

HEALTHIER KOSOVO 2



LUXEMBOURG
AID & DEVELOPMENT



**HEALTHIER KOSOVO 2
ANNUAL NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT
REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2022**

<p align="center">Programme Title & Project Number</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Title: Healthier Kosovo 2 • Programme Number: 000124572 • MPTF Office Project Reference Number: 00129116 	<p align="center">Country, Locality(s), Priority Area(s) / Strategic Results¹</p> <p><i>Country/Region: Kosovo²</i></p> <p><i>Priority area/ strategic results</i></p>
<p align="center">Participating Organization(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations that have received direct funding from the MPTF Office under this programme • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) • United Nations Volunteers (UNV) • World Health Organization (WHO) 	<p align="center">Implementing Partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kosovo counterparts (institutions, private, NGOs & others) and other International Organizations • Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning & Infrastructure & Ministry of Health
<p align="center">Programme/Project Cost (US\$)</p> <p>Total approved budget as per project document: 970,000 EUR MPTF /JP Contribution³: 9,700.00 EUR</p> <p>TOTAL:</p>	<p align="center">Programme Duration</p> <p>Overall Duration (<i>months</i>) 23 <i>Months</i></p> <p>Start Date⁴: 01.08.2021 Original End Date⁵: 31.07.2023 Current End date⁶(31.12.2023)</p>
<p align="center">Programme Assessment/Review/Mid-Term Eval.</p> <p>Assessment/Review - if applicable <i>please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Mid-Term Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p>	<p align="center">Report Submitted By</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Name: Zana Shabani Isenaj ○ Title: Healthier Kosovo 2 Project Coordinator ○ Participating Organization (Lead): UNDP ○ Email address: zana.shabani.isenaj@undp.org

¹ Strategic Results, as formulated in the Strategic UN Planning Framework (e.g. UNDAF) or project document;

² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

³ The MPTF or JP Contribution, refers to the amount transferred to the Participating UN Organizations, which is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁴ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MPTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MPTF Office GATEWAY](#)

⁵ As per approval of the original project document by the relevant decision-making body/Steering Committee.

⁶ If there has been an extension, then the revised, approved end date should be reflected here. If there has been no extension approved, then the current end date is the same as the original end date. The end date is the same as the operational closure date which is when all activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an under an approved MPTF / JP have been completed. As per the MOU, agencies are to notify the MPTF Office when a programme completes its operational activities.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The joint UN project, Healthier Kosovo 2 (HK2), implemented by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Volunteers (UNV) and World Health Organization (WHO) aims at reducing the impact of environmental health threats and supporting the shift to a more resilient and environmentally friendly society. To tackle the complex issue of a health-related disease burden stemming from air pollution (indoor and outdoor), a holistic and multi-pronged approach is vital where a system needs to be created for the people and institutions have both the knowledge and capacities to decrease the negative impacts and create more sustainable approaches. The project aims to facilitate this by supporting policy development and strengthening governance systems at the local and central level. Moreover, the project has contributed to improving environmental monitoring and medical waste management system and increasing capacities for data-informed actions. In addition, it increased public awareness, nudged behavioral change and improved collaboration among communities on solutions to reduce environmental health risks.

An important premise to effectively contribute to enhancing the health and well-being of Kosovo's communities is the establishment and nurturing of a close collaboration with important stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning and Infrastructure (MESPI), the National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo (NIPHK), the Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute (KHMI), municipalities throughout Kosovo, and educational institutions.

The HK2 project has successfully built institutional capabilities for environmental case inspection and control to ensure structured compliance monitoring, consistent environmental non-compliance response, and credible enforcement record. To address air pollution at the local level, the project has helped to develop policy documents such as Local Action Plans for Air Quality (LAPAQs) for the municipalities of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje and Obiliq/Obilić. These plans are expected to be approved by the Municipal Assemblies in 2023 and will contribute significantly to reducing air pollution and mitigating the negative effects locally.

The project implemented a Behavioral Insights intervention in collaboration with the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština to address the city's growing concerns about traffic congestion, air pollution, and public health. The findings will assist the municipality in creating policies that effectively promote more environmentally friendly transportation and lessen the detrimental effects of traffic congestion and air pollution. HK2 has also concentrated on addressing indoor air pollution. A household survey on indoor air pollution was undertaken, providing a road map for enhancing indoor air quality and safeguarding the health of the communities.

