

**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT  
UNEP**

**Consulting Services**

**for**

**“BUILDING THE RESILIENCE OF KUNE-VAINI LAGOON THROUGH ECOSYSTEM-BASED ADAPTATION (EBA)” (SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND) focused on:**

- i) Updating the logical framework of the project by assessing and revising the indicators and targets against which the project performance and impact will be measured; and**
- ii) Undertaking baseline surveys to establish baseline information for these indicators.**



**FINAL REPORT - BASELINE SURVEY – KUNE VAIN RESILIENCE PROJECT - ALBANIA**

November2017



**CEIA**

**REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA  
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT**

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM**

**Consulting Services for**

**Baseline Survey – Kune Vain Resilience Project**

**Final Report – Revised**

**Consultant – Center for Environmental Impact Assessment**

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**Center for Environmental Impact Assessment**

**Prepared: Roxhenca Kreci**  
**Supervised: Spartak Sinojmeri**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CC	Climate Change
CEIA	Centre for Environmental Impact Assessment
EbA	Ecosystem based Adaptation
EC	European Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plans
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
EUR	Euro
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoA	Government of Albania
ha	Hectare
IBA	Important Bird Area
INSTAT	Albania Statistical Office
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change
ISRBC	International Sava River Basin Commission
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
KVT	Kune Vain Tale
KVTPA	Kune Vain Tale Protected Area
KVTMS	Kune Vain Tale Management Staff
LAMP	Land Administration Management Project
m <sup>3</sup>	Cubic meters
m <sup>3</sup> /y	Cubic meters per year
MARDWA	Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
NA	Not applicable
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
No	Number
NSDI	National Strategy for Development and Integration
RBA	River Basin Agency
RBC	River Basin Council
RBMP	River Basin Management Plan
RDPA	Regional Directorate of Protected Area
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
TOR	Terms of Reference
t/ha/yr	Tones per hectare per year
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
WB	World Bank

WFD      Water Framework Directive

## 1 Executive summary

Kune Vain Tale Protected Area is situated on the Coast of Adriatic Sea in Albania. The lack of effective plans for human interventions in regard to current Climate Change effects and expected ones in the Protected Area, is causing serious problems in terms of deteriorating the economic, social and natural assets of the site. That is why, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) project is mobilized to increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS to adapt to climate change using an integrated suite of adaptation interventions, including EbA, which is considered more cost effective in the long term versus hard infrastructure measures. The specific project, Kune Vain Resilience SCCF, is considered as a pilot project that will be used as basis for future EbA project. The Kune Vain Resilience Project has its three complementary components:

- Improving technical and institutional capacity of policy and decision-makers in Albania, to address climate change risks, through the implementation of adaptation interventions, including ecosystem based adaptation (EbA);
- Demonstrating adaptation interventions planned within the KVLS, which can be listed as following:
  - a) The opening of a tidal channel between Adriatic Sea and Vaini (Ceka) lagoon. This will improve the lagoon water quality and increase biodiversity (fish breeds) and help the communities living nearby, whom depend on fishing and tourism, to gain better economic values therefore improve their living standards. Based on the technical design and related EIA, this activity will be partially developed. Opening of the channel is considered to be appropriate, but construction of the heavy breakwater (strong coastal protection measure) that is not cost efficient, will create serious problems on coastal water habitat fragmentation and inciting of erosion in nearby areas. So, the Baseline Survey recommends these changes on the indicator, related to this activity.
  - b) Reforestation of 7 ha of degraded forest, which in the future will improve biodiversity status and habitat restoration.
  - c) Dune stabilization (erosion control) by planting native grass and shrubs on 2ha.
- Rising/Improving awareness and knowledge of effective EbA on local communities and national stakeholders.

All interventions are considered as eco-sound and promoting of EbA interventions, as most efficient actions to replicate Climate Change effects.

The Center for Environmental Impact Assessment was contracted to perform the Baseline Survey for the Kune Vain Resilience Project. The methodology of the Baseline Survey is given in chapter 4. The Baseline Survey was based on a baseline assessment, which has assessed the vulnerability of the site, evaluation of indicators and targets, strategy of monitoring the project indicators and defining data gaps. Field visits and verification, interviews with national and regional/local stakeholders, research institutions, desk work analysis of the data and assessment of indicators and targets, have been the main instruments to utilize the selected methodology of project implementation. The interviews were focused on the community and stakeholders of the three villages surrounding the lagoon system, Ishull Shengjin, Ishull Lezhe and Barbulloje, in Lezha city and capital city Tirana. A total of 128 household surveys were conducted. 69 surveys were conducted in the villages related to Kune Vain Protected Area, 29 household surveys were conducted in Lezha city and 30 household surveys in Tirana.

Households and stakeholders were identified based on the pre-selection phases, by collecting information in the field and in local government offices. Information was collected on residents of the surrounding area, possibly vulnerable to issues created by climate change, as well as random interviews, to better evaluate the perception on climate change and EbA.

A range of questions based on existing baseline studies were used to collect information on National/Regional and Local administrative institutions, research institutions, etc.

The first part of the baseline assessment is the Vulnerability Assessment, considering site exposure, site sensitivity and adaptation capability. The methodology is given in the chapter 4. Most of the interviewees have noticed a decrease of the annual rainfalls, no change on rainy seasons, an increase of the temperatures and droughts, and more frequent flood events.

From a maximum indicator score of 12, Lezhe Island village has the highest average exposure index, of 3.43, of all three villages taken into account on the survey. From a maximum indicator score of 14, the highest average sensitivity index of 4.03 was in Barbulloje village. The average sensitivity index for households across three villages affected directly by climate change effects in Kune Vain Tale Protected Area was scored as 3.89. The Barbulloja village community shows higher sensitivity to climate change issues, due to the double effects of floods coming from the lagoon/sea waters and Tale main draining channel. The average adaptive capacity index for households across the three villages was 0.39. The consultant's survey clearly shows that, the community does not have the experience or the adequate knowledge on implementing adaptive measures to be resilient on effects/problems caused by climate change.

The average climate change awareness index was 37 %, with the potential maximum being 100%.

The overall vulnerability at all three villages is high. The average vulnerability across the project intervention sites is 12.09.

This Baseline survey is based on the evaluation of indicators and targets, taking into account the assessment of the new data collected as well as the original existing baseline. The methodology of assessment is based on combined criteria of adaption fund and SMART methodology. Gender evaluation was also in the focus of the survey. A summary evaluation table was prepared, showing original indicators and outputs, as well as proposed changes on each of the project outputs, as needed. Most of the indicators and targets result as appropriate with some exceptions.

Results after the verification of each indicator and related targets on bases of outcomes and related outputs show that, indicator 2.1.1, opening/reopening of 10 artesian wells cannot be achieved. This is as a result of changes on ground water physical properties, due to over exploitation of ground waters for drinking and irrigation/washing purposes.

The baseline survey proposes that indicator 2.1.2 needs to be updated, by reducing the surface to be planted from 10 ha (planned) to 7 ha. This change on the area to be planted is considered as the only possible appropriate territory that can be used for an efficient planting, by the planting design consultant.

The consultant of the Engineers Group, hired to design the Tidal Channel has identified that, the construction of the breakwaters to control sedimentation in the lagoon body is very expensive. The EIA consultant for the project in term notes that, the construction of such breakwaters is not appropriate from an ecological point of view. They define that; such strong constructions can incite erosion in surrounding areas of the channel, as well as create artificial barriers for sea water wildlife and habitat fragmentation. Therefore, it is proposed that indicator 2.1.3 needs to be adapted in opening of the tidal channel, without breakwaters.



Indicator 2.1.4, which consists on planting 2ha of dunes with native grass, is proposed to be changed by the Planting Technical Group. This indicator is proposed to be adapted on planting 2ha with native grass and shrubs, appropriate to the specific wildlife nesting and dune stabilization in inner parts of the lagoon as well as in dunes.

It is recommended that the proposed target 2.2.2 which consists on producing at least 6 technical reports needs to be changed, as it will prove to do so on the timeframe of the project. The proposed target has been amended to make it effective, precise and time bound, and was recommended to produce at least 4 technical reports (two per each remaining year).

The target 2.3.1, proposing training of at least 250 local community members on EbA interventions and additional livelihoods, needs to be changed, on training of at least 50 members of the local communities. This change (reducing the number of people to be trained till the end of the project) is proposed taking into consideration that it seems more suitable to have trained 50 trainers, members of the local community, whom then will train their cohabitants in the future. This policy will also help on having better focused and realistic training activities within the community. This will avoid the formal distribution of training licenses that previous experiences in Albania have shown to have low efficiency. So, participation on training of 20% of livelihoods proposed by the original Baseline Survey seems quite realistic.

Also, changes are proposed on target 2.3.3. Training of not more than 20 members instead of 50 members of the local community as proposed on the original baseline, for the same reasons as mentioned above,.

Also changes are made for the proposed indicator 3.3.2: Number of MSc and PhD students undertaken research project and also for the related target 3.3.2; from at least 2 MSc and 2 PhD students have begun a research project. This target is changed on: at least 4 MSc students have begun research projects on aspects of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions by the end of the project. The change is proposed because the target is half way achievable, due to the temporary blocking of the PhD study program by the Ministry of Education, reasoning that, public universities in the country will be subject to the accreditation process.

To facilitate the future baseline assessment studies for the same project, the streamline of some of the indicators is considered as useful. All changes are summarized in a new revised table of updated Result Framework.

The strategy for long term monitoring is focused on:

- a) Continuous monitoring: based on frequent monitoring of main indicators and targets, reports and data administration, where monitoring activities, responsibilities and indicators are given;
- b) Biannual monitoring and data administration: where the same guidelines as in continuous monitoring are given, and
- c) End of project monitoring: where biannual monitoring reports and related workshops on the project are given disclosures based on the lessons learnt.

The report shows Data gaps identified during the baseline study, and proposed ways to improve this status. Issues were identified throughout the study and a few that need to be mentioned are as follows: difficulty on interviewing women because of the household's culture, which makes very important the project purposes for the development and implementation of the upscale strategies and guidelines for EbA in national and regional/local level etc. The level of awareness and training on EbA for households and stakeholders at a local level remains problematic. Therefore, the implementation of public awareness campaigns and trainings, as proposed by the project in term, remains the crucial instrument to ameliorate these issues.

The last chapter of this report is a summary of conclusions and project findings and recommendations to have an improved project implementation. Replication of this survey remains crucial to the successful implementation of the project in terms of possible changes on natural/social elements of the site, administrative responsibility etc.

The final report, has considered all comments and suggestions made by UNEP experts, project coordinator and MOE representatives.

## 2 Introduction

Albania is situated in the Western Balkans in Southeastern Europe and is bordered by the Republic of Montenegro in the North, Republic of Kosovo in the East and North East, Republic of Macedonia in the East and Greece in the South. On the West Albania is washed by two seas in the Mediterranean; Adriatic Sea and Ionian Sea. The Adriatic Sea is characterized by a low coast, comprised by sandy beaches and a range of lagoons. Kune Vain Tale coast is situated in the East of the Adriatic Sea, and is a Protected Area – Nature Managed Reserve, IUCN, IV category.

Kune Vain Tale Lagoon System (KVTL) is located within the Drini – Mati River Delta in the Lezha region of Albania. It provides a wide range of valuable goods and services to nearby communities. A rapid increase in population size and widespread poverty in the area, have led to an increased pressure on the lagoon for ecosystem goods and services, as well as unplanned alterations in the buffer zone surrounding the lagoon. The local communities derive the majority of their income from fishing or agriculture, and therefore depend on functional, intact ecosystems in the lagoon system for their livelihoods. Unsustainable use of resources within the KVLS, is also causing a reduction in quality and quantity of waters in the lagoon (affecting lagoon productivity), and also increased coastal flooding, and increased sand dunes erosion. Being Vulnerable to the Climate change effects Kune Vain Lagoon System is expected to experience more frequent and intense floods and storm surges. Climate change has created additional problems all over the site. Among others the following can be mentioned:

- Increase of the erosion intensity in coast/littorals, and riparian forests and floods on inland agricultural areas. As a result of this, tourism assets have been seriously reduced (reduction of beaches); important habitats for species of flora and fauna (with visual and economical values) have been damaged; a direct loss of agricultural production is happening; The existence of the lagoon is being threatened from the destruction of littorals and the creation of one body lagoon/sea waters; migration risk has increased (especially from the youth living in the site) due to loss of hope for lagoon conservation.
- Reduction of the lagoon depth by intensive sedimentation coming from eroded sites and overflows, blockage of communication channels between sea and lagoons etc. This phenomenon has caused direct effects (decreased fish productivity of the lagoon), and indirect ones (making the lagoons very much prone to eutrophication, due to reduction of vertical and horizontal water circulation capabilities). In addition to these, some the other effects include: reduction of fish; reduction of tourist numbers; and also a decrease on communities' beliefs as to the values of the protected area.
- Contamination of clean sites is being encouraged by transporting pollution through water running into overflows from the Tale Pumping station discharge channel, to the Ceka Lagoon (Vaini site). Also they are causing environmental degradation (in terms of reduction of the environmental quality and tourism potentials) of the site.

In order to address these problems, The Special Climate Change Fund aims to increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS to adapt to the climate change using an integrated suite of adaption interventions, including EbA. EbA interventions will result in multiple benefits to the local communities, economy and environment, including: reduced flooding, improved biodiversity and improved fisheries production.

Adaptions interventions and Eba will improve the local community capacity to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.

The Baseline data report will serve as a very important outcome for future works on the project for “Building the resilience of Kune-Vaini Lagoon (KVL) through ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA)”. This project is prepared taking into consideration the environmental demands, and satisfying as much as possible tourism and fishing or other activities requests, and overall avoiding conflicts with community and increasing as much as it is possible their interest on the environmental protection and sustainable development.

### 3 Description of the project

Kune Vain Tale Protected Area is the oldest Albanian Protected Area, defined as hunting site from 1940. During the years, this site was used for hunting and recreation, until the Central Economy period when it got declared as a Hunting Reserve. The unplanned interventions that occurred after the 1990's, and the existence of other surrounding sites with high biodiversity and recreation values, in 2010, the site of Kenalla lagoon was excluded from the Protected Area, and the Tale coast and lagoon situated in the south of Kune Vain was included. The figures below show photos of important bird species in Vaini site.



**Figure 1** Important birds in Vaini site



**Figure 2** Feeding area for little heron in Vaini site

The Protected area is a Natural Managed Reserve (IV IUCN category), where zoning comprise strict protected areas, heritage areas and sustainable use areas, as well as buffer zones. The protected Area is composed from:

- Kune site – Island of Kune, littoral of Merxhani and Merxhani Lagoon.

- Vaini site – Ceka and Zajet Lagoon, Bualli Marshland, etc
- Tale site – Tale Coast and Tale Lagoon

The unsustainable use and alteration of the KVLS is being compounded and will be further exacerbated by the effects of climate change, in several ways. Recent climate change models predict an increase in air (1.8°C by 2050) and sea surface temperature, which will lead to increased evaporation. In addition, global climate models also predict a reduction in precipitation, which will also result in an increase in salinity in the lagoon with detrimental effects on the fisheries. Models predict an accelerating rate of sea-level rise (up to 61 centimeters by 2100) resulting in increased erosion and the consequent loss of habitat within the KVLS. Finally, the KVLS is expected to experience more intense and frequent floods and storm surges. These extreme events will lead to the erosion of beaches and riparian forests and the alteration of flow patterns within the KVLS, which in turn reduces physical barriers to extreme coastal flooding events and limits the capacity of the lagoon to buffer the surrounding communities from these events. Overall, climate change effects are reducing the capacity of this system to provide ecosystem goods and services to local communities.

