol: Serbia ratified the UNFCCC in 2010 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, but does not have any emissions reductions obligations. In 2010 Serbia submitted its first national communication to the UNFCCC. According to National Communication, not only were the relevant ministries, institutions that deal with observation and monitoring of climate change and scientific institutions involved in the elaboration but also relevant businesses and economic entities, non-governmental sector and other stakeholders.</p> <p>Convention on Biodiversity (CBD): Ratification in 2001. In 2010 Serbia published the 5th national report in 2014. Serbia's Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2018) was adopted in 2011 and there are several laws supporting the implementation of the CBD. The national website is http://biodiverzitet-chm.rs/. No information available as to what stakeholders are included in the process.</p> <p>Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: ratification in 2009. In 2011 Serbia presented a strategy to implement the Aarhus Convention. Stakeholders mentioned in the strategy are i.e. decision makers, judges, journalists, teachers and civil society – especially civil society organisations.</p>	(iv) p. 11, (v), (vi) p. 10
1.9	Others	<p>Status of Minorities:</p> <p>Serbia is participating in the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015 and the legal framework for the protection of minorities is broadly in place. In 2011, however, implementation of the legislation and policies in place need to be strengthened so that efforts can be felt on the ground. Widespread discrimination and marginalisation of the Roma continue in practice. The rate of Roma employment is very low. In 2014 consistent implementation across the country still needs to be ensured. The positive steps taken to improve the situation of the Roma need to be stepped up, particularly when it comes to education, housing and employment.</p>	i, p.31f ii, p.20

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals	In 2011: The 2009 Laws on chemicals and on biocidal products, both amended in 2010, adhere to the principal concepts of the corresponding EU legislation. Moreover, Serbia has also ratified the Rotterdam Convention on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides in international trade. However, in 2014 capacity constraints hamper progress in i.a. implementing the legislation on prevention of chemicals accidents.	(i) p. 108,(ii) p. 58
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society	General awareness among the population for protecting the environment and the need to minimize, separate and recycle waste is still deficient, as people are still not used to paying market fees for waste disposal. In 2011 overall rates of recycling of household waste are still low at an estimated 8%.	(viii) p. 3, (i) p. 117
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry		
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management	In 2011 Serbia has aligned its legislation with the key EU policies on waste and hazardous waste management, introducing the principles of waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery. Legislation providing for waste separation is likewise in place. However, law enforcement is hampered by low waste collection rates in rural communities, thousands of illegal dumpsites and the absence of treatment facilities for hazardous waste. Segregated collection of different packaging waste at source, and pre-treatment in regional sorting plants to generate marketable recyclable materials, need to be introduced over time. In 2014 the picture is very different. The collection rate of household waste has increased to 80 %. A new regional waste management centre has been opened in Sremska-Mitrovica-Sabac covering a population of approximately 200 000. Serbia has now 7 EU compliant regional sanitary landfills. Other forms of waste management need to be developed in order to use landfilling only as a last resort. New investments in the area of waste should focus more on waste separation and recycling.	(i) p. 117, (ii) p. 57f
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Set up, strengthen and run supply chains for the first fully integrated PET recycling plant in Serbia.	(viii) p. 2

4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Component 1: Workers from the Roma community employed at landfill Vinča. Component 2: Consumers in the cities/municipalities Bogatić, Šabac (Mačva region), Sremska Mitrovica (Srem region) as well as Novi Beograd and Grocka.	(viii) p. 6f
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Component 1: Roma workers: 10 estimated, real numbers: 20 constantly employed and an additional 60 as changing workforce. Component 2: No numbers given.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Component 1: Landfill Vinča near Belgrade, private operators of landfills. Component 2: Municipalities, schools, info-centres and the media.	(viii) p. 6
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given.	
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	Component 1: - Equipping various sites (landfills, industry etc) with PET-segregation facilities; - Elaboration and implementation of a package of measures for employing 10 Roma. Component 2: - Installation of PET bags and container/bins in municipalities. - Public awareness campaign. - Workshops and events (i.a. in schools). - Organization of collections of PET packages in communities.	(viii) p. 9f
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	Component 1: Establishment of supply chains of PET plastic waste from landfills, recyclers and the industry and increased employment of Roma minorities. Component 2: Establishment of municipal systems for collecting post-consumer PET.	(viii) p. 9
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, it has achieved its planned outcomes and in several areas it has surpassed its planned indicators, i.e. regarding the number of Roma employed or the amount of PET waste collected.	(ix) p. 4
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	An unexpected positive impact was the level of trust established with the Roma organisations extending the regional coverage and creating an interest by more Romas for work, and the great interest in the work with the Roma by international experts.	(ix) p. 2 and 5

6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	EU harmonized laws and regulations are also requiring from packaging companies (bottling companies of soft drinks, producers of performs, other packaging) to use in certain increasing percentages recycled PET. Main factor for success is sufficient collected quantities. minimizing of the risk is the diversification of activities and ways of collecting secondary materials and sources. The existing volume of plastic waste being above 300.000 tons/year and that this volume is constantly increasing in Serbia, wherefrom PET waste is about 80.000 tons per year.	(viii) p. 7
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	No major economic or political risks were expected. Natural risks through flooding (covered by insurance).	(viii) p. 7
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	What is model-like is the combination of a profit-oriented project with social aspects, i.e. improvement of the living conditions of a marginalized group (Roma) which appear to have actually been fully integrated in the project. This can be used for learning in other projects.	own assessment
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The impact on the Roma community. While the project is small and the number of Roma is also not high, the effect of Chempetra explicitly targeting the Roma, creating secure jobs, providing training, entering into dialogue with Roma organisation, engaging in government activities for the Roma decade led to an impact which goes beyond what was originally planned. Not only did more Roma gain access to employment, but the recognition the project received can also contribute to a wider recognition of the Roma and their problems.	
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?		
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	With its two components the project contributed to two areas of the National Sustainable Development Strategy: "Establishing an organized system of recycling and incentives for utilization of waste" and "Education and raising public awareness to resolve waste management problems" as well as the following aspects within the waste chapter: "strengthen institutions and authorities in charge of planning, permitting, control and monitoring" and "encourage competition and participation of the private sector in waste management". Here the Chempetra project provides a regional example where this was implemented and received so positively that it overachieved its planned objectives.	5
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	While the project did not have any direct impact on the political processes, it contributed to the establishment of a recycling industry which developed much faster than anticipated. Another factor for this was certainly the progress that the Serbian policies on waste achieved during and after the project implementation period. This includes the establishment of more sanitary landfills which provide the opportunity for PET recycling. Also the strong demand in the domestic market and abroad for collected PET contributed to the impact of the project.	5
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		

8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	Project contributed to the improvement of the standard of living for the Roma target group by providing safe and secure work in industry (waste segregation) and a higher income as well as to the population in the municipalities included through a reduction of waste by increased PET collection for recycling. Whether or not the impact goes beyond the target groups could not be established.	4	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	The project is too small for having any impact on the distribution of wealth in the country.	2	
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	By implementing a project which also mitigates CO ₂ -emissions through recycling, the project can support political processes towards a climate strategy by creating a general awareness for ecological aspects in the population and by implementing concrete action. However, there are no linkages that could be established between the project and the relevant decision making bodies or other organisations involved in climate change policy making.	2	
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	Within the municipalities and the institutions involved in waste management/recycling the project has contributed to strengthening institutions by collaborating with them. This includes the Roma organisations and the National Employment Agency through cooperation on the Roma target groups, schools and municipalities by involving them in setting up an infrastructure for PET collection and awareness raising. Whether or not state institutions were strengthened by the process of granting licences could not be established.	4	
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	For the implementation of the UNFCCC see above (8.6)	2	
8.9	... "others"	See above (7.1)	5	

9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"	By introducing PET collection systems and awareness raising campaigns along the reduce reuse recycle-principle in six communities the project has contributed to raising the awareness of the population for the necessity of waste reduction and recycling as can be seen by the higher than anticipated amount of PET collected. There have certainly been other influences for this, but they could not be distinguished.	2	
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"			
9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"	The project corresponded well to some of Serbia's problems in 2010, especially the lack of waste separation at source, segregated collection and pre-treatment in sorting plants to guarantee recyclable materials. Therefore it has had an influence on the positive development that waste collection and separation has taken since then. Other factors certainly are the support from policy level and the market demand as recycling is internationally a growing market.	5	
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"	Risks for the projects impact include the quality of the PET material, however, this was taken into account by the project implementation. Another risk with regard to the safe handling of waste is the level of functioning of the landfills which are not operated by Chempetra, but where the company has installed preselection sites where the Roma workers are located. Potentials include the up- and outscaling of the project which could increase the impact as this approach can be well replicated elsewhere.		
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources

10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation	Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The project made a positive impact on the beneficiaries life via: 1) For the Roma: experience of an integrated working environment with safety at work, support in administration, social security, broadening possibilities for a better life. 2) The population in the six communities: Reduction of waste and increase in municipal budgets through royalties and taxes.	(ix) p. 5
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	1) For the Roma: searching for employment in industry. 2) Changes in waste treatment, i.e. introducing waste segregation, PET collection and possibly waste reduction.	own assessment
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The intermediate beneficiaries all supported the implementation of the project and the ultimate beneficiaries corresponded well. How exactly each beneficiary group corresponded is not known in detail.	own assessment
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Difficult to establish based on the material. It can be assumed that for Chempetra through the work with the Roma and their organisations it has created a better understanding of their situation. For the municipalities and schools it can be expected that the capacities of the persons involved were increased by the activities the project required.	own assessment
11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	As Chempetra is a private company whose core business is closely linked with the project intervention and who planned to continue its operations established with the help of the project, it can be expected that the benefits continued.	own assessment
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Success of the project approach and the fact that it is a private company operating the facilities contribute to the sustainability of the intervention.	own assessment
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	It is to be expected that without the project intervention the recycling and PET collection would have happened much slower in the municipalities, the demand for recyclable material would not have been satisfied, the reduction of waste in the communities would not have been achieved at this level and the Roma would not have had the benefits of the employment and training provided by the project.	own assessment
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The intervention seems to be a good example of combining profit oriented activities from a private company with development cooperation both for the environmental sector and for achieving broader development goals (i.e. improvement of the status of minorities).	own assessment

14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) Such a project works in a sector which is dynamic where the project can both contribute to and profit from. 2) The connection between recycling and improvement of the situation of the Roma increases the reputation of the company and its project. 3) Involving Roma not only needs a technical approach with training and offering employment, but needs a close collaboration with the Roma organisations to gain trust and a better understanding.	own assessment

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Commission, Commission Opinion on Serbia's application for membership of the European Union , COM(2011) 668, Brussels, 12.10.2011.
- (ii) European Commission: Serbia Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) World Bank data, Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/serbia>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (iv) Initial National Communication of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Belgrade, November 2010.
- (v) CBD Country profile Serbia, Source: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=rs>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (vi) Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning: Strategy for Implementing the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – The Aarhus Convention, Belgrade, December 2011
- (vii) WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre: Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Serbia, Belgrade, 2012.
- (viii) Grant Application, Project Title: Establishing a Sustainable Value Chain for Collecting and Recycling PET Waste, 2010.
- (ix) Schlussbericht Projekt, 2012.

Fact-sheet 25 - Serbia - 2550-01/2010

Title(s) of intervention in English	Novi Sad ecoProfit Project
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	Novi Sad
ADA-project number(s)	2550-01/2010
Sector	Environment policy and administrative management
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	Business partnership
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Denkstatt GmbH, Austria
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Novi Sad Municipality
Phases (from – to) (within+A16 the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.03.2011 - 30.09.2013
Contract amount(s) €	100.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	Municipality of Novi Sad: 35.000 Euro Denkstatt: 100.000 Companies: 22.600 Euro
Marker: ENV (Environment)	1
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In 2013 the EU reports that in the area of the environment, there has been no further progress with regard to horizontal legislation, while improvements in environmental reporting continued. The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive needs to be improved, as regards particularly the public consultation process.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU states that there is still a need for significant awareness-raising at all levels of the country for the implementation of the Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	(ii) p. 57, (i) p. 119
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Agricultural and forestal land-use forms: Share of agricultural land remained the same from 2001 to 2013. Agricultural areas dominate in Serbia, spreading over 58% of the country. About 26% is occupied by arable land, 16% by complex cultivation and 13% by principally agricultural land with areas of natural vegetation. Semi-natural and forest areas cover almost 40% of the country (broad-leaved forest account for 27%). Land classified as artificial areas occupies nearly 3%.</p> <p>Water use and waste-water treatment: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. However, in 2011 only 10% of wastewater discharged is treated. Sewage collection ranges from over 70% in urban areas to less than 10% in rural Serbia. The country's three largest cities have no wastewater treatment plants. Surface water quality is problematic, notably in the tributaries to the big Rivers Danube and Sava. In 2014, the EU still sees that significant investment is needed to modernise drinking water treatment capacity in all types of agglomerations.</p> <p>Waste: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. Enforcement of waste legislation enhanced. Full alignment with the Waste Framework Directive is yet to be achieved.</p> <p>Environmental aspects in infrastructure planning and implementation: The physical infrastructure would require sustained and large investments to improve and upgrade it, as it is heavily affected by floods.</p>	(v), (i) p. 117, (ii) p. 4 and p. 57f
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	No major conflicts around resources are known, however, Serbia appears to be interested in expanding its mining sector in order to boost economic development.	
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Income: Nominal wages rose from 44.147 Dinar (367 Euro) in 2009 to 60.708 Dinar (505 Euro) in 2013.</p> <p>Employment: The mismatch between the available human capital and economic needs is significant, leading to low labour market participation and high unemployment. Employment creation is limited, reflecting narrow production base and structural rigidities. From 2010-2013 more than half of the employed population work in the service sector, while industry and agriculture account for about 20% each. Unemployment rates almost doubled from 12,2% in 2001 to 22,1% in 2013, while youth unemployment was at 49,4% in 2013 (above average). Female unemployment is slightly higher than male unemployment.</p> <p>Migration: According to UNHCR, in 2014 there were still around 43.763 refugees and 204.049 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia. Another problem is human trafficking into the EU. Serbian authorities continued to be proactive overall with regard to fighting irregular migration. From September 2013 to February 2014, 108 criminal charges against 167 persons were filed for 114 criminal acts on illegal border crossing and trafficking in human beings.</p>	(ii) p. 21, 52 and 67f
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Access to land (land rights): Serbia is still dealing with restitution of property rights. The Law on restitution, adopted in 2011, aims to clarify the so far unclear and fragmented manner in which restitution of property nationalised under the communist regime has been dealt with. By 2014 about 3.500 ha of agricultural land and forest, almost 2.600 apartments and business premises and 580 ha of land for construction had been returned to the original owners.</p> <p>Distribution of wealth: GINI index calculated by the World Bank has gone down from 33,4 in 2005 to 28,7 in 2009.</p> <p>Access to renewable energy: In 2008, the three largest major energy sources for covering gross inland consumption were coal (51%), oil (27%) and natural gas (13%). The share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy production in Serbia was 8% in 2008. Serbia has taken on the target of achieving 27% of its gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in 2020.C32</p>	(i) p. 104, 48f and 82ff, (iii), (ii) p. 34

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	Regulations on climate change are moderately aligned with the EU acquis, but no progress in 2013. Serbia does not yet have a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy, but in 2015 it is supposed to propose a intended nationally determined contribution to the 2015 Climate Agreement. In 2012, WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre published a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Serbia. This is part of the "South East European Forum on Climate Change Adaptation" has been founded within a project and has gathered around 80 members organized in four national networks, one of them in Serbia.	(ii) p. 59, (vii) p. 5
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	In 2011 the EU Progress report states that in spite of recent improvements, the government's capacity for strategic policy planning has yet to be developed. Inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination need to be improved and compartmentalisation reduced. The quality of legislation prepared by government remains uneven. A more consistent and fully transparent approach to the consultation of stakeholders is needed for the preparation of draft legislation, as well as sufficient consideration of its enforceability. There is room for improvement of the consideration given to suggestions made by relevant state institutions and independent regulatory bodies. In 2014 administrative and management capacity at local level still remains weak and significant disparities between municipalities persist. In 2011 the EU Progress report states that civil society organisations are well developed and play an important role in the social, economic and political life of Serbia. Cooperation between state bodies and civil society organisations remains on an ad hoc basis and is unevenly developed across Serbia, with civil society activities still predominantly Belgrade-centred. In 2014 public participation and consultation in the decision-making process still need to be strengthened.	(i) p. 12 and 26, (ii) p. 9 and 57
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol: Serbia ratified the UNFCCC in 2010 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, but does not have any emissions reductions obligations. In 2010 Serbia submitted its first national communication to the UNFCCC. According to National Communication, not only were the relevant ministries, institutions that deal with observation and monitoring of climate change and scientific institutions involved in the elaboration but also relevant businesses and economic entities, non-governmental sector and other stakeholders. Convention on Biodiversity (CBD): Ratification in 2001. In 2010 Serbia published the 5th national report in 2014. Serbia's Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2018) was adopted in 2011 and there are several laws supporting the implementation of the CBD. The national website is http://biodiverzitet-chm.rs/ . No information available as to what stakeholders are included in the process. Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: ratification in 2009. In 2011 Serbia presented a strategy to implement the Aarhus Convention. Stakeholders mentioned in the strategy are i.e. decision makers, judges, journalists, teachers and civil society – especially civil society organisations.	(iv) p. 11, (v), (vi) p. 10
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals		
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society		
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry		
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management	As regards waste management, in 2011 Serbia had aligned its legislation with the key EU policies on waste and hazardous waste management, introducing the principles of waste prevention, reuse, recycling and recovery. Serbia substantially aligned its legislation with the EU acquis on packaging and packing waste and on specific waste streams. Implementation has started. Legislation providing for waste separation is likewise in place.	(i) p. 117
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources

2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	<p>CO2-emissions per capita: rose from 6,3 to 6,9 mt in 2011 (compared to the EU with 7,1).</p> <p>Renewable energies: The share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy production in Serbia was 8% in 2008. The 2005 Energy Sector Development Strategy aims at a 2.2% increase in electricity produced from renewable energy sources by 2012. Serbia will need to pay continued attention to promoting renewable energy, in particular in transport and in heating/cooling.</p> <p>Energy efficiency: Serbia's economy is highly energy-intensive, consuming 2.7 times more energy per unit of output than the OECD average. While energy efficiency is a priority in Serbia's energy strategy, Serbia has not yet adopted the planned framework law on rational use of energy. A draft law has been prepared. It covers energy performance in buildings, labelling of domestic appliances and energy services.</p>	(i) p. 82ff
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		
2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change		
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities		
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
2.4.1	Status and trends regarding the improvement of basic services and health (sector objective)		
2.4.2	Status and trends regarding the improvement of the livelihood and the economic development (sector objective)		
2.4.3	Status and trends regarding the improved protection of water resources (sector objective)		
2.4.4	Status and trends regarding the improved structured and equitable management of water resources (sector objective)	<p>As regards water quality, only 10% of wastewater discharged is treated. The country's three largest cities have no wastewater treatment plants.</p> <p>Holistic, orderly, equitable and sustainable management of water resources - as a requirement for coordinating the other goals (2.4.1 - 2.4.3) as well as contribution to conflict prevention and good governance</p>	(i) p. 117
2.4.5	Status and trends regarding the issue of minimization of risk (overarching goal)		
2.4.6	Status and trends of the different cross-cutting issues		
2.4.7	Status and trends of some additional factors		
2.4.8	Risks and potentials		
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	To enhance the sustainability of SME in Novi Sad by fostering environmental management practices and building relevant capacities of public institutions.	(viii) p. 6
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	<p>1) Municipality of Novi Sad</p> <p>2) Companies participating in the ecoProfit programme</p>	(xiii) p. 2
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	2) 25 planned, 16 achieved	(xiii) p. 4
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Consulting trainees	
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	Consulting trainees: 40 planned, 44 achieved	(xiii) p. 4

5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	1) Elaboration and implementation of an EcoBusinessPlan and Knowledge Exchange and transfer to the administration of Novi Sad 2) Selection and training of 40 consulting trainees 3) Provision of Cleaner Production services for 25 companies 4) Dissemination of project results	(viii) p. 6f
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	1) With ecoProfit the companies learn systematically how to identify, plan and realize measures for reducing costs and environmental impact. 2) In order to disseminate and foster the idea of ecoProfit in the long run, the Municipality of Novi Sad will learn to apply the "EcoBusinessPlan", a grant-program developed by the City of Vienna aiming at stimulating ecoProfit activities among local corporations.	(viii) p. 6
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	The planned outcomes were partly achieved. The participating companies (although fewer than planned) did learn to identify, plan and realize measures in the areas of energy, waste, water and other environmental issues (outcome 1). However, the project did not fully achieve its outcome 2, as the municipality actively participated during the first part of the project, but withdrew after elections and a change in personnel, therefore the learning of the application of the EcoBusinessPlan was not achieved until the end of the project.	(xii) p. 3ff, (xiii) p. 3
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Partly. Both outcomes were only partly in the sphere of influence of the project, as external factors like the economic situation and political developments and elections have an important influence on the achievement of the outcomes.	(xiii) p. 6
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	Some consultancy trainees from the first round of training who were unemployed before participating in the project found an employment afterwards.	(x) p. 5
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	General assumptions: 1) The EU accession of Serbia and the implementation of EU environmental legislation. 2) Continuing economic growth in Serbia well above the EU average. 3) Inevitable increase of energy and waste disposal prices as well as the prices of any raw materials. Concrete preconditions for the project success: 1) Good promotion of the project. 2) Active cooperation by the City Council. 3) Commitment by participating companies and trainees. 4) Capacity of local partner to provide high-quality services.	(viii) p. 10
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1) A weak cooperation with the local authorities due to lack of interest or lack of capacity. 2) Lack of willingness to pay for consultancy services by companies.	(viii) p. 10
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?+B89	Difficult to say. On the one hand it promotes environmental action by private companies and a systematic approach, but there were many problems in the intervention which were not sufficiently solved and which lessen the impact.	own assessment
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The most important positive impact are the measure planned and implemented by the participating companies which have a positive effect on the environment by reducing waste, energy and water consumption as well as on the efficiency of the companies. These include implemented measures of 1,8 million Euro with a yearly saving of 11.120 tons of CO ₂ , 341 MWh of electricity and 53 tons of waste as well as 15.000 Euro per year of monetary savings for the companies.	(xii) p. 8
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	The most important negative impact is the disappointment of expectations by interested companies due to the lack of follow up, because after two rounds of the ecoprofit programme and awarding ceremonies, the EcoBusinessPlan was not implemented and therefore the positive momentum could not be sustained and no secure framework for planning be established.	(xiii) p. 3 and own assessment
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources

8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project can be judged to have some impact on the awareness raising for governmental institutions, companies and professionals in several areas of the Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy. The impact is however only weak because: a) There is not direct connection between the project activities and other activities more closely linked to the Strategy. b) The failure to continue after the end of the project and c) The low size of the project, with 16 companies (although some large companies are included) and one municipality. No impact on environmental legislation can be traced.	2	
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project has a no impact on the development within the sector, because the implemented measures with regard to waste management, water management and energy are too small as companies preferred to implement mainly no- or low-cost measures and the political framework for upscaling the project through the EcoBusinessPlan Novi Sad was not implemented.	1	
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	The project created some employment and the possibility of employment for trained consultants in ecoprofit approach including people with no prior employment or working experience, however the number is very small, therefore the impact is weak.	2	(x) p. 5, (xi) p. 5
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	Measures implemented by companies do not include any reference to renewable energies and are unlikely to do so, because there were very few measures planned or implemented which require a large amount of investment. One external factor for this unwillingness is the unfavourable economic development which make companies hesitant to make large investments. Another external factor are the decision making procedures in Serbia where even small investments need the approval from the middle or higher management level and the lack of willingness to support large investments in environmental measures.	1	(xiii) p. 7, (x) p. 6
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	The project can be regarded as a pilot activity which - together with many others - pave the way for the elaboration and implementation of a national climate change strategy or intended nationally determined contribution. However, there is no direct link to the political level.	2	own assessment
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The project had a weak contribution on the strengthening of governmental institutions through capacity building of the Municipality of Novi Sad by knowledge exchange on EcoBusinessPlan Vienna and by training municipal staff. However, the impact was weakened by fluctuation in municipal staff.	2	(x) p. 5, (xiii) p. 2
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	See above for UNFCCC (8.6), the other MEAs are not relevant.	2	
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?+B124	The share of renewables and energy efficiency increased in Serbia. However, very little of this can be attributed to the intervention as the measures implemented focussed mainly on low cost measures and it is not known what type of measures were implemented. An important contribution certainly is the RE policy with Serbia taking on a new RE target, yet, no influence can be established for the intervention as it is not linked to the political level.	2	own assessment
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			

9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"			
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"			
9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"			
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment	Sources
9.4.1	How and to what extent did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the sector objective "improvement of basic services and health"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.4.2	... "securing livelihood and economic development"			
9.4.3	... "protection of water resources"			
9.4.4	... "structured and equitable management of water resources"	There is not much information available on developments in this sector and as it is not known what type of measures were implemented, it is not possible to establish an impact.	1	own assessment
9.4.5	... "minimization of risks"			
9.4.6	... "integrated consideration of cross-cutting issues (environment, gender equality, good governance and conflict prevention)"			
9.4.7	... "additional factors (competence for O&M, adequate legal framework, ownership by stakeholders, participatory sector dialogue, awareness)"			
9.4.8	... "risks and potentials"			
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	For the trained consultants the intervention build their capacities in the field of Cleaner Production and networking with other consultants in this field and creating new job opportunities which in some cases even led to a new employment. For the municipal and the company staff the project also built up their capacities mainly through information exchange and introducing the idea of an EcoBusinessPlan (municipalities) and seminars and coaching (companies).		
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Taking the knowledge into concrete action and a change in behaviour was hampered at municipal level by changes in the political situation and municipal staff. At company level the capacities built led to some changes which company staff introduced, however this was mainly concentrated on no or low cost measures while measures at medium or high cost (which also have a potential of achieving more impact) were less possible to implement. This was due to the economic situation which were not favourable for large investments and the decision making structure in the companies leaving little space for individual activities.		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The companies and trained consultants brought a high interest and commitment for the issue to the activities.		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	The project appears to have changed little in the institutions involved. It did create some concrete activities at company level, but as there is no information available on the concrete measures undertaken by the companies (i.e. presentations of the plans) it cannot be established how far reaching they were and whether they had the potential of changing the companies. As for the municipalities the interest and commitment shown by the municipality (also through financial participation in the process) did not survive the change in personnel. Therefore it is unlikely that the project contributed to any change in the municipal institutions.		
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources

11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	It can be supposed that the companies at least partly continue to implement and use the measures they planned or implemented and that therefore their benefits continue after funding has ceased - yet there is nothing documented. At municipal level the benefits did not continue as the municipality did not follow up on the project by deciding upon and implementing an EcoBusinessPlan for Novi Sad.	
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	A major factor for not achieving sustainability was that one component was not achieved, i.e. the EcoBusinessPlan, which was supposed to be the tool for keeping the momentum going. While the denkstatt introduced some new ideas to support the ideas and even some companies who were very much interested tried to pressure the local government, the municipality cut off the contact with the project with no explanation offered.	
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	The consultants would not have been trained, the companies would probably not have introduced a systematic approach to environmental measures therefore not reducing waste, water and energy consumption. For the municipality it is not possible to tell.	
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The project has undertaken some good measures in training and engaging companies (from small to large scale), but has neglected some key factors which in the end proved to be important obstacles for a better project success. This is the work on the political level which often needs a longer perspective than 2.5 years and more institutional backup, e.g. by civil society. The other is the hirarchie in Serbian companies. In order to make more profound changes it is necessary to tackle the higher level in a company or support it by legislation (which would need more advocacy work).	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) There is an openness for environmental issues and introducing (simple) changes which reduce waste, water and energy consumption. 2) Training and international knowledge exchange are important tools to promote change. 3) The project with its approach and capacities was not equipped to deal with the obstacles it met.	

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Commission, Commission Opinion on Serbia's application for membership of the European Union , COM(2011) 668, Brussels, 12.10.2011.
- (ii) European Commission: Serbia Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) World Bank data, Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/serbia>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (iv) Initial National Communication of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Belgrade, November 2010.
- (v) CBD Country profile Serbia, Source: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=rs>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (vi) Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning: Strategy for Implementing the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – The Aarhus Convention, Belgrade, December 2011
- (vii) WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre: Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Serbia, Belgrade, 2012.
- (viii) Business Partnership Grant Application, Novi Sad eco Profit Project, 2011
- (ix) Bericht Wirtschaftspartnerschaften, Novi Sad ECOProfit Projekt, Zwischenbericht vom 30.11.2011
- (x) Bericht Wirtschaftspartnerschaften, Novi Sad ECOProfit Projekt, Zwischenbericht vom 31.05.2012
- (xi) Bericht Wirtschaftspartnerschaften, Novi Sad ECOProfit Projekt, Zwischenbericht vom 30.11.2012
- (xii) Bericht Wirtschaftspartnerschaften, Novi Sad ECOProfit Projekt, Zwischenbericht vom 31.05.2013
- (xiii) Bericht Wirtschaftspartnerschaften, Novi Sad ECOProfit Projekt, Zwischenbericht vom 27.11.2013

Fact-sheet 26 - Serbia - 6526-00/2011

Title(s) of intervention in English	Socio-economic Development of the Danube Serbia Region
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	Danube region
ADA-project number(s)	6526-00/2011
Sector	Multisector aid
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	OSER Serbia
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	European Commission, Belgium
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Prime Minister's Office of the Republic of Serbia as well as several Line Ministries
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.07.2012 – 30.06.2015
Contract amount(s) €	1.000.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	Component 3: 2,5 mio Euro by EU Other components: 16 mio Euro by EU
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	1
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>In 2013 the EU reports that in the area of the environment, there has been no further progress with regard to horizontal legislation, while improvements in environmental reporting continued. The implementation of the Environmental Impact Assessment Directive needs to be improved, as regards particularly the public consultation process.</p> <p>In 2011 the EU states that there is still a need for significant awareness-raising at all levels of the country for the implementation of the Serbian National Sustainable Development Strategy.</p>	(ii) p. 57, (i) p. 119
1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Agricultural and forestal land-use forms: Share of agricultural land remained the same from 2001 to 2013. Agricultural areas dominate in Serbia, spreading over 58% of the country. About 26% is occupied by arable land, 16% by complex cultivation and 13% by principally agricultural land with areas of natural vegetation. Semi-natural and forest areas cover almost 40% of the country (broad-leaved forest account for 27%). Land classified as artificial areas occupies nearly 3%.</p> <p>Water use and waste-water treatment: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. However, in 2011 only 10% of wastewater discharged is treated. Sewage collection ranges from over 70% in urban areas to less than 10% in rural Serbia. The country's three largest cities have no wastewater treatment plants. Surface water quality is problematic, notably in the tributaries to the big Rivers Danube and Sava. In 2014, the EU still sees that significant investment is needed to modernise drinking water treatment capacity in all types of agglomerations.</p> <p>Waste: Moderately aligned with some progress in the 2013. Enforcement of waste legislation enhanced. Full alignment with the Waste Framework Directive is yet to be achieved.</p> <p>Environmental aspects in infrastructure planning and implementation: The physical infrastructure would require sustained and large investments to improve and upgrade it, as it is heavily affected by floods.</p>	(v), (i) p. 117, (ii) p. 4 and p. 57f
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	No major conflicts around resources are known, however, Serbia appears to be interested in expanding its mining sector in order to boost economic development	
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>Income: Nominal wages rose from 44.147 Dinar (367 Euro) in 2009 to 60.708 Dinar (505 Euro) in 2013.</p> <p>Employment: The mismatch between the available human capital and economic needs is significant, leading to low labour market participation and high unemployment. Employment creation is limited, reflecting narrow production base and structural rigidities. From 2010-2013 more than half of the employed population work in the service sector, while industry and agriculture account for about 20% each. Unemployment rates almost doubled from 12,2% in 2001 to 22,1% in 2013, while youth unemployment was at 49,4% in 2013 (above average). Female unemployment is slightly higher than male unemployment.</p> <p>Migration: According to UNHCR, in 2014 there were still around 43.763 refugees and 204.049 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia. Another problem is human trafficking into the EU. Serbian authorities continued to be proactive overall with regard to fighting irregular migration. From September 2013 to February 2014, 108 criminal charges against 167 persons were filed for 114 criminal acts on illegal border crossing and trafficking in human beings.</p>	(ii) p. 21, 52 and 67f
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Access to land (land rights): Serbia is still dealing with restitution of property rights. The Law on restitution, adopted in 2011, aims to clarify the so far unclear and fragmented manner in which restitution of property nationalised under the communist regime has been dealt with. By 2014 about 3.500 ha of agricultural land and forest, almost 2.600 apartments and business premises and 580 ha of land for construction had been returned to the original owners.</p> <p>Distribution of wealth: GINI index calculated by the World Bank has gone down from 33,4 in 2005 to 28,7 in 2009.</p> <p>Access to renewable energy: In 2008, the three largest major energy sources for covering gross inland consumption were coal (51%), oil (27%) and natural gas (13%). The share of renewable energy sources in total primary energy production in Serbia was 8% in 2008. Serbia has taken on the target of achieving 27% of its gross final energy consumption from renewable sources in 2020.C32</p>	(i) p. 104, 48f and 82ff, (iii), (ii) p. 34

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	Regulations on climate change are moderately aligned with the EU acquis, but no progress in 2013. Serbia does not yet have a comprehensive countrywide climate policy and strategy, but in 2015 it is supposed to propose a intended nationally determined contribution to the 2015 Climate Agreement. In 2012, WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre published a Climate Vulnerability Assessment for Serbia. This is part of the "South East European Forum on Climate Change Adaptation" has been founded within a project and has gathered around 80 members organized in four national networks, one of them in Serbia.	(ii) p. 59, (vii) p. 5
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	In 2011 the EU Progress report states that in spite of recent improvements, the government's capacity for strategic policy planning has yet to be developed. Inter-ministerial and inter-agency coordination need to be improved and compartmentalisation reduced. The quality of legislation prepared by government remains uneven. A more consistent and fully transparent approach to the consultation of stakeholders is needed for the preparation of draft legislation, as well as sufficient consideration of its enforceability. There is room for improvement of the consideration given to suggestions made by relevant state institutions and independent regulatory bodies. In 2014 administrative and management capacity at local level still remains weak and significant disparities between municipalities persist. In 2011 the EU Progress report states that civil society organisations are well developed and play an important role in the social, economic and political life of Serbia. Cooperation between state bodies and civil society organisations remains on an ad hoc basis and is unevenly developed across Serbia, with civil society activities still predominantly Belgrade-centred. In 2014 public participation and consultation in the decision-making process still need to be strengthened.	(i) p. 12 and 26, (ii) p. 9 and 57
1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B39	UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol: Serbia ratified the UNFCCC in 2010 and the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, but does not have any emissions reductions obligations. In 2010 Serbia submitted its first national communication to the UNFCCC. According to National Communication, not only were the relevant ministries, institutions that deal with observation and monitoring of climate change and scientific institutions involved in the elaboration but also relevant businesses and economic entities, non-governmental sector and other stakeholders. Convention on Biodiversity (CBD): Ratification in 2001. In 2010 Serbia published the 5th national report in 2014. Serbia's Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2018) was adopted in 2011 and there are several laws supporting the implementation of the CBD. The national website is http://biodiverzitet-chm.rs/ . No information available as to what stakeholders are included in the process. Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters: ratification in 2009. In 2011 Serbia presented a strategy to implement the Aarhus Convention. Stakeholders mentioned in the strategy are i.e. decision makers, judges, journalists, teachers and civil society – especially civil society organisations.	(iv) p. 11, (v), (vi) p. 10
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning+B44		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation		
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population		

2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts	<p>Serbia has a rich cultural heritage that is insufficiently exposed to international visitors as an important export market. Official tourism data tends to understate the true scale of activity;</p> <p>Official statistics show that Danube-Serbia had just over 1 million visitors in 2011, around half of Serbia's total, of which 47% were domestic and 53% were foreign. But Danube-Serbia is currently not a tourism location with a developed identity. The region's tourism has to be reinvented, rebranded and restructured to attract the attentions of international tour operators. This means: offering competitive and easily accessible tourism packages, differentiated from the competition, including jointly with Danube-Europe neighbours;</p> <p>reaching out to foreign tour operators, booking agencies and international media with these packages; and addressing identified weaknesses in hospitality, transport infrastructure, quality of natural environment and price competitiveness to meet visitors' expectations.</p> <p>Having in mind the nature based resource foundations, the camping accommodation can be classified as not developed; most capacities are located on the major lake destination in the Lower Danube region and Banat, very modest accommodation in the Upper Danube region and Srem. For the future development of tourism, having in mind the low level of investment, this accommodation type should not be neglected.</p>	(xi) p. 6f, (xii) p. 19
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts	<p>The Government already recognises the role that tourism can play in writing the country's economic and social success story. Together with private sector enterprises it is working relentlessly – although not always in a seamlessly coordinated fashion - to ensure this is achieved in a sustainable and inclusive way. The National Tourism Development Strategy (2006-2015) mentions environmental protection and nature conservation in the goals, but quite generally, despite the fact that the natural values are one of the strategic potentials of Serbia, and for the creation of tourism products. No emphasizes that the environment is a prerequisite for development of tourism, and the nature (only mountains and lakes) have been identified as potential for tourism but for its aesthetic value and attractiveness. It does not mention the connection between tourism and the ecosystem services or natural diversity (biodiversity, geodiversity, landscape diversity).</p> <p>In the Danube region, each of 71 municipalities has its own local tourism organisation (of some form) that is in charge of tourism within the formal boundaries. However, most of them are experiencing objective weaknesses and threats: lack of understanding of modern tourism, lack of marketing ideas and budgets, misunderstanding of tourism products and tourism experience, lack of destination management principles applied in practice, no communication with private stakeholders.C46</p>	(xii) p. 31, (xiii) p. 69, (xiv) p. 4
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Overall goal of the project: To advance the comprehensive and sustainable socio-economic development opportunities for the Danube Serbia Region and indeed for Serbia as a whole by maximizing investments of the private sector, developing accompanying job creation potentials and increasing the attractiveness of the Danube Serbia Region to foreign investors through infrastructure development.	(viii) p. 8
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	General population and businesses in municipalities in the Danube Region where projects are implemented.	Interview
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given.	Interview
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Local governments and civil society actors in municipalities in the Danube Region implementing projects financed under the grant scheme.	Interview
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	1) Planned: at least 150 participants as potential applicants for training in application writing /real: no numbers available. 2) 17 projects financed under grant scheme.	Interview
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	For Component 3: Grant scheme for inter-municipal projects that will develop socio-economic potentials in local municipalities in the Danube Serbia Region designed and implemented.	(viii) p. 8
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources

6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	Overall outcome of the project: The purpose of the project is to tackle common problems and drawbacks which hinder the socioeconomic advancement and thus enable Serbia's Danube river bank municipalities to increase competitiveness of the region, new employment opportunities and raise the attractiveness of the Danube Serbia Region to foreign and local private sector investors through the establishment and development of basic municipal environmental and business infrastructure.	(viii) p. 8
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, component 3 designed and implemented a grant scheme which financed 17 local projects by civil society and local governmental actors in the Danube regions.	Interviews
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Difficult to assess as it is an outcome for the entire project of which component 3 was one of 5 components. It appears to be formulated in a way that leaves room for interpretation (as often happens with large projects who combine several independent components), therefore it was achievable for component 3.	own assessment
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	1) Awareness and/or understanding of the importance of the Danube Serbia Region as a potential for economic growth and employment. 2) Private investors are ready to direct their investments in the Danube Serbia Region. 3) Strong strategic direction and quality of submitted project applications by municipalities and RDAs. 4) New institutional set up due to the regular elections supports project implementation. 5) Efficient coordination with other national projects related to the Danube. 6) The Government of Serbia support development of the Danube Serbia Region using national funds as well. 7) Willingness of local stakeholders to adopt professional skills and necessary knowledge.	(viii) p. 29
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	1) Lack of inter-municipal co-operation among involved parties. 2) Lack of quality project proposals submitted under the Grant Scheme. 3) Delays in implementation / Lack of time. 4) Required extension of implementation period cannot be granted by EUD.	(viii) p. 29ff
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	Yes, grant scheme is exemplary in the sense that the ADA supported several small-scale projects not only financially, but also through capacity building and monitoring of the activities including post-monitoring after the end of the funding.	Interview, own assessment based on documents
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The most positive impact is the new employment generated by the projects. There is no overall number available. Regarding environment no overall impact was mentioned. There was an impact by one project which successfully created the infrastructure for the disposal of animal cadavres in the region.	Interviews
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	Due to the fact that there is no 2nd funding phase planned and currently no funding available from EUD and/or ADA the projects are left to themselves to continue the work started and preserve the positive impacts. The lack of awareness that the positive impacts achieved and local structures established need to be consolidated if the project is making it likely that the positive impacts will not last.	Interviews
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?+B91	There is no direct link between the grant scheme and environmental legislation. The same applies for the National Sustainable Development Strategy, yet the projects are independently supporting processes which want to achieve similar goals. A supporting factor could be the emphasis put on linking projects funded with other projects or actors within the same region as can be seen in the requirements in project reporting. However, it must be noted that despite the fact that the project has an environmental marker of 2 (main objective) the projects are not environmental projects as such, but their main objective is employment generation and development of economic activities mainly in environment-related sectors. Therefore the impact on the environment is secondary.	3 own assessment, interviews, (x)+F148