In order to enable quicker and more efficient response to environmental concerns, HK2 has assisted the Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute in digitalizing environmental data systems enabling for faster and more effective response to environmental risks. The project has also contributed to improved management of medical waste in health facilities by creating a comprehensive set of guidelines for managing and treating medical waste to reduce negative spillover effects to health and the environment.

Through community engagement activities, awareness raising and co-design workshops, the project has educated communities, provided them with the necessary information about environmental threats such as air and noise pollution, climate change and low-carbon lifestyles. With the purpose of educating youth to create low pollution habits, 10 UN Community Volunteers have been engaged for a 9-month co-design phase aimed at finding new ways to reduce exposure to air pollution.

The project has encompassed new ways to engage the public and encourage communities to assume sustainable lifestyles. Through a series of awareness raising activities, the project has educated people on how to protect themselves against heat waves, combining a series of communications actions, including the blog ['Cities are growing dangerously warm: What we need to know and what has to be done'](#) .

I. Purpose

Healthier Kosovo 2 (HK2) is a joint UN project with UNDP, UNV and WHO. HK2 strives to reduce the burden of environment-related disease on Kosovo population and support the transition to a more resilient society in the face of environmental health threats. It focuses on air pollution, COVID-19-related waste in health facilities, and impacts of climate change on health.

The proposed scope of HK2 is fully aligned to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2021-2025 of the UN Kosovo Team, specifically outcome 3: “By 2025, women and men in Kosovo, particularly youth and vulnerable groups, have increased access to decent work and benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to impacts of climate change, disasters and emergencies”. The joint project will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Kosovo, specifically: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (SDG 3); Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11); and take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13). The project, in this context, will also contribute to Health 2020, the European health policy framework.

The project aims to engage youth and vulnerable communities so that they have access to and benefit from sustainable and inclusive economic development that is more resilient to the impacts of climate change, disasters, and emergencies. This will be achieved through supporting Kosovo’s environmental and health institutions with capacity development and technical assistance – thus strengthening resilience to the impacts of environmental threats. At the same time, the project works closely with CSOs, communities and the public to improve their capacities in addressing environmental threats through the building of active communities and enhancing collaboration through innovative solutions. The outcome will be achieved through two project outputs:

Output 1. Exposure to air pollution and climate-related health threats is reduced through improved institutional capacities and public awareness.

Output 2. Health threats from medical waste are reduced through updated waste management protocols, safe waste collection and segregation, and improved capacities of relevant institutions and Health Care Workers (HCW).

II. Results

A. Working with central and local level institutions.

One of the key strategies of the project is to work closely with central and local level institutions to strengthen their capacity and enhance governance related to environmental issues. Specifically, HK2 has been assisting institutions with policy formulation, law enforcement, and governance, and has focused on supporting central level efforts to conduct health impact assessments related to air pollution, develop medical waste protocols, and digitalize the Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute (KHMI) data system. At the local level, the project has been concentrated on enhancing institutional capabilities for environmental inspection and control, resulting in more effective monitoring and enforcement of air pollution regulations. Additionally, the project has been instrumental in developing strategic documents and policy solutions to tackle air pollution issues at the local level, working alongside local governments to create and execute action plans that reduce pollution from transportation, industry, and households.

Support the Environmental Inspectorate with tools and capacity building (Activity 1.1.a)

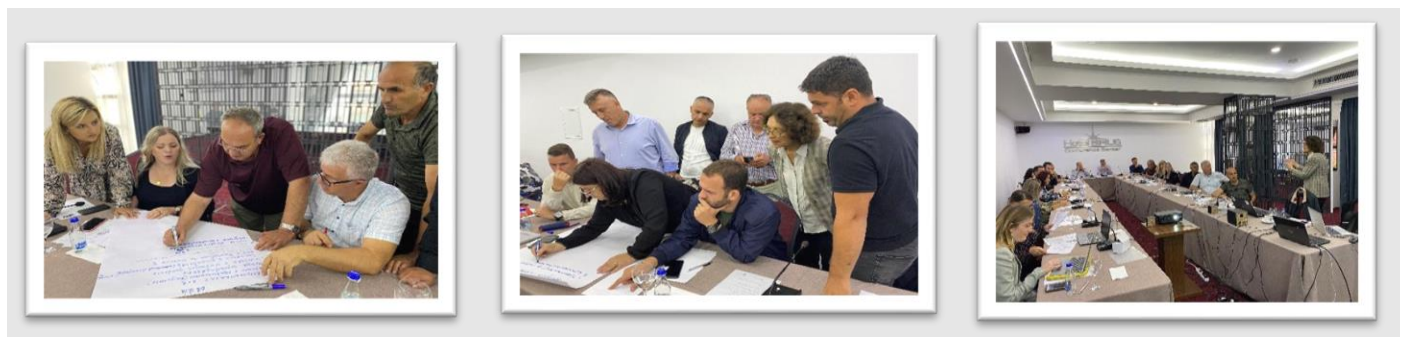
Skills of local environmental inspectors from the pilot municipalities of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Obiliq/Obilić, and Prishtinë/Priština have been enhanced in the areas of compliance with environmental legislation, inspection and monitoring of cases, the digitization of the inspection process, environmental monitoring checklist and laboratory services.