### 3.1 Special Climate Change Fund and EbA

In order to address these problems, the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) project aims to increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS to adapt to climate change using an integrated suite of adaptation interventions, including EbA, which is considered to be more cost effective in the long term versus hard infrastructure measures. Additionally, in the long-term, EbA is known to generate co-benefits to the economy and society and to be more sustainable.

The main objective of the project is:

**To increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS, to adapt to climate change using an integrated suite of adaptation interventions, including EbA.**

This objective will be achieved through three complementary components:

- Improving technical and institutional capacity of policy and decision-makers in Albania to address climate change risks through the implementation of adaptation interventions, including ecosystem based adaptation (EbA);
- Demonstrating adaptation interventions within the KVLS;
- Improving awareness and knowledge of local communities and national stakeholders on effective EbA.

Scientific research has been used to develop an integrated suite of adaptation interventions including EbA that will:

- Improve the quantity and quality of water in the lagoon resulting in improved lagoon productivity;
- Reduce beach dune erosion thereby improve the resilience of local communities to coastal flooding.

EbA interventions will result in multiple benefits to the local communities, economy and environment including: i) reduced flooding; ii) improved biodiversity and iii) improved fisheries production. As such, this set of interventions will improve the capacity of the ecosystem to adapt to climate change and provide important goods and services to local communities. So, adaptation interventions and EbA will improve the local communities' capacity to adapt to the negative effects of climate change.

Furthermore, the sustainability of the project will be ensured by:

- i) strengthening the current Inter- Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change;
- ii) developing an up-scaling strategy which will include training local and national decision-makers on how to identify and secure funding for EbA projects;
- iii) training national government and local communities on EbA; and
- iv) developing and implementing monitoring plans

The project will be built on several on-going baseline projects, including the Water Resource and Irrigation Project, the ECOSEA project, and the UNEP Coastal EbA Program. It will be executed by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTEaE) of Albania, and implemented by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The EbA interventions will be implemented in three interlinked habitats within the KVLS that have been identified as the most vulnerable to climate change. These habitats include the Ceka Lagoon, degraded beaches adjacent to the Ceka Lagoon and degraded forests within the KVLS.

### 3.2 Global Significance

Through appropriately designed, implemented and monitored EbA interventions, the SCCF-financed project will also contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, including species of global significance. The KVLS was the first protected area in Albania and is classified as an IUCN Category IV protected area. This lagoon area lies within an internationally recognized Important Bird Area (IBA) that provides wintering grounds for over 70 species of water birds. The KVLS includes important nesting habitat for birds, in particular the globally threatened Dalmatian Pelican (*Pelecanus crispus*) and Pygmy Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax pygmeus*) and abundant fish species. This lagoon system includes over 270 plant species from which 18 are endangered. The project provides global environmental benefits by reducing the vulnerability of this ecologically important area, and the threatened species in there, towards climate change.

### 3.3 Project Components

The project objective is based on three main outcomes:

#### **1. Technical and institutional capacity to address climate change risks through EbA**

Outcome 1 will support an environmental policy that promotes EbA across Albania, by enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of national and local government to address climate change risks through EbA.

#### **2. Climate resilience through demonstration of best practice on the ground and concrete EbA and other adaptation interventions in the Kune Vain Lagoon System**

Outcome 2 will demonstrate best practices on the ground of EbA and other adaptations interventions in the degraded KVLS. Such interventions are focused on:

- The Coastal protection and dune stabilization, using autochthonous plants (trees, shrubs and grasses) to control erosion activity and stabilize the pseudo-dunes. The plants defined for plantation will serve to improve the degraded habitats of the site, and in the future, to reduce the negative effects of sea storms in the surrounding areas.
- Amelioration of sea/lagoon water exchange at Vaini site, Ceka lagoon, to reduce eutrophication risks, improve the lagoon water quality and increase the fish population and species living,

nesting or feeding in the lagoon bodies. The fishery remains one of the main economic and recreational activities at a local and national level.

**3. Awareness and knowledge on effective EbA**

Outcome 3 will enhance local and national awareness on the advantages of EbA to increase resilience towards climate change impacts.



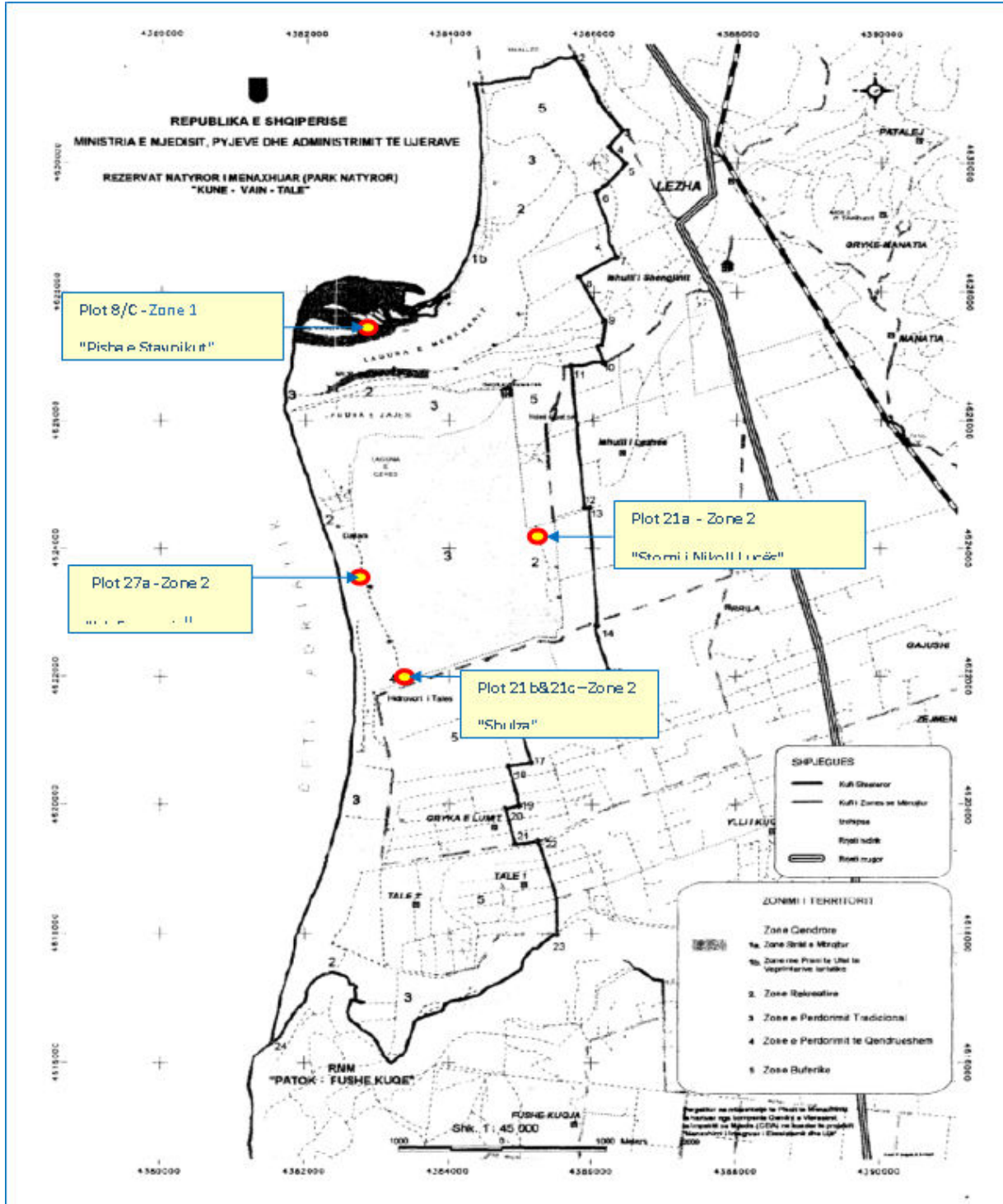


Figure 3 Map of territories of selected pilots for reforestation, related to the protection status (zoning) of Kune Vain Tale Protected Area, As elaborated in the map attached of DCM 432,2010 " for approval of Kune Vain Tale Management Plan"



Figure 4 View of the site to be planted with *Ammophila arenaria* (coastal grass) and *Tamarix sp.* (water and salt resistant shrub).



Figure 5 Aerial photo of the channel, which will be re-opened.

Such interventions, considering their protection effectiveness, will help to improve the socio-economic status of the community, by reducing negative effects caused by Climate Change, and improving fishing and nature tourism potential and capabilities.

The Baseline Survey project is prepared respecting TOR guidelines, duties and expected outputs, to enable in the best possible way the baseline document for resilience of Kune Vain Lagoon through management of existing and expected effects of climate change. It aims to evaluate the Vulnerability Index, in regard to Climate change effects and assess the Indicators and targets for each of the project outcomes.

#### 4 Baseline assessment

During the initial phase of the project a range of indicators, targets and oriented baseline with means of verification are developed to measure the project development and achievement of results. In this chapter the original indicators and targets contained in the Results Framework are evaluated and assessed.

Baseline data were selected for the establishment of the project indicators in a scientifically rigorous manner. The baseline data collected were analyzed and reflected in a scientific manner to offer a credible document effective for future project developments and appropriate case study on similar projects.

Baseline information was gathered through:

- Review of all existing documents related to the project
- Regular communication maintenance with Project Management
- Household survey of selected community members at three villages related to PA, in Tirana and Lezha city and stakeholders' survey that operates in KV Protected Area.
- Interviews with national and regional/local stakeholders, including government officials, research institutions, NGOs etc.
- Field visits and verification

##### 4.1 Survey description

The socio-economic survey conducted in the three villages related to KVT Protected Area was carried out in the timeframe April 15<sup>th</sup> to May 16<sup>th</sup> 2017. The survey was to assess the vulnerability of local communities to climate change, to establish indicators and targets and to evaluate the Strategy for Monitoring project indicators. The survey aimed to establish the indicators and targets of: 1) Outcome 2 '*Reduced vulnerability of communities living nearby Kune Vain lagoon System to climate change induced extreme events through pilot adaption interventions including EbA*' and 2) Outcome 3 '*Increased awareness of local and national stakeholders to climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities to climate change*'.

The survey focused on:

- The verification/examination by field surveys of natural effects of climate change to reevaluate the exposure. Among others, changes on natural habitats and loss of vegetation, land (coastal) erosion, wildlife (avifauna) were assessed. The same environmental features of 9-10 years ago (2008) were the basic information for comparison to the present situation.
- Desk works were done to compare the changes during the period, the KV status in 1997-2008-2017, within the same season. Also an evaluation of socio-economic status of the last 20 years was done in the Lezha region.
- An important source of basic information for the baseline evaluation, were the interviews and talks related to the site with experienced staff of Kune Vain Protected Area, young experts of the same staff, stakeholders, environmental experts and NGOs, fishermen and community members.
- 2(two) structured questionnaire were developed to collect information at household and stakeholders level in Kune Vain Region as the base for sensitivity and adaptation capacity. 1 (one) questionnaire to evaluate in general the Climate Change awareness of the interested people in the cities of Lezha and Tirana, well known as tourism users, and school children in Lezha region.

- A range of oriented questions were elaborated in respect to the project indicators and targets in governmental authorities and institutions at national and local level. Talks and interviews with representatives of national and local targets were organized on those bases. Those targets are specified in the Result Framework of the project. Most of questions, have also contributed on the vulnerability evaluation.

To facilitate collection of the basic information, the community questionnaire was structured as follows:

- General date of interview and name of interviewer, residence
- Section A) General data on socio-economic status including gender, position in the family, access to existing infrastructure and water assets etc.
- Section B) Data on agriculture and farming activities, ways they are using agricultural assets and production including fish, incomes from such activities and from other activities if any.
- Section C) Climate change awareness
- Section D) Climate change issues and Adaption
- Section E) Natural Resources
- Section F) Climate hazards
- Section G) Project Specifics

A similar structure is drafted for stakeholder interviews which were structured as follows:

- General date of interview and name of interviewer, residence
- Section A) General data on socio-economic status include gender, position in the family, access to existing infrastructure and water, assets etc.
- Section B) Business profile, access to infrastructure, use of natural resources, number of employees etc.
- Section C) Climate change awareness
- Section D) Climate change issues and Adaption
- Section E) Natural Resources
- Section F) Climate hazards
- Section G) Project Specifics

The structure of both questionnaires helped to ensure gathering useful material, which together with information from decision makers, evaluation form from field surveys and desk works (scientific data), were used on the vulnerability assessment (see Annex 8 and 10 for questionnaire template).The structured questionnaires developed to collect information at a household and stakeholders level in Kune Vain Region were also used as bases for sensitivity and adaptation capacity.

A total of 128 household surveys were conducted, 69 of which were conducted in the villages related to Kune Vain Protected Area, 29 household surveys were conducted in Lezha city and 30 household surveys in Tirana.

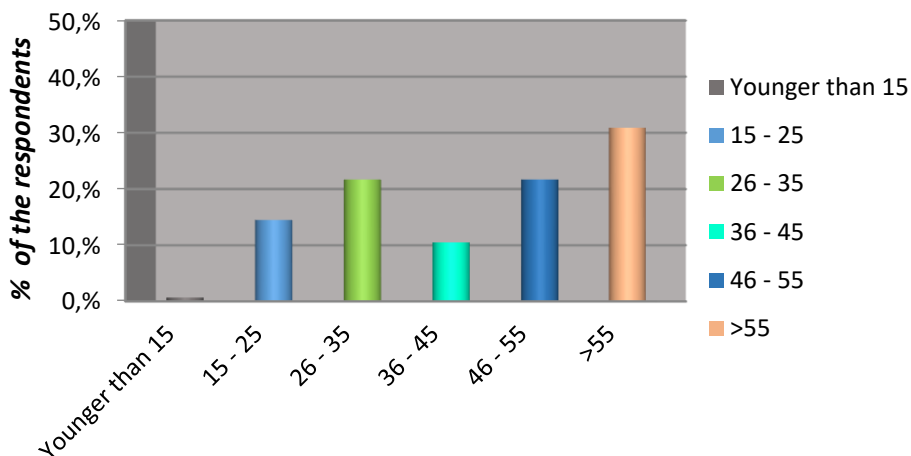
	Tirane	Lezhe	Shengjini island village	Lezhe Island village	Barbulloje village	Stakeholders at KVT
Number of questionnaires completed	30	29	25	28	16	24
Percentage of female interviewees	63%	86%	32%	35%	0%	8.3%

**Table 1 Geographical/territorial distribution of questionnaires**

In urban areas (cities of Tirana and Lezha), the percentage of females interviewed was high. Because of the local culture, the interviews of females in the villages of Shengjini Island, Lezha Island and Barbulloje villages were very difficult and sometime quite impossible. In Barbulloje village, it was not possible to interview females. .