8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	As the projects are located within the Danube region, there is a risk of floods. Some of the projects mention that they dealt with the impacts of floods during the implementation period, although it is not clear from the documentation how they dealt with the floods and whether they integrated this into their planning and construction of infrastructure. It appears to be a mainly reactive reaction which corresponds to the common dealing with floods in the region.	3	
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	Through the focus on the creation of employment in environment related sectors within the funded projects and the number of jobs created, the projects have an impact, although small due to their size. Other positive factors are the EU Strategy for the Danube Region and the active engagement of the Serbian government in it. Whether the projects have an influence of the rural-urban migration patterns can not be identified.	3	
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	One of the projects is specifically targeting biomass as a renewable energy source and has contributed in establishing the necessary structures for wood pellet production and distribution. Here impacts have been reported as it contributed to the promotion of energy from renewable sources – from wood biomass, particularly in large consumption systems such as public heating in towns and cities. In addition, an increase of use of firewood and a tendency for switching heating in private households from gas and coal to firewood and energy products based on biomass (pellets) was reported. As the other projects do not have an energy-related focus, the overall impact of the grant scheme is assessed to be weak.	2	own assessment, (x)+F91
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	Most of the projects have a link to climate change mitigation, mostly through energy-related measures, either renewable energies and energy efficiency. However, this is more a secondary effect, therefore the impact is rather small. In this sector, the efforts undertaken in projects specifically targeting climate change and the policy development towards an intended nationally determined contribution to the international climate agreement.	3	
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The intervention had a strong impact on strengthening of capacities of governmental institutions and civil society in implementing measures in environment-related sectors, gaining access to finance and networking. However, the capacities especially of local governments are still assessed to be rather weak and needing more capacity building. As the project does not foresee a second grant phase these impacts are substantially weakened as the local structures built up are left to themselves and are not supported and accompanied for a consolidation.	4	
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?+B106			
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"			
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			

9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"			
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"	Out of the 17 projects, tourism-related project represent the largest share (6 projects) for which 3 reports were available. The goals and approaches vary (from cycling routes, festivals, capacity building). Therefore it is difficult to assess an overall impact. What becomes clear, however, is that the projects have had to build up basic infrastructure and prerequisites for sustainable management in terms of capacity building, cooperation between different actors, monitoring systems etc. Therefore it is not yet possible to assess the impact, however it illustrates that these were some very much needed first steps for developing and implementing sustainable tourism concepts. There are various other initiatives regarding sustainable tourism concepts, including from Component 2 of the intervention which developed a sustainable tourism marketing plan and territorial marketing strategy. It is not possible to assess the relative impact of the different initiatives based on the available D108documents.		4 (x)
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	Through the successful implementation of the 17 projects funded by the grant scheme the intervention contributed to the creation of new employment, new environment-related businesses (e.g. biomass logistic and trade, beekeeping) new infrastructure (e.g. cycling paths), new concepts of sustainable tourism (e.g. installation of new tourism infrastructure). While there is no overall assessment (yet) available of the impact on the beneficiaries, it is evident that there have been many positive changes. Negative changes are not documented.		(x), own assessment
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	Cannot be assessed based on the documents available.		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	The implementing agencies (NGOs, governmental institutions) implemented the projects.		x
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	The implementation of the projects as well as the training provided by the intervention increased the capacity to implement projects for the socio-economic development in the Danube regions.		Interviews
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	While the projects funded have been implemented successfully, it is highly questionable whether the benefits continue after the funding ceases, as the local structures, especially the governmental institutions involved, are still very weak.		Interviews, own assessment
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	There is currently no second funding scheme planned as the EUD and ADA have not committed any funds for a continuation of the component despite the efforts by the project to secure funding for a second phase. There seems to be a lack of awareness for the need of continued assistance for a consolidation of the structures created.		Interviews, own assessment
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	The projects funded under the grant scheme would not have taken place and therefore the impacts at local/regional level (in tourism, local employment, climate change mitigation, irrigation etc.) would not have been achieved.		
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources

13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	It seems to be a very good intervention which has a broader and more strategic approach as it is taking a regional approach, but implementing concrete local measures. The project team also seems to have a good sense of what is needed in terms of capacity building before the application writing, accompaniment and monitoring during implementation, designing the financial procedures so that small organisations can comply and implement the project as well as the need for more capacity building. However, there are two negative aspects to be noted: 1) The project successes are put in question by the lack of continuation of the grant scheme by ADA and the EU. 2) The project did not undergo an Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) through ADA which might be due to the specific role for ADA as an implementing entity.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	1) NGOs are better equipped to implement projects than local governmental institutions. The latter need more capacity building. 2) Financial requirements (co-financing) are often difficult for implementing organisations to comply with. Having the declaration by co-funders that they will support them does not always translate into actual payments. 3) Failure to provide a longer term success can put in question positive impacts achieved. Local structures established need a longer perspective to be consolidated.	1) and 2) interviews, 3) own assessment

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) European Commission, Commission Opinion on Serbia's application for membership of the European Union , COM(2011) 668, Brussels, 12.10.2011.
- (ii) European Commission: Serbia Progress Report, October 2014.
- (iii) World Bank data, Source: <http://data.worldbank.org/country/serbia>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (iv) Initial National Communication of the Republic of Serbia to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Belgrade, November 2010.
- (v) CBD Country profile Serbia, Source: <https://www.cbd.int/countries/?country=rs>, Access date: 17.7.2015.
- (vi) Ministry of Environment, Mining and Spatial Planning: Strategy for Implementing the Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters – The Aarhus Convention, Belgrade, December 2011.
- (vii) WWF and the Environmental Improvement Centre: Climate Vulnerability Assessment - Serbia, Belgrade, 2012.
- (viii) Socio-economic Development of the Danube Serbia Region, Description of Action, An EU IPA funded project, implemented by ADA.
- (ix) particip/D&D Consulting: Socio-Economic Development of the Danube Serbia Region, Serbia, November 2014 – February 2015, Final Mid-term Evaluation Report.
- (x) Final reports by 5 projects financed under the grant scheme.
- (xi) ADA, Danube-Serbia: Building a European Gateway, Challenges and Opportunities, Executive Summary, January 2014.
- (xii) ADA, Destination Marketing, Plan, Marketing Tools and Products, Danube Serbia Region, Belgrade, April 2015.
- (xiii) World Travel & Tourism Council: Serbia, Travel & Tourism Development Potential 2011-2023.
- (xiv) CEEweb for Biodiversity: Tourism Development Strategy of the Republic of Serbia (2006-2015), Assessment Criteria for National Tourism Development Strategies, 2013.

Fact-sheet 27 - Regional - 8214-00/2007

Title(s) of intervention in English	Website on Eco-Finance Institutions
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Albanien, Bosnien-Herzegovina, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro and Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8214-00/2007
Sector	Environment policy and administrative management
Type of aid	
Budget line	ORSO Southeast Europe
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Aequilibrium Consulting GmbH, Switzerland
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to)	01.05.2007 - 30.04.2008
Contract amount(s) €	43.600
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	0
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	0
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	No

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>The region of Western Balkans features diverse ecosystems, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, economies and social fabric. It spans over four of Europe's bio-geographical areas: Mediterranean, Central European, Alpine and Pannonic. The region has been characterized by wars, ethnic conflicts and overall instability. Environmental pollution in the Balkans has many features that include industrial and urban infrastructure waste as well as military remnants such as mines and unexploded ordinances. Competition over natural resources has also led to violence and instability. The environmental sector has a great potential to enhance regional cohesion and the establishment of efficient regional cooperation. Indeed, environmental insecurity has been a catalytic issue where regional cooperation has been nurtured through awareness raising, civil society engagement as well as international support.</p> <p>Apart from ethnic conflicts and wars, several other factors have contributed to environmental degradation in the region such as weak or recovering economies with limited budgets, widespread poverty, political instability and state-building processes. Some of the key environmental challenges in the region include threats to biodiversity; climate change mitigation and adaptation; degradation of water resources; high levels of air pollution; contamination of soil and water and weak law enforcement for waste and recycling.</p> <p>The western coast of the region faces a series of pressures, including marine transport of petroleum and natural gas, natural gas extraction and overfishing. Coastal zones also face important pressures, including wastewater and solid waste from urban and tourist areas, eutrophication of coastal waters and sprawl in many coastal areas.</p> <p>The EU integration process is currently the main political driver of change in the region. While, the EU enlargement process provides opportunities for improving the environment in the region, it also underlines certain challenges for the candidate (Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia) and potential candidate countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo). The 'Copenhagen criteria' poses a great challenge to candidate countries, as national legislation has to be implemented and enforced in order to meet EU's environmental protection requirements.</p>	See list of documents

1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Countries of the region share many river basins and much of their water resources. Water scarcity is a problem, particularly in the summer and in southern parts of the Western Balkans, as well as in coastal zones and on islands. Regions and catchments of the Balkans feature large intact river landscapes. Up to 30% of large rivers are still near-natural some even pristine and of very high conservation value, in Albania and Montenegro over 60%, while in Germany only 10%, in Switzerland 7% and in Austria 6% of the rivers are in such high state. Almost 50% of Balkan rivers are only slightly or moderately altered – in Germany, for comparison, this is the case for only 30%.</p> <p>Much of the region's water resources are shared: about 60 % of Croatia's territory and over 70 % of Bosnia and Herzegovina's lie in the Danube River basin. In Serbia, over 90 % of water resources flow from neighbouring countries. The Macedonia's main river basins flow through Albania into the Adriatic Sea and through Greece into the Aegean Sea.</p> <p>Urbanisation, land abandonment, overexploitation of resources due to poverty, intensification of agricultural and forestry practices, changes in the water regime due to construction of dams and irrigation as well as pollution are some of the main concerns in the region. Coastal zones, rivers and wetlands are particularly vulnerable in the short run but in the longer term the mountain meadow ecosystems are also considered vulnerable.</p> <p>The EU integration process is encouraging river basin approaches to water management based on the Water Framework Directive. International frameworks for the Danube and Sava river basins are also promoting this approach.</p> <p>A wave of planned hydropower plants is reported throughout the region. Numerous planned dams would severely impact the freshwater ecosystem services of the region.</p> <p>In terms of bio-diversity, Western Balkans feature rich and numerous well preserved ecosystems. Oak, beech, and conifer forests nestle alongside outstanding plant diversity – important sanctuaries for large carnivores such as the lynx, the European brown bear and wolf. The Eastern Adriatic is one of the richest fishing grounds in the Mediterranean and commercial fish species, whales, dolphins and marine turtles thrive. The area boasts an extensive network of rivers and lakes in Europe and wetlands of international importance such as the Neretva delta in Bosnia and Croatia, and Shkodra lake in Montenegro and Albania as well as Ohrid lake in Macedonia and Albania.</p> <p>In recent years, the generation of municipal waste has risen steadily in the Western Balkans, and it is currently estimated to be at levels similar to those in the EU-12 (data on solid waste, however, are poor). Municipal waste management is weak in many parts of the region and many waste facilities are old. Abandoned landfills are a problem. In addition, both ongoing and accumulated industrial waste, and in particular mining waste, is also a serious problem in some areas.</p> <p>Countries in the region have also been affected by droughts but floods are also becoming a frequent risk – in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Countries in the Western Balkans face many threats to social cohesion, especially in terms of tensions between rich and poor. They also point to strong perceptions of social injustice and concerns about corruption. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and to some extent in Kosovo, inter-ethnic tensions in the Western Balkans are also present.</p> <p>In terms of potential conflicts the Trepca mine in Kosovo has been subject of clashes for the rights over its production as it is located in the northern part of Kosovo – mostly populated by Serbian minority. Plans for the construction of a dam in the Macedonian side of river Drinos sparked protests in Albania in 2014 as it would have resulted in an alteration of the river flow. Waste management affecting the pollution of lake Ohrid has also appeared to be an issue for Macedonia and Albania.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>During the nineties, much of the region experienced wars and destruction, waves of refugees, internal displacement of population, devastation of the economy, demolition of institutions and impoverishment of citizens. Absolute poverty, in almost all of the Western Balkans is still relatively high. In some countries extreme poverty, meaning that not even basic food needs can be met, has been registered. Groups that stand out as especially vulnerable and excluded are the unemployed, dependents and the less educated. The poorest often live in the rural areas and in the underdeveloped regions. Socially excluded groups include also the Roma, refugees and IDPs and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Concurrently undergoing transition, post conflict reconciliation and reconstruction and striving to pursue their European Union future, the Western Balkan countries face the challenge of ensuring equitable and sustained economic growth that will also benefit the vulnerable groups. Almost all Western Balkan countries, through their national plans and programs, have marked employment growth and job creation as the most important single mechanism for exiting poverty. The second priority may be an increase of education coverage and improving the quality of education, although reduction of poverty and social exclusion presupposes improvement in the areas of developing appropriate social safety nets, health care systems, securing adequate housing, participation in decision making and protection of human rights.</p>	See list of documents

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Energy and poverty in the Western Balkans constitute an interesting nexus. More than 16% of people in the Western Balkans region are exposed to energy poverty, meaning they do not have access to sufficient energy services to ensure a healthy lifestyle for themselves and their families. High-energy prices and high-energy consumption accompanied by inadequate building insulation and low-efficiency appliances, particularly stoves and boilers, puts heavy pressure on the household budget of poorer segments of the population, often leaving insufficient funds for adequate food, clothing and education.</p> <p>Governments in the region have used various tools to address the issue of energy poverty. Electricity prices in Bosnia and Herzegovina are uniformly low, facilitating access to energy services but distorting the operation of the energy market. Albania (until recently), Serbia and Kosovo have applied block electricity tariffs with a lower first-tier level of pricing. These are designed to provide households with a minimum of electricity supply at affordable prices while avoiding a subsidy on all consumption. In Macedonia, the government intends to replace general energy subsidies (which result from relatively low electricity prices for all consumers) with a more targeted social assistance scheme. In Montenegro, electricity tariffs reflect a cross-subsidy between industry and households; the government plans to eliminate the cross-subsidies over the next five years and replace them with targeted subsidies for the poor. Household surveys indicate that electricity prices do not have a significant impact on household budgets, reflecting the relatively low use of electricity for space and water heating.</p> <p>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia are parties to the Energy Charter Treaty and in October 2007, Southeast European (SEE) countries, including the Western Balkans, signed a Memorandum of Understanding that recognizes the social effects associated with energy market reforms. These include: the impact of increasing energy prices on vulnerable groups; the impact of mine closures and of the re-structuring/privatisation of energy companies, including overall reduction of employment; the related impact on cities and municipalities that depend on local energy supply companies.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>The energy sector in the region is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. It is also a source of air pollutants, oil spills, and nuclear waste. The energy sector is one of the most polluting sectors of the regional economy.</p> <p>Most of the countries in the region are net importers of energy. The main domestic sources of electricity generation in the region are lignite and hydropower. Fuel wood still remain an important heat source, and wood is used extensively as a furnace fuel, often in low efficiency stoves that release greenhouse gases and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons that create cancer risks.</p> <p>There are emerging policies and actions to increase the efficiency of energy production and consumption and switch to low or zero-carbon energy sources. They are however being overwhelmed by the fast growth in energy use. Obstacles to improvement include lack of investment in efficiency measures for power generation, transport, buildings, and industry, relatively low levels of awareness among consumers, vendors, and policy makers, and a lack of up-front capital for new energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>However, renewable electricity generation provides a significant share of the consumption of electricity in the Western Balkan countries. Almost all the renewable electricity in the region comes from large hydropower plants. Hydropower production is strongly affected by climate factors such as low rainfall – which occurred in 2002, 2003 and 2006.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia there has been little progress in the area of environment, while Albania, Montenegro and Serbia have achieved some progress and continue the alignment with the environmental acquis. In general, however, implementation and enforcement of the national legislation remains a concern and need significant strengthening (particularly related to water management, industrial pollution control and risk management, nature protection and air quality). The strengthening of the administrative capacity and inter-institutional cooperation is reported to be a priority.</p> <p>While there has been some progress in alignment with the acquis in the field of environment, there was overall very little progress in the field of climate change. While legal alignment driven by EU accession agenda is reportedly progressing well, implementation and enforcement is an issue across the region. Other governance aspects that are prioritised in the approximation process – such as regulatory quality, government effectiveness, rule of law and control of corruption, have an impact on the ability of the governments to perform the necessary legal changes and the institutional capacity needs associated with implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>Certain vested interests work against reforms for controlling industrial pollution or deforestation and at the same time accountability mechanisms are rather weak. Constituencies, such as affected communities, unions and environmental organisations are considered to be not very vocal.</p> <p>There has been little progress on energy (security, efficiency and renewable energy) in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. Although some legislation remains to be adopted, the most substantial efforts that remains relate to implementation, for instance of energy efficiency and renewable energy plans. Progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina is hampered by a lack of State-level strategic planning and roadmap for transposition of relevant EU legislation. In Kosovo, challenges remain in the formulation and implementation of energy policies, strengthening the role of the regulator, improving resource efficiency, improving and diversifying supply including renewable resources, and modernising infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of protected areas, it is clear that the region's functional systems for efficient management of protected areas are still developing. Inadequate local participation in establishing protected areas, and insufficient or non-existing dialogue and lack of transparency in management are obstacles to coming to satisfactory management solutions and achieving successful trans-boundary cooperation.</p> <p>Taken together and compared with one another, the individual CSO framework laws bear considerable similarities in their structure and content in the Western Balkan countries. NGOs from South East Europe (Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania), have already established a model of cooperation. In 2006 they signed the Declaration for regional environmental cohesion, as an instrument to achieve sustainable development and accelerated association with the EU in Belgrade, actively put forward an initiative for environmental regional cohesion.</p> <p>In addition, the Regional Environmental Centre active in the regions of SE Europe is supporting civil society organisations that aim to strengthen their institutional capacities in addressing crucial environmental concerns. REC is supporting joint projects on water management, biodiversity and trans-border protected areas.</p>	See list of documents
-----	--	--	-----------------------

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements+B35	<p>All of the SEE countries have begun cooperating on conservation issues to some degree in accordance with various European and International Conventions. The Emerald Network working under the Bern Convention and the Natura 2000 network working under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives can be singled out. The number and size of protected areas in the region has been increasing, although the share of protected land is still low compared to EU targets for the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>International organizations including WWF, IUCN, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, Council of Europe, UNEP, SNV and Euronatur have joined forces in the Dinaric Arc Initiative (DAI) and proposed the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of South-Eastern Europe Mountain Regions, which aims at preserving the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc and other mountain regions in SEE. This coalition aims to add value to ongoing programmes of all its partners, and to put in place new, joint specific actions to achieve the preservation of the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc. In 2008, six countries of the Dinaric Arc – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia - joined forces to protect their rich natural heritage by jointly committing to build an effective network of protected areas.</p> <p>These countries are all affected by how the issue of trans-boundary waters is managed, since they come in contact with the same lakes, wetlands, rivers and habitats of different aquatic organisms. Through the cooperation the countries in question have developed a vision for the Drin river basin, which was signed by the responsible Ministers in Tirana in November 2011.</p> <p>From 2013 the cooperation has continued regarding transboundary water cooperation without the contribution from the Swedish EPA. The cooperation now includes Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro and is financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and participating countries and organisations and the project is implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).</p> <p>A Western Balkans Sustainable Energy Direct Financing Facility (WeBSEDF) has been launched by EBRD in 2008, with a portfolio of 15 projects for a total of 63.9 million Euro loan value. As a result of the financing provided, a total of 60 MW generation capacity from renewable energy sources is being installed, which will lead to emission reductions of approximately 442.000 tonnes of CO2 per annum. The region still continues to have a substantial untapped potential for energy efficiency improvements and development of renewable energy projects, mainly due to the lack of experience of local authorities, banks and project sponsors. In 2012 the WeBSEDF was endowed with additional 50 million Euro. The range of eligible projects includes energy efficiency projects in the public sector, financed by local private companies (ESCO contracts). Individual loans will continue ranging between 2 million and € 6 million Euro. Currently, the region is becoming part of a new southern corridor for gas resources from the Caspian. This would involve developing a pipeline dubbed the Ioanian-Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) and carrying up to 5bcm of gas as far north as Croatia as an extension of the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) which will carry Azerbaijani gas to Italy via Albania. The current TAP project is currently the largest confirmed gas supply project which will come online in the next five years. It will bring in all around 10bcm from the shores of the Caspian to Europe.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others	<p>Access to finance for environmental protection:</p> <p>While concrete figures for environmental funding in SEE countries are not available, the level of finance for environmental protection is described as being insufficient despite increases over the last years. In addition there is mainly information available on the large international funds while domestic funders are often not well known and there is little information on funding procedures etc.</p>	(i) p. 5, (v) p. 9
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Not stated explicitly in the project document, but derived from the explanations: Improve the visibility and information on funding mechanisms for environmental protection in SEE.	(i) p. 5
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources

4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Eco-finance institutions, Foreign aid institutions, Expert advisers and consultants, Potential Foreign project proponents (including providers of environmental technologies).	(i) p. 5
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	None.	
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	No numbers given.	
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	Main sections of the website include: A) Section with detailed information about the individual eco-finance mechanisms; B) Section containing analysis and comparison of featured eco-finance mechanisms; C) Section containing selected analytical documents and guidelines; D) Guestbook, feedback and e-newsletter section.	(i) p. 5
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	To launch a new internet website that will provide detailed information on numerous environmental financing mechanisms in South Eastern Europe.	(i) p. 5
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	Yes, the website and all its planned sections were established by the end of the project.	(ii)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	None stated.	
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	1. Visibility of funding mechanisms, especially outside their home countries, is often low. 2. The information publicly available about these funding mechanisms is often minimal and scattered among different sources, many of which are not obvious or easy to find. 3. Some of the funding mechanisms have their own internet web sites, however, in many cases the information provided is in the national languages only and that information is oriented largely toward domestic clients. 4. There is no information platform on which reliable, detailed information about eco-finance institutions can be found.	(i) p. 5
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	None	
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	It is difficult to assess as the website does not exist anymore and it is unclear how long it was online. However, the website and specifically the profiles of domestic eco finance institutions was used in several publications in the years 2008 to 2012 regarding eco-finance in SEE. Therefore it appears that the website did in fact contribute to a better visibility and information on national funding sources.	(iii) p. 101, (iv) p. 248
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	None to be detected.	