Photos 1, 2 & 3 Environmental Inspectorate representatives during their study visit to Tirana, Albania

Support municipalities' local air pollution reduction plans, strategies and tools (Activity 1.1.b)

The municipalities of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje and Obiliq/Obilić have successfully completed their Local Action Plans for Air Quality (LAPAQs), with the support of the engaged consultants. The working groups from these municipalities have defined objectives and activities, collected local data, and identified the best options for achieving local air quality targets. Due to delays in the approval of the Law No.08/L-025 on Air Protection from Pollution by the Kosovo Assembly in July of 2022, the two draft LAPAQs were finalized by the end of December 2022, and will be presented to and approved by the respective municipal assembly in 2023. This achievement is in compliance with the new Law No.08/L-025 on Air Protection from Pollution, which requires all local authorities to assess air quality and prepare LAPAQs.



Photos 4,5 & 6. Development of LAPAQs with the working groups of Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo Polje and Obiliq/Obilić

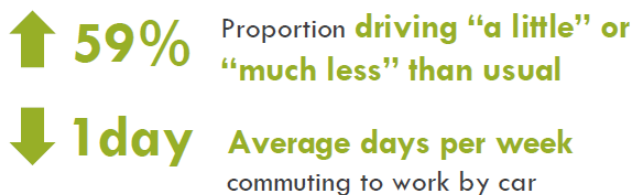
Conduct behavioral insight study (Activity 1.1.c)

A Behavioural Insights Study (BIS) was conducted in partnership with the Municipality of Prishtinë/Priština to nudge municipal employees to shift commuting behavior away from car usage and toward alternative and more sustainable modes of transportation, with the goal of reducing air pollution in Prishtinë/Priština.

This pilot demonstrated the potential of using behavioral science to address transportation challenges with relatively low-cost, innovative tools. If implemented alongside necessary structural and infrastructure changes, similar interventions have a clear potential to alleviate traffic congestion and improve air quality in Prishtinë/Priština. With careful planning, collaboration, and ongoing evaluation, it should be possible for the pilot to be scaled and applied to other organizations and within the municipality to promote sustainable transportation behaviors that benefit individuals, society, and the environment. This could involve working with all the employees at the Municipality, local community groups, schools, and businesses to promote the intervention and provide resources to support behavior change (i.e. offer reduced-price or at hassle-free bus passes to the entire institution/organization for a longer period).

1. The intervention increased the prevalence and frequency of commuting on foot and may have prompted routine drivers to try new, alternative modes of travel.