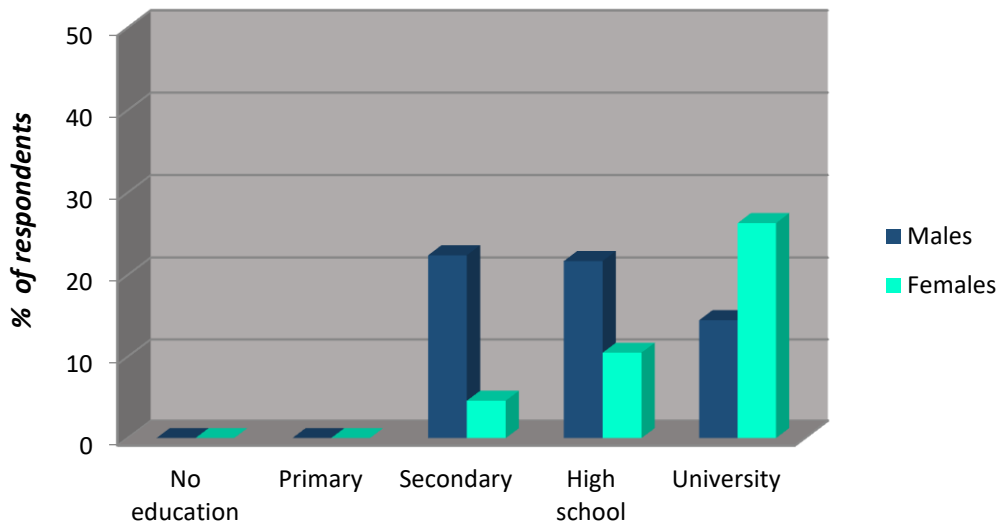
Households to be interviewed were selected proportionally between low, medium and higher income households. Also, all the stakeholders operating into the Kune Vain Protected Area, dealing with tourism and fishery, were subject of interviews, using stakeholder questionnaires. In some of the stakeholders’ meetings, the interviewee was just an employee of the business, authorized from the stakeholder to take part in the interview, (see Annexes 5, 6 and 7 for the Household and Stakeholders consulted during the baseline assessment).

Households and stakeholders were identified based on the pre selection phases, by collection of information in the field and in the governmental local offices, of the people related to the site, possible vulnerability issues created by climate change as well as random interviews, to evaluate the perception on climate change and EbA. The higher percentage of the respondent’s age is that of older than 55 years, as it is shown in the Graphic 1. This group is more experienced on climate change issues and usually is responsible for the family (household).



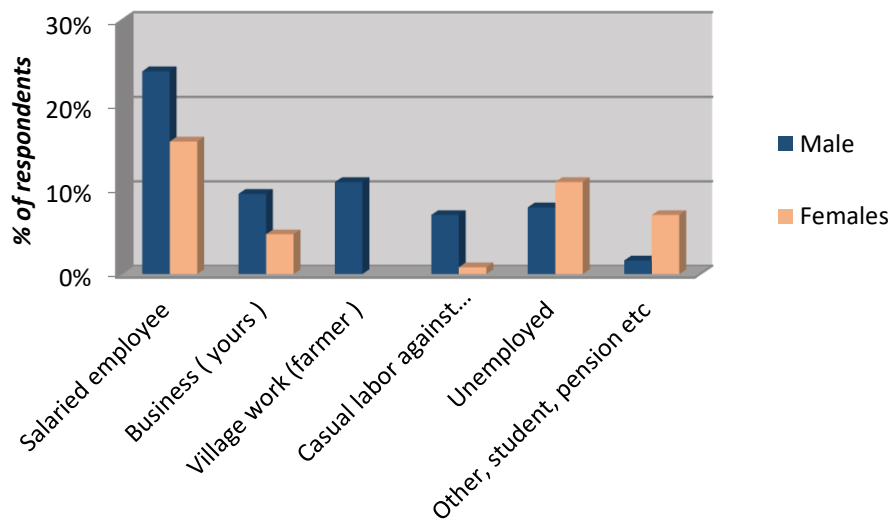
**Graph 1 Percentage of respondents by age.**

The graph below shows that in groups with lower and mid-level of education the majority of the interviewees were male, whereas, in the grouping with a University Diploma the majority of the interviewees were female.



**Graph 2 The level of education by gender.**

21.7 % of the interviewed were employed, with a specific income, and most of them had farming activities as a secondary occupation. Men’s field of employment is dominated mainly by farming and fishing activities.



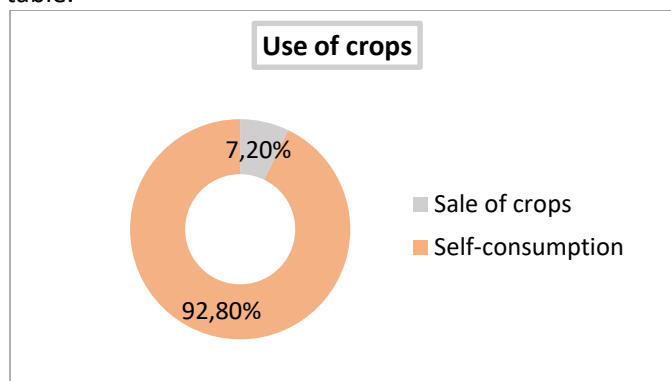
**Graph 3 The employment status disaggregated by gender (community, villages).**

Graph 3, below, clearly shows that most of the households are involved in agriculture as a subsistence activity. Thus, their current livelihood systems are supported by their subsistence farming activities. Only a small part of the families are selling and getting cash from planted crops (mainly various breeds of vegetables, fruit trees, olives, oranges, mandarins). The reasons behind it are listed as following: small agricultural productive areas; not appropriate soil characteristics, losses from floods in the springtime and dry climate for the summer period

**Graph 4 Use of crops.**

Most of the households own livestock, mainly cows, pigs and chickens. People engaged in fishing activities stated that, they used fishery products for self-consumption. Most of the respondents were involved in livelihoods that are directly sensitive to climate change. Such livelihoods include agriculture, provision of daily wage labor, livestock rearing, fishing, trade and tourism.

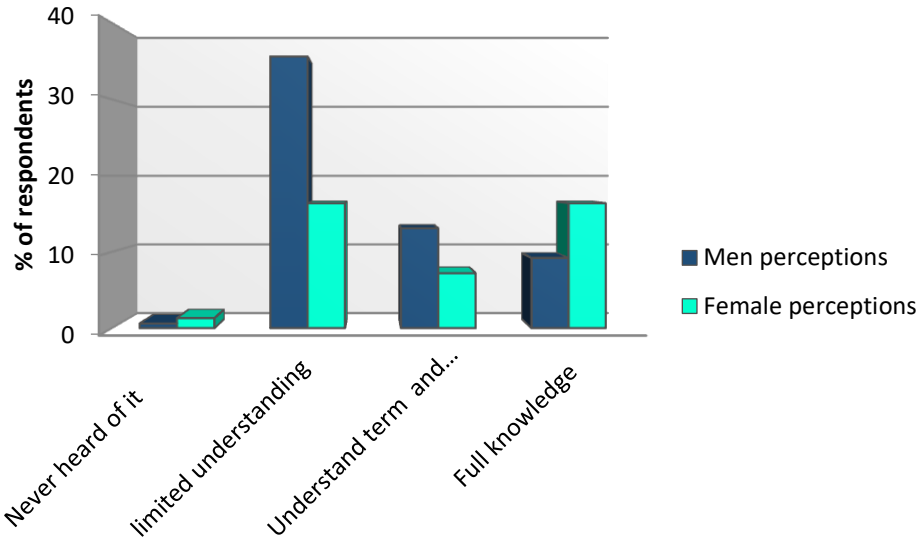
Data presented in the graphs below and some other descriptive statistics of household survey (in three villages), employment status, livelihood sources, main source of water, etc. are shown in the following table.



Employment status and education level of respondents	Percentage of respondents (Total)	Percentage of respondents by gender	
		Male (%)	Female( %)
<b>Primary occupation (%)</b>			
Salaried employees	21.7 %	15.9 %	5.8 %
Business ( private )	15.9 %	13 %	2.9%
Village work (farmer )	20.3 %	20.3 %	0
Casual labor against payment	11.6%	11.6 %	0
Unemployed	24.7 %	13.1 %	11.6 %
Other, student, pension etc.	5.8%	0 %	5.8 %
<b>Main source of Domestic water</b>			
Type of water source	Percentage (%)		
Public tap water	58 %		
Wells	42%		
<b>Main source of water for irrigation</b>	<b>Rain water and irrigation channels 56.9 %</b>		
	<b>Other sources (wells etc.) 43.1%</b>		
<b>Agricultural land owners, land use and use of production in percentage (%)</b>			
<b>Households that own agricultural land</b>	<b>94.2 %</b>		
<b>Households uses of crops</b>	<b>100 %</b>		
Selling the crops - Income generated/month	7.2 %		
Personal consumption of crops	92.8 %		
<b>Respondents dealing with livestock and fishing activities in percentage (%)</b>			
<b>Households that own livestock</b>	<b>76.8 %</b>		
<b>Households dealing with fishing activity</b>	<b>23.2 %</b>		

Table 2 Descriptive statistics on employment status, livelihood sources, main source of water, etc.



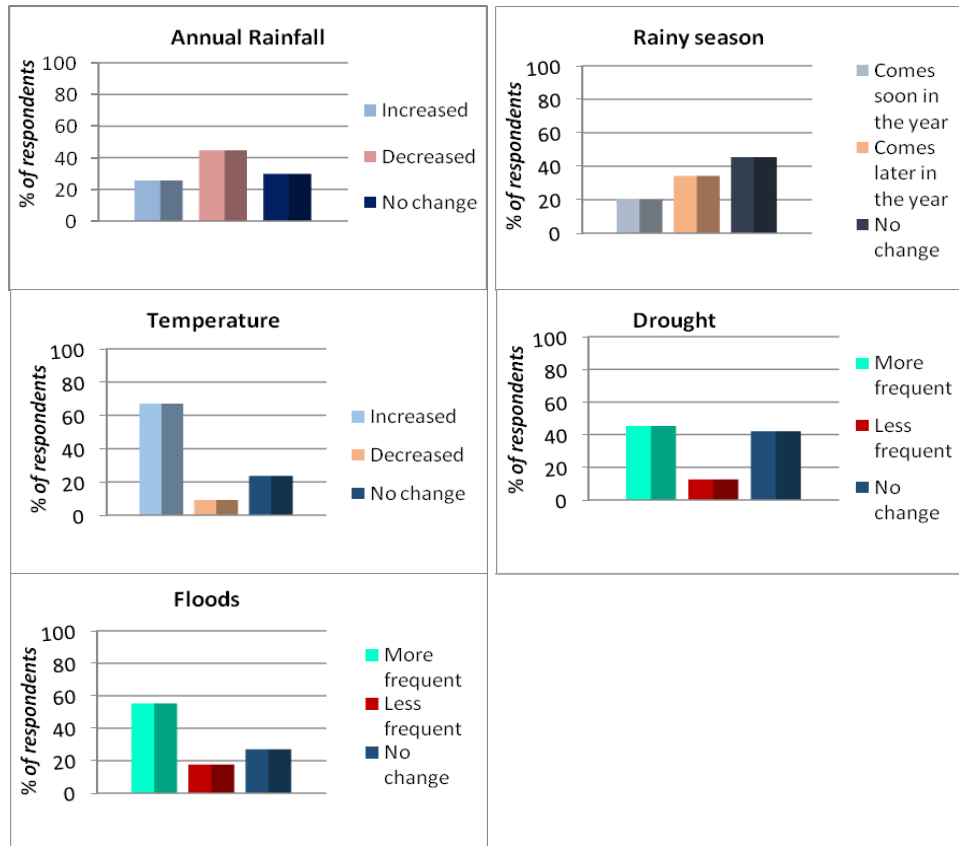


**Graph 5 Means of awareness related to Climate Change and EbA by gender**

Graph 5, shows gender awareness related to Climate Change and EbA. The graph results show that the full knowledge on climate change is higher among women compared to men. These result can be interpreted, to be related to the educational background as mentioned above (most of the female had higher education level/university degree). On the other levels of awareness the percentage of males is higher compared to females.

In the Graphic 6 below, are shown the climate change effects in regards to rainfall patterns, temperature, floods and droughts as noticed by the interviewed persons at the last 5 years. It can be seen that most of the interviewed have noticed a decreasing of the annual rainfalls, no change on rainy seasons, increase of the temperatures and droughts, and more frequent flood events.

More detailed data on stakeholders and households (in regard to socio-economic status et.) are shown in the related annexes of this document.



**Graph 6 Climate change effects in regards to rainfall patterns, temperature, floods and droughts**

Other important targets of the survey were Institutions dealing with or related to Climate Changes, Protected Areas, in Kune Vain Tale Marshland.

For more details please refer to the Annexes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

The data were collected from all of the targets considered in the previous Baseline Survey and others were accounted in respect to the Inter-Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change. The information was gathered through questionnaires in three main steps: face to face meetings, via emails and via skype or mobile. Interviews with representative or specialists of such institutions, appointed that the axis of the institutions regarding climate change effects and EbA is The Ministry for Tourism and Environment. The Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Urban Planning and the National Secretariat of Waters, have also adequate staff/groups that directly coordinate with other institutions and do participate in planning etc. These members of staff are trained in Climate Change, but not EbA. Other institutions, also those nominated by the Prime Minister Order in the Inter-ministerial Working Group, have participated in meetings, workshops, etc. related to climate change, but still have a reduced knowledge on EbA.

The Regional/Local Institutions in Lezha region, have very limited contribution on planning, and were not well focused on EbA.

## 4.2 Baseline Survey - Vulnerability Assessment

The conceptual framework for the vulnerability analysis is based on the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's definition of vulnerability: *"the degree, to which a system is susceptible to, or unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes. Vulnerability is a function of the character, magnitude, and rate of climate variation to which a system is exposed, its sensitivity; and its adaptive capacity"*. Understanding vulnerability requires an integrated approach that considers both the physical risks (external climate effects) and social dimensions (susceptibility/ability to cope). Thus, vulnerability is expressed as an aggregate of three components:

- **Exposure** – nature and degree to which a system is exposed to significant climate variations.
- **Sensitivity** – responsiveness of a system to the climate variations (dependent on socio-economic and environmental conditions).
- **Adaptive capacity** – ability of a community to re-organize and minimize loss to cope with the effects of climate change. For the most part, this depends on whether the community has access to natural, financial, social, human and physical capital.

### 4.2.1 Methodology for vulnerability assessment

#### ***Selection of Vulnerability Component Indicators***

A vulnerability index for the community was developed to indicate the extent to which households and stakeholders at the project intervention sites are susceptible to get damaged from the effects of climate change. Based on literature review on vulnerability assessments for climate change, environmental and socio-economic indicators were identified to reflect the vulnerability components: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity.