8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?			
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"			
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"			
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"			
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"	A REC study from 2009 on eco-finance in SEE states that "the current financing mechanisms, both domestic and international, are overly administrative and slow in most cases. Still, there are examples where procedures have been quick, since the time needed does not depend only on the financing mechanisms but also on the capacity of the project proponents to provide all necessary documentation." It is also interesting to note that the Website is not cited in the report nor in the accompanying conference. It can therefore be assumed that the website had a weak impact on the improvement of access to finance for environmental protection.	3	(v) p. 26
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation	Sources	
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	Regarding the beneficiaries stated in the project document, it is not possible to assess changes for the funding institutions. As for experts/consultants and the additional beneficiary of institutions searching for funds for environmental projects, it can be assumed that they had a better information basis for developing proposals. However, there is no documentation available on this.		own assessment
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	It is not possible to assess any impact based on the available information.		own assessment
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Some funds provided their own profile for the website through filling in the information in a questionnaire.		(i) p. 8
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	As the project was carried out entirely by a consultancy firm (with subcontracted experts) no changes in institutions involved can be traced.		own assessment

11.	Sustainability	Explanation	Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	As the continuation and updating of the website and the information contained depends on external funding, it is highly unlikely that the benefits continued for very long after the funding ceased.	own assessment
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	As the website depended on the work done by the consultancy firm there was no institutional framework with people following the issue in their daily work and would have been able to maintain the website without large or additional funding.	own assessment
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	There would not have been any information in English and in a common format which provides details on funding areas, procedures etc. on domestic funds in SEE countries.	(ii) p. 7
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	The concept and implementation (from the reports) of the website sounds interesting and as something which nowadays is still not available. There seems to still be a gap and it would fit in well with the expansion of internet based information sources. It is, however, an intervention which needs a longer perspective and preferably an anchoring within an established institution which can better promote it and link it to other processes (instead of just being based at a consultancy in Western Europe).	own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing a hub of a broad variety of easy to access and up to date information on a specialized issue like eco-finance fills a gap in SEE (and other) countries. 2. Such an initiative needs an institutional framework to improve its impact and sustainability. 3. Such a website has little influence on the developments within the sector (i.e. funding available, procedures...). 	own assessment

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Offer to the Austrian Development Agency from Aequilibrium Consulting GmbH as regards: South East Europe Component of Eco-Finance Website.
- (ii) Schlussbericht per 01. Juli 2008 zur Implementierung des Projektes „Website on Eco-Finance Institutions, South East Europe component“.
- (iii) IÖW/UNIDO: Funding options for Small and Medium Size Enterprises to finance Cleaner Production projects and Environmentally Sound Technology investments, Vienna 2009.
- (iv) European Commission/REC: Strategic Moves, Eight Years of Environmental Infrastructure Investment Planning in South Eastern Europe, Hungary, September 2009.
- (v) REC: Regional Study on Financing Eco-innovation in South Eastern Europe, Hungary, December 2009.
- 1.1
- Prof dr Andjelka Mihajlov: Regional environmental initiative: South-Eastern Europe (Balkan) Regional Environmental Cohesion Initiative - an-European Conference on EU Politics, 25-27 September, Riga, Latvia
<http://www.jhubc.it/ecpr-riga/virtualpaperroom/011.pdf>
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- 1.2
- EURONATUR 2012: Balkan Rivers - The Blue Heart of Europe: Hydromorphological Status and Dam Projects
<http://www.balkanrivers.net/sites/default/files/BalkanRiverAssessment%20Executive%20Summary29032012.pdf>
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- 1.3
- Lidia Japac: Measuring Quality of Life and Social Exclusion in Western Balkans, LSE & UNDP
http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public1/files/vulnerability/Senior%20Economist%20Web%20site/Publications/Measuring_quality_of_life_and_social_exclusion_in_the_Western_Balkans.pdf
- 1.4
- Gordana Matkovic: Overview of poverty and social exclusion in the Western Balkans
http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/Article.aspx?id=0038-982X0601007M&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1#.VbgG1GC8_ww
- 1.5
- International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
- 1.6
- Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - European Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: Annex 2 Energy Indicators
- 1.7
- Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - EU Progress Report 2014 –Chapter 27 still “remains almost unchanged”!
<http://www.env-net.org/eu-progress-report-2014-chapter-27-still-remains-almost-unchanged/>
- 1.8
- <https://www.swedishepa.se/Environmental-objectives-and-cooperation/Cooperation-internationally-and-in-the-EU/International-cooperation/Bilateral-cooperation/Western-Balkans>
- European Environment Agency: Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: future production and consumption patterns
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/western-balkans>
 - WWF: Western Balkans Regional Environmental Development Cooperation
<http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=BA0006>
 - WWF: Western Balkans Regional Environmental Development Cooperation
<http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=BA0006#sthash.Jj1LFeCf.dpuf>
 - EBRD Western Balkan Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (WeBSEFF)
<http://www.websedff.com>
 - Alan Riley: The Western Balkans and EU Energy Security: Protecting Europe's Flank.
<http://www.statecraft.org.uk/research/western-balkans-and-eu-energy-security>

Fact-sheet 28 - Regional - 8306-00/2013

Title(s) of intervention in English	Development frameworks of Low Emission Development Strategies and identification of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8306-00/2013
Sector	Environment policy and administrative management
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	ORSO Southeast Europe
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	The Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC), Hungary
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Component 1: REC Component 2: UNDP Kosovo
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	01.06.2013 - 31.12.2015
Contract amount(s) €	1.255.500
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	
Marker: ENV (Environment)	2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	2
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	1
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje, Fatmir Selimi
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>The region of Western Balkans features diverse ecosystems, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, economies and social fabric. It spans over four of Europe's bio-geographical areas: Mediterranean, Central European, Alpine and Pannonic. The region has been characterized by wars, ethnic conflicts and overall instability. Environmental pollution in the Balkans has many features that include industrial and urban infrastructure waste as well as military remnants such as mines and unexploded ordinances. Competition over natural resources has also led to violence and instability. The environmental sector has a great potential to enhance regional cohesion and the establishment of efficient regional cooperation. Indeed, environmental insecurity has been a catalytic issue where regional cooperation has been nurtured through awareness raising, civil society engagement as well as international support.</p> <p>Apart from ethnic conflicts and wars, several other factors have contributed to environmental degradation in the region such as weak or recovering economies with limited budgets, widespread poverty, political instability and state-building processes. Some of the key environmental challenges in the region include threats to biodiversity; climate change mitigation and adaptation; degradation of water resources; high levels of air pollution; contamination of soil and water and weak law enforcement for waste and recycling.</p> <p>The western coast of the region faces a series of pressures, including marine transport of petroleum and natural gas, natural gas extraction and overfishing. Coastal zones also face important pressures, including wastewater and solid waste from urban and tourist areas, eutrophication of coastal waters and sprawl in many coastal areas.</p> <p>The EU integration process is currently the main political driver of change in the region. While, the EU enlargement process provides opportunities for improving the environment in the region, it also underlines certain challenges for the candidate (Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia) and potential candidate countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo). The 'Copenhagen criteria' poses a great challenge to candidate countries, as national legislation has to be implemented and enforced in order to meet EU's environmental protection requirements.</p>	See list of documents

1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Countries of the region share many river basins and much of their water resources. Water scarcity is a problem, particularly in the summer and in southern parts of the Western Balkans, as well as in coastal zones and on islands. Regions and catchments of the Balkans feature large intact river landscapes. Up to 30% of large rivers are still near-natural some even pristine and of very high conservation value, in Albania and Montenegro over 60%, while in Germany only 10%, in Switzerland 7% and in Austria 6% of the rivers are in such high state. Almost 50% of Balkan rivers are only slightly or moderately altered – in Germany, for comparison, this is the case for only 30%.</p> <p>Much of the region's water resources are shared: about 60 % of Croatia's territory and over 70 % of Bosnia and Herzegovina's lie in the Danube River basin. In Serbia, over 90 % of water resources flow from neighbouring countries. The Macedonia's main river basins flow through Albania into the Adriatic Sea and through Greece into the Aegean Sea.</p> <p>Urbanisation, land abandonment, overexploitation of resources due to poverty, intensification of agricultural and forestry practices, changes in the water regime due to construction of dams and irrigation as well as pollution are some of the main concerns in the region. Coastal zones, rivers and wetlands are particularly vulnerable in the short run but in the longer term the mountain meadow ecosystems are also considered vulnerable.</p> <p>The EU integration process is encouraging river basin approaches to water management based on the Water Framework Directive. International frameworks for the Danube and Sava river basins are also promoting this approach.</p> <p>A wave of planned hydropower plants is reported throughout the region. Numerous planned dams would severely impact the freshwater ecosystem services of the region.</p> <p>In terms of bio-diversity, Western Balkans feature rich and numerous well preserved ecosystems. Oak, beech, and conifer forests nestle alongside outstanding plant diversity – important sanctuaries for large carnivores such as the lynx, the European brown bear and wolf. The Eastern Adriatic is one of the richest fishing grounds in the Mediterranean and commercial fish species, whales, dolphins and marine turtles thrive. The area boasts an extensive network of rivers and lakes in Europe and wetlands of international importance such as the Neretva delta in Bosnia and Croatia, and Shkodra lake in Montenegro and Albania as well as Ohrid lake in Macedonia and Albania.</p> <p>In recent years, the generation of municipal waste has risen steadily in the Western Balkans, and it is currently estimated to be at levels similar to those in the EU-12 (data on solid waste, however, are poor). Municipal waste management is weak in many parts of the region and many waste facilities are old.</p> <p>Abandoned landfills are a problem. In addition, both ongoing and accumulated industrial waste, and in particular mining waste, is also a serious problem in some areas.</p> <p>Countries in the region have also been affected by droughts but floods are also becoming a frequent risk – in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.</p>	See list of documents
-----	--	---	-----------------------

1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Countries in the Western Balkans face many threats to social cohesion, especially in terms of tensions between rich and poor. They also point to strong perceptions of social injustice and concerns about corruption. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and to some extent in Kosovo, inter-ethnic tensions in the Western Balkans are also present.</p> <p>In terms of potential conflicts the Trepca mine in Kosovo has been subject of clashes for the rights over its production as it is located in the northern part of Kosovo – mostly populated by Serbian minority. Plans for the construction of a dam in the Macedonian side of river Drinos sparked protests in Albania in 2014 as it would have resulted in an alteration of the river flow. Waste management affecting the pollution of lake Ohrid has also appeared to be an issue for Macedonia and Albania.</p>	See list of documents
1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>During the nineties, much of the region experienced wars and destruction, waves of refugees, internal displacement of population, devastation of the economy, demolition of institutions and impoverishment of citizens. Absolute poverty, in almost all of the Western Balkans is still relatively high. In some countries extreme poverty, meaning that not even basic food needs can be met, has been registered. Groups that stand out as especially vulnerable and excluded are the unemployed, dependents and the less educated. The poorest often live in the rural areas and in the underdeveloped regions. Socially excluded groups include also the Roma, refugees and IDPs and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Concurrently undergoing transition, post conflict reconciliation and reconstruction and striving to pursue their European Union future, the Western Balkan countries face the challenge of ensuring equitable and sustained economic growth that will also benefit the vulnerable groups. Almost all Western Balkan countries, through their national plans and programs, have marked employment growth and job creation as the most important single mechanism for exiting poverty. The second priority may be an increase of education coverage and improving the quality of education, although reduction of poverty and social exclusion presupposes improvement in the areas of developing appropriate social safety nets, health care systems, securing adequate housing, participation in decision making and protection of human rights.</p>	See list of documents

1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Energy and poverty in the Western Balkans constitute an interesting nexus. More than 16% of people in the Western Balkans region are exposed to energy poverty, meaning they do not have access to sufficient energy services to ensure a healthy lifestyle for themselves and their families. High-energy prices and high-energy consumption accompanied by inadequate building insulation and low-efficiency appliances, particularly stoves and boilers, puts heavy pressure on the household budget of poorer segments of the population, often leaving insufficient funds for adequate food, clothing and education.</p> <p>Governments in the region have used various tools to address the issue of energy poverty. Electricity prices in Bosnia and Herzegovina are uniformly low, facilitating access to energy services but distorting the operation of the energy market. Albania (until recently), Serbia and Kosovo have applied block electricity tariffs with a lower first-tier level of pricing. These are designed to provide households with a minimum of electricity supply at affordable prices while avoiding a subsidy on all consumption. In Macedonia, the government intends to replace general energy subsidies (which result from relatively low electricity prices for all consumers) with a more targeted social assistance scheme. In Montenegro, electricity tariffs reflect a cross-subsidy between industry and households; the government plans to eliminate the cross-subsidies over the next five years and replace them with targeted subsidies for the poor. Household surveys indicate that electricity prices do not have a significant impact on household budgets, reflecting the relatively low use of electricity for space and water heating.</p> <p>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia are parties to the Energy Charter Treaty and in October 2007, Southeast European (SEE) countries, including the Western Balkans, signed a Memorandum of Understanding that recognizes the social effects associated with energy market reforms. These include: the impact of increasing energy prices on vulnerable groups; the impact of mine closures and of the re-structuring/privatisation of energy companies, including overall reduction of employment; the related impact on cities and municipalities that depend on local energy supply companies.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>The energy sector in the region is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. It is also a source of air pollutants, oil spills, and nuclear waste. The energy sector is one of the most polluting sectors of the regional economy.</p> <p>Most of the countries in the region are net importers of energy. The main domestic sources of electricity generation in the region are lignite and hydropower. Fuel wood still remain an important heat source, and wood is used extensively as a furnace fuel, often in low efficiency stoves that release greenhouse gases and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons that create cancer risks.</p> <p>There are emerging policies and actions to increase the efficiency of energy production and consumption and switch to low or zero-carbon energy sources. They are however being overwhelmed by the fast growth in energy use. Obstacles to improvement include lack of investment in efficiency measures for power generation, transport, buildings, and industry, relatively low levels of awareness among consumers, vendors, and policy makers, and a lack of up-front capital for new energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>However, renewable electricity generation provides a significant share of the consumption of electricity in the Western Balkan countries. Almost all the renewable electricity in the region comes from large hydropower plants. Hydropower production is strongly affected by climate factors such as low rainfall – which occurred in 2002, 2003 and 2006.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia there has been little progress in the area of environment, while Albania, Montenegro and Serbia have achieved some progress and continue the alignment with the environmental acquis. In general, however, implementation and enforcement of the national legislation remains a concern and need significant strengthening (particularly related to water management, industrial pollution control and risk management, nature protection and air quality). The strengthening of the administrative capacity and inter-institutional cooperation is reported to be a priority.</p> <p>While there has been some progress in alignment with the acquis in the field of environment, there was overall very little progress in the field of climate change. While legal alignment driven by EU accession agenda is reportedly progressing well, implementation and enforcement is an issue across the region. Other governance aspects that are prioritised in the approximation process – such as regulatory quality, government effectiveness, rule of law and control of corruption, have an impact on the ability of the governments to perform the necessary legal changes and the institutional capacity needs associated with implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>Certain vested interests work against reforms for controlling industrial pollution or deforestation and at the same time accountability mechanisms are rather weak. Constituencies, such as affected communities, unions and environmental organisations are considered to be not very vocal.</p> <p>There has been little progress on energy (security, efficiency and renewable energy) in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. Although some legislation remains to be adopted, the most substantial efforts that remains relate to implementation, for instance of energy efficiency and renewable energy plans. Progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina is hampered by a lack of State-level strategic planning and roadmap for transposition of relevant EU legislation. In Kosovo, challenges remain in the formulation and implementation of energy policies, strengthening the role of the regulator, improving resource efficiency, improving and diversifying supply including renewable resources, and modernising infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of protected areas, it is clear that the region's functional systems for efficient management of protected areas are still developing. Inadequate local participation in establishing protected areas, and insufficient or non-existing dialogue and lack of transparency in management are obstacles to coming to satisfactory management solutions and achieving successful trans-boundary cooperation.</p> <p>Taken together and compared with one another, the individual CSO framework laws bear considerable similarities in their structure and content in the Western Balkan countries. NGOs from South East Europe (Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania), have already established a model of cooperation. In 2006 they signed the Declaration for regional environmental cohesion, as an instrument to achieve sustainable development and accelerated association with the EU in Belgrade, actively put forward an initiative for environmental regional cohesion.</p> <p>In addition, the Regional Environmental Centre active in the regions of SE Europe is supporting civil society organisations that aim to strengthen their institutional capacities in addressing crucial environmental concerns. REC is supporting joint projects on water management, biodiversity and trans-border protected areas.</p>	See list of documents
-----	--	--	-----------------------

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>All of the SEE countries have begun cooperating on conservation issues to some degree in accordance with various European and International Conventions. The Emerald Network working under the Bern Convention and the Natura 2000 network working under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives can be singled out. The number and size of protected areas in the region has been increasing, although the share of protected land is still low compared to EU targets for the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>International organizations including WWF, IUCN, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, Council of Europe, UNEP, SNV and Euronatur have joined forces in the Dinaric Arc Initiative (DAI) and proposed the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of South-Eastern Europe Mountain Regions, which aims at preserving the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc and other mountain regions in SEE. This coalition aims to add value to ongoing programmes of all its partners, and to put in place new, joint specific actions to achieve the preservation of the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc. In 2008, six countries of the Dinaric Arc – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia - joined forces to protect their rich natural heritage by jointly committing to build an effective network of protected areas.</p> <p>These countries are all affected by how the issue of trans-boundary waters is managed, since they come in contact with the same lakes, wetlands, rivers and habitats of different aquatic organisms. Through the cooperation the countries in question have developed a vision for the Drin river basin, which was signed by the responsible Ministers in Tirana in November 2011.</p> <p>From 2013 the cooperation has continued regarding transboundary water cooperation without the contribution from the Swedish EPA. The cooperation now includes Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro and is financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and participating countries and organisations and the project is implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).</p> <p>A Western Balkans Sustainable Energy Direct Financing Facility (WeBSEDF) has been launched by EBRD in 2008, with a portfolio of 15 projects for a total of 63.9 million Euro loan value. As a result of the financing provided, a total of 60 MW generation capacity from renewable energy sources is being installed, which will lead to emission reductions of approximately 442.000 tonnes of CO₂ per annum. The region still continues to have a substantial untapped potential for energy efficiency improvements and development of renewable energy projects, mainly due to the lack of experience of local authorities, banks and project sponsors. In 2012 the WeBSEDF was endowed with additional 50 million Euro. The range of eligible projects includes energy efficiency projects in the public sector, financed by local private companies (ESCO contracts). Individual loans will continue ranging between 2 million and € 6 million Euro.</p> <p>Currently, the region is becoming part of a new southern corridor for gas resources from the Caspian. This would involve developing a pipeline dubbed the Ioanian-Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) and carrying up to 5bcm of gas as far north as Croatia as an extension of the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) which will carry Azerbaijani gas to Italy via Albania. The current TAP project is currently the largest confirmed gas supply project which will come online in the next five years. It will bring in all around 10bcm from the shores of the Caspian to Europe.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy	<p>Greenhouse gas emissions from the region are significantly below the level of most developed countries, but limitation of emission growth requires careful policy considerations. Countries of the region are acting on energy related matters, including energy efficiency in buildings within the framework of the Energy Community which aims the expansion of EU energy policy into non-EU member SEE countries.</p> <p>The countries in the focus of the Component 1 of the project are candidate or potential candidate countries for EU accession and prescribed to the long term (2050) EU goal of decarbonisation which requires the development of low emission development strategies. Government authorities are in different stages of considering the preparation of low emission development strategies.</p> <p>Although not a Party to UNFCCC, in 2012, Kosovo developed its first GHG inventory covering the period 2008-2009.</p>	(i) p. 4f
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		

2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change		
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities		
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	<p>Component 1: The component's overall objective is to support the countries of activity in the process of developing low emission policy framework and pay increased attention to potential policies and projects associated with this policy development. It also plans to assist the donor community with enhanced information on possible policies and projects for low emission development. The project will contribute to the sustainability of the region in general.</p> <p>Component 2: The overall objective of the component is to achieve long-term, measurable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions while at the same time ensuring sustainable development in Kosovo.</p>	(i) p. 11
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	<p>Component 1: - Government officials (Decision makers and government employees) - Other stakeholders (professionals, environmental NGOs) - Donor organisations</p> <p>Component 2: - Political actors: MESP, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Rural Development, the Ministry of Economic Development, the Ministry of Infrastructure, and the Ministry for European Integration - Municipalities - The University of Prishtina, relevant civil society organizations and the private sector - The general public (awareness campaign)</p>	(i) p. 6
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	<p>Component 1: No numbers given Component 2: No numbers given</p>	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	<p>Component 1: Is cooperating with universities. Component 2: In Kosovo is coordinating its activities and cooperating with EU TAIEX mission "Assistance in the development of a concept towards a low carbon policy within Kosovo institutions" that started in September 2013. Additionally the projects is cooperating with the Kosovo Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative implemented by UNDP Kosovo and regional GLZ project concerning flood and drought management.</p>	(i) p. 6, (ii) p. 5
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources

5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<p>Component 1:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing assessment and options in the low emission development transformation of four countries (Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia) in the electricity sector and identification of potential NAMAs in the sector. 2. Providing policy options regarding increasing energy efficiency in buildings for the region with replicable methodology (case studies in Serbia, Montenegro and potentially Macedonia) and identification of potential NAMAs in the sector. 3. Increasing awareness regarding low emission policy options. <p>Component 2:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capacity for low emission climate resilient development strengthened at national and local level. 2. Low emission climate resilient strategy and action plans developed. 3. Promote sustainable energy policies and programs and enhance public awareness concerning energy efficiency. 	(i) p. 12
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>Component 1:</p> <p>The projects purpose is to provide useful policy analyses and advices for target countries regarding low emission development planning and efficient investments in the electricity sector and in the area of energy efficiency in buildings. The project also aims to facilitate the identification of NAMAs in the two sectors in a coordinated manner with the EC funded ECRAN project.</p> <p>Component 2:</p> <p>Support the Government of Kosovo to mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and overall Kosovo's development priorities, thus enabling Kosovo to deal with climate change-related issues, and consider it not only as a separate environmental issue but as an issue of sustainable development.</p>	(i) p. 11f
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>It is too early to assess whether the intervention achieved its planned outcomes, to date they have only made steps towards it.</p> <p>Component 1: Implemented preparatory steps for securing political support and data collection in the building sector and clarified data basis and approach for the modelling in 2013.</p> <p>Component 2: The project has achieved three major milestones in 2013:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The establishment of the inter-ministerial working group for climate change in Kosovo. - Progress on the development of the draft Low Emission Climate Resilient Development Strategy (LECRDS) (published in 2014 as Climate Change Framework Strategy) and - Promoting sustainable energy policies and programs and enhance public awareness concerning energy efficiency. 	(ii) p. 3f
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	<p>Both outcomes are formulated rather broadly and leave room for interpretation as often happens with projects at this political level. I.e. for component 1 the question is what "useful" policy advice will be while for component 2 mainstreaming usually is a process which takes much longer than the project duration. This will make it difficult to assess after the end of the project whether it has achieved its outcomes or not.</p>	own assessment
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The political will to prepare low emission strategies is present in the target countries. The project aims to make development of LEDs significantly easier for governments, providing roughly 70% of the background preparatory work for the development of such strategies. The studies prepared by the project are constituting the most difficult part of development of such strategies. - Data availability in the building sector component of the project: During the scoping process for project preparation it became evident that in Albania the necessary building sector data for scenario development is not sufficient. <p>Component 2: Kosovo is still not recognized by United Nation Institutions. Consequently, it is not eligible to be party to international Conventions and it can participate in negotiations only as an observer. However, compliance with international laws, including Multi-National Environment Agreements remains extremely important in the Kosovar domestic strategy and international relations.</p>	(i) p. 22

6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	<p>Component 1: - Political acceptance, data availability (only the two best countries will be selected, Serbia and Montenegro and maybe Macedonia) and local expertise in the building sector to provide information on local building stock.</p> <p>Component 2: - A slowdown in institutional response and activity in Kosovo due to the upcoming local and national elections in 2013. Specific Kosovo circumstances, and data availability are already identified as one of the risks, and will be addressed accordingly during the project implementation.</p>	(i) p. 22f, (ii) p. 10
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?	Too early to assess.	own assessment
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	It is too early to assess any impacts, therefore it is only possible to identify potential impacts and the factors supporting / preventing them (see below).	own assessment
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?	It is too early to assess any impacts.	own assessment
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1] Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project contribution to environmental is positive since it analyzes the impact of different industries on low emission and climate changes while completing policy analysis for the government in a broad range of sectors connected with climate change and energy policy. Part of the activities in Component 2 included municipalities and local NGOs that received more information on climate changes and implemented small project which will serve as demonstration projects for community.	5 own assessment
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	This only applies to Component 2. The intervention has just initiated the activities which will have positive impact in the future sustainable management of natural resources. The implementation of Climate Change Strategy 2014 - 2020 will contribute more in future but it will provide positive examples how to achieve them.	4 own assessment
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	A possible implementation of the policy options based on the modelling (Component 1) and climate change strategy (Component 2) will improve the standard of living by reducing the impact on climate changes through concrete activities and awareness raising. However, this appears to be beyond the reach of the current project.	3 own assessment
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"	Component 1 has a potentially high impact on the energy sector through increased energy efficiency. Component 2 has implemented several project regarding use of solar energy for street lighting from which one was selected as the best project in the country. However, the projects contribution is setting the basis for implementation. Whether this will translate into actual projects and measures is beyond its reach.	4 own assessment
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"	see below 9.3	
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The whole project was implemented in close collaboration with Ministry of Environment, Forest Agency and municipalities so the capacity building for government and civil society was important aspect of the project.	6 own assessment
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	For Component 1 the project is making an important contribution to fulfilling an obligation under the UNFCCC, therefore directly contributing to its implementation. For Component 2 Kosovo is not yet member of all international organizations but through this project has already initiated the participation of country in these agreements in order to benefit from the projects and other donors.	6 own assessment

8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	The project has a high potential to contribute to an increase in energy efficiency and renewable energies since they are at the core of the modelling of Component 1 and the LEDS of Component 2. It has already contributed to building capacities, knowledge and political commitment to it. It remains to be seen how this impact will translate in future into the development of new policies and the implementation of projects in this field. As Component 2 not only focussed on the governmental level, but also worked with municipalities and local NGOs as well as raising the awareness within local population this component has built up a broader base to secure its impacts even if the national governmental level of support changes. The impact of the project in this field will also largely depend on external factors, especially the developments under the UNFCCC regarding a new treaty and the availability of international climate finance.		5 own assessment
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"	Both components have the potential to have an impact on access to climate finance by contributing to the national processes of devising LEDS and/or NAMA in which the national priorities and proposed projects are developed. Component 2 is contributing more directly through the climate change strategy, while Component 1 is working on the step before (modelling). Whether this will translate into actual funding in future depends on several factors: a) Whether the governments take up the work by the project to formulate actual funding applications to an international fund or bilateral donor and b) For Kosovo to acquire a legal status and become member of the UNFCCC or find an intermediate solution, which seemed to be on the way, c) For the international community to supply adequate climate finance to fund national NAMAs and LEDS. This following applies to Component 2 . While it is too early to assess any impact, by including adaptation in the National Climate Change Strategy the intervention made an important step to a) raise political awareness for the need for adaptation and what this means for Kosovo (including the concept of vulnerability and risk assessments) in a broad range of stakeholders and b) in future implement concrete adaptation projects.		4 own assessment
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"	Both components have the potential to have an impact on this, although in a different manner. Component 1 can provide the academic basis for informed policy making and development of policy measures. The level of impact will depend on the quality and appropriateness of the results (which cannot be assessed yet) and on the level of governmental support which is subject to changes. In such a case the project does not have any additional stakeholders which could support pushing the government for implementation i.e. civil society groups, business or others. This can potentially lessen the future impact. Component 2 has an approach which is more process oriented and focussed on policy development including a broad range of stakeholders on national and local level. This has the potential to improve capacities at different levels with long term effects, especially as the project has worked with local NGOs involved in this type of work to increase awareness while by working with MESP. Through this it has improved the capacities of institutions to plan and in future implement the Climate Change Strategy.		4 own assessment

9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"	The potential is high as this area is still underdeveloped and there is a lack of knowledge and institutional capacities to fully implement the strategy. The main risk for both components is lack of finance to implement the strategy since the implementation has high cost. The risk for component 1 is changing political commitment by national governments. This risk is heavily influenced by the international process around a new climate treaty which will be decided upon in December 2015.		own assessment
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The intervention increased the political will to support and in the case of Kosovo to implement policies on climate change related issues. Due to the fact that the project is still in early stages and to date there is no funding for implementation available, the impact on the population cannot be measured.		own assessment
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	The intervention in general probably changed the attitude of main stakeholders towards climate changes and the impact which these changes can have on government, population, environment, nature and country.		own assessment
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	Component 1: Participation and declaration of political support by government officials. Component 2: Regular participation of main stakeholders in Kosovo like MESP, municipalities, local civil society and community supported the awareness raising and development of the document/strategy.		(ii) p. 2ff
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Component 1: This is too early to assess. Component 2: Due to financial means the Ministry couldn't complete this document so involvement of the project positively contributed to the finalization of the document and build the capacities of local institutions regarding climate changes and improved access to finance from international organizations/donors.		own assessment, UNDP interview
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Still ongoing.		
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	Component 1: Main beneficiaries of the project are consulted and this provides a start for an engagement process which runs through the whole project and ensures ownership of the project results by these government officials. This has the potential weakness that in case a government changes and the new government does not support the approach of the project, the project has not established other channels to push for implementation of the results. Component 2: To ensure the sustainability of the project, it is based on a participative planning process that ensures that all stakeholders are consulted both on central and local level. In the currently ongoing process of developing the Low Emission Climate Resilient Strategy (LECDRS) the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning and the inter-ministerial working group for Climate Change have been actively engaged in the development of the framework strategy which secures the ownership of the strategy and thus enables the implementation of the strategy.		(ii) p. 12 own assessment
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	For the project overall there would be a lack of knowledge and capacity building regarding energy related questions. The national processes around NAMA and LEDS would be delayed. For Component 2 there would be lack of knowledge and information on the impacts from climate change and the Strategy for Climate Changes would be delayed.		own assessment
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources

13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	For Component 1 it is mixed. While it can make an important contribution by filling in data missing to date and creating the basis for a better and informed policy making, the focus only on national governments are a potential weakness. For Component 2 it is positive especially due to dynamics of the UNDP implementing team and their good collaboration with MESP as well as the participative process they set up. Raising awareness within population is very important and the project established a good basis for future.	own assessment
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	a) The project takes up important international processes which have a high potential for the development of the environment and quality of life in SEE countries. b) Collaboration with MESP (government) is very important for the implementation of the environmental projects; yet working with a broader group of stakeholders and raising awareness are also very important factors for sustaining and implementing the project results in future. c) Financing is limiting factor for the implementation of Strategies even if in written they look very good. This is largely dependent on external factors.	own assessment

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Project document: "Support for Low Emission Development in SEE (SLED)", Third draft, 28th May 2013.
 - (ii) Progress report as of 28th February 2014.
 - (iii) Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of the Republic of Kosovo (2014): Climate Change Strategy (CCS) 2014-2024, Prishtina.
- 1.1
 - Prof dr Andjelka Mihajlov: Regional environmental initiative: South-Eastern Europe (Balkan) Regional Environmental Cohesion Initiative - an-European Conference on EU Politics, 25-27 September, Riga, Latvia
<http://www.jhubc.it/ecpr-riga/virtualpaperroom/011.pdf>
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - 1.2
 - EURONATUR 2012: Balkan Rivers - The Blue Heart of Europe: Hydromorphological Status and Dam Projects
<http://www.balkanrivers.net/sites/default/files/BalkanRiverAssessment%20Executive%20Summary29032012.pdf>
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - 1.3
 - Lidia Japac: Measuring Quality of Life and Social Exclusion in Western Balkans, LSE & UNDP
http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public1/files/vulnerability/Senior%20Economist%20Web%20site/Publications/Measuring_quality_of_life_and_social_exclusion_in_the_Western_Balkans.pdf
 - 1.4
 - Gordana Matkovic: Overview of poverty and social exclusion in the Western Balkans
http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/Article.aspx?id=0038-982X0601007M&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1#.VbgG1GC8_ww
 - 1.5
 - International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
 - 1.6
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - European Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: Annex 2 Energy Indicators
 - 1.7
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - EU Progress Report 2014 –Chapter 27 still “remains almost unchanged”!
<http://www.env-net.org/eu-progress-report-2014-chapter-27-still-remains-almost-unchanged/>

- 1.8 <https://www.swedishepa.se/Environmental-objectives-and-cooperation/Cooperation-internationally-and-in-the-EU/International-cooperation/Bilateral-cooperation/Western-Balkans>
- European Environment Agency: Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: future production and consumption patterns
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/western-balkans>
 - WWF: Western Balkans Regional Environmental Development Cooperation
<http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=BA0006>
 - EBRD Western Balkan Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (WeBSEFF)
<http://www.websedff.com>
 - Alan Riley: The Western Balkans and EU Energy Security: Protecting Europe's Flank.
<http://www.statecraft.org.uk/research/western-balkans-and-eu-energy-security>

Fact-sheet 29 - Regional - 8284-00/2011 & 8284-01/2014

Title(s) of intervention in English	Regional Platform on sustainable natural resource management in South Eastern Europe Themis Network – Stage 2: Promoting regional cooperation in SEE via networking within the authorities responsible for the environment and justice sectors
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro Serbia and Moldova (only second phase)
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	8284-00/2011 (Phase 1); 8284-01/2014 (Phase 2)
Sector	Forestry policy and administration (Phase 1); environment policy and administrative management (Phase 2)
Type of aid	C01 Project-type interventions
Budget line	ORSO Southeast Europe
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	Regional Environmental Center (REC), Hungary
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	Albania: Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration Bosnia: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations, The Federal Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Forestry and hunting inspectorate-Republic of Srpska Kosovo: Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning Macedonia: State Environmental Inspectorate; Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning Montenegro: Environmental Protection Agency Serbia: Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection, Ministry of Natural Resources, Mining and Spatial Planning, State Enterprise for Forest Management `SRBIJASUME`
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	Phase 1: 01.12.2011 - 31.12.2013 Phase 2: 01.10.2014 - 30.09.2017
Contract amount(s) €	Phase 1: 700.000 Phase 2: 1.050.000
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	

Marker: ENV (Environment)	Phase 1: 2 Phase 2: 2
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	Phase 1: 1 Phase 2: 1
Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	Phase 1: 0 Phase 2: 1
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	Phase 1: 2 Phase 2: 2
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	Phase 1: 0 Phase 2: 0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje, Annette Schmidt
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>The region of Western Balkans features diverse ecosystems, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, economies and social fabric. It spans over four of Europe's bio-geographical areas: Mediterranean, Central European, Alpine and Pannonic. The region has been characterized by wars, ethnic conflicts and overall instability. Environmental pollution in the Balkans has many features that include industrial and urban infrastructure waste as well as military remnants such as mines and unexploded ordinances. Competition over natural resources has also led to violence and instability. The environmental sector has a great potential to enhance regional cohesion and the establishment of efficient regional cooperation. Indeed, environmental insecurity has been a catalytic issue where regional cooperation has been nurtured through awareness raising, civil society engagement as well as international support.</p> <p>Apart from ethnic conflicts and wars, several other factors have contributed to environmental degradation in the region such as weak or recovering economies with limited budgets, widespread poverty, political instability and state-building processes. Some of the key environmental challenges in the region include threats to biodiversity; climate change mitigation and adaptation; degradation of water resources; high levels of air pollution; contamination of soil and water and weak law enforcement for waste and recycling.</p> <p>The western coast of the region faces a series of pressures, including marine transport of petroleum and natural gas, natural gas extraction and overfishing. Coastal zones also face important pressures, including wastewater and solid waste from urban and tourist areas, eutrophication of coastal waters and sprawl in many coastal areas.</p> <p>The EU integration process is currently the main political driver of change in the region. While, the EU enlargement process provides opportunities for improving the environment in the region, it also underlines certain challenges for the candidate (Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia) and potential candidate countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo). The 'Copenhagen criteria' poses a great challenge to candidate countries, as national legislation has to be implemented and enforced in order to meet EU's environmental protection requirements.</p>	See list of documents

1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Countries of the region share many river basins and much of their water resources. Water scarcity is a problem, particularly in the summer and in southern parts of the Western Balkans, as well as in coastal zones and on islands. Regions and catchments of the Balkans feature large intact river landscapes. Up to 30% of large rivers are still near-natural some even pristine and of very high conservation value, in Albania and Montenegro over 60%, while in Germany only 10%, in Switzerland 7% and in Austria 6% of the rivers are in such high state. Almost 50% of Balkan rivers are only slightly or moderately altered – in Germany, for comparison, this is the case for only 30%.</p> <p>Much of the region's water resources are shared: about 60 % of Croatia's territory and over 70 % of Bosnia and Herzegovina's lie in the Danube River basin. In Serbia, over 90 % of water resources flow from neighbouring countries. The Macedonia's main river basins flow through Albania into the Adriatic Sea and through Greece into the Aegean Sea.</p> <p>Urbanisation, land abandonment, overexploitation of resources due to poverty, intensification of agricultural and forestry practices, changes in the water regime due to construction of dams and irrigation as well as pollution are some of the main concerns in the region. Coastal zones, rivers and wetlands are particularly vulnerable in the short run but in the longer term the mountain meadow ecosystems are also considered vulnerable.</p> <p>The EU integration process is encouraging river basin approaches to water management based on the Water Framework Directive. International frameworks for the Danube and Sava river basins are also promoting this approach.</p> <p>A wave of planned hydropower plants is reported throughout the region. Numerous planned dams would severely impact the freshwater ecosystem services of the region.</p> <p>In terms of bio-diversity, Western Balkans feature rich and numerous well preserved ecosystems. Oak, beech, and conifer forests nestle alongside outstanding plant diversity – important sanctuaries for large carnivores such as the lynx, the European brown bear and wolf. The Eastern Adriatic is one of the richest fishing grounds in the Mediterranean and commercial fish species, whales, dolphins and marine turtles thrive. The area boasts an extensive network of rivers and lakes in Europe and wetlands of international importance such as the Neretva delta in Bosnia and Croatia, and Shkodra lake in Montenegro and Albania as well as Ohrid lake in Macedonia and Albania.</p> <p>In recent years, the generation of municipal waste has risen steadily in the Western Balkans, and it is currently estimated to be at levels similar to those in the EU-12 (data on solid waste, however, are poor). Municipal waste management is weak in many parts of the region and many waste facilities are old. Abandoned landfills are a problem. In addition, both ongoing and accumulated industrial waste, and in particular mining waste, is also a serious problem in some areas.</p> <p>Countries in the region have also been affected by droughts but floods are also becoming a frequent risk – in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Countries in the Western Balkans face many threats to social cohesion, especially in terms of tensions between rich and poor. They also point to strong perceptions of social injustice and concerns about corruption. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and to some extent in Kosovo, inter-ethnic tensions in the Western Balkans are also present.</p> <p>In terms of potential conflicts the Trepca mine in Kosovo has been subject of clashes for the rights over its production as it is located in the northern part of Kosovo – mostly populated by Serbian minority. Plans for the construction of a dam in the Macedonian side of river Drinos sparked protests in Albania in 2014 as it would have resulted in an alteration of the river flow. Waste management affecting the pollution of lake Ohrid has also appeared to be an issue for Macedonia and Albania.</p>	See list of documents

1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>During the nineties, much of the region experienced wars and destruction, waves of refugees, internal displacement of population, devastation of the economy, demolition of institutions and impoverishment of citizens. Absolute poverty, in almost all of the Western Balkans is still relatively high. In some countries extreme poverty, meaning that not even basic food needs can be met, has been registered. Groups that stand out as especially vulnerable and excluded are the unemployed, dependents and the less educated. The poorest often live in the rural areas and in the underdeveloped regions. Socially excluded groups include also the Roma, refugees and IDPs and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Concurrently undergoing transition, post conflict reconciliation and reconstruction and striving to pursue their European Union future, the Western Balkan countries face the challenge of ensuring equitable and sustained economic growth that will also benefit the vulnerable groups. Almost all Western Balkan countries, through their national plans and programs, have marked employment growth and job creation as the most important single mechanism for exiting poverty. The second priority may be an increase of education coverage and improving the quality of education, although reduction of poverty and social exclusion presupposes improvement in the areas of developing appropriate social safety nets, health care systems, securing adequate housing, participation in decision making and protection of human rights.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Energy and poverty in the Western Balkans constitute an interesting nexus. More than 16% of people in the Western Balkans region are exposed to energy poverty, meaning they do not have access to sufficient energy services to ensure a healthy lifestyle for themselves and their families. High-energy prices and high-energy consumption accompanied by inadequate building insulation and low-efficiency appliances, particularly stoves and boilers, puts heavy pressure on the household budget of poorer segments of the population, often leaving insufficient funds for adequate food, clothing and education. Governments in the region have used various tools to address the issue of energy poverty. Electricity prices in Bosnia and Herzegovina are uniformly low, facilitating access to energy services but distorting the operation of the energy market. Albania (until recently), Serbia and Kosovo have applied block electricity tariffs with a lower first-tier level of pricing. These are designed to provide households with a minimum of electricity supply at affordable prices while avoiding a subsidy on all consumption. In Macedonia, the government intends to replace general energy subsidies (which result from relatively low electricity prices for all consumers) with a more targeted social assistance scheme. In Montenegro, electricity tariffs reflect a cross-subsidy between industry and households; the government plans to eliminate the cross-subsidies over the next five years and replace them with targeted subsidies for the poor. Household surveys indicate that electricity prices do not have a significant impact on household budgets, reflecting the relatively low use of electricity for space and water heating.</p> <p>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia are parties to the Energy Charter Treaty and in October 2007, Southeast European (SEE) countries, including the Western Balkans, signed a Memorandum of Understanding that recognizes the social effects associated with energy market reforms. These include: the impact of increasing energy prices on vulnerable groups; the impact of mine closures and of the re-structuring/privatisation of energy companies, including overall reduction of employment; the related impact on cities and municipalities that depend on local energy supply companies.</p>	See list of documents