...Lowered employees' use of cars



...Increased the proportion of employees commuting by bus or on foot



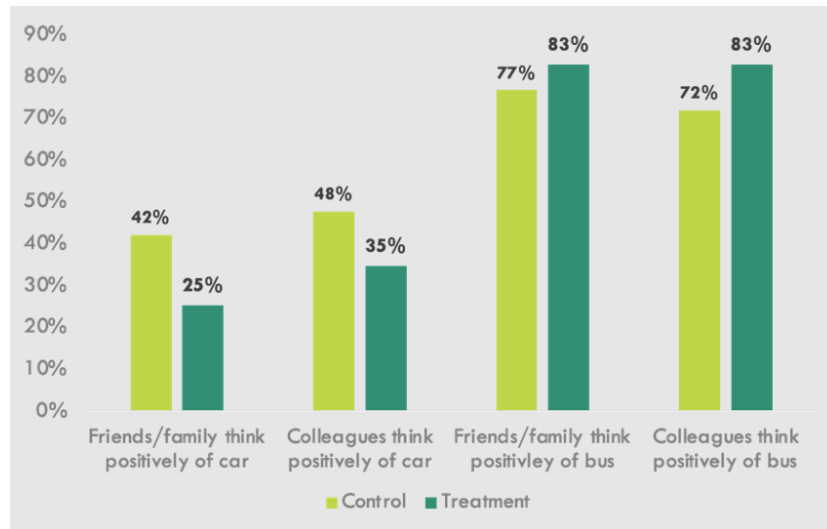
Photos 6 & 7. Key results from BIS

2. The intervention improved the employees' commute experience

...Improved employees' commute experience



3. The intervention appeared to shift employees' perceptions of social norms surrounding transportation mode choices.



Photos 8 & 9. Key results from BIS

Support institutions to assess indoor air pollution and related health impacts through tools, methodologies, workshops, training (Activity 1.2.a)

The project has contributed significantly to addressing the issue of indoor air pollution caused by the use of wood for heating and cooking in Kosovo, which is a major source of pollution particularly in urban areas. In collaboration with WHO and the "National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo" and other partners, a household survey was conducted to estimate indoor air pollution and related health impacts. The survey will be followed by household air quality measurements that will take place Jan-February 2023. A report with the main conclusions and recommendations from this activity will be released and communicated to all relevant stakeholders during 2023.



Photo 10. & 11 Preparations for household indoor air pollution survey

In our continued and well-established partnership with central level institutions, the project has supported Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute (KHMI) in developing of a digitalized system that will increase productivity and efficiency in managing data and information. This software has enabled KHMI to:

- to digitalize paperwork pertaining to KHMI data content management
- to digitalize the institution's records and information
- to set up a system for document retrieval and archiving



Photo 12. Development of digitalized system for KHMI

UNDP also managed to leverage its own vertical funds to scale the support to KHMI in its climate adaptation efforts and anticipatory governance. New automatic stations will not only make the monitoring more efficient, but it will report real time data, which is crucial for better modeling and the early warning system for floods. New automatic monitoring stations for precipitation and measurements of air temperature will contribute to the early warning system for floods and monitor change of climate variables such as air temperature due to climate change. Currently there are 25 manual monitoring stations which are kept on voluntary basis and MESPI is encountering difficulties in supporting contractors who record precipitation in these stations manually each day.

Support central and local institutions to address health threats from climate change through tools and strategies (Activity 1.5.a)

Significant efforts have been made towards stepping up climate action to improve human health. The project has contributed to supporting central and local institutional capacity to address health threats from climate change through environment and health policy and planning. The project has improved cooperation between environment, and health institutions, which has led to positive outcomes. The WHO focal point on climate change and health's visit to Kosovo resulted in the stakeholders' enthusiastic response and willingness to collaborate on addressing climate change and health. In addition, WHO provided comments on the draft law on climate change and a draft plan on climate change and health activities was developed, which will be implemented starting from February 2023.

Support to University Hospital and Clinical Service of Kosovo (HUCSK) on developing/updating waste management protocols (Activity 2.1.a)

Under output 2, the project has provided support to health institutions, including the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the University Hospital and Clinical Service of Kosovo (HUCSK), in the development and updating of waste management protocols. The project has assisted the health institutions in creating a package of standard operating procedures (SOPs) on medical waste, with direct support provided to the working group responsible for finalizing the SOP for infectious waste management. The project has worked closely with the group and WHO consultants to integrate international best practices and WHO guidance into the SOP. As a result of these efforts, the SOP has been approved by the Ministry of Health. These anticipatory activities are critical in preventing outbreaks of disease within health facilities and outside of them.



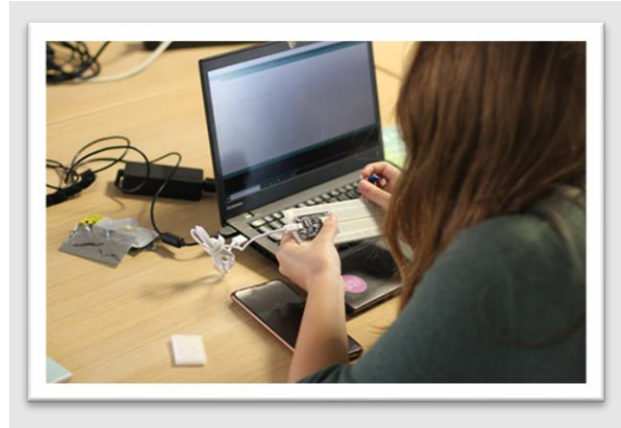
Photos 13 & 14. Workshop on drafting SOP related to the management of infectious healthcare waste.