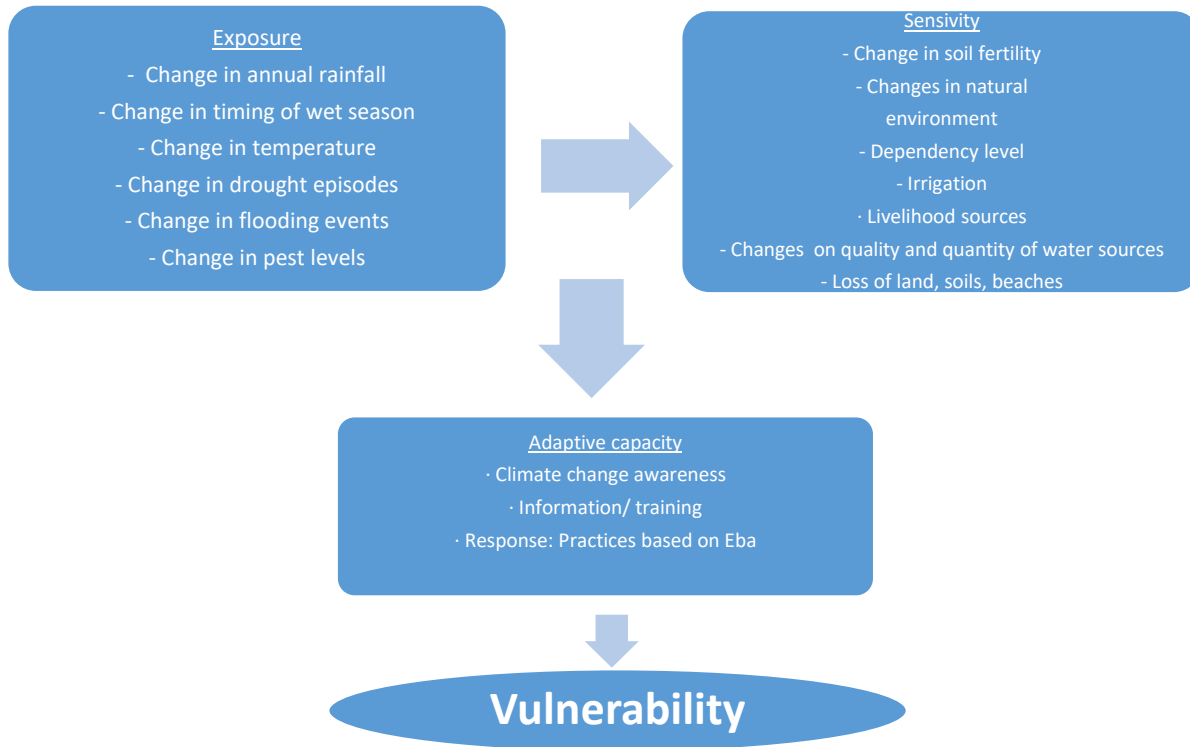
This vulnerability index was elaborated based on data gathered from field surveys, interviews with household and stakeholders, and evaluated by a simple methodology.

A matrix of Community Vulnerability with component indicators and units of measurement and scores was elaborated for an evaluation of the Vulnerability Index. This matrix consists of 16 component indicators, categorized for the Vulnerability Index components such as Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptation. A total of 2 points were considered for the evaluation, where point 0 express the lowest vulnerability and 2 the highest one.

Households and stakeholders were defined based on: the pre-selection phase oriented from ToR and existing data of the project; collection of information in the field and in the offices of local government; communities related to the site; possible vulnerable issues created by climate change; and random interviews, to evaluate the perception upon climate change and EbA.

The selected component indicators represent: i) physical conditions of the area; ii) socio-economic conditions of the households and stakeholders in Kune Vain area and surrounding villages.; iii) perceptions of climate change on natural resources and livelihoods and possible trainings.

All of the above will contribute on assessing vulnerability due to climate change effects as part of the adaptation. The overall production and adaptation base of EbA remains an important point for the adaptation component indicator.



**Figure 1 The Vulnerability framework – components and indicators**

- The exposure will be represented as  $\sum_6^1$  indicators
- The sensitivity will be represented as  $\sum_{13}^7$  indicators and
- The Adaptive capacity will be represented as  $\sum_{16}^{14}$  indicators

The vulnerability index is evaluated as the product of exposure and sensitivity minus adaptive capacity.

$$Vulnerability = (Exposure \times Sensitivity) - Adaptive Capacity$$

As mentioned in the “Description of the Methodology”, the “Vulnerability Assessment” is calculated and divided into three sections.

**Exposure** – Where the scores are reflecting the exposure of the site, where the 0 score reflects no changes, score 1, not considerable changes and score 2, important changes.

**Sensitivity** – has the same methodology of calculation. The 0 score has no effects observed, score 1 has medium effects observed and scores 2 shows high effects in the site.

**Adaptive capacity**– has an inverse indicative scoring compared to the two previous ones. 0 score means low level of awareness, score 1 medium level of awareness and scores 2 high level of awareness.

Below is the table of Vulnerability Assessment Index, where indicators and their scores, based in household interviews, are presented. (See Annex 4 for the baseline indices Vulnerability scores for each component indicator and composite index per CPA).

Index	Component indicator	Unit of measurement	Score		
			0	1	2
Exposure	1) Change in annual rainfall	Household	No change in rainfall observed	There has been a change in rainfall but it did not have any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in rainfall and it has had a negative effect on the person/household
	2) Change in timing of wet season	Household	No change in timing of wet season observed	There has been a change in the period/timing of wet season but it didn't have had any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in the period/timing of wet season and this has had a negative effect on the person/household
	3) Change in temperature	Household	No change in temperature observed	There has been a change in temperature but this has not had any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in temperature and this has had a negative effect on the person/household
	4) Change in frequency of drought episodes	Household	No change in frequency of drought episodes observed	There has been a change in frequency of drought episodes but this has not had any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in frequency of drought episodes and this has had a negative effect on the person/household
	5) Change in frequency of flooding events	Household	No change in frequency of flooding events observed	There has been a change in frequency of flooding events but this has not had any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in frequency of flooding events and this has had a negative effect on the person/household

	6) Changes in insects pests level	Household	No change in insects pets level observed	There has been a change in insects pets level but this has not had a negative effect on the person/household	There has been a change in insects pets level and this has had a negative effect on the person/household
<b>Sensitivity</b>	7) Change in crop yield	Household	No changes in crop yield observed	There has been a change in crop yield but this has not had any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in crop yield and this has had a negative effect on the person/household
	8) Changes in natural environment	Household	No changes in natural environment observed	There has been a change in natural environment but this has not had any effect on the person/household	There has been a change in natural environment and this has had a negative effect on the person/household
	9) Dependency level	Household	Household size ranges from 1 to 3 members/family	Household size ranges from 4 to 6 members/family	Household size is greater than 6 members/family
	10) Irrigation	Household	Irrigate 100%	Mix irrigation	Irrigation with rain water
	11) Livelihood sources	Household	Household uses of agricultural, livestock and fishing activities just to generate monthly income	Use of agricultural, livestock and fishing activities from household, for both personal consumption and sell-income generated monthly	Household uses of agricultural, livestock and fishing activities just for personal consumption

	12) Changes on quality and quantity of water resources	Household	No changes in quantity and quality of water resources	Some changes in quality and quantity of water resources, but without effects in community/households	Have been changes in water quality/quantity, joined by negative effects in the community/household
	13) Loss of lands, soils beaches	Household	No losses of lands, soils and beaches	Some loss of lands, soils and beaches, but not negative effects in the community/household	Have been loss of lands, soils and beaches, joined by negative effects in the community/household
Adaptive capacity	14) Climate change awareness	Household	Households/communities citizens not aware	A small part of the household/communities and citizens are aware	A good part of the household/communities and citizens are aware
	15) Information/training	Household	Households/communities are not well informed or trained	A small part of the household/communities and citizens are trained and informed	A good part of the household/communities and citizens are trained and informed
	16) Household practices that are based on EbA	Household	Households/communities in surroundings doesn't have practices based on EbA	A small part of the household/communities have applied practices based on EbA	A good part of the household/communities have applied practices based on EbA

**Table The Vulnerability Assessment Component indicators, units of measurement and score.**

### 4.3 Vulnerability assessment results

The components indicators of vulnerability were selected and evaluated based on project objectives, site characteristics and land use (activities and users).

As previously mentioned, interviews with stakeholders and community, available existing information for scientific and technical monitoring data, and field surveys made by consultant were taken into consideration for the Evaluation of the Vulnerability. In some cases, when households were not sure on their response, the scientific information and data from regional authorities were considered as very important for the scoring process. Example: Changes on temperature or changes on precipitation etc.

The evaluation of exposure component indicators were based on technical data, elaborated by existing data from preliminary studies, and the information collected was verified/checked with the results of stakeholder and household interviews.

Most of the technical data were selected from the existing technical reports, most of them related to EbA. Those are referred to the exposure index.

The average exposure index for households and stakeholders across three villages was 3.24. For more details please refer to relevant annex.

#### Calculation of climate change awareness index of Kune Vain Tale

Climate change awareness = conceptual awareness + experiential awareness + engagement

Climate change awareness scores were further normalized to range between 0 and 100% by dividing the scores with the highest possible score (X) and multiplying the quotient by 100:

$$\text{Awareness (\%)} = \frac{\text{Climate change awareness score}}{9} \times 100 = \frac{3}{9} \times 100 =$$

Component Indicator	Unit of measurement	Questionnaire prompt	Score			
			0	1	2	3
Conceptual Awareness	Individual	What is Climate change?	Never heard of it	Heard of it, but have limited understanding	Understands the causes, but not the effects	Understands the causes and the effects
Experiential Awareness	Individual	Have you felt the effects of climate change?	No/not sure	Possibly, gives examples relating To weather.	Yes, gives Examples relating to long term trends.	Yes, gives an in-depth example of long term changes and impacts on various livelihoods.
Engagement	Individual	Do you talk about climate change?	Never	Rarely (maybe once a month)	Often (maybe once a week)	Very often (more than once a week)

**Table 4 Climate change awareness index – component indicators, units of measurement, questionnaire prompts and scores**

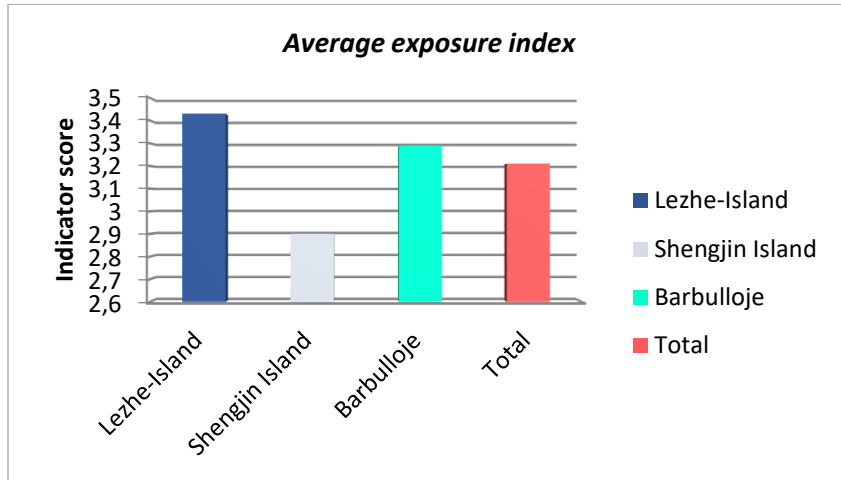


**4.3.1 Vulnerability index results for KVT**

The baseline indices of exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, climate change awareness and overall vulnerability are presented below. The detailed scores for each of the 16 components and composite indices are presented in the related Annex 4.

**Average exposure index**

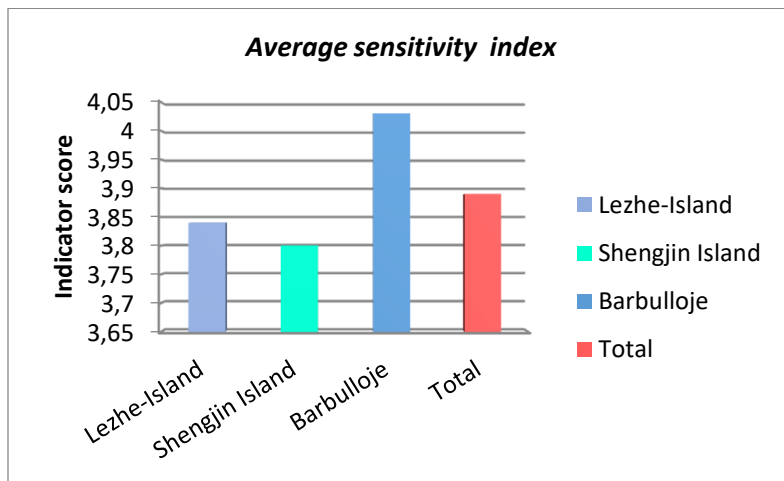
From a maximum indicator score of 12, Lezhe Island village has the highest average exposure index of 3.43, while Shengjin-Island village has the lowest with 2.9. The average exposure index for households across three villages was 3.21.



**Graph 7 Average exposure index**

**Average sensitivity index**

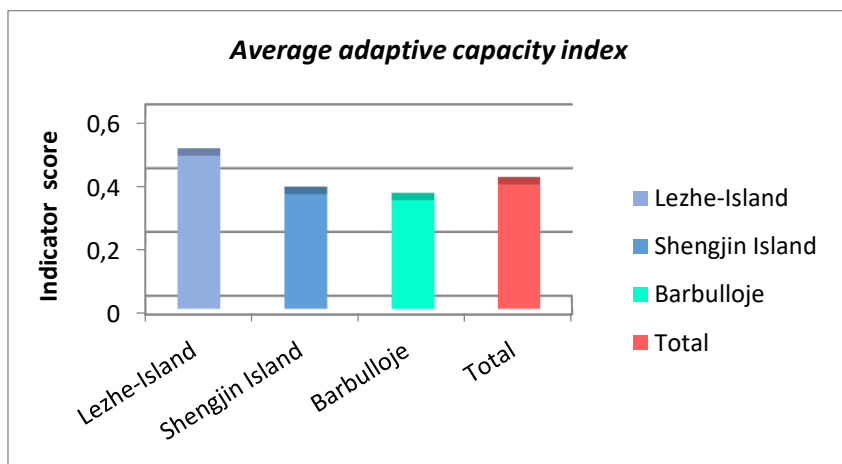
From a maximum indicator score of 14, the highest average sensitivity index of 4.03 was in Barbulloje village, while Shengjin-Island village has the lowest value of 3.8. The average sensitivity index for households across three villages related to Kune Vain Tale Protected Area was scored as 3.89. The Barbulloja village community is more sensitive to climate change effects, because of the double effect of floods coming from the lagoon/sea waters and Tale main draining channel.



**Graph 8 Average sensitivity index.**

### Average adaptive capacity index

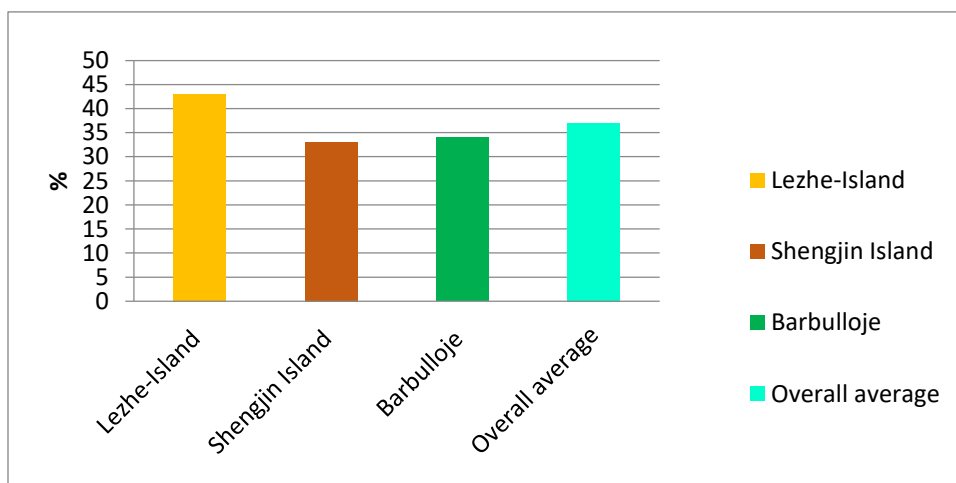
The average adaptive capacity index for households across three villages was 0.39. Adaptive capacity index was low in all three villages, ranging from 0,34 in Barbulloje, 0.36 in Shengjin-Island and 0,48 in Lezha-Island. It is clear that the community is not yet experienced on implementing adaptive measures to deal with climate change effects



Graph 9 Average adaptive capacity index

### Average climate change awareness

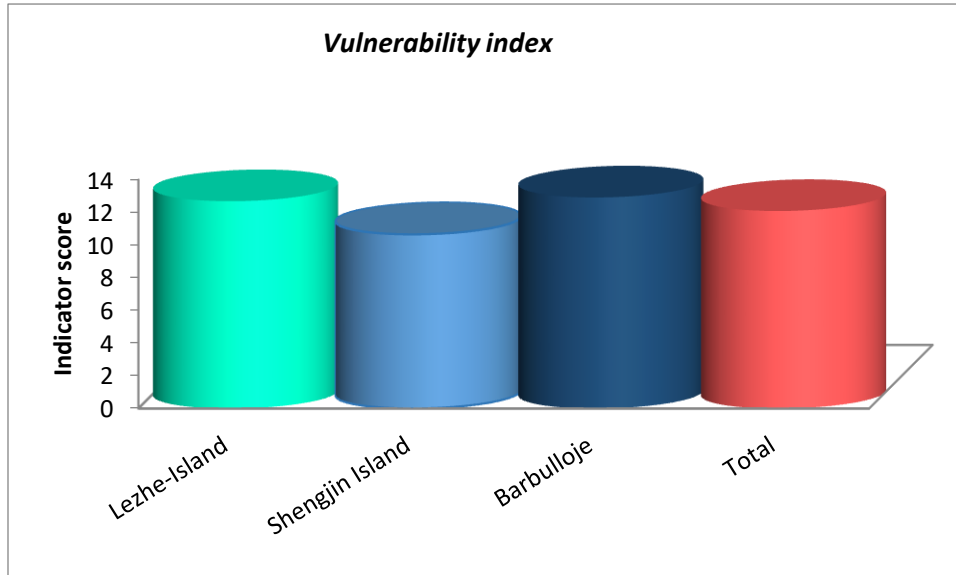
Climate change awareness was low at all three project intervention sites. The average climate change awareness index was 37 %, with the potential maximum being 100%.