1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>The energy sector in the region is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. It is also a source of air pollutants, oil spills, and nuclear waste. The energy sector is one of the most polluting sectors of the regional economy.</p> <p>Most of the countries in the region are net importers of energy. The main domestic sources of electricity generation in the region are lignite and hydropower. Fuel wood still remain an important heat source, and wood is used extensively as a furnace fuel, often in low efficiency stoves that release greenhouse gases and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons that create cancer risks.</p> <p>There are emerging policies and actions to increase the efficiency of energy production and consumption and switch to low or zero-carbon energy sources. They are however being overwhelmed by the fast growth in energy use. Obstacles to improvement include lack of investment in efficiency measures for power generation, transport, buildings, and industry, relatively low levels of awareness among consumers, vendors, and policy makers, and a lack of up-front capital for new energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>However, renewable electricity generation provides a significant share of the consumption of electricity in the Western Balkan countries. Almost all the renewable electricity in the region comes from large hydropower plants. Hydropower production is strongly affected by climate factors such as low rainfall – which occurred in 2002, 2003 and 2006.</p>	See list of documents
1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia there has been little progress in the area of environment, while Albania, Montenegro and Serbia have achieved some progress and continue the alignment with the environmental acquis. In general, however, implementation and enforcement of the national legislation remains a concern and need significant strengthening (particularly related to water management, industrial pollution control and risk management, nature protection and air quality). The strengthening of the administrative capacity and inter-institutional cooperation is reported to be a priority.</p> <p>While there has been some progress in alignment with the acquis in the field of environment, there was overall very little progress in the field of climate change. While legal alignment driven by EU accession agenda is reportedly progressing well, implementation and enforcement is an issue across the region. Other governance aspects that are prioritised in the approximation process – such as regulatory quality, government effectiveness, rule of law and control of corruption, have an impact on the ability of the governments to perform the necessary legal changes and the institutional capacity needs associated with implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>Certain vested interests work against reforms for controlling industrial pollution or deforestation and at the same time accountability mechanisms are rather weak. Constituencies, such as affected communities, unions and environmental organisations are considered to be not very vocal.</p> <p>There has been little progress on energy (security, efficiency and renewable energy) in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. Although some legislation remains to be adopted, the most substantial efforts that remains relate to implementation, for instance of energy efficiency and renewable energy plans. Progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina is hampered by a lack of State-level strategic planning and roadmap for transposition of relevant EU legislation. In Kosovo, challenges remain in the formulation and implementation of energy policies, strengthening the role of the regulator, improving resource efficiency, improving and diversifying supply including renewable resources, and modernising infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of protected areas, it is clear that the region's functional systems for efficient management of protected areas are still developing. Inadequate local participation in establishing protected areas, and insufficient or non-existing dialogue and lack of transparency in management are obstacles to coming to satisfactory management solutions and achieving successful trans-boundary cooperation.</p> <p>Taken together and compared with one another, the individual CSO framework laws bear considerable similarities in their</p>	See list of documents

1.8	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<p>All of the SEE countries have begun cooperating on conservation issues to some degree in accordance with various European and International Conventions. The Emerald Network working under the Bern Convention and the Natura 2000 network working under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives can be singled out. The number and size of protected areas in the region has been increasing, although the share of protected land is still low compared to EU targets for the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>International organizations including WWF, IUCN, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, Council of Europe, UNEP, SNV and Euronatur have joined forces in the Dinaric Arc Initiative (DAI) and proposed the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of South-Eastern Europe Mountain Regions, which aims at preserving the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc and other mountain regions in SEE. This coalition aims to add value to ongoing programmes of all its partners, and to put in place new, joint specific actions to achieve the preservation of the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc. In 2008, six countries of the Dinaric Arc – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia - joined forces to protect their rich natural heritage by jointly committing to build an effective network of protected areas. These countries are all affected by how the issue of trans-boundary waters is managed, since they come in contact with the same lakes, wetlands, rivers and habitats of different aquatic organisms. Through the cooperation the countries in question have developed a vision for the Drin river basin, which was signed by the responsible Ministers in Tirana in November 2011.</p> <p>From 2013 the cooperation has continued regarding transboundary water cooperation without the contribution from the Swedish EPA. The cooperation now includes Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro and is financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and participating countries and organisations and the project is implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).</p> <p>A Western Balkans Sustainable Energy Direct Financing Facility (WeBSEDF) has been launched by EBRD in 2008, with a portfolio of 15 projects for a total of 63.9 million Euro loan value. As a result of the financing provided, a total of 60 MW generation capacity from renewable energy sources is being installed, which will lead to emission reductions of approximately 442.000 tonnes of CO2 per annum. The region still continues to have a substantial untapped potential for energy efficiency improvements and development of renewable energy projects, mainly due to the lack of experience of local authorities, banks and project sponsors. In 2012 the WeBSEDF was endowed with additional 50 million Euro. The range of eligible projects includes energy efficiency projects in the public sector, financed by local private companies (ESCO contracts). Individual loans will continue ranging between 2 million and € 6 million Euro.</p> <p>Currently, the region is becoming part of a new southern corridor for gas resources from the Caspian. This would involve developing a pipeline dubbed the Ioanian-Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) and carrying up to 5bcm of gas as far north as Croatia as an extension of the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) which will carry Azerbaijani gas to Italy via Albania. The current TAP project is currently the largest confirmed gas supply project which will come online in the next five years. It will bring in all around 10bcm from the shores of the Caspian to Europe.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others		

2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	Knowledge about and awareness of environmental crime (waste, pollution, illegal wildlife trade, illegal construction, illegal logging, etc.) are not very well developed in the SEE countries, either among policymakers, or the staff and the enforcement agencies of the Ministries of Environment/ Forestry, etc., or among representatives of justice (judges and prosecutors). But it is not only knowledge and awareness that are lacking, there is also a lack of a legal framework and of effective institutional structures. In addition, there is an absence of law enforcement, participatory policy development and implementation, and monitoring, e.g. of the forests. Cases are only very slowly prosecuted if at all, the level of sanctions is low and the enforcement authorities lack both human and financial capacities.	Interviews
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		
2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population		
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Sources
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources

3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	<p>Phase 1: The project targets the environment and justice sectors, with a view to the EU Accession. Indicators: Pro-active cooperation among relevant stakeholders, in particular authorities in charge of implementing environmental legislation. Progress made in implementation of the environmental acquis. Successful cooperation actions.</p> <p>Phase 2: The project aims to strengthen regional cooperation in the South Eastern European countries and to improve/develop environmental law enforcement mechanisms, targeting the environment and justice sectors, in line with the EU Accession process.</p>	(i) and (vi)
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	The long-term beneficiaries of this project will be the state institutions of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo and Moldova (only Phase 2), on the local, regional and national levels in the different regions. The beneficiaries will eventually fulfill roles that involve law enforcement and compliance missions, not to mention that the wider community will benefit from a safer and more regulated environment.	(i) and (vi)
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	No figures available yet.	
4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	<p>(i) Policymakers and operational staff from the Ministries of Environment and related fields (Economy, Forestry, Rural Development, Spatial Planning, etc.) and Justice;</p> <p>(ii) Natural Parks and protected zones administrations representatives (only Phase 2);</p> <p>(iii) Enforcement agencies under the Ministries of Environment/ Forestry (environmental inspectors, permit writers, forest guards) and/or Environmental Protection Agencies (only Phase 2);</p> <p>(iv) Judges and prosecutors;</p> <p>(v) Practitioners from the enforcement agencies attached to the Interior Ministries (police, customs, etc.);</p> <p>(iv) Other related stakeholders (including civil society organizations and significant owners of natural resources (e.g. Church) (only Phase 2).</p>	(i) and (vi)
4.4	Estimated number/ real number	<p>Phase 1: Directly involving approximately 120 stakeholders with a spill-over effect to 430 other officials (planned numbers), 184 actually trained directly, with a spill-over effect to 788 other officials (reached numbers).</p> <p>Phase 2: No numbers available.</p>	(v) p. 35

5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>(i) Management of the Themis Secretariat and organisation of Executive Committee meetings;</p> <p>(ii) Protection of natural resources and combating illegal logging by developing a Regional Forest Law Enforcement and Trade Action Plan, capacity building activities and technical assistance for law and policy development;</p> <p>(iii) Combating environmental crimes through capacity building and cooperation actions with INECE and INTERPOL.</p> <p>Phase 2:</p> <p>(i) Enhanced cooperation and dialogue amongst stakeholders responsible for environmental law implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>(ii) Developed institutional capacities and knowledge transfer in the beneficiary institutions applied to natural resources management and combating environmental crimes.</p> <p>(iii) Developed multi-agency networking within the countries through experience and best practices exchange.</p>	(i) and (vi)
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>The project goals are increased administrative capacities in the national authorities relevant to EU environmental legislation and combating environmental crimes (particularly in forestry and illegal logging), and enhanced regional cooperation via networking.</p> <p>Phase 2:</p> <p>Increased administrative and institutional capacities of the national authorities relevant to EU environmental legislation and combating environmental crimes, especially including the justice sector and particularly related to natural resources and forestry.</p> <p>Enhanced cross-country and regional cooperation.</p>	(i) and (vi)
6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>- Increase in capacities was partly achieved: The training sessions were very successful and attended better than planned (high satisfaction of participants, more training sessions also on the national level, additional study tour to INTERPOL), but not much follow-up was documented. Outreach of the capacities could be improved with more translation in the local languages.</p> <p>- Enhanced regional cooperation via networking: Themis network was successfully set up, links up with other regional programmes and has a good reputation. At the national level networking was also increased except for Serbia after the elections in 2012.</p> <p>Phase 2:</p> <p>No results documented yet.</p>	(v)
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	Yes, as the outcomes focused on capacity building and networking, yet the link to the national level could be strengthened.	
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?	A higher number of training sessions and events resulted, and thus also a higher number of staff could be trained than was originally foreseen.	(v) p. 40

6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<p>Phase 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional support and readiness of relevant authorities to engage in regional cooperation, and resources made available for participation in Themis activities. - Beneficiaries would be willing to cooperate and give access to information in a transparent manner. - Active and responsible people identified in each of the beneficiary countries. - Relevant authorities would be willing to enable all stakeholders to take part in Themis activities and be able to allocate resources to implement the project. - Smooth and regular communication. - Observance of deadlines from all actors involved in the implementation. - A high level of involvement, cooperation and participation of all the stakeholders. <p>Phase 2: Formulates as assumptions only external factors that are beyond the scope of the projects but can affect its success.</p>	(i) and (vi)
6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	<p>Phase 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cooperation by stakeholders. - Carrying out activities with limited value added to what has already been done, in particular by other regional projects. - Lack of effective coordination and interaction with on-going activities related to the subject matter of the contract, resulting in overlaps, confusion and waste of valuable resources. - Insufficient ministerial capacity to absorb assistance and cooperate at the regional level. - Lack of competent staff with good English skills. - Lack of adequate financial resources to fully implement the Multi-Annual Work Programme. - Weaknesses in communication with some of the beneficiary countries' administrations - Corruption affecting target groups and target sectors. <p>Phase 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of political will necessary to achieve the project objectives and insufficient engagement of decision-makers. - Lack of institutional support and readiness of relevant authorities to engage in regional cooperation under Themis. - Lack of effective coordination and interaction with other on-going and past initiatives, resulting in overlaps, waste of valuable resources and no added value. Lack of adequate resources, financial or otherwise. - Lack of interest and involvement in Moldova. 	(i) and (vi)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	Raising awareness and improving knowledge about a so far not very well known issue, which is environmental crime in the involved Ministries of Justice and Environment, and among the judges and prosecutors, the practitioners from the enforcement agencies (police, customs), environmental inspectors, e.g.	Interviews
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?		

8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Based on the results from the stakeholder consultation and interviews, a general conclusion is that Themis has contributed considerably to the enhancement of environmental awareness, especially among the beneficiary organizations but also beyond, through the workshops, conferences, training, visits etc. The documentation process regarding environment, such as in the environmental impact assessments, has significantly improved in some of the countries, but the enforcement is still very low.	4	(v) p. 45 and interviews
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	The workshop participants learned that environmental standards exist that are protected by law, and that the violation of these standards has to be conceived as environmental crime. In the current phase, standard operational procedures (SOPs) for the inspectors will be developed in some of the countries, for them to be informed about which authority is responsible and how to act step by step in case of environmental crime. SOPs are also requirements in the margin of the EU accession process. In the first phase, all relevant issues, like water-use and waste-water treatment, use and deposit of chemicals, air pollution, were covered and discussed in the capacity-building workshops and meetings. In Kosovo, a workshop to improve institutional capacity around the issue of illegal building is planned for the end of the year. In Macedonia, participants of the Themis network wish to work on the development of a by-law on professional standards for the environmental inspectors so that their preservation of evidence in a criminal case can be used in court.	4	Interviews
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"	Conflicts about resources between their use and protection were also the subject of debate.	4	Interviews
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"	The qualitative data gathered by REC in the stakeholder consultation demonstrate that all of the respondents were of the opinion that the project has contributed considerably to long-term social, economic and technical changes. The number of supportive project partners actively involved (e.g. INECE, INTERPOL, IMPEL, Croatian and Czech Environmental Inspectorate, Austrian Lebensministerium), strengthens international cooperation and further contributes to long-term changes for the beneficiary countries. But it is impossible to attribute changes in the areas of income and employment to the project.	4	(v) p. 45
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"			
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"			

8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	The Themis Network is generally regarded as a solid and sustainable network in the field of environment. The network is able to develop ideas, formulate proposals, consolidate knowledge and undertake joint activities etc. The EC Progress Reports of September 2013 highlighted as one important priority measures effective for enhancing capacity building in environmental ministries and authorities, with particular emphasis on inter-institutional cooperation and coordination. But political will and project ownership have to be secured through more formalized means. The risk of not having sufficient political will can be limited through insisting on a written declaration or a joint memorandum of understanding signed on the ministerial level. It is also seen as necessary to boost the involvement of the judiciary and prosecution branches, and to increase the involvement of NGOs, as they can help disseminate information and project outputs. They could also be instrumental in pressuring governments, for e.g. the enforcement of legislation or the more strict prosecution of environmental crime. The lobbying capacities of the different national Themis networks to support the "strengthening of the regional cooperation in the South Eastern European countries via developed environmental law enforcement mechanisms" (overall goal) are not well enough developed. This might be due to the fact that Themis - in contrast to most of the projects organised through the ENVSEC initiative – is more active at the mid-level rather than at the highest political level.	5 (v) p. 45 and p. 48 and interviews
8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Themis is highly relevant since it covers a recognized need for enhanced natural resource management and conservation in the region. The priorities set and actions taken in the region certify the relevance and activities of the project indicated in the draft SEE 2020 Strategy. 2. Themis helps to develop a harmonized approach to transposition and implementation of the EU environmental acquis, and to share experience and tools in boosting enforcement capacity and addressing corruption. 3. Themis is addressing tangible problems, such as illegal forestry activities, poor enforcement, lack of capacities, complex and uncoordinated administration. Particularly the national training sessions were seen as very relevant by the beneficiary organizations and the project partners, with an emphasis on best practices and guidance. 	5 (v) p. 42
8.9	... "others"		

9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.1.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"	The project was successful in strengthening cooperation among the different national authorities involved that were in charge of environmental issues, including the justice sector. For example in Macedonia, an interview partner responded by mentioning the reduction of the existing gap between the police officer in the field and the prosecutors and judges as valuable. Furthermore, the project improved the cross border regional cooperation in the South Eastern European countries. It made efforts to improve environmental governance through national cooperation among enforcement institutions in the Themis member countries. Mutual support and exchange of knowledge, e.g. among environmental inspectors of different countries, are commonplace in the network. A spirit of fighting together against environmental crime is palpable among the highly committed members of the network. For Kosovo, which is not ratified by the UN and as a consequence is excluded as a country from membership in a lot of relevant (environmental) organisations, the participation in Themis even had a further political impact: Themis opened the door for Kosovo to participate in IMPEL (European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law). Besides the support that can be received from the organization, this can be seen as a step towards political normalization which "brings the Themis countries into the heart of the European environmental policy debate".	4	Interviews
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	One of the strengths of the Themis project is that it is highly successful in raising awareness about the issue of environmental crime, about the importance of protecting the forestry and forestry resources, about water and air pollution, etc. Environmental awareness has improved among people that are involved in environmental issues, such as environmental inspectors, but also – and this is due to the specific approach of the project - among traditionally non-environmental sectors like the judiciary.	4	Interviews
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			

9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"	A further unexpected but very significant impact is that people who had lived in conflict for many years have now regained a kind of normalisation in their relationship. While in the first meetings - according to an interview partner - the Serbians left the meeting room when the Kosovo-Albanians talked and viceversa - they now sit together and make jokes about how the borders were drawn on a map.		Interviews
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The intervention provided increased knowledge, e.g. through exposure visits, about environmental (crime) issues, and thus broadened the beneficiaries' horizons and capacities.		Different project documents
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	One of the most important outcomes highlighted by several of the interviewees was the effect of helping to foster the sharing of best practices for increasing enforcement capacity, which was a result of the workshops focused on the regions and countries.		(v) p. 42
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	They contributed through their committed participation in different events and showed ownership of the issues.		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Capacity building is a long process and it is difficult to measure changes in the institutions involved.		
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Not applicable, as the intervention is still running.		
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	The staff that were trained and the staff that benefited from the spill-over effects can continue to bring value to the beneficiary organizations. However, the relatively high staff turn-over is a serious risk to the continuation of the results deriving from the capacity building activities. Political changes and new priorities, budget restrictions and unclear division of responsibility may also jeopardize the long-term sustainability of the project results.		(v) p. 44

12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation	Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	Capacity building is a long process. With the relatively high level of changing risks and potentials, it has been difficult to obtain long-term sustainable capacity building after only a couple of years of the network. Without Themis, however, the professionals involved in the project would not have been trained, and the partnership with international organizations and networks such as INECE, IMPEL, INTERPOL would not have been strengthened to the same extent. Also without Themis, the beneficiary organizations would have not benefited so directly from the knowledge and expertise acquired from the Austrian, Hungarian, Czech, and Croatian partners.	(v) p. 43
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation	Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	Environmental crime is a specific niche, but one of high relevance for the countries involved in the intervention due to the difficulty the national authorities have in detection and prosecution. It would be worthwhile to continue with this same approach. We met highly committed people, though unfortunately their numbers are very limited. The impact could possibly be bigger if the beneficiaries share their practical knowledge, for example with municipalities, and if they include among their participants people who have more lobbying power to fight for the needed changes in environmental policies. The homepage http://themis.rec.org/ requires an update.	
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation	Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	(i) The evaluators appreciate the Themis approach, because attention is oriented towards an unknown but very relevant environmental topic, (ii) the connection to state structures should be improved, (iii) to the evaluators perception neither ADA nor REC has enough knowledge about the Themis activities in the three visited countries, both institutions refer instead back to their colleagues in Vienna (ADA) and Hungary (REC). This does not contribute to anchoring the project better locally in each country.	Evaluators

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact, 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Promoting regional cooperation in South-Eastern Europe via networking within the authorities responsible for the environment and justice sectors (THEMIS Network)
- (ii) Activity Report, June 2012.
- (iii) Project Progress Report, December 2012.
- (iv) Activity Report, June 2013.
- (v) Final Report, March 2014.
- (vi) Themis Network – Stage 2: (Promoting regional cooperation in SEE via networking with the authorities responsible for the environment and justice sectors)
- (vii) Geysels, Frans and Nathan Johnson (2013): Environmental Networking Handbook. Themis Network.