B. Working with communities, youth and CSOs

The project is working directly with communities and youth to empower them to take action on environmental issues. By providing grants and support to communities and CSOs, the project is helping to create a more vibrant civil society dedicated to addressing environmental threats. Through participatory co-design interventions, information and education on environmental issues, communities are enabled to better understand the impact of their actions on the environment and make informed decisions. HK2 is utilizing innovative and cross-cutting approaches to contribute to building a sustainable community. UNV has worked together with 10 volunteers to facilitate community dialogue, small-scale projects, and innovative interventions to address environmental issues like noise pollution, as well as integrating gender perspectives into climate change policies and programs.

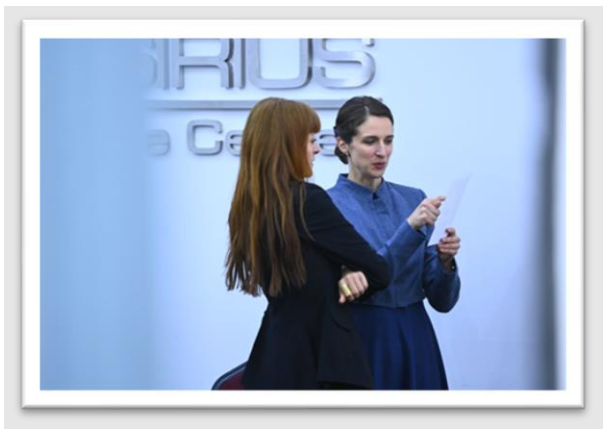
Catalyzing policy dialogue events/workshops to engage stakeholders in research-based discussions (Activity 1.3.b)

The project implemented a cutting-edge initiative that allowed communities and students involved in data science and technology to learn more about noise pollution and urban sensing through self-calibrated sensors. The data analysis showed high levels of noise, particularly during the night time, exceeding the allowed maximum exposure limit of 49 dBA, while the maximum daily exposure limit of 59 dBA was not exceeded for 91% of the time, indicating low noise pollution during the day. However, the measurements were of background noise levels, which were already high, suggesting that actual noise levels in Prishtina/Pristina are even higher, highlighting the need to address this environmental issue further.



Photos 15 & 16. Workshops on Noise Pollution data extraction and noise measurement

As a result of its inter-sectoral approach, HK2 has successfully addressed various cross-cutting issues, including gender. One of the initiatives undertaken during this period was the organization of a roundtable discussion on gender perspectives and climate change. The event was attended by a diverse group of stakeholders, including representatives from local organizations, international development and financial institutions, experts, civil society and academic representatives, environmental activists, and UNDP colleagues from North Macedonia. The roundtable provided a platform for the sharing of best practices and the exchange of ideas on how to integrate gender perspectives into climate change programs and policies.



Photos 17 & 18. Roundtable on integrating gender perspectives into climate change policies and programmes in Kosovo

Increase awareness and knowledge about indoor/outdoor air pollution in local communities through deployment of UN Community Volunteers (Activity 1.3.e)

In lieu of establishing a partnership with the University of Hasan Prishtina, Faculty of Philosophy, the project was able to take the next step in identifying students who were interested in contributing to community solutions. Ten (10) UN Community Volunteers were enlisted to take part in the co-design phase of the project, which spanned nine months and aimed to find innovative ways to reduce exposure to air pollution in Prishtina/Priština. These volunteers underwent training in field research and direct community involvement to examine the needs of the communities and co-design novel strategies to combat air pollution in Prishtina/Priština.



Photo 19. Deployment of 10 UN Community Volunteers



Photo 20. Capacity building workshop and field research

C. Awareness raising and campaigning.

Lastly, the project focuses on innovative environmental campaigning for increased environmental awareness among the general population. HK2 conducts awareness-raising campaigns to educate the public about the risks associated with environmental threats and how they can protect themselves and their families. These campaigns use various channels such as social media, television, radio, and billboards to reach a wide audience. The campaign focuses on climate change, heat waves and its impact on public health. The campaign aims to educate the public about the causes and consequences of climate change and encourage individuals to take action to reduce their carbon footprint. Finally, Healthier Kosovo's campaigning and awareness raising activities aims to educate the public about the risks associated with heatwaves and how to protect themselves during hot weather.