Graph 10. Climate change awareness by villages and average of awareness

### Average vulnerability index

The overall vulnerability of all three villages is high. The average vulnerability across the project intervention sites stands at 12.09. Also, Barbulloja Village results to be the most vulnerable when taking into consideration Climate Change effects.



**Graph 11 Average Vulnerability index**

The evaluation of the Sensitivity and Exposure Component Indicators was done based on collection of information from National/Local/Regional related authorities, as well as from households' interviews. The evaluation of the Adaptive Capacity Component Indicators was based on direct interviews with households, and from the elaborating information from decision makers and experts. A vulnerability index result of stakeholders was also evaluated, (see Annex 3, for more details).

#### 4.4 Baseline survey – Methodology of assessment

Working methodology was based on the works and duties required by TOR as well as the time limits (4 months), and strongly related to the project document of Kune Vain Resilience

The working methodology was oriented on the availability of defined indicators and targets, and their present efficiency was based on following points:

- Prioritizing the identified indicators, and understanding the relationship between indicators. Clearly assessing the target for each indicator. The main indicators are related to:
  - a) Bio-physical indicators, focused on: coastal erosion, sedimentation of channels and lagoon body, eutrophication (algal bloom), reduction of vegetation and inland flora/fauna, reduction of fishes, beaches, etc., also related to climate change effects.
  - b) Socio-economic indicators and targets: the basic indicators of community from a social and economic point of view, main activities in the area related to lagoon system, historical incomes by tourism and fishing activities, relationship of socio-economic changes with change of bio-physical indicators caused by climate change, etc. Evaluating the targets for each indicator and prepare a sampling plan.
  - c) Governance indicators and targets: number and quality of management staff, stakeholders and dependence of PA, relationship between lagoon management staff, stakeholders, decision makers and community, wishes and plans of stakeholders, legislation framework, bilateral and multilateral agreements, conditions from international conventions and site management plan, etc.

Desk work was done to evaluate the main indicators related to the three points mentioned above. The evaluation was done by actions below, with close consultation with national experts. Field surveys were undertaken to identify the importance of defined indicators. Additional researches oriented the consultant to contact and interview the main decision makers considered as indicators or targets. Such efforts can be described as below.

- Assess resources needed to measure the indicators, by field surveys, desk works, interview with administrative bodies dealing with EbA and consultations with scientific and monitoring institutions.
- Consider who will receive the indicators, who will evaluate them, and elaborate the collected data in respect of the finds.
- Assess targets for each assessed indicator. Prepare two types of simplified questionnaires for two main groups of social targets; one for stakeholders; and another one for the community (farmers etc.) by sampling, interviews. Another simple questionnaire was used to get thoughts of a small group of citizens from Lezha and Tirana, in order to evaluate citizens' awareness level. All of these were done in light of the "Logical Framework" of Project Document.
- After basic data collection, a characterization of the indicators was done, defining the relationships between them, and the data were elaborated.
- Sharing results with other project consultants, UNEP experts and MOE experts, as well as other interested and affected parties, to give them a better understanding of the proposals and get their opinions for further consideration.
- Review of the work done after taking into consideration comments from public and stakeholder consultation, project clients, project coordinator etc. through collecting, filling in or correcting data and/or conclusions and preparing the final report.

The first step of the Baseline Study was to get familiarized with the project documentation, also at "Logical framework" and focus on the project objectives, outcomes, outputs and related indicators and

targets. Collection of all existing documentations related to the project such as :I, II and III National Communication documents, Kune Vain Tale Management Plan, National Strategies on waters, agriculture, forestry, Integrated Environmental Strategy, National, Regional and Local Plans related to Kune Vain, relevant legislation on Protected Areas, Environment, Water Use, draft law on Protected Areas, poverty reduction etc. Additional data on environmental and socio-economic status were collected from relevant offices in the Lezha Municipality, National Environmental Agency, INSTAT Lezha and Tirana, etc. Administrative bodies, in local and regional/national level related to EbA implementation were interviewed to get a better view/understanding on project implementation performance, through identification of their capabilities, know-how capacities, plans, budgets, vertical and horizontal authorities, focuses on Kune Vain, etc.

The main sources administering the needed official documentation were: the Project office, Ministry for Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture, IGEWE in Tirana, Municipality of Lezha and Shengjini, Kune Vain office, Regional Agency of Protected Areas and Albanian Agency of Protected Area, National Environmental Agency etc.

The consultant's representative, maintained weekly communication with the Chief Technical Advisor and the Project Coordinator to ensure that the work, duties and deliveries had the appropriate quality and were delivered as scheduled.

Deep analysis and assessment were done for each indicator available and relevant target for any outcome and output. All findings were included in an appropriate manner, taking into consideration good comprehension of each of the outputs, in order to ensure achieving best quality final document as required. Characterization of indicators and targets was analyzed in details, with realistic analysis, focused on achievability, bearing in mind the need to propose changes on indicators and targets to ensure appropriate information on the selected outputs. Ensure that all indicators and targets were SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Results-based and Time-bound), gender-sensitive, and cost-effective.

The baseline data were selected in accordance with project indicators and targets. The data was collected, analyzed and reflected in a proper scientific manner, taking into consideration international methodologies, national framework, and UNEP policies. Therefore, the document compiled is a reliable one, ready to be used for future project development and appropriate case studies on similar projects.

Identification of data gaps was a very important part of the consultancy's workload. Malfunctioning or non-functioning of National, Regional and Local Administrative bodies related to EbA, was a risk that had to be taken into consideration.

Co-operation with other project consultants on weekly bases (meetings) helped the Baseline Survey consultant to correct, evaluate and re-evaluate project indicators and targets.

#### **4.5 Evaluation of Indicators and Targets**

All indicators were evaluated using SMART methodology, were gender-sensitive, easily measurable and cost-effective.

**Specific** - The study had to be focused mainly in the Kune Vain Lagoon System and to define effects caused or seemingly caused by Climate Change. Evaluation of specific indicators of effects, led to the related targets to be assessed. Effects of Climate change in Lagoons have their impact on social and economic life of communities, so all the related and multidiscipline indicators were well focused in local communities, stakeholders, decision makers etc. A crucial part of the exercise was to prepare three types of simplified questionnaires, one focusing on communities, another one on stakeholders, and a simplified one aimed at citizens' awareness level, in respect of indicators and targets. Communities, stakeholders' needs and requirements, administrative and institutional capabilities and focus groups, are considered as the main topic of project results in regards to reducing or facing Climate Change effects (erosion, habitat rehabilitation, etc.). The sampling plan and interviews was focused on specific indicators and targets.

**Measurable**- Indicators and their effects, targets, were evaluated on their measurable characteristics, but always in respect with national and international best practices. The consultant made sure that indicators were easily measurable, considering characteristics of simplicity, quality and quantity. A physical methodology of evaluation and a simple sampling methodology were used, taking into account biophysical indicators, socio-economic indicators and administrative ones.

**Achievable** - All indicators and targets were assessed on their achievable potentials, on defining measurements, monitoring and controlling them. Constrains in budget and time were considered in their cost effectiveness assessment.

**Realistic (Result Based)** – It was evaluated that the indicators and targets were focused on the Result framework and project interventions, as well as in line with the site plan and development vectors. Their measurability, achievability, specificity were also taken into account, avoiding non-effective theoretical arguments, findings or results, considering the reduced funds to be delivered for measurements, studies and monitoring. The consultant assessed if indicators and targets clearly show the reasons, the methods and trends of effects; have expressed who, how and why will be affected; and how to control existing and expected negative effects. Finally, the protected area needs, and the communities, stakeholders and decision-makers needs and wants were compiled together.

**Timing** – Considering the immediate need for interventions due to Climate change effects in the site, the timing is considered very important on project effectiveness. Finally, monitoring or measurements are proposed to take place every season, and for some specific indicators and targets, they are planned in two, three or more seasons. A time manual is to be represented for all indicators and targets of administrative and monitoring bodies. The consultant has evaluated time bounds of all indicators and targets, to ensure an effective monitoring and assessment and to check the planned achievements (at the scheduled time).

Also, the indicators were evaluated in terms of gender sensitiveness. This evaluation was based on interviews and meetings with community, stakeholders and decision makers in vertical and horizontal levels.

Evaluation of Costs effectiveness of each of the indicators was part of the indicator assessment. All indicators were evaluated in close collaboration with other project consultants, local and national expertise etc. So, the results were defined in respect of a large and effective consultation.

Criteria name	Criteria/attributes	Considerations
1	Specific	All selected indicators and targets are well specific and easily identified
2	Measurable	All indicators and targets are easily measurable
3	Achievable	All original indicators are achievable except indicator 2.1.1 <sup>1)</sup> which is already excluded and partially the indicator 2.1.2 <sup>2)</sup> , 2.1.4 <sup>3)</sup> , 2.3.1 <sup>4)</sup> , 2.3.3 <sup>5)</sup> , 3.3.2 (which are proposed to be slightly moderated)
4	Results-based	All indicators and targets are time bound easily observed, except indicator 2.1.2 <sup>2)</sup> , 2.1.4, 2.3.1, 2.3.3 which are proposed to be slightly moderated
5	Time-bound	All indicators and targets are time bound, except indicator 2.1.2, 2.1.4, 2.2.2, 2.3.1 and 2.3.3 which are proposed to be slightly moderated
6	Gender-sensitive	All indicators and targets are gender sensitive
7	Easily measurable	All indicators and targets are easily measurable
8	Cost-effective	All original indicators and targets are cost-effective except indicator 2.1.1 which is excluded

**Table 5 Indicator assessment consideration**

<sup>1)</sup>-The indicator 2.1.1 – reopening/opening of 10 artesian wells cannot be achieved as ground water has not enough pressure to reach soil surface

<sup>2)</sup> - The indicator 2.1.2 – planting of 10 ha with native trees, can be only achieved for 7 ha, as there is not enough appropriate land for planting.

<sup>3)</sup> - The indicator 2.1.3 - Existence of a new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea.

<sup>4)</sup>- The target 2.2.2 - Number of technical reports detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced

<sup>5)</sup> – The indicator 2.3.1 - Number of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism by the end of the project

<sup>6)</sup> – The Indicator 2.3.3 - Number of local community members having attended training on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.

<sup>7)</sup> – The target 3.3.2 - Number of MSc and PhD students undertaking research on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.

All of the above mentioned assessment components are evaluated upon the table below where:

- a) Y- yes, where indicator is very appropriate,
- b) M-medium, where indicator is not fully appropriate and needs to be moderated and
- c) N – No, where indicator is not appropriate at all.

The indicators evaluated in the table below, seem to meet all project requirements and are SMART. The indicator 2.1.1 and indicator 2.1.2, as is explained above, are not achievable. The indicator 2.1.1, can be achieved only by using a pumping technology (wells can function but not with free flow- artesian), which is not effective, and also risks to create stress into the local community while being used on their demand for drinking and potable water. The indicator 2.1.2 is Medium Achievable and not result based, because of the conditions of the land use, soil characteristics and zoning of the areas where reforestation can be applied, as it is expressed by local experts and formalized in Planting Design. The

indicator 2.1.4 was changed by the Technical Report of Planting Design, based on intervention efficiency considering losses of habitats, zoning of Protected Area and land use of the areas. The Target of the indicator 2.2.2 was changed, because of the time restriction of the project (only two years have remained till the project finalization, and there are planned only two Technical reports for each year. The indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.3 were evaluated as Medium Achievable, Result Based and Time Bound, just because of the relatively high number of people to be trained in a short period of time remaining for project implementation. The indicator and Target 3.3.2 was also evaluated as medium achievable because of the temporary blocking of the PhD study program by the Albanian Government. Finally, the exclusion of one output indicator and moderation of some others, doesn't impact the related expected outcomes. It can still be considered that results are very appropriate for each of the components evaluation.



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Outcomes and outputs	Indicators	Indicators Assessment							
		Specific	Measurable	Achievable	Results-based	Time-bound	Gender-sensitive	Easy	Cost-effective
<b>Outcome 1</b>	1.1 Change in the capacity score assessment framework for each targeted institution.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Outputs of Outcome 1</b>									
<b>1.1</b>	· 1.1.1 Number of government staff trained · 1.1.2 Percentage of women among government staff trained	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>1.2</b>	· 1.2.1 Number of technical guidelines on implementing EbA produced.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	· 1.2.2 Number of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	· 1.2.3 Percentage of women among government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>1.3</b>	· 1.3.1 Technical working group on climate change and EbA established and operational under the inter-ministerial working group on climate change.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	· 1.3.2 Percentage of women in the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	· 1.3.3 A plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA developed.	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>1.4</b>	· 1.4.1 Number of draft upscaling strategy documents produced to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Outcome 2</b>	2.1 Percentage change in climate change vulnerability index scores.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2.2 Number of community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2.3 Percentage of women among the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>Outputs of Outcome 2</b>									
<b>2.1</b>	· 2.1.1 Number of artesian wells functioning within the Ceka and Zaje sections of the Kune-Vain lagoon system, and discharging freshwater into lagoon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

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	·2.1.2 Hectares of degraded riparian forest reforested with climate resilient tree species according to technical protocols	Y	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	· 2.1.3 Existence of a new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	M
	· 2.1.4 Length (2000m) of coastal dunes rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols.	Y	y	M	M	M	Y	Y	Y
<b>2.2</b>	·2.2.1 A long term strategy developed for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	·2.2.2 Number of technical reports detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced.	Y	y	Y	Y	M	Y	Y	Y
<b>2.3</b>	·2.3.1 Number of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism by the end of the project.	Y	Y	M	M	M	Y	Y	Y
	·2.3.2 Percentage of women among local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	·2.3.3 Number of local community members having attended training on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.	Y	y	M	M	M	Y	Y	Y
<b>Outcome 3</b>	<b>3.1</b> Change in percentage of people at a national level that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	3.2 Baseline levels of awareness will be determined during Baseline Assessment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	3.3 Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions published in an academic journal.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	<b>3.4</b> Number of downloaded documents from the web- based platform								
<b>Outputs of Outcome 3</b>									
<b>3.1</b>	·3.1.1 Development of a knowledge management plan and communication strategy.	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>3.2</b>	·3.2.1 Number of awareness- raising campaigns and experience-sharing days on EbA held.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
<b>3.3</b>	·3.3.1 Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions produced.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	·3.3.2 Number of MSc and PhD students undertaking research on the environmental and socio- economic impacts of the implemented EbA	Y	Y	M	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	interventions								
3.4	·3.4.1A web-based platform to share information on EbA established and Operational	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

**Table 6** Evaluation of Indicators based on SMART methodology (where “N” and red letters show indicators assessed as non-appropriate, “M” and blue letters show those that are appropriate but need some modifications on the quality and/or quantity, and “Y” and black letters show the appropriate Indicators.)