- 1.1 • Prof dr Andjelka Mihajlov: Regional environmental initiative: South-Eastern Europe (Balkan) Regional Environmental Cohesion Initiative - an-European Conference on EU Politics, 25-27 September, Riga, Latvia
<http://www.jhubc.it/ecpr-riga/virtualpaperroom/011.pdf>
- Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- 1.2 • EURONATUR 2012: Balkan Rivers - The Blue Heart of Europe: Hydromorphological Status and Dam Projects
<http://www.balkanrivers.net/sites/default/files/BalkanRiverAssessment%20Executive%20Summary29032012.pdf>
- Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- 1.3 • Lidia Japc: Measuring Quality of Life and Social Exclusion in Western Balkans, LSE & UNDP
http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public1/files/vulnerability/Senior%20Economist%20Web%20site/Publications/Measuring_quality_of_life_and_social_exclusion_in_the_Western_Balkans.pdf
- 1.4 • Gordana Matkovic: Overview of poverty and social exclusion in the Western Balkans
http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/Article.aspx?id=0038-982X0601007M&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1#.VbgG1GC8_ww
- 1.5 • International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
- 1.6 • Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- European Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: Annex 2 Energy Indicators
- 1.7 • Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- EU Progress Report 2014 –Chapter 27 still “remains almost unchanged”!
<http://www.env-net.org/eu-progress-report-2014-chapter-27-still-remains-almost-unchanged/>
- 1.8 <https://www.swedishepa.se/Environmental-objectives-and-cooperation/Cooperation-internationally-and-in-the-EU/International-cooperation/Bilateral-cooperation/Western-Balkans>
- European Environment Agency: Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: future production and consumption patterns
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/western-balkans>
- WWF: Western Balkans Regional Environmental Development Cooperation
<http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=BA0006>
<http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=BA0006#sthash.Jj1LFeCf.dpuf>
- EBRD Western Balkan Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (WeBSEFF)
<http://www.websedff.com>
- Alan Riley: The Western Balkans and EU Energy Security: Protecting Europe’s Flank.
<http://www.statecraft.org.uk/research/western-balkans-and-eu-energy-security>

Fact-sheet 30 - Regional - 8071-00/2005 & 2579-00/2009 & 8071-01/2012

Title(s) of intervention in English	<p>Phase 1: Environment and Security in SEE: Improving regional cooperation for risk management from pollution hotspots as well as the transboundary management of shared natural resources</p> <p>Phase 2: Environment and Security Initiative - Transforming risks into cooperation</p> <p>Phase 3: ENVSEC: Transforming Environmental and Security Risks into Cooperation in the South Eastern European Region (Phase II); and Climate Change and Security in Dniester River Basin</p>
Title(s) of intervention in German	
Country	<p>Phase 1: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia</p> <p>Phase 2: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia</p> <p>Phase 3: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Moldova and Ukraine</p>
Region(s)/ town(s)	
ADA-project number(s)	<p>Phase 1: 8071-00/2005</p> <p>Phase 2: 2579-00/2009</p> <p>Phase 3: 8071-01/2012</p>
Sector	Environment policy and administrative management
Type of aid	<p>Phase 1: -</p> <p>Phase 2: B03 Contributions to specific purpose programmes and funds managed by international organisations</p> <p>Phase 3: B04 Basket funds/pooled funding</p>
Budget line	<p>Phase 1: ORSO Southeast Europe</p> <p>Phase 2: B60 Global</p> <p>Phase 3: ORSO Southeast Europe</p>
Funding agency	Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
Contractual partner(s) (name and country of origin)	<p>Phase 1: United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Switzerland</p> <p>Phase 2: United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), Switzerland</p> <p>Phase 3: Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Austria</p>
Local partner(s) (on macro, meso, micro level)	
Phases (from – to) (within the time frame 2007 – 2013)	<p>Phase 1: 15.12.2005 - 31.12.2008</p> <p>Phase 2: 01.11.2009 - 31.12.2012</p> <p>Phase 3: 01.12.2012 - 31.12.2015</p>
Contract amount(s) €	<p>Phase 1: 500.000</p> <p>Phase 2: 500.000</p> <p>Phase 3: 1.300.000</p>
If relevant financial contribution(s) of other donors €	Multi-donor initiative. For Phase 2 2.500.000 € from Finland are included in budget.
Marker: ENV (Environment)	<p>Phase 1: 2</p> <p>Phase 2: 2</p> <p>Phase 3: 2</p>
Marker: FCC (Mitigation)	<p>Phase 1: 1</p> <p>Phase 2: 2</p> <p>Phase 3: 0</p>

Marker: ADP (Adaptation)	Phase 1: 0 Phase 2: 1 Phase 3: 0
Marker: CBD (Biodiversity)	Phase 1: 2 Phase 2: 2 Phase 3: 0
Marker: CCD (Desertification)	Phase 1: 0 Phase 2: 1 Phase 3: 0
Evaluator	Christine Lottje, Annette Schmidt
Fact-sheet based on mission in the field?	Yes

1.	Development of key criteria regarding general environmental aspects	Explanation	Sources
1.1	Environmental protection	<p>The region of Western Balkans features diverse ecosystems, ethnic groups, religions, cultures, economies and social fabric. It spans over four of Europe's biogeographical areas: Mediterranean, Central European, Alpine and Pannonic. The region has been characterized by wars, ethnic conflicts and overall instability. Environmental pollution in the Balkans has many features that include industrial and urban infrastructure waste as well as military remnants such as mines and unexploded ordinances. Competition over natural resources has also led to violence and instability. The environmental sector has a great potential to enhance regional cohesion and the establishment of efficient regional cooperation. Indeed, environmental insecurity has been a catalytic issue where regional cooperation has been nurtured through awareness raising, civil society engagement as well as international support.</p> <p>Apart from ethnic conflicts and wars, several other factors have contributed to environmental degradation in the region such as weak or recovering economies with limited budgets, widespread poverty, political instability and state-building processes. Some of the key environmental challenges in the region include threats to biodiversity; climate change mitigation and adaptation; degradation of water resources; high levels of air pollution; contamination of soil and water and weak law enforcement for waste and recycling.</p> <p>The western coast of the region faces a series of pressures, including marine transport of petroleum and natural gas, natural gas extraction and overfishing. Coastal zones also face important pressures, including wastewater and solid waste from urban and tourist areas, eutrophication of coastal waters and sprawl in many coastal areas.</p> <p>The EU integration process is currently the main political driver of change in the region. While, the EU enlargement process provides opportunities for improving the environment in the region, it also underlines certain challenges for the candidate (Serbia, Montenegro, Albania and Macedonia) and potential candidate countries (Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo). The 'Copenhagen criteria' poses a great challenge to candidate countries, as national legislation has to be implemented and enforced in order to meet EU's environmental protection requirements.</p>	See list of documents

1.2	Status and trends in the sustainable management of natural resources	<p>Countries of the region share many river basins and much of their water resources. Water scarcity is a problem, particularly in the summer and in southern parts of the Western Balkans, as well as in coastal zones and on islands. Regions and catchments of the Balkans feature large intact river landscapes. Up to 30% of large rivers are still near-natural some even pristine and of very high conservation value, in Albania and Montenegro over 60%, while in Germany only 10%, in Switzerland 7% and in Austria 6% of the rivers are in such high state. Almost 50% of Balkan rivers are only slightly or moderately altered – in Germany, for comparison, this is the case for only 30%.</p> <p>Much of the region's water resources are shared: about 60 % of Croatia's territory and over 70 % of Bosnia and Herzegovina's lie in the Danube River basin. In Serbia, over 90 % of water resources flow from neighbouring countries. The Macedonia's main river basins flow through Albania into the Adriatic Sea and through Greece into the Aegean Sea.</p> <p>Urbanisation, land abandonment, overexploitation of resources due to poverty, intensification of agricultural and forestry practices, changes in the water regime due to construction of dams and irrigation as well as pollution are some of the main concerns in the region. Coastal zones, rivers and wetlands are particularly vulnerable in the short run but in the longer term the mountain meadow ecosystems are also considered vulnerable.</p> <p>The EU integration process is encouraging river basin approaches to water management based on the Water Framework Directive. International frameworks for the Danube and Sava river basins are also promoting this approach.</p> <p>A wave of planned hydropower plants is reported throughout the region. Numerous planned dams would severely impact the freshwater ecosystem services of the region.</p> <p>In terms of bio-diversity, Western Balkans feature rich and numerous well preserved ecosystems. Oak, beech, and conifer forests nestle alongside outstanding plant diversity – important sanctuaries for large carnivores such as the lynx, the European brown bear and wolf. The Eastern Adriatic is one of the richest fishing grounds in the Mediterranean and commercial fish species, whales, dolphins and marine turtles thrive. The area boasts an extensive network of rivers and lakes in Europe and wetlands of international importance such as the Neretva delta in Bosnia and Croatia, and Shkodra lake in Montenegro and Albania as well as Ohrid lake in Macedonia and Albania.</p> <p>In recent years, the generation of municipal waste has risen steadily in the Western Balkans, and it is currently estimated to be at levels similar to those in the EU-12 (data on solid waste, however, are poor). Municipal waste management is weak in many parts of the region and many waste facilities are old. Abandoned landfills are a problem. In addition, both ongoing and accumulated industrial waste, and in particular mining waste, is also a serious problem in some areas.</p> <p>Countries in the region have also been affected by droughts but floods are also becoming a frequent risk – in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia.</p>	See list of documents
1.3	Conflicts about the use of resources	<p>Countries in the Western Balkans face many threats to social cohesion, especially in terms of tensions between rich and poor. They also point to strong perceptions of social injustice and concerns about corruption. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia and to some extent in Kosovo, inter-ethnic tensions in the Western Balkans are also present.</p> <p>In terms of potential conflicts the Trepca mine in Kosovo has been subject of clashes for the rights over its production as it is located in the northern part of Kosovo – mostly populated by Serbian minority. Plans for the construction of a dam in the Macedonian side of river Drinos sparked protests in Albania in 2014 as it would have resulted in an alteration of the river flow. Waste management affecting the pollution of lake Ohrid has also appeared to be an issue for Macedonia and Albania.</p>	See list of documents

1.4	Status and trends in the standard of living	<p>During the nineties, much of the region experienced wars and destruction, waves of refugees, internal displacement of population, devastation of the economy, demolition of institutions and impoverishment of citizens. Absolute poverty, in almost all of the Western Balkans is still relatively high. In some countries extreme poverty, meaning that not even basic food needs can be met, has been registered. Groups that stand out as especially vulnerable and excluded are the unemployed, dependents and the less educated. The poorest often live in the rural areas and in the underdeveloped regions. Socially excluded groups include also the Roma, refugees and IDPs and persons with disabilities.</p> <p>Concurrently undergoing transition, post conflict reconciliation and reconstruction and striving to pursue their European Union future, the Western Balkan countries face the challenge of ensuring equitable and sustained economic growth that will also benefit the vulnerable groups. Almost all Western Balkan countries, through their national plans and programs, have marked employment growth and job creation as the most important single mechanism for exiting poverty. The second priority may be an increase of education coverage and improving the quality of education, although reduction of poverty and social exclusion presupposes improvement in the areas of developing appropriate social safety nets, health care systems, securing adequate housing, participation in decision making and protection of human rights.</p>	See list of documents
1.5	Access to energy and resources	<p>Energy and poverty in the Western Balkans constitute an interesting nexus. More than 16% of people in the Western Balkans region are exposed to energy poverty, meaning they do not have access to sufficient energy services to ensure a healthy lifestyle for themselves and their families. High-energy prices and high-energy consumption accompanied by inadequate building insulation and low-efficiency appliances, particularly stoves and boilers, puts heavy pressure on the household budget of poorer segments of the population, often leaving insufficient funds for adequate food, clothing and education.</p> <p>Governments in the region have used various tools to address the issue of energy poverty. Electricity prices in Bosnia and Herzegovina are uniformly low, facilitating access to energy services but distorting the operation of the energy market. Albania (until recently), Serbia and Kosovo have applied block electricity tariffs with a lower first-tier level of pricing. These are designed to provide households with a minimum of electricity supply at affordable prices while avoiding a subsidy on all consumption. In Macedonia, the government intends to replace general energy subsidies (which result from relatively low electricity prices for all consumers) with a more targeted social assistance scheme. In Montenegro, electricity tariffs reflect a cross-subsidy between industry and households; the government plans to eliminate the cross-subsidies over the next five years and replace them with targeted subsidies for the poor. Household surveys indicate that electricity prices do not have a significant impact on household budgets, reflecting the relatively low use of electricity for space and water heating.</p> <p>Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia are parties to the Energy Charter Treaty and in October 2007, Southeast European (SEE) countries, including the Western Balkans, signed a Memorandum of Understanding that recognizes the social effects associated with energy market reforms. These include: the impact of increasing energy prices on vulnerable groups; the impact of mine closures and of the re-structuring/privatisation of energy companies, including overall reduction of employment; the related impact on cities and municipalities that depend on local energy supply companies.</p>	See list of documents
1.6	Awareness and action (political and civil society) to mitigate climate change and to adapt to it	<p>The energy sector in the region is a major source of greenhouse gas emissions. It is also a source of air pollutants, oil spills, and nuclear waste. The energy sector is one of the most polluting sectors of the regional economy.</p> <p>Most of the countries in the region are net importers of energy. The main domestic sources of electricity generation in the region are lignite and hydropower. Fuel wood still remain an important heat source, and wood is used extensively as a furnace fuel, often in low efficiency stoves that release greenhouse gases and poly-aromatic hydrocarbons that create cancer risks.</p> <p>There are emerging policies and actions to increase the efficiency of energy production and consumption and switch to low or zero-carbon energy sources. They are however being overwhelmed by the fast growth in energy use. Obstacles to improvement include lack of investment in efficiency measures for power generation, transport, buildings, and industry, relatively low levels of awareness among consumers, vendors, and policy makers, and a lack of up-front capital for new energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>However, renewable electricity generation provides a significant share of the consumption of electricity in the Western Balkan countries. Almost all the renewable electricity in the region comes from large hydropower plants. Hydropower production is strongly affected by climate factors such as low rainfall – which occurred in 2002, 2003 and 2006.</p>	See list of documents

1.7	Functionality and strength of governmental organisation and NGOs	<p>In Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo and Macedonia there has been little progress in the area of environment, while Albania, Montenegro and Serbia have achieved some progress and continue the alignment with the environmental acquis. In general, however, implementation and enforcement of the national legislation remains a concern and need significant strengthening (particularly related to water management, industrial pollution control and risk management, nature protection and air quality). The strengthening of the administrative capacity and inter-institutional cooperation is reported to be a priority.</p> <p>While there has been some progress in alignment with the acquis in the field of environment, there was overall very little progress in the field of climate change. While legal alignment driven by EU accession agenda is reportedly progressing well, implementation and enforcement is an issue across the region. Other governance aspects that are prioritised in the approximation process – such as regulatory quality, government effectiveness, rule of law and control of corruption, have an impact on the ability of the governments to perform the necessary legal changes and the institutional capacity needs associated with implementation and enforcement.</p> <p>Certain vested interests work against reforms for controlling industrial pollution or deforestation and at the same time accountability mechanisms are rather weak. Constituencies, such as affected communities, unions and environmental organisations are considered to be not very vocal.</p> <p>There has been little progress on energy (security, efficiency and renewable energy) in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Serbia. Although some legislation remains to be adopted, the most substantial efforts that remains relate to implementation, for instance of energy efficiency and renewable energy plans. Progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina is hampered by a lack of State-level strategic planning and roadmap for transposition of relevant EU legislation. In Kosovo, challenges remain in the formulation and implementation of energy policies, strengthening the role of the regulator, improving resource efficiency, improving and diversifying supply including renewable resources, and modernising infrastructure.</p> <p>In terms of protected areas, it is clear that the region's functional systems for efficient management of protected areas are still developing. Inadequate local participation in establishing protected areas, and insufficient or non-existing dialogue and lack of transparency in management are obstacles to coming to satisfactory management solutions and achieving successful trans-boundary cooperation.</p> <p>Taken together and compared with one another, the individual CSO framework laws bear considerable similarities in their structure and content in the Western Balkan countries. NGOs from South East Europe (Serbia and UNMIK/Kosovo, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania), have already established a model of cooperation. In 2006 they signed the Declaration for regional environmental cohesion, as an instrument to achieve sustainable development and accelerated association with the EU in Belgrade, actively put forward an initiative for environmental regional cohesion. In addition, the Regional Environmental Centre active in the regions of SE Europe is supporting civil society organisations that aim to strengthen their institutional capacities in addressing crucial environmental concerns. REC is supporting joint projects on water management, biodiversity and trans-border protected areas.</p>	See list of documents
-----	--	---	-----------------------

1.8	Improved possibility of implementing multilateral environmental agreements	<p>All of the SEE countries have begun cooperating on conservation issues to some degree in accordance with various European and International Conventions. The Emerald Network working under the Bern Convention and the Natura 2000 network working under the EU Birds and Habitats Directives can be singled out. The number and size of protected areas in the region has been increasing, although the share of protected land is still low compared to EU targets for the Natura 2000 network.</p> <p>International organizations including WWF, IUCN, UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, Council of Europe, UNEP, SNV and Euronatur have joined forces in the Dinaric Arc Initiative (DAI) and proposed the Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Development of South-Eastern Europe Mountain Regions, which aims at preserving the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc and other mountain regions in SEE. This coalition aims to add value to ongoing programmes of all its partners, and to put in place new, joint specific actions to achieve the preservation of the wealth and integrity of the Dinaric Arc. In 2008, six countries of the Dinaric Arc – Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, and Slovenia - joined forces to protect their rich natural heritage by jointly committing to build an effective network of protected areas.</p> <p>These countries are all affected by how the issue of trans-boundary waters is managed, since they come in contact with the same lakes, wetlands, rivers and habitats of different aquatic organisms. Through the cooperation the countries in question have developed a vision for the Drin river basin, which was signed by the responsible Ministers in Tirana in November 2011.</p> <p>From 2013 the cooperation has continued regarding transboundary water cooperation without the contribution from the Swedish EPA. The cooperation now includes Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro and is financed by Global Environment Facility (GEF) and participating countries and organisations and the project is implemented by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).</p> <p>A Western Balkans Sustainable Energy Direct Financing Facility (WeBSEDF) has been launched by EBRD in 2008, with a portfolio of 15 projects for a total of 63.9 million Euro loan value. As a result of the financing provided, a total of 60 MW generation capacity from renewable energy sources is being installed, which will lead to emission reductions of approximately 442.000 tonnes of CO₂ per annum. The region still continues to have a substantial untapped potential for energy efficiency improvements and development of renewable energy projects, mainly due to the lack of experience of local authorities, banks and project sponsors. In 2012 the WeBSEDF was endowed with additional 50 million Euro. The range of eligible projects includes energy efficiency projects in the public sector, financed by local private companies (ESCO contracts). Individual loans will continue ranging between 2 million and € 6 million Euro. Currently, the region is becoming part of a new southern corridor for gas resources from the Caspian. This would involve developing a pipeline dubbed the Ioanian-Adriatic Pipeline (IAP) and carrying up to 5bcm of gas as far north as Croatia as an extension of the Trans-Adriatic Pipeline (TAP) which will carry Azerbaijani gas to Italy via Albania. The current TAP project is currently the largest confirmed gas supply project which will come online in the next five years. It will bring in all around 10bcm from the shores of the Caspian to Europe.</p>	See list of documents
1.9	Others		
2.	Development of key criteria regarding the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Sources
2.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Sources
2.1.1	Status and development trends of ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and organic farming		
2.1.2	Status and trends in the use of genetically modified organisms		
2.1.3	Status and trends in land rights and land use rights, and in sustainable long-term land-use planning		
2.1.4	Status of protected areas and resource conservation	<p>The region is characterized by many borders that cut across ecosystems and areas of high natural value, often dividing the continent along natural barriers. Border areas are often the most favored regions in biodiversity terms. Natural areas shared by neighboring countries are a common responsibility, ecological problems occurring in border areas cannot be solved by one country alone. Due to ethnic tensions in the past and for other reasons, the transboundary and regional cooperation in SEE has not yet been very well developed.</p>	(viii) p. 61
2.1.5	Supporting sustainable forest and timber management		

2.1.6	Environmental awareness of the population	Presence and strength of civil society organisations working on environmental protection is still weak in SEE, and the work is mainly dependent on donor support and inclusion in different projects. Civil society and public access to environmental information, as well as public participation in environmental decision-making and access to justice in environmental matters, are all very limited.	(viii)
2.1.7	Sustainable tourism concepts		
2.1.8	Sustainable tourism management concepts		
2.1.9	Risks and potentials		
2.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management B106	Explanation	Sources
2.2.1	Supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals	The Western Balkans are very rich in mineral deposits, so that mining and mineral processing have played a vital part in their history and economy. But their capacity for development has suffered due to neglect during the 1990s, the damage caused by the wars, and the political fragilities. Today a lot of the abandoned mines, tailing dams and chemical site are classified as hazardous pollution hotspots.C60	(viii) p. 51
2.2.2	Raising awareness in politics and society		
2.2.3	Contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry		
2.2.4	Supporting sustainable waste management		
2.2.5	Risks and potentials		
2.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Sources
2.3.1	Contributing to improved energy efficiency and disseminating renewable energy		
2.3.2	Reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management		
2.3.3	Providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change	It is widely acknowledged that climate change can act as a "threat multiplier", exacerbating threats caused by persistent poverty, weak institutions for resource management and conflict resolution, fault lines and history of mistrust between communities and nations, and inadequate access to vital natural resources such as water and arable land. The adverse effects of climate change thus pose a serious threat to the still feeble transboundary collaboration and mutual confidence as well as the sustainable development of the region.	(viii) p. 88
2.3.4	Helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities		
2.3.5	Risks and potentials		
2.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Sources
3.	Overall Goal of the Intervention	Explanation	Sources
3.1	Overall goal according to project documents	Phase 1: To reduce transboundary environmental and human safety risks posed by sub-standard mining operations in the SEE region. +C79To encourage regional cooperation for transboundary mountain protected areas in SEE. Phase 2: The overall goal of the project is to contribute to the reduction of environmental and security risks through increased cooperation both among and within countries in the SEE Region. Phase 3: The overall objective of this project is to contribute to the reduction of environmental and security risks.	Project documents Phase 1-3
4.	Beneficiaries	Explanation	Sources
4.1	Ultimate beneficiaries (including gender, ethnic origin, religion, language, if relevant)	Similar target groups in all phases: policy and decision-makers, experts of relevant ministries (environment, foreign affairs, and other line ministries in charge of economic development, emergencies, transport and industry, agriculture), local governments, national authorities, public companies and agencies, protected area administrations, local municipalities, civil society organizations and academia.	Project documents Phase 1-3
4.2	Estimated number/ real number	Phase 1 and 2 : no figures available. Phase 3 : Estimated numbers are at least approximately 120 stakeholders in the SEE region (20 per country, 5 per priority area) with a spill-over and multiplier effect to more than 480 representatives.	Project documents Phase 1-3