Engage the public to lead a sustainable lifestyle for cleaner environment and air through innovative public outreach campaigning (Activity 1.4.a)

Climate Fresk workshops were successfully conducted in various municipalities of Kosovo, including Fushë-Kosovë/Kosovo Polje, Istog/Istok, Kamenicë/Kamenica, Klinë/Klina, Gjakovë/Djakovica, Podujevë/Podujevo, Prishtina/Priština, Prizren, Rahovec/Orahovac, Skenderaj/Srbica, Pejë/Peć, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, and Llapasellë/Laplje Selo. A total of 191 participants attended, with 51 being adults from local authorities, civil society organizations, and academia, while 140 were youngsters, including 38 from non-majority ethnic communities. The primary objective of the workshops was to increase public awareness of the causes and effects of climate change, providing quality climate education that guides participants towards a low-carbon world. By linking the causes and effects of climate change, participants were able to comprehend the systemic nature of the challenges involved. Overall, the project successfully met its goals of providing a high-quality climate education to a diverse range of participants, increasing public awareness of climate change, and contributing towards a low-carbon future.



Photo 21. Climate Fresk workshops in twelve Municipalities across Kosovo

Through the series of successful Climate Fresk Workshops, the project was able to effectively explain climate actions and inspire concrete contributions towards reducing the consequences of climate change. As a result, 30 students from the Gymnasium in Llaplesellë/Laplje Selo were motivated to raise awareness within their families and community on pressing climate issues.



Photos 22 & 23. Theatre performance on Global Warming from Llaplasellë / Laplje Selo Gymnasium

Raise awareness among general public to reduce exposure to health threats from climate change (Activity 1.6.a)

An effective Heat Wave Campaign was created to educate the general public about the increased risk of dangerously high temperatures due to climate change. The awareness-raising resources provided by the campaign offer valuable advice on identifying heat waves and how to react. Additionally, a blog post titled 'Cities are growing dangerously warm: What we need to know and what has to be done' was published to further raise awareness on this important issue.



Photo 24. In-house climate change and heat wave campaign infographics

- **Delays in implementation, challenges, lessons learned & best practices**

Although the Healthier Kosovo 2 Project was officially launched in August 2021, the project did experience some delays in setting up the project under the pass-through funding modality. In addition, UNDP internationally implemented a large contractual reform and clustering of services at the same time, which had impacted hiring procedures across all country offices globally.

Despite the project's delayed start, during 2022, the implementation has picked up speed swiftly and shown strong results. The team used the period of April – June 2022 for drafting Terms of Reference, Requests for Proposals and Requests for Quotes for consultants and companies and finalized their engagement by the end of summer 2022. The project team identified this 'less intensive' period of engagement with institutions as the appropriate time to ensure effective planning and implementation from September until December.

The HK2 engaged in a participatory planning procedure to guarantee project sustainability. All stakeholders were engaged during project planning, both at the central and local levels. The project focused on capacity building and policy development while using a multi-stakeholder strategy to facilitate communication and coordination. The development of all necessary project actions took place in close collaboration with the key stakeholders. This strategy allows effective collaboration and positive outcomes.

The JP project also contacted other donors and stakeholders active in the same area. In order to coordinate the work in the area of the environment, particularly in the management of medical waste, we conducted several meetings with GIZ and World Bank and key project partners. This was done with the intention of combining forces rather than duplicating the actions for greater impact in reducing environmental threats and their consequences on human health. Donor coordination meetings were conducted to for presenting the work of all donors and for exploring ways to cooperate while also reducing duplication of efforts.

The involvement of the key counterparts in the design and also during the implementation of the project has proved to be effective in meeting the needs of institutions and widening the opportunities for implementation. However, the application of its key principles of complexity, inter-disciplinarity and inter-departmental interaction requires an adequate central and local regulatory environment, as well as political will, change of attitude and working culture at the local level.

The quality of planning activities within municipalities for improvement and further plans for implementation depends to a large extent on the quality of planning inputs, including assessment of real needs and data from different sources.

Based on the positive experiences with capacity building and development of strategic documents at the local level, there is a need for effective advocacy for an improved regulatory environment at the central and local level, informed by data and practices in the field.

Qualitative assessment: HK2 made a significant impact in catalyzing institutional coordination and enhanced institutional capacities in several cross-sectoral topics of environmental health. The project contributed significantly to improving local institutional governance, building institutional capabilities as well as developing strategic documents and policy solutions that address environmental threats at the local and central level. The project promotes society into becoming more resilient towards environmental health threats by using a community engagement approach, focusing on creating public awareness through innovative and participatory co-design approaches.