#### 4.6 Indicator and Targets Assessment Results

A detailed assessment was undertaken for each of the project's outcomes and related outputs, considering indicators, baselines and targets.

The evaluation table is split into: existing indicators, outputs and targets; and recommended ones. In general the outcomes are reflected by appropriate outputs and indicators/targets. As it was explained in the chapter above, only indicator 2.1.1 (opening/reopening of artesian wells) has been all together excluded for objective reasons, and indicator 2.1.2 (reforestation) is reduced from 10 ha in 7 ha. Some changes are proposed for the indicators 2.3.1 and 2.3.3. Changes are proposed on the target of indicator 2.2.2 and the target of indicator 3.3.2. Also, some small changes are proposed on national/regional/local targets, conditioned by the composition of the inter-ministerial working group for Climate change during the last few years. Additional changes may also be conditioned by changes in names and duties of the target institutions. In last months, following the new Government structure, the Ministry of Environment has merged together with Tourism, and is now called Ministry of Tourism and Environment. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Urban Development has streamlined in several Ministries and doesn't exist anymore. Such changes may happen on the form of reforms on the National Agency of Protected Areas, the National Environmental Agency, the National coastal Agency, and the National Territorial Planning Agency etc. and can be reflected on the baseline survey targets that are related to administration.

The project Objective is: to increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS to adapt to climate change using an integrated set of adaptation interventions, including EbA.

The consultant has reviewed all documentation related to it, defined the actors in all levels of institutions, and contacted as many as possible assigned contact individuals. Additional information was collected from interviewing other research institutions, educational institutions, households, individual researchers, and scientists etc. to get a better review of the capacities of government local communities living nearby Kune Vain and highlight adaptation interventions and trends of those capacities.

As it is mentioned in the subchapter 4.1, "Survey Description" representatives from 32 institutions at a national, regional and local level were interviewed. The criteria to define the status of the objective were oriented in the outcomes and outputs related to them. The basic information required was focused in 5 direct questions (already generalized in table 8).

1. Does the subject have information on existence of any policy/ plan to identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures? – If the answer was yes, the following questions should be; if the institution in term has participated on drafting it, consulting it, training on it etc. Additional information was required from institutions/subjects that have participated on drafting of such documents, or that were aware of such.
2. Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets?
3. Does the policy/ plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures?
4. Does the policy/ plan provide for the continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures?
5. Is there evidence of the effective implementation of the policy/ plan?

Such questions were followed by other questions which were detailed upon the outcomes and their outputs related directly to the objective. The 5 direct questions were focused more on outcome 1, as

they were designed to better reflect the level of national, regional and local capacity on Climate Change and EbA adaptation. For more details please refer to table No. 8.

Outcome 1 of the project emphasizes: “Increase National and Institutional Capacity to Address Climate Change risks in Coastal Areas through Adaptation Interventions including EbA”.

The main organizations and institutions where consultations were fruitful during the baseline survey are following are the 32 entities listed below:

1. Ministry of Environment(MoE) – Tirana, currently Ministry of Tourism and Environment (MTE)
2. Directorate of Biodiversity and Protected Areas MTO, Tirana
3. Directorate of Water Administration,Climate Change Sector, MTO, Tirana
4. Project Office, Lezha Municipality
5. Regional Administration of Protected Areas, Lezhe
6. Regional Environmental Directorate, Lezhë
7. Department of Regional Development and Integration, Council of Lezha region
8. Forest Management Agency, Lezha Municipality.
9. Lezha County Council, Lezhe
10. Directorate of Education, Tourism, Culture and Sports, Lezha Municipality.
11. Directorate of Agriculture and Rural Development, Lezha Region
12. Regional Development Agency,Lezha municipality
13. Directorate of Rajonal Education, Lezha Municipality
14. Shenkolli Administrative Unit, Lezha Municipality.
15. Shengjini Administrative Unit. Lezha Municipality.
16. Ecological club, Lezhe.
17. Kune-Vain Protected Area Administration
18. Ministry of Health, Tirana
19. Institute of Public Health, Tirana
20. Ministry of Energy, Tirana
21. Ministry of Urban Planning
22. National Agency of Territorial Planning
23. National Secretariat of Waters, Prime-Ministry, Albania
24. Agricultural University of Kamza, Tirana
25. Institute of Geosciences, Energy, Water ,and Environment, Tirana
26. GIZ Albania, co-result of Climate Change Adaptation in the Western Balkans project
27. National Coastal Agency
28. Faculty of Geo-sciences, Polytechnic University of Tirana
29. Museum of Natural Sciences, Faculty of Natural Sciences, University of Tirana.
30. Department of Environmental Engineering, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Tirana.
31. Albanian Academy of Science, Tirana
32. Albanian Geological Services

The oriented questions related to the above mentioned institutions (as shown in table 8) refer to:

1. Are there institutional arrangements in place to address climate change in coastal area?  
From interviews with representatives of the Target Institutions results that, for most of national institutions and KVTMS from local institutions the arrangements are in place to address climate change in Coastal Area.
2. Are those arrangements based on a clear and strong mandate?

New arrangements have already started from the new Government elected in June 2017. It is not clear yet whether the reforms expected by the new government will positively affect the mandate of the target institutions or not.

3. Are those arrangements supported by adequate budget allocations?

Due to the changes in government institutions expressed above it is not as yet clear the budget to be allocated for CC and EbA.

4. Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors?

As with question 2&3, it is not clear as yet, whether or not there will be a continuity of trends for broad stakeholder participation across relevant climate sensitive sectors.

For more details please refer to table No. 8.

A sector wise approach was undertaken in this direction. A range of cross sector strategies have started or are concluded on a national level, with focuses in local coastal areas. A summary of the subject areas covered in each of the existing cross sector strategies in order to adapt to the climate change are given in the table below.

However, latest changes in Albanian Government, after general elections in June 2017, may result on changes in national institutions responsible/related on climate change (mentioned in this report as national institutional targets).

The values of outcome 1 of the project are expressed by evaluation of its outputs referred as:

1.1 Training Conducted for national and local government representatives on EbA. This output, seems to be on its first phase of development. Some Seminars, regarding Climate Change with a very superficial take on EbA, have been organized on a national level, as well as on the Inter-ministerial Working group on Climate Change and its related National Agencies or Regional Agencies and Institutions. However, trainings should be further developed to really upscale the EbA on local level and operational institutions that are dealing with implementation. Only few institutions in Lezha like, the Regional Administration of Protected Area, and Kune Vain Administration Staff, have mentioned having had some general training, when interviewed.

1.2 Technical guidelines produced on implementation of climate change adaptation actions using EbA, and training conducted on the application of these guidelines. The table below includes some of the Cross Sector Strategies and on what level have they included specific measures to adapt to climate change, as well as areas linked to these measures indirectly which are not covered in most cases. Realistic guidelines are still missing, but the Albanian Government is using overall guidelines as those by the UNFCCC.

The third National Communication, the draft already finalized, has already included in general EbA in Coastal Area, and seems to be the best strategy to date, related to EbA policies and interventions. However, this strategy cannot be considered to be well focused on EbA interventions.

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Focus	Cross sector strategies							
	Health Strategy	Energy strategy	Agricultural Strategy	Environmental Inter-sectorial Strategy 2015-2020	Drin Mati River Delta	First National Communication Call	Second National Communication Call	Third National Communication Call
Steering of the adaptation process in Albania	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Overarching mainstreaming initiative	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Climate finance readiness	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
Implementation monitoring system	+	●	+	+	+	+	●	+
Adaptation information system for Albania (GIS)	+	●	+	-	-	+	+	+
Communication and outreach initiative	+	●	+	+	●	+	+	+
Initiative for capacity development on climate change adaptation	+	●	+	+	+	+	+	+
Action plan integrated flood risk management	●	-	+	-	+	+	+	+

Action plan integrated drought risk management	●	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
Action plan for coastal management	-	-	●	-	+	+	+	+
Adaptation in water resources management	●	●	+	+	+	+	+	+
Initiative for municipal adaptation	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
Priority actions for adaptation in agriculture	●	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Priority actions for adaptation in forestry	-	●	+	+	+	+	+	+
Priority action for adaptation in energy	+	+	●	+	●	+	+	+
Priority action for adaptation in health	+	●	●	+	●	+	+	+
Priority action for adaptation in tourism	●	●	●	-	+	+	+	+
+ Strategies already finalized (except Third communication which is still draft) and considered the EbA ● Action planned to be done or already started but not yet finished which have partially taken into account in the strategies. - Gives that the actions are not included in the strategies.								

**Table 7** Cross sector initiatives considering Climate Change and EbA



Even though some Actions or Strategies can be considered as overall guidelines, technical guidelines are still missing. Currently Albania is using international Guidelines.

1.3. A technical working group specifically focused on EbA, to facilitate national dialogue on coastal adaptation through EbA and mobilize funds for the implementation of EbA at a national level, is not established as yet. The Inter-ministerial working Group is already established, by a specific Prime Minister Order, date 25.04.2014 and is functional since 2016. Establishment and functioning of the inter-ministerial working group on the coordination of the Ministries tasks, is done according to the country's obligations on United Nations Framework Convention on Climatic Changes (UNFCCC) and pursuant to article 108 of the Stabilization Association Agreement (SAA).

The Inter Ministerial group is chaired by the Deputy Minister of Environment and is composed as following:

- 3 (three) representatives of the Ministry of Environment (today Ministry of Tourism and Environment)
- 2 (two) representatives from the Ministry of Energy and Industry
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Health
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Education and Sports
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Foreign affairs
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Water Administration
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of European Integration
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Finance
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Interior Affairs
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of Urban Development and Tourism (changed later in Ministry of Economy and Tourism and today streamlined in other related ministries.
- 1 (one) representative from the Ministry of State on Local Affairs

As mentioned before, the composition of the inter-ministerial group may change in respect to the new Government Arrangement.

1. The Inter ministerial group shall:

- a) Draft policies and strategies on climate changes and include them at the respective sectorial programs;
- b) ProMTEe and integrate inter institutional coordination on implementation of national strategies and plans on climate changes at the respective sectors; and to regularly inform the Prime Minister on developments in this sector;
- c) Contribute on the Republic of Albania's participation at the UNFCCC Parties Conference, meetings of the European Union and regional and international forums. All the contributions should be delivered through Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- d) Identify the possibilities to facilitate, proMTEe, assess and, depending on the occasion, to express their opinion on the projects that reduce gas emission with greenhouse effects and adapt to climate changes;

- e) Approve the work program for the calendar year and to periodically review it.
2. The chairman of the inter-ministerial working group, depending on the topic of meeting, invites to participate at the meetings also representatives from other institutions at local and central level, civil society representatives, academics and experts with experience in climatic changes issues.
3. The inter-ministerial working group should meet not less than 2 times per year. The group should also meet in special meetings under request of the chairman. Each member of the group can ask to the chairman to organize meetings out of the program. The decisions of the inter-ministerial working group shall be taken in consensus and signed by the chairman. The Minister of Environment and/or other Ministers shall be informed on the decisions according to the topic.
4. The technical secretariat that will work with the working group, will have the following tasks:
  - a) Inform the members of the inter-ministerial working group on the planned and special meetings;
  - b) Prepare the agenda of the meetings, according to the initial working program;
  - c) Take care of the logistic issues for the organization of the meetings, take minutes of the meetings and to coordinate the implementation of the working group tasks in time;
5. The responsible directory for the climate changes shall perform the functions of the technical secretariat.

According to the mobilization fund, a Financing document is provided to the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP is already drafted, but not yet approved. Several steps, as described below, are included in the main document:

- Steps to mainstream CCA and NAP into Pas, into Medium Term Budgeting Program and to strengthen CCA-related institutional processes and frameworks
- Capacity-building in project development, climate-proofing, planning, programming, costing techniques, cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analysis and climate finance
- Steps to establish implementation monitoring system and results-based monitoring
- Project identification and proposal preparation
- Steps to establish resource mobilization process for climate finance

The NAP doesn't specify a financing document for any additional EbA development, except the funds developed for the project in term.

1.4. Technical support provided for the development of a strategy to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA is not yet developed. The main strategic document related to EbA remains the Third National Communication Call. This document has been developed within the Project "Enabling Activities for the Preparation of the Third National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" implemented by the Ministry of Environment and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), with financial support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Between others in the document are included:

- National Status
- GHG Inventory

- Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment
- Mitigation Analyses
- Energy Sector Analyses
- Agriculture and Livestock Sectors Mitigation Analyzes
- Forestry sector Mitigation Analyses
- Waste Sector Mitigation Analyses
- Steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention.

Outcome 2, is focused on; “Reduced the Vulnerability of the communities, living nearby the Kune Vain Lagoon System, to climate change induced extreme events, through pilot adaptation interventions include EbA. Some changes are suggested to related outputs, in strong consultation with technical Consultant for interventions and EIA. The following outputs are referred to this outcome.

2.1 An integrated suite of adaptation interventions including EbA implemented in the Kune- Vaini lagoon system. Such interventions consists in opening/reopening of 10 artesian wells, planting of 10 ha with native trees, planting of 2ha with bushes and coastal grass, and opening of the tidal channel between Ceka and Adriatic Sea. This outputs, has some changes, because of the conclusions of technical designs. According to engineering design report, “during the last 20-years a decrease of the water pressure has been noticed, up to a point that it cannot reach the earth surface anymore in a natural way, as it did before the ‘90s. There are several causes for the decreasing water pressure of the artesian wells, and they are listed below:

1. The diminution of the furnishing water from the aquifer
2. The damages or the jams caused along the axis of the wells
3. The artificial creating of sources and their overuse for alternative purposes

Investigating further, a decrement of the furnishing water from the aquifer would seem acceptable during droughts. Normally, once that this type of weather is left behind the water should have sprout out again on the earth surface, but actually this did not happen.

Next, after further controls were performed unto undamaged and free wells, it was clear that, even within these sound sources the water level was 50cm below earth surface.

Moreover, the surrounding area was examined while seeking information regarding eventual interventions, possibly created in the recent years, and it resulted that in order to provide water for the local populations; two source-creating perforations were performed close to the lagoon’s area.

A direct consequence of these interventions for water providing purposes is the decrement of -1.10m in the underground water pressure”.

So, as conclusion the artesian wells, cannot be opened. (For more details please refer to the technical report of Engineering Design for opening/reopeing of artesian wells and opening/reopening of the sea/laggon channel).