4.3	Intermediate beneficiaries / intermediaries	Similar target groups in all phases: population of the recipient countries and region and especially at the sites of hazardous activities / protected natural resources.	Project documents Phase 1-3
4.4	Estimated number/ real number		
5.	Findings - output level	Explanation	Sources
5.1	What are the planned outputs of this intervention?	<p>Phase 1: Mainly studies to be carried out.</p> <p>Phase 2: Risk reduction measures implemented at up to three mining sites, regional replication and dissemination through SEE networks, improved safety culture at sites of hazardous activities, Dinaric Arc and Balkan - integrated regional environmental and ecosystem services assessments, improved cooperation on Transboundary River basin management, strengthened cross-border dialogue and cooperation on prevention of illegal logging, increased civil society involvement in addressing environment and security challenges, means and mechanisms in place for effective consultation and cooperation among governments, civil society organizations and private sector, support of effective information policies, analysis of priorities and hotspots regarding the security impact of climate change, analysis of priorities for improved resilience to climate change in hotspots relevant for security, support of regional cooperation and dialogue on climate change scenarios and strategies, etc. etc.</p> <p>Phase 3: Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 150 persons directly involved in project-related activities and trained in different environment and security related issues, with spill-over effect on a minimum of 300 persons. - At least 4 regional consultation events are held. - At least 10 nationally based stakeholder events held. - ENVSEC website and regional communication are established and maintained on a regular basis (updated at least once per month). - Regional cooperation mechanism through Regional Desk Office function strengthened, providing more means for cooperation and support of ENVSEC National Focal Points. - Corresponding training materials and curriculum developed. - Intensified cooperation, liaison and exchange of experiences with other international partners and initiatives present in the region. - Strengthened cooperation and involvement of civil society organizations as well as other stakeholders in the ENVSEC activities. <p>Component 2: Detailed basin-wide adaptation strategy, including an implementation and resource mobilization plan.</p>	Project documents Phases 1-3
6.	Assessment of outcome level	Explanation	Sources
6.1	What are the planned outcomes of the intervention?	<p>Phase 1:</p> <p>Hotspots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted assessment of transboundary environmental and health risks resulting from mining. - Development of the policy and technical options suitable for the region and choice of demonstrations or pilot activities. - Increase of capacities to address problems at regional/local level. <p>Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development of a network of mountain protected areas in the region as a regional platform for cooperation / capacity building. - Support of concrete cooperative initiatives. - Organization of capacity-building on environmental and biodiversity issues. <p>Phase 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management and reduction of transboundary risks from hazardous activities. - Management of shared natural resources. - Strengthening of regional cooperation in environmental governance through participatory and informed decision-making and implementation processes. - Adaptation to the impacts of climate change in order to reduce security risks in SEE. <p>Phase 3:</p> <p>Component 1: Prevention and mitigation of transboundary environmental risks interlinked with security risks, particularly those relating to the management of transboundary risks from hazardous activities, management of shared natural resources, adaptation to climate change and promotion of participatory and informed decision-making and implementation processes (=continuation of previous phases).</p> <p>Component 2: Support regional stability in the Dniester basin through the facilitation of transboundary cooperation for adaptation to the consequences of climate change on water resources (= new component).C82</p>	Project documents Phases 1-3

6.2	Did the intervention achieve its planned outcomes?	<p>It appears that Phase 1 mainly produced feasibility studies and did not fully achieve the planned objectives. For Phase 2, the evaluation from 2013 states that the planned objectives were implemented. The annual report lists a number of activities implemented successfully, but due to the complexity of ENVSEC and the number of donors involved, the accuracy of the report is difficult to assess. The impression gained during the current evaluation is that, at least in the countries visited, several of the formulated outputs and hence also the outcomes of Phase 3 have not been achieved yet. Many activities seemed not to have been carried out in all countries, e.g. in Kosovo the two focal points representatives neither participated in the ENVSEC regional meeting in 2014 nor will they participate in 2015, activities like training sessions for local authorities on the impact of climate change, or national workshops to discuss potential climate adaptation measures. Focal Point representative involvement in sectoral policy as planned in the logframe of 2012 has also not yet been realized, nor are there any plans to insure this representation.</p> <p>In Albania in the current phase there is a focus on the nexus approach (water-energy-food) in relation to climate change; a workshop was held in Durres on May 12, 2015 with the following results: a) very limited engagement in climate change so far; b) the region procures no funds from the adaptation fund; on July 1, 2015 there was a regional meeting on climate change adaptation; there will be a series of meetings on the regional level to draw up a SEE 2020 strategy for the Regional Cooperation Council in Sarajevo.</p>	(iv), project documents, (xi) and interviews
6.3	Were the outcomes formulated in a realistic and achievable manner?	The outcomes and outputs were overly ambitious and could hardly be expected to be met, at least in the countries visited.	Project documents Phase 1-3
6.4	Were there unexpected positive or negative outcomes of the intervention?		
6.5	On which assumptions were the outcomes based?	<p>Only given for Phase 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional support and readiness of relevant authorities to engage in regional cooperation and resources made available for participation in the project activities. - Beneficiaries will be willing to cooperate and give access to information in a transparent manner. - Active and responsible Focal Points identified in each of the beneficiary countries. - Relevant authorities will be willing to enable all stakeholders to take part in project activities and be able to allocate resources to implement the project. - Smooth and regular communication. - Observance of deadlines from all actors involved in the implementation. - A high level of involvement, cooperation and participation of all the stakeholders. <p>For Component 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political will to agree on measures between countries - Relative stability of state administrations in both countries, continuity with regard to local and national staff - This component will support the implementation of some priority adaptation measures in the Dniester – availability of funding for implementing the entire strategy 	Project documents Phase 3

6.6	Which risks for the achievement of outcomes were formulated?	<p>Only given for Phase 3:</p> <p>Component 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of cooperation by stakeholders. - Carrying out activities with limited value added to what has already been done in the beneficiary region. - Lack of effective coordination and interaction with on-going activities related to the subject matter of the contract, resulting in overlaps, confusion and wasting of valuable resources. - Insufficient ministerial capacity to assimilate assistance and cooperate at the regional level. - Lack of relevant staff with good English skills. - Weaknesses in communication with some of the beneficiary countries' administrations. - Corruption affecting target groups and target sectors. <p>Component 2:</p> <p>Signature of the Dniester Treaty as a precondition for the creation of permanent institutions for river basin management and climate change adaptation. Evaluation identifies the additional risk of low priority of environmental issues in SEE countries, with the prospect of EU pre-accession funds causing reduced interest among bilateral donors in investment.</p>	Project documents and (xi)
6.7	Is the intervention exemplary/ a model for other interventions, does it form structures and can it be up-scaled?		
7.	Assessment of the impact in general	Explanation	Sources
7.1	Which is the most important positive impact of the intervention?	The ENVSEC initiative led to concrete investment in remediation and cleanup activities in different mining sites, e.g. investment in rehabilitation of tailing dams and acid mine drainage, which significantly reduced local and regional environmental and human health risks.	Project documents Phase 1-3 and (xi)
7.2	Which is the most important negative impact of the intervention?		
8.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the key environmental criteria	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]
8.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria "environmental protection", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Nature conservation and transboundary park establishment are considered to be successful paths towards establishing dialogue in post conflict societies. ENVSEC contributed to the establishment of nature transboundary parks in Albania, Montenegro and Kosovo. Activities which supported the establishment of protected areas in the Sar Mountains of Macedonia supported by UNEP were not as effective, due to expressed opposing development interests. An agreement between Kosovo and Macedonia on joint management of the River Lepenec could be established between the two governments.	4 (xi) p. 22 and interviews
8.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the key criteria for "sustainable management of natural resources", and which external factors contributed to these changes?	Through the improvement of tailing dams, pollution control and mitigation of acid mine waters to deal with real environmental and security threats arising from the mining sector, the environmental situation has improved significantly. This is very visible in the example of the Kosovo mining facilities in Mitrovica, and Trepca, although in Mitrovica, the tailing dam could unfortunately be only partially rehabilitated.	6 (xi) 21 and interviews
8.3	... "reduce conflicts about the use of resources"		
8.4	... "improvement of standard of living"		
8.5	... "improved access to energy and resources"		
8.6	... "contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation"		
8.7	... "strengthening of governmental institutions and civil society"	From Albania a very positive example is reported, where stakeholders from environmental NGOs were involved in the development of a formal cooperation mechanism among the riparian countries of the Drin basin. In a public hearing organised by a Parliamentary Commission, the NGOs were invited to express their views on the topic, which was the first time that NGOs had been allowed to speak in the Albanian Parliament.	5 Interviews

8.8	... "improved possibility to implement multilateral environmental agreements"			
8.9	... "others"			
9.	Assessment of the impact in relation to the thematic operational fields for environment and development	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1	Sustainable natural resource management and preserving biodiversity	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.1.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "propagating ecologically appropriate, diversified agriculture and promoting organic farming"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.1.2	... "advocating precaution in the use of genetically modified organisms"			
9.1.3	... "contributing to secure land and use rights and to sustainable long-term land-use planning"			
9.1.4	... "securing protected areas and promoting innovative incentives for resource conservation"	According to different progress reports and interviews, the willingness among the different countries to work on transboundary environmental issues and their collaboration have improved significantly. Data and information on several environmental sectors were collected and shared. Joint actions - especially for the Drin river basin - were planned, and cross border dialogs were initiated.		4 (viii) p. 61-77 and interviews
9.1.5	... "supporting sustainable forest and timber management"			
9.1.6	... "enhance the environmental awareness of the population"	Ten Aarhus Centres were operational, thanks to ENVSEC support that contributed to increased public awareness of local environmental problems and which has also raised awareness among citizens of the rights provided to them through the Aarhus Convention. The Aarhus Centres have been actively promoting environmental activism in the region. They work closely with the local administrations and facilitate cooperation with the communities. In those countries where no Aarhus Centres could be established, like in Kosovo and Macedonia, there were no activities reported that enhanced the environmental awareness of the population.		4 (viii) p. 78 and interviews
9.1.7	... "develop sustainable tourism concepts"			
9.1.8	... "develop sustainable tourism management concepts"			
9.1.9	... "risks and potentials"			
9.2	Sustainable chemicals and waste management B112	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
9.2.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "supporting safe handling, trade and disposal of chemicals"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?	The ENVSEC initiative led to concrete investment in remediation and cleanup activities in different mining sites, e.g., for rehabilitation of tailing dams and acid mine drainage, which significantly reduced local and regional environmental and human health risks. Unfortunately, funds for concrete investment are very limited. Between 2003 and 2013, only a total of 10 million US dollars were spent for 32 different projects.		5 Interviews and (v) p. 31

9.2.2	... "raising awareness in politics and society"	<p>Although the stakeholders have recognized as trans-boundary environmental risks the problems arising from hazardous pollution and hotspots, in particular from abandoned mines, unfortunately - according to the evaluation of 2013 - mining sector issues hadn't been treated with enough importance in national policies and strategies, and hadn't been treated within the scope of many international development aid efforts. The influence of ENVSEC on the governmental bodies of the respective countries seems to be limited. The linkage to national institutions working on environmental issues- at least in Kosovo and Macedonia - is not very well developed. Contrary to Themis, ENVSEC is designed to influence on the highest political level, but in some of the countries the interest of the Ministries is not up to the level needed for successful implementation of concrete projects, which should ultimately lead to the overall goal of "increased co-operation around environment and security issues in the region of SEE".</p> <p>According to the evaluation of 2013 one of the strengths of ENVSEC is that, thanks to the exchanges, workshops, seminars etc. a "strong and coherent network of local and regional stakeholders, professionals and policy makers" could be developed. The evaluation teams from Kosovo, Macedonia and Albania have expressed objections to this statement: Although the network on the regional level might be strong, and there are indeed local networks in some countries, there is no evidence that ENVSEC can claim credit for this achievement. The Focal Point representative position in the Environmental Ministry of Macedonia has not been occupied for several months, and the other Focal Point representative has only a formal C14role. It was a challenge to find resource persons for interviews regarding ENVSEC outside of the REC. This also held true for Kosovo. Even in the environmental scene or among the people working in the respective ministries, ENVSEC is not well known, if at all. The objective of "an increased civil society involvement in addressing environment and security challenges ... and the development of effective consultation and cooperation mechanisms between governments, civil society organizations and private sector on environment" due to ENVSEC activities could not be applied at all, at least to the two countries mentioned. But in fact, interview partners desire a stronger strategic commitment on the grassroots level within the framework of ENVSEC. Events every once in a while without proper follow up don't seem to be enough for them.</p>	3	(xi) p. 17 and 30 and interviews
9.2.3	... "contributing to cleaner production in agriculture, trade and industry"	Due to the support of the ENVSEC initiative, stakeholders acquired the capacity to analyse environmental and security risks, to develop proposals about how to deal with these risks and to monitor the potential cleanup process.	4	(xi) p. 16 and interviews
9.2.4	... "supporting sustainable waste management"			
9.2.5	... "risks and potentials"			
9.3	Climate protection	Explanation	Assessment	Sources
9.3.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes regarding the key criteria "contributing to improved energy efficiency and dissemination renewable energy"? Which external factors contributed to these changes?			
9.3.2	... "reducing emissions from land use, land use changes and forest management"			
9.3.3	... "providing assistance in adapting to the impacts of climate change"	Through regional dialogue, cooperation, numerous consultations and workshops and comprehensive stocktaking of available information, ENVSEC has extensively assessed climate change. In the process, they have considered all aspects in different sectors and pointed out vulnerabilities and potential priority actions, all of which has resulted in different publications. The prioritized activities have been raising awareness and creating information to facilitate best practices for making climate change adaptation possible in the SEE region, mostly in the mountainous and trans-boundary areas. Even though the project design foresaw great potential for joint action and creation of synergies, the various activities in climate change adaptation have not managed to demonstrate such cooperation clearly. Based on the evaluation evidence, it appears that the three most relevant climate change activities have been implemented independently from each other. This could have negatively influenced any visibility of ENVSEC in this concrete aspect of cooperation.	4	(viii) p. 88 and (xi) p. 22
9.3.4	... "helping to improve the basis for informed planning, institutional frameworks and capacities"			
9.3.5	... "risks and potentials"			

9.4	Water and sanitation	Explanation	Assessment 1-7[1]	Sources
10.	Assessment of the impact on the beneficiaries and the institutions	Explanation		Sources
10.1	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to change the beneficiaries' lives?	The intervention provided increased knowledge, e.g. through exposure visits on environment and security issues, thus broadening horizons and building capacities.		
10.2	How, and to what extent, did the intervention contribute to the beneficiaries' change in attitude and behaviour?	One of the most important outcomes highlighted by several of the interviewees was the possibility of meeting with very experienced international experts, e.g. on mining issues.		
10.3	What were the contributions of the beneficiaries to the main observed changes?	They contributed through their participation in different events and showed ownership for the issue.		
10.4	How, and to what extent, did the intervention (positively and negatively) plausibly contribute to changes in the institutions involved?	Capacity building is a long process and it is difficult to measure changes in the institutions involved.		
11.	Sustainability	Explanation		Sources
11.1	To what extent did the benefits of the intervention continue after the funding had ceased?	Difficult to assess, because the initiative is still being funded, but the 2013 evaluation reveals some factors influencing sustainability (see 11.2).		
11.2	What were the major factors which influenced the achievement or non-achievement of sustainability of the intervention?	"The ownership of the project by local stakeholders is well established at present based on the evaluation on the field, although it is difficult to quantify the extent, due to lack of proxies that might indicate the level of ownership (e.g., co-financing, level of involvement in decision making, etc.). The risk rating is based on two principal factors. First, regardless of the relevance of the 4 priority areas to the SEE countries, they are not high on the policy agenda in most of the countries, simply because most of the countries are faced with more immediate and pressing issues of their societies, such as economic development, employment, education, social security, etc. Therefore, if not for support of international aid development funds, the activities covered by the project and sustaining the results achieved would be only moderately likely. Second, there is reduced interest of bilateral donors, especially traditional donors supporting environmental issues, such as Finland, in supporting the region, due to future availability of assistance through EU pre-accession funds. However, it is not certain how and when the SEE would be ready to absorb any such funds, or those for the purpose of supporting ENVSEC goals. Therefore the financial risks to sustainability have been evaluated as moderate." (Here ADA does not agree, instead sees the risk as high, not moderate, as in the 2013 evaluation. The current evaluators agree with ADA).		(xi) p. 24
12.	Counterfactual question	Explanation		Sources
12.1	What would the situation be like if there had been no intervention?	The program tackled specific issues in environment and security that are neglected by most donors and agencies, and unlikely otherwise to be dealt with in SEE countries, e.g., transboundary pollution caused by closed mines and mining facilities.		
13.	General assessment of the intervention	Explanation		Sources
13.1	What is the evaluators' general assessment of the intervention?	Mixed feelings. On the one hand, each and every effort that is made to improve, for instance, hazardous mining hotspots is a huge step towards a healthier environment. Thus, ENVSEC is obviously able to mobilize financial resources to undertake such efforts. On the other hand, a lot of the formulated outputs and outcomes seem to be overly ambitious and not feasible. The homepage http://www.envsec.org requires an update.		
14.	Lessons learnt	Explanation		Sources
14.1	What are the three most important "lessons learnt" from this intervention for the environmental sector in general	The ENVSEC approach was highly questionable to some of the interview partners. Their arguments were that (i) so far all these countries have not even been able to coordinate action within the country itself. How could they then be able to cooperate with other countries, especially where there are still resentments from the past? The second step shouldn't be taken before the first step: first cooperation and coordination among the different state institutions in the individual country have to be achieved before we can think about international cooperation. (ii) The structure of the ENVSEC initiative seems to most of the interview partners to be too cumbersome and too costly compared to their outputs. Responsibilities are unclear, there are too many "big shots" travelling at the expense of the initiative without any improvement to the environmental situation, etc.		Interviews

[1] assessment 1=no impact, 2=very weak impact, 3=weak impact, 4=moderate impact, 5=strong impact, 6=very strong impact, 7=extremely strong impact. 0=not relevant.

List of Documents

- (i) Project Proposal for the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) (2005): Environment and Security in South Eastern Europe: Improving regional cooperation for risk management from pollution hotspots as well as the transboundary management of shared natural resources, Vienna.
 - (ii) Progresse Report 2006.
 - (iii) Progresse Report 2007.
 - (iv) Final Report 2009.
 - (v) Project Proposal for the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) (2009): Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC) Transforming Environmental and Security Risks into Cooperation.
 - (vi) GAIA (2009): Project Appraisal Environmentand Security Initiative (ENVESC), Transforming risks into cooperation in South Eastern Europe.
 - (vii) Progress Report 2010.
 - (viii) Annual Report 2012.
 - (ix) ADA (2012): Project Proposal, Vienna.
 - (x) Annual Report 2013.
 - (xi) Final Evaluation Report 2013.
- 1.1
- Prof dr Andjelka Mihajlov: Regional environmental initiative: South-Eastern Europe (Balkan) Regional Environmental Cohesion Initiative - an-European Conference on EU Politics, 25-27 September, Riga, Latvia
<http://www.jhubc.it/ecpr-riga/virtualpaperroom/011.pdf>
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- 1.2
- EURONATUR 2012: Balkan Rivers - The Blue Heart of Europe: Hydromorphological Status and Dam Projects
<http://www.balkanrivers.net/sites/default/files/BalkanRiverAssessment%20Executive%20Summary29032012.pdf>
 - Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
- 1.3
- Lidia Japc: Measuring Quality of Life and Social Exclusion in Western Balkans, LSE & UNDP
http://europeandcis.undp.org/uploads/public1/files/vulnerability/Senior%20Economist%20Web%20site/Publications/Measuring_quality_of_life_and_social_exclusion_in_the_Western_Balkans.pdf
- 1.4
- Gordana Matkovic: Overview of poverty and social exclusion in the Western Balkans
http://www.doiserbia.nb.rs/Article.aspx?id=0038-982X0601007M&AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1#.VbgG1GC8_wv
- 1.5
- International Energy Agency: Energy in the Western Balkans
<http://www.iea.org/publications/freepublications/publication/balkans2008.pdf>
- 1.6
- Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - European Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: Annex 2 Energy Indicators
- 1.7
- Western Balkan – Environment and Climate Change Policy Brief
http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/Regional-Wester-Balkan_EnvCC-Policy-Brief_Dec-2012.pdf
 - EU Progress Report 2014 –Chapter 27 still “remains almost unchanged”!
<http://www.env-net.org/eu-progress-report-2014-chapter-27-still-remains-almost-unchanged/>

- 1.8 <https://www.swedishepa.se/Environmental-objectives-and-cooperation/Cooperation-internationally-and-in-the-EU/International-cooperation/Bilateral-cooperation/Western-Balkans>
- European Environment Agency: Environmental trends and perspectives in the Western Balkans: future production and consumption patterns
<http://www.eea.europa.eu/publications/western-balkans>
 - WWF: Western Balkans Regional Environmental Development Cooperation
<http://mediterranean.panda.org/about/projects/index.cfm?uProjectID=BA0006>
 - EBRD Western Balkan Sustainable Energy Financing Facility (WeBSEFF)
<http://www.websedff.com>
 - Alan Riley: The Western Balkans and EU Energy Security: Protecting Europe's Flank.
<http://www.statecraft.org.uk/research/western-balkans-and-eu-energy-security>