To ensure sustainability of the project, a participative planning process was put in place, which ensured that all stakeholders are consulted both at central and local level, as well as the CSO sector. The project took a multi-stakeholder approach and facilitated a dialog and coordination with all relevant stakeholders involved in the project implementation.

The project continued to strengthen its close partnership with Kosovo Institutions mainly MoH, MESPI, NIPHK, KHMI and partner municipalities of Obiliq/Obilic and Fushë Kosove/Kosovo Polje, Prishtina/Pristina. Moreover, the project continued its partnership with civil society organizations through project activities and small grants. This close collaboration and participatory process with the key partners ensured efficient delivery of the outputs and a smooth transition of the achievements in the ownership of the institutions.


Each involved UN organization (UNDP/UNV & WHO) implemented the Joint Project activities and outputs under their respective authority and in accordance with the relevant laws, rules, directives, and protocols. Each involved UN agency oversaw particular project outcomes and activities, as decided upon in the work plan under the joint execution mode, depending on the mission and technical ability. The accomplishment of the specified deliverables has been significantly aided by the competence of each agency and the efficient collaboration and communication among the agencies. Lastly, it took into consideration the close cooperation with the donor, The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as well as international organizations such as GIZ, JICA and World Bank.

The project is grounded on intersectional themes such as gender and power analysis and supported the design and implementation of gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation to demonstrate impact, while sharing learning across our results, team, and partners.

III) Indicator Based Performance Assessment:

	<u>Achieved</u> Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance with Planned Target (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1⁷ Indicator: Baseline: Planned Target:			
Output 1. Exposure to air pollution and climate-related health threats is reduced through improved institutional capacities and public awareness.			
Indicator 1.1. a) # of digitalized systems that enable Environmental Inspectorate to carry out inspection and control of cases in alignment with environmental laws and regulations in place b) # of local air pollution reduction plans c) # of generated solutions to policy problems resulting from the behavioral insight study d) # of reports and Environmental Health Impact Assessments	Indicator 1.1 a) 1 study visit organized to improve the capacities of the Environmental Inspectorate to invigorate their endeavors towards checking compliance with legislation on environmental protection and towards exchanging knowledge on reporting and monitoring tools 1 digitalized system was developed enabling generation of efficient and productive data collection, analysis and reporting in relation to air pollution, water etc.		Link to twitter post <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  KHMI_manual_user.p df </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  KHMI_manual_admin .pdf </div> </div>

⁷ Note: Outcomes, outputs, indicators and targets should be **as outlined in the Project Document** so that you report on your **actual achievements against planned targets**. Add rows as required for Outcome 2, 3 etc.