Also, reffering to technical report for planting, there is not appropriate land to plant 10 ha of forests. That’s why, the reforestation will be reduced to around 7 ha. Planting in other sites/areas, is not possible because of the nature of the land use and protection status. Also, referring to the same report, the surfaces to be planted with graces and shrubs, will be not only in coastal dunes, but also in the coast of the Drini River and other appropriate sites. This change is justified by rehabilitation of the lost of specific habitats by climate effects, considering planting of native grass and Mediterranean shrubs not only as an instrument for dune stabilization, but also as an crucial basic habitat for specific wildlife of the Protected Area (for more details please refer to the technical report for planting). This intervention is justified also by the land use of protective zones of the PA, as it is proposed in the PA Management Plan.

2.2. Long term strategy for: i) monitoring EbA interventions developed; and ii) technical reports produced. A long term strategy for monitoring of EbA interventions is developed in this report. Technical reports produced are not yet developed.

2.3. Training of local communities on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism. Field surveys, interviews and meetings with households, have shown that there has been no training of local communities on EbA and additional livelihoods developed as yet. There has been some general training of Regional Administration of Protected Area, of Lezha and Kune Vain Administration staff, but neither of those entities has shown any documentation on their trainings. It seems that training of households by national and international experts on similar projects has been not very effective. Training of a smaller number of experts at local community level, in Administration, NGOs, etc., by national and international experts, can help to create bases for dissemination of knowledge for EbA and ecotourism in local regional level. Such experts can be used in the project continuity or by other projects in the future, as trainers for households in different fields of economy as well as agriculture and ecotourism, which are affected negatively by climate change. 10 of these trainers can be trained on different EbA implementation in agriculture and 10 in ecotourism potentials and capacity, instruments and mechanisms, taking into consideration climate change effects and focus on the expected tourism of the site. So, a reduced number of local communities is proposed (20 people, compared to 50 proposed by the previous baseline results, but this training should be well focused on local issues and needs, human and nature capacities and characteristics, local culture and national regional/strategies.)

Outcome three (3) relates to “Increased awareness of Local and National stakeholders to climate change risks and the potential of Eba to increase the resilience of local communities to climate change”. All of outputs of this outcome are SMART, but currently for such purposes no awareness campaign or activity has been undertaken.

3.1 Knowledge management plan developed to capture and share information on climate change impacts and lessons learned to inform future EbA interventions. No management plan for future EbA interventions has been developed as yet.

3.2 Awareness-raising campaign is conducted on the advantages of EbA to increase resilience to climate change impacts. A previous awareness campaign was developed two years ago by the UNDP, on climate change effects in Lezha region. This awareness campaign did mention EbA, but it was not focused on it. The output above, aims on the awareness raising campaign to be strongly focused on EbA.

3.3. Scientific reports produced on the performance of implemented EbA interventions and research projects are not yet developed, for as long as intervention actions are yet not implemented. Still, the outputs and targets seem to be appropriate considering the phase in the near future. A number of scientific articles and PhD's related to Climate changes have been developed in Tirana University, but only one of them was directly focused in EbA interventions. This indicator is expected to be developed on another stage.

3.4. A web-based platform has been established to share information and provide access to project products. This output is under implementation by the project unit and is expected to be developed very soon.

Each of the Outcomes and related outputs and indicators, can be easy implemented, but a stronger support is needed by Local/Regional and National authorities.

The table below (Table No. 7) shows the original baseline's indicators and targets and for each of the indicators of the defined outputs, the characterized or proposed changes with adequate explanations.

Most of the targets seem well defined, but there should be a better evaluation on a later stage, concerning the focus of most inter-ministerial group representatives, and related research institutions. Some of the indicators are streamlined to facilitate current and future evaluations, without damaging the baseline focus, meaning indicators and efficiency of the targets.

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Objective	Original			Recommended			Means of verification
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	
Increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS to adapt to climate change using an integrated suite of adaptation interventions, including EbA.	Change in the capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures have been strengthened.	Score of 4 Government and Local communities living nearby the KVLS have partial capacity to Adapt to Climate Change (Baseline Capacity was rapidly assessed during the PPG and will be further verified during project inception) No capacity score cards have been undertaken by government staff or local communities	Score of 8 Regional, national and sub-national institutions have, to a large extent, developed the capacity to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	The same as original Change in the capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures have been strengthened.	Total Score of 3 1..Government and Local communities living nearby the KVLS have partial capacity to Adapt to Climate Change From the total representatives of national/local institutions interviewed, only <b>36.8</b> %, (represented by the representatives of Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Urban Development Institute of Public Health, Agriculture University of Tirana and Regional Administration office of Lezhë Protected Area) expressed that the policy/ plan to identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures already exist to a large extent. A Climate Change Adaption Plan/ Vulnerability Plan are already prepared for Tirana Municipality. The other representatives interviewed are not informed about such strategies and plans. 2. Such general adaptation measures remain at national scale (with few exceptions in Lezha and Shkodra Region), and budget allocation is provided at the same level and is not well defined and focused on specific measures. Only 3.1% (representatives from Ministry of Environment) declared that the Adaption strategies and Measures are prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets. The other interviewed institutions don't have information on the topic. 3. The roles and responsibilities are well defined for coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures. Only 36.8% (the representatives of MTO, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Urban Development, Institute of Public Health, Agriculture University of Tirana and one representative of KVMS (Regional Administration of Protected Area)), are pronounced positively on that. The other institution representatives do	Total Score of 8 The same as original Regional, national and sub-national institutions have, to a large extent, developed the capacity to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	The same as originally Verified through Scorecard Scoring methodologies Recommended by AMAT, adapted from TAMD (2013) and PPCR (2014) scorecard indicators.  The indicator is based on five criteria expressed as questions: 1. Do the policy/ plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures? 2. Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets? 3. Do the policy/ plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures? 4. Do the policy/ plan provide for the continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures? 5. Is there evidence of the effective implementation of the

Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

				<p>not have information on defining the roles and responsibilities on the topic.</p> <p>4. Only representatives of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment stated that strategies/plans which provide continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures do exist on a large scale.</p> <p>5. There is no evidence on the effective implementation of the policy/plan.</p> <p>The table below shows the five criteria expressed as questions and their respective score for the objective indicator based on consultation with targeted institutions.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Objective indicator evaluation criteria</th> <th colspan="3">Score</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Do the policy/plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent/completely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent/completely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do the policy/plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent/completely</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Objective indicator evaluation criteria	Score			0	1	2	Do the policy/plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely	Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely	Do the policy/plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely	<p>policy/ plan criteria? Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/completely (= 2). An overall score is calculated, with a maximum score of 10 given five criteria.</p>
Objective indicator evaluation criteria	Score																							
	0	1	2																					
Do the policy/plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely																					
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					Does the policy/plan provide for the continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures?	No t a t a l l	Parti a l l y	To a l a r g e e x t e n t/ c o m p l e t e l y		
					Is there evidence of the effective implementation of the policy/plan?	No t a t a l l	Parti a l l y	To a l a r g e e x t e n t/ c o m p l e t e l y		
<b>Comment Objective</b>	<i>of</i>	<p><b>The Objective results are very well defined and are easily achievable even after changes made in some of the output indicators.</b></p> <p>There are only two strategic plans (one of them is not approved yet), Third National Communication Call on CC and NAP, which both still remain general, related to the site under the study. These drafts define climate change risks in general, but not detailed adaptation measures for the area or EbA.</p> <p>The consultant has undertaken a careful assessment, in respect of the time and budget in disposal, interviewing all accessible actors for the preparation and evaluation of the strategies/plans related to EbA. This assessment is based on interviews of these actors, or others related to such documentation at a local, regional and national level, as it is referred on the previous chapters.</p> <p>The Baseline Survey found out that the National authorities have partial capacities to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies, but there is a clear need for more training on a local level (local authorities and stakeholders).</p> <p><b>The Target is very clear and well defined.</b></p>								
<b>Outcome 1</b>	<b>Original</b>			<b>Recommended</b>			<b>Means of verification</b>			
	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets</b>				
Increased national/local technical and institutional capacity to address climate change risks in coastal areas through adaptation interventions including EbA.	<b>Indicator 1.1.</b> Change in the capacity score assessment framework for each targeted institution.	<b>Baseline 1.1</b> Baseline values determined during the baseline assessment using the AMAT score criteria.	<b>Target 1.1.</b> Each targeted institution (Ministry of Environment -national government, Lezhe commune council – local government, Kune-Vaini Tale Lagoon Protected Area Management, etc.) has progressed by a minimum of 1 step in their capacity score assessment framework.	<b>Indicator 1.1.</b> Remain the same as original Change in the capacity score assessment framework for each targeted institution.	<b>Baseline 1.1</b> <b>Total Score of 2</b> Baseline values determined during the baseline assessment. From the representatives of targeted institutions interviewed results that for 44% (most of them from national institutions and only one from local institutions -Regional Administration of Protected Area) institutional arrangements are in place to address climate change in coastal areas and these arrangements are based on clear and strong mandate. Only representatives of MTE, Ministry of Urban Development, and KVTMS declared that those arrangements are supported by adequate budget allocations. The institutional arrangement doesn't fully include board stakeholder participation. Only 12.5% of them (MTE, Ministry of Urban Development, MoH, KVTMS) declared that	<b>Target 1.1.</b> Each targeted institution (Ministry of Tourism and Environment - national government, Lezhe commune council – local government, Kune-Vaini Tale Lagoon Protected Area Management, etc) has progressed by a minimum of 1step in their capacity score assessment framework.	A scoring methodology as suggested by the revised GEF AMAT will be adopted. The scoring is based on four criteria expressed as questions (these criteria will be further validated at inception phase): 1. Are there institutional arrangements in place to address climate change in coastal area? 2. Are those arrangements based on clear and strong mandate 3. Are those			

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

					<p>board stakeholder participation are included across relevant climate-sensitive sectors. The following table shows outcome indicator assessment based on AMAT methodology</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: left;">Outcome indicator evaluation criteria</th> <th colspan="3">Score</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Are there institutional arrangements in place to address climate change in coastal area?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Are those arrangements based on clear and strong mandate?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Are those arrangements supported by adequate budget allocations?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;">Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Outcome indicator evaluation criteria	Score			0	1	2	Are there institutional arrangements in place to address climate change in coastal area?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	Are those arrangements based on clear and strong mandate?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	Are those arrangements supported by adequate budget allocations?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	<p>arrangements supported by adequate budget allocations? 4. Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors? Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/ completely (= 2). An overall score is calculated, with a maximum score of 10 given five criteria.</p>
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<b>Comment of Outcome1</b>	<p><b>The outcome 1 results are very well defined and achievable even after changes in some of output indicators.</b> The institutions are in place to address CC effects in Coastal Areas, but changes are expected to happen during this time by new government. The mandate of some institutions (ex. National Agency of Protected Areas, National Agency of Coastal Development etc., doesn't look very clear, in the new arrangements.</p> <p>It seems that the running institutional arrangements don't fully include broad stakeholder participation.</p> <p><b>The target Institutions may change as result of changes in the Administration Arrangement of Albanian Central and Local Government. A frequent verification of such changes will help to update the targets if needed, by above mentioned changes. Creation of the Ministry for Tourism and Environment, and removal of Ministry of Environment as a specific national authority</b></p>																												



## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

may reflect changes in MTE capacity to deal with climate changes and EbA.							
Outputs of Outcome 1	Original			Recommended			Means of verification
	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of Verification
1.1. Training conducted for national and local government representatives on EbA.	1.1.1 Number of government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	Baseline: 0	At least 30 government staff from relevant ministries and local government institutions trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	1.1.1 Remains the same as original Number of government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	Baseline: Two of the government staff, (representatives of MTO) are partially trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	At least 30 government staff from relevant ministries and local government institutions trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures	<b>Means of verification 1.1.1.</b> Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including list of presence (verified at the end of a training session). Certificates of participation in international trainings in or outside Albania
	<b>Comment on Indicator 1.1.1 and related target</b>	<b>Only two representatives of MoE are trained partially to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures. No representatives from other central and local institutions are trained in EbA. An optimistic number of representatives from national government staff including line ministries and other related national institutions have participated in trainings on Climate Change risks, mitigation measures etc., but not on EbA. The target is quite realistic.</b>					
	1.1.2. Percentage of women among government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	Baseline: 0%	50% of government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures are women.	1.1.2. Percentage of women among government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.	Baseline: 2 employees of the government institutions are trained. Since they are both women this fulfils the target with 100% (representatives of MTO). But this number (2 employees) represents only 6.2% of the overall level (national and local government staff) trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures are women..	50% of government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures are women.	<b>1.1.2.</b> Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including participation lists (verified at the end of a training session). Certificates of participation in international trainings in or outside Albania
	<b>Comment on Indicator 1.1.2 and related target</b>	<b>Both individuals partially trained in EbA (representative of MTE) strategies and measures are women, whom are represented 100%. Still, the number of people trained is not significant in respect of defined indicator target, and the fact that those are women is just an optimistic data, for good trends in respect of gender</b>					

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

		<p><b>policies on training. In fact they represent only 6.2 % of the related target. This Indicator can be stream lined with the Indicator 1.1.1</b>  <b>The target looks quite realistic in line with Albanian Governmental Policies related to Gender.</b></p>					
<p>1.2. Technical guidelines produced on implementation of climate change adaptation actions using EbA, and training conducted on the application of these guidelines.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Number of technical guidelines on implementing EbA produced.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0</p>	<p>1.2.1. At least 3 technical guidelines on implementing EbA have been produced.</p>	<p>1.2.1. Number of technical guidelines on implementing EbA produced.</p>	<p>Baseline: Remains the same as original</p>	<p>1.2.1. At least 3 technical guidelines on implementing EbA have been produced.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.2.1.</b>                      Review of technical guidelines produced.                      Review of used training documents</p>
	<p><b>Comment on Indicator 1.2.1 and related target</b></p>	<p><b>No specific technical guidelines on implementing EbA are produced.</b>  <b>The Target seems very appropriate and realistic</b></p>					
	<p>1.2.2. Number of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>(National and local government have been trained on climate change risks and how climate change is included in national and local development policies and plans. However, officials have not received training on how to implement Climate change adaptation interventions including EbA).</p>	<p>1.2.2. At least 40 national and local government staff trained on the use of technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>1.2.2. Number of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>Baseline remains the same as original.                      National and Local Government Staff is not trained on the application of technical guidelines for implementing EbA as far as such technical guidelines are not yet developed.</p>	<p>1.2.2. At least 40 national and local government staff trained on the use of technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.2.2.</b>                      Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including list of presence (verified at the end of a training session).</p>
	<p><b>Comment on Indicator 1.2.2 and related Target</b></p>	<p><b>None of the government staff was trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA, because such guidelines are not yet produced.</b>  <b>National and local governments have been trained on climate change risks, and the way climate change is included in national and local development policies and plans. The Target Looks very realistic and appropriate.</b></p>					
<p>1.2.3 Percentage of women among government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0%</p>	<p>1.2.3. 50% of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA are women.</p>	<p>1.2.3 Percentage of women among government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>Baseline remains the same as original</p>	<p>1.2.3. 50% of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA, are women.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.2.3</b>                      Reports detailing training sessions and workshops for EbA, including list of presence (verified at the end of a training</p>	