<p>Indicator: 1.2.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) # of indoor air pollution and related health impact assessments b) % of population in Kosovo that are aware of potential health threats from indoor air pollution <p>Baseline 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) No indoor air pollution health impact assessments b) TBD once the project starts (data will be gathered through UN Public Pulse survey) <p>Target 1.2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 1 assessment will be developed and published about indoor air pollution impact on health b) TBD once the baseline is set <p>Indicator 1.3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) # of solutions implemented by Civil Society Organizations (grant recipients) in the area of environmental pollution b) # of policy analysis reports into air quality management c) # of innovative prototypes generated from the human-centered design cycle in selected municipalities 	<p>Indicator 1.3 a) & b)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 workshop report on noise pollution was completed 2 workshops with CSOs and communities on environmental issues conducted. <p>Indicator 1.3 c) & e)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 UN Community Volunteers have deployed to deliver awareness-raising activities on indoor/outdoor air pollution 2 workshops with UN Community volunteers 1 field research with UN Community volunteers was conducted 		<div data-bbox="1360 279 1566 415" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">  <p>Del-05__FinalPresentation.pptx</p> </div> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <div data-bbox="1360 1003 1566 1140" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;">  <p>HK2_UNV_2022 Report for Co-design</p> </div>
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<p>d) # of revitalized parks as a result of parks foundation platform</p> <p>e) # of UN Community Volunteers deployed to deliver awareness raising activities on indoor/outdoor air pollution</p> <p>Baseline 1.3.:</p> <p>a) 6 projects carried out by CSOs in the first phase of the project</p> <p>b) No policy analysis reports on the area of environmental health published by institutions</p> <p>c) Human-centered design has never been used in the selected municipalities; no innovative prototypes generated</p> <p>d) Parks foundation is a pioneering intervention; no parks have been revitalized in the past using this method</p> <p>e) 0 – no community volunteers have been deployed to carry out outreach activities in regard to air pollution</p> <p>Target 1.3.:</p> <p>a) 6 solutions implemented by environmental CSOs</p>			
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<p>b) 1 policy analysis report drafted in air quality management</p> <p>c) 2 prototypes generated from the human-centered design cycle in 2 municipalities</p> <p>d) 1 park revitalized as a result of parks foundation platform</p> <p>e) 10 UN Community volunteers deployed to deliver awareness-raising activities on indoor/outdoor air pollution</p> <p>Indicator 1.4.:</p> <p>a) Total # of people reached on social media through online campaigning on environment and health, measured via social media analytics (Facebook, Instagram and Twitter)</p> <p>Baseline 1.4.:</p> <p>a) Facebook: 2.6 million people reached; Instagram: 1.6 million people reached; Twitter: 97,000 people reached (data gathered from social media analytics of #ecokosovo3)</p> <p>Target 1.4:</p> <p>a) # of people reached by the campaign on environment</p>	<p>Indicator 1.4</p> <p>12 Climate Fresk workshops conducted</p> <p>1 in house heat wave campaign implemented</p> <p>1 theatre performance conducted</p>		<p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to blog post</p> <p>Link to twitter post</p> <p>Link to video performance</p>
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and health: Facebook: 3 million people reached; Instagram: 2 million people reached; Twitter: 140,000 people reached

Indicator 1.5:

a) # of training sessions/workshops organized on climate change impact on health.

Baseline 1.5:

a) 0 – no specific training sessions or workshops have been organized on this topic

Target 1.5:

At least 2 workshops organized on climate change and health

Indicator 1.6.:

a) # of people reached on social media through online campaigning on climate change and health

Baseline 1.6:


No campaigns on climate change and health

Target 1.6:

of people reached by the campaign on climate change: Facebook: 1.5 million people reached; Instagram: 1 million people reached; Twitter: 70,000 people reached

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			 <p>Social Media Report HK2 - All Posts 2023.p</p>
<p>Output 2. Health threats from medical waste reduced through updated waste management protocols, safe waste collection and segregation and improved capacities of relevant institutions and Health Care Workers (HCW).</p>			
<p>Indicator 2.1: # of effective waste management protocols developed according to WHO recommendations and approved by the central institutions Baseline 2.1: No waste management protocols in place Target 2.1: At least 1 protocol on waste management will be developed and</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1 1 workshop and 1 meeting with the working group have taken place, with WHO consultants providing input and recommendations to the WG on how to integrate WHO guidance and international best practices into the SOP.</p>		<p>Link to facebook post</p>

approved by central institutions, consistent with WHO recommendation

Indicator 2.2.: # of Health Care Workers (HCWs) that have received the educational material on waste management

Baseline 2.2.a:
No previous educational materials provided to HCWs

Target 2.2.:
At least 100 HCWs and patients receive educational material on how to reduce health threats from medical waste

Indicator 2.3.a:
of waste collection systems in place based on international standards

Baseline 2.3.a:
No effective waste management system in place based on international standards

Target 2.3.:
1 waste management system in place based on international standards

Up to date beneficiary reach and delivery

Direct reach of beneficiaries	<p>391 direct beneficiaries</p> <p>219 female</p> <p>172 male</p> <p>112 youngsters</p> <p>40 from ethnic groups</p>	<p>The social media engagement from the Healthier Kosovo 2 is presented in the report attached above. (The information on social media engagement is extracted from the UNDP Communications Office at the request of the project.)</p>
Partnerships with 9 Institutions and CSOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ministry of Health (MoH), ● Ministry of Environment, Spatial Planning & Infrastructure (MESP) ● Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute (KHMI), ● Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA), ● "National Institute of Public Health of Kosovo" (NIPHK), ● University Hospital of Clinical Service of Kosovo (UHCSK), ● Municipality of Fushë Kosovo / Kosovo Polje, ● Municipality of Obiliq / Obilić ● Municipality of Prishtinë / Priština ● Civil Society Organizations 	
Workshops/ meetings	<p>19 workshops</p> <p>4 consultative meetings</p> <p>2 round table discussions</p>	