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

							session).
	<b>Comment on Indicator 1.2.3 and related Target</b>	<b>None of the women among government staff was trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA; as such guidelines are not developed. This Indicator can be stream lined with the Indicator 1.2.2 The target looks very appropriate and compatible with Albanian Government policies on Gender.</b>					
1.3. A technical working group on climate change and EbA established to facilitate national dialogue on coastal adaptation through EbA and mobilize funds for the implementation of EbA at the national level.	1.3.1. Technical working group on climate change and EbA established and operational under the Inter-ministerial Working group on climate change.	Baseline: 0 (No subsidiary technical working group to provide technical guidance on the implementation of climate change adaptation policies exists).	1.3.1 A technical working group on climate change and EbA is operational under the inter-ministerial working group on climate change (Target: 1).	1.3.1. Technical Working group on climate change and EbA established and operational under the inter-ministerial Working group on climate change.	Baseline: Remains the same as original.	1.3.1 A technical working group on climate change and EbA is operational under the inter-ministerial working group on climate change (Target: 1).	<b>Means of verification 1.3.1</b> Review the official document of working group established and minutes of meetings of the technical working group on climate change and EbA.
	<b>Comment on Indicator 1.3.1 and related Target</b>	<b>The technical Working Group on EbA is not yet established. It remains crucial for the project implementation that this working group needs to be operational under inter-ministerial working group on Climate change. The target looks very appropriate.</b>					
	1.3.2. Percentage of women in the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA.	Baseline: 0%	1.3.2. 20% of the members of the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA should be women.	1.3.2. Percentage of women in the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA.	Baseline: The same as original.	1.3.2. 20% of the members of the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA should be women.	<b>Mean of verification 1.3.2.</b> List of presence and contacts for members of technical work group

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

	<b>Comment on Indicator 1.3.2 and related Target</b>	<p>No percentage of women in the technical working group as the working group is not formed as yet. This Indicator can be streamlined with the Indicator 1.3.1. The target looks very appropriate and in compatibility with Albanian Government policies on gender.</p>					
	1.3.3. A plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA developed.	Baseline: 0	1.3.3. A plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA has been developed.	1.3.3. A plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA developed.	Baseline: The same as original.	1.3.3. A plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA has not yet been developed.	<b>Mean of verification 1.3.3.</b> Review the fund mobilization plan. Review of minutes of meeting of the technical working group on climate change and EbA.
	<b>Comment on indicator 1.3.3 and related target</b>	<p>There is not a plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA. The National Adaption Plan, which is still on its approval phase, includes only the funds for the project in term. It looks that for the development of this plan can help the inter-ministerial working group. Target seems very realistic</p>					
1.4. Technical support provided for the development of a strategy to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.	1.4.1. Number of draft upscaling strategy documents produced to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.	Baseline: 0	1.4.1. A nation-wide EbA upscaling strategy for Albania is developed (Target: 1).	1.4.1. Number of draft upscaling strategy documents produced to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.	Baseline: The same as original Upscaling strategy documents are not yet developed	1.4.1. A nation-wide EbA upscaling strategy for Albania is developed (Target: 1).	<b>Means of verification 1.4.1.</b> Review of nationwide EbA drafts up scaling strategy, review of project progress reports, interviews with members of the inter-ministerial working group on climate change. Review of meeting minutes of the inter-ministerial working group on climate change related to such drafts
	<b>Comment on indicator 1.4.1 and related target</b>	<p>There has not been developed a number of draft upscaling strategy documents produced to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient as yet. Third National Communication on Climate Change has already been drafted, focused also in Albanian coastal areas, but it doesn't seriously reflect upscaling, sustaining and replication of climate-resilient developments using EbA.</p>					

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<b>Outcome 2</b> Reduced vulnerability of communities living nearby the Kune Vaini Lagoon System to Climate Change – Induced extreme events through pilot adaptation interventions including EbA	<b>Indicator 2.1.</b> Percentage change in climate change vulnerability index scores.	Baseline Values for the Climate change vulnerability index will be determined during Baseline Survey	At least a 10% reduction in vulnerability of people living near the project sites.	<b>Indicator 2.1.</b> Percentage change in climate change vulnerability index scores.	<b>Baseline 2.1.</b> The average climate change vulnerability index for communities interviewed, living nearby KVLS is 12.09	<b>Target 2.1.</b> At least a 10% reduction in vulnerability of people living near the project sites.	<b>Means of verification 2.1.</b> Vulnerability index/score will be developed after project implementation. It will be measured as a function of adaptive capacity, exposure and climate sensitivity as per the IPCC definition of the vulnerability.
	<b>Comment on indicator 2.1 and related target</b>	The average for the three components incites are: Exposure index: 3.21 Sensitivity index: 3.89 Adaptive capacity index: 0.39 Vulnerability index/score will be developed after project implementation. It will be measured as a function of adaptive capacity, exposure and climate sensitivity as per the IPCC definition of the vulnerability. This is the preliminary opinion of the consultant. The right decision will be decided after project implementation. For the next stage this target can accurately capture the intended outcome, because climate change effects on the site are affecting frequently the community (which still remains vulnerable). Taking into account the culture of this community, and nevertheless clarification coming from consultants and interviewers, (which sometimes conditions for wrong answers during interviews and limited awareness) it is obvious the need for better clarification of their understanding of the Climate Change and their participation. The target remains realistic					
	<b>Indicator 2.2.</b> Number of community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.	Within the KVLS and buffer zone, local communities currently derive their livelihoods from, agriculture, fishing or running restaurants. Tourism in KVLS is focused on beach tourism and there are not established ecotourism ventures	At least 30 community members have increased their income through additional livelihood options initiated by the project, including ecotourism.	<b>Indicator 2.2.</b> Number of community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.	<b>Baseline:</b> None of community members have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.	<b>Target 2.2.</b> At least 30 community members have increased their income through additional livelihood options initiated by the project, including ecotourism.	<b>Means of verification 2.2.</b> Interviews with local community members and managers of Kune-Vaini Protected Area. Interview with local stakeholders and decision makers dealing with economical assessment of villages related to the project
	<b>Comment in indicator 2.2 and related Target</b>	In Barbulloja village 18.7% of the household interviewed derive their income from casual labor against payment, 18, 7 % derive their income from own business entities, 6.3% derive income from labor. In Shengjini Island village 28% of the household interviewed derive their income from labor, 16 % of them derive income from trade activity (business), 8% from					

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

	<p>casual labor against payment, 10 % from livestock sales and 12% of them derive income from crop sales.                  In Lezha Island village 25 % of the household interviewed derive their income from labor, 14.3% from trade (business), 10.7 % from casual labor against payment, 8.3% derive their income from crop sales and 6 % of them derive income from livestock sales.                  Most of the community members interviewed in three villages living nearby KVLS were involved in farming activities, livestock rearing and fishing, but they don't derive incomes from these activities, instead they use the products for self-consumption.                  Within the KVLS and buffer zone, local communities currently derive their livelihoods from agriculture, fishing, tourism etc. Tourism in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system is focused also on sea-sun tourism and there are no ecotourism ventures established as yet                  The target looks realistic</p>						
	<p><b>Indicator 2.3.</b>                  Percentage of women among the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives</p>	<p>Baseline income levels will be determined during baseline assessment</p>	<p><b>Target 2.3.</b>                  50% increase of the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives are women.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.3.</b>                  Percentage of women among the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b>                  There is no woman among the community members that have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p><b>Target 2.3.</b>                  50% increase of the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives are women.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.3.</b> Surveys and interview with local community members and managers of the Kune-Vaini Protected Area.</p>
	<p>Comment on indicator 2.3 and related target</p>	<p>None of the community members has increased their incomes through additional livelihood initiatives, so no woman has increased their incomes by such initiatives.                  The Target looks appropriate</p>					
Outputs of Outcome 2	Original			Proposed			Means of Verification
<p>2.1. An integrated suite of adaptation interventions including EbA implemented in the Kune- Vaini lagoon system.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Number of artesian wells functioning within the Ceka and Zaje sections of the Kune-Vaini lagoon system, and discharging freshwater into lagoon.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (In the 1970-1980s artesian wells were constructed in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system to supply fresh water and reduce the salinity of the lagoon. However, these wells are now either closed because of sediment accumulation or submerged because of coastal erosion.)</p>	<p>2.1.1. At least 10 artesian wells fully functional and discharging freshwater into the lagoon (6 artesian wells constructed, and 4 artesian wells rehabilitated, in the in the Ceka and Zaje sections of the Kune-Vaini lagoon system)</p>	<p>2.1.1. NA</p>	<p>Baseline: NA</p>	<p>2.1.1 No Artesian wells in Kune Vain Lagoons</p>	<p>No artesian wells will be opened/reopened (In the Ceka and Zaje sections of the Kune-Vaini lagoon system). This indicator (2.1.1) should be excluded</p>

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<p><b>Comment on indicator 2.1.1</b></p>	<p>According to engineering design report, “during the last 20-years a decrease of the water pressure has been noticed, up to a point that it cannot anymore reach the earth surface in a natural way, as it did before the ‘90s. There are several causes for the decreasing water pressure of the artesian wells all of those by overexploitation. Investigating further, a decrement of the furnishing water from the aquifer would seem acceptable during droughts. Normally, once that this type of weather is left behind, the water should have sprout again on the earth surface, which did not actually happen. After further controls were performed into undamaged and free wells, it was clear that, even within these sound sources the water level was 50cm below earth surface. Moreover, the surrounding area was examined while seeking information regarding eventual interventions, possibly created in the recent years, and it resulted that in order to provide water for the local population; two source-creating perforations were performed close to the lagoon’s area. A direct consequence of these interventions for water providing purposes is the decrement of -1.10m in the underground water pressure”.</p> <p>So, as a conclusion, the artesian wells cannot be opened (for more details please refer to the technical report of Engineering Design for opening/reopening of artesian wells and opening/reopening of the sea/lagoon channel).</p> <p><b>So, the technical team, found out, that is not possible to use ground water with free discharge in the planned sites.</b></p>					
<p>2.1.2. Hectares of degraded riparian forest reforested with climate-resilient tree species according to technical protocols.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 hectares</p>	<p>2.1.2. At least 10 hectares of degraded riparian forests on the outskirts of the Ceka lagoon reforested – the Presence of saplings will be a proxy for forest establishment.</p>	<p>2.1.2. Hectares of degraded riparian forest reforested with climate-resilient tree species according to technical protocols.</p>	<p>Baseline: Remain the same as original The Technical design already developed on Planting activities</p>	<p>2.1.2. At least 7 hectares of degraded riparian forests on the Kune Vain Lagoons reforested – The presence of saplings will be a proxy for forest establishment.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.1.2</b> Site visits to verify the existence of reforested areas and comparison with existing maps of the Kune-Vaini Protected Area vegetation. Interviews with managers of the Kune-Vaini Tale Protected Area.</p>
<p><b>Comments on indicator 2.1.2</b></p>	<p>This indicator, after exclusion of indicator on opening/reopening of artesian wells, will substitute the indicator 2.1.1.</p> <p>After field surveys it has been defined that successful planting can only be achieved in 7 ha in Kune Vain Lagoon System. The main reasons are: a) degradation of soils and land losses, and b) land use during years (occupation of the lands and using of free surfaces for grazing, construction etc.). So, only 7 ha of degraded forests will be planted instead of 10 ha planned in technical protocols.</p> <p><b>Changes are reflected on the proposed Target.</b></p>					
<p>2.1.3. Existence of a new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea.</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 (A tidal inlet channel between the Adriatic Sea and Ceka lagoon was constructed by the government. However, the lack of a comprehensive feasibility study combined with the lack of maintenance has led to the closure of this inlet.)</p>	<p>2.1.3. A new, functional tidal inlet channel (including two Terminal groynes) between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea constructed (Target: 1)</p>	<p>2.1.3. Existence of a new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea.</p>	<p>Baseline: Remains the same as original. (A Technical Design for a tidal inlet channel between the Adriatic Sea and Ceka lagoon is produced, but not yet implemented)</p>	<p>2.1.3. A new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea constructed (Target: 1)</p>	<p>Site visits to verify the existence of a new tidal inlet channel. Interviews with managers of the Kune-Vaini Tale Protected Area and fishery actors.</p>
<p><b>Comment on the indicator 2.1.3 and related Target</b></p>	<p>The Scientific/technical research for opening and operation the tidal channel don’t consider as appropriate the alternative construction of the strong/hard breakwater. Also, the cost doesn’t justify the investments. For further details refer to the engineering report)</p> <p>The design of Reopening of tidal channel has already been finalized.</p> <p>The target 2.1.3, should be adapted for opening of the channel and excludes construction of breakwaters</p>					

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	2.1.4. Length (m) of coastal dunes rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols.	Baseline: 2000m (stretch of coastal dunes has been rehabilitated with beach grass by a previous project).	2.1.4. 2000m of coastal dunes south of the new tidal inlet and adjacent to the Ceka lagoon rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols	2.1.4. 2000 m length of coastal dunes and other appropriate sites rehabilitated with climate- resilient species according to technical protocols.	Baseline: The project is not yet implemented. A technical report is developed for planting of 2000m (stretch of coastal dunes and other appropriate areas to be rehabilitated with beach grass and native bushes by the project).	2.1.4. 2000m of coastal dunes adjacent to the Kune Vain lagoons rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols	Field surveys in sites planted by native grass and shrubs, in respect with technical report and planting activities planned.
	<b>Comment on the indicator 2.1.4 and related Target</b>	In addition to dunes, some other sites in the surroundings of lagoons are considered as very important for planting of seagrass and bushes, habitats rehabilitation and soil erosion control. The Indicator 2.1.4 and Target 2.1.4 needs to be adapted as proposed above. The Technical Design of planting has already been finalized. This Indicator can be streamlined with the Indicator 2.1.2 because this indicator has the same effects like planting activity” to rehabilitate the loss of habitats and also for dune stabilization”. Changes of the proposed Indicator are reflected at the proposed Target.					
2.2. Long term strategy for: i) monitoring EbA interventions is developed; and ii) Technical reports produced.	2.2.1. A long term strategy developed for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system.	Baseline: 0	2.2.1. A long term strategy for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune- Vaini lagoon system is developed by the end of the first year of the project (Target:1).	2.2.1. A long term strategy developed for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system.	Baseline: A short, medium and long term monitoring strategy is proposed in the Baseline report in term.	2.2.1. A long term strategy for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune- Vaini lagoon system is developed by the end of the first year of the project (Target:1).	Review of the long term strategy developed and its compliance with changes on Kune Vain natural – social characteristics, and management instruments and mechanisms
	<b>Comment for the Indicator 2.2.1 and related Target</b>	A short, medium and long term monitoring strategy is proposed in the Baseline report in term. This strategy should be revised frequently, considering changes conditioned by management actions, administration manners, changes on development instruments and related mechanisms, considering also socio-economical changes, climate change effects etc. The target also is very appropriate					
	2.2.2. Number of technical reports detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced.	Baseline: 0 (Bird, fish and vegetation monitoring data is submitted to the MoE on a monthly basis. No technical reports on any other type of monitoring are produced)	2.2.2. At least 6 technical reports (two per year) detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced.	2.2.2. Number of technical reports detailing the findings of project monitoring activities is produced.	Baseline: Remains the same as original (Bird, fish and vegetation) monitoring data is not submitted to the MoE on a monthly basis. No technical reports on any other type of monitoring are produced)	2.2.2. At least 4 technical reports (two per each of remained year of the project) detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced.	Review of technical reports produced and their frequency in respect with indicator target
	<b>Comment on indicator 2.2.2. and related target</b>	The proposed target has been amended to make it more effective, precise and time bound. The indicator is correct and meaningful but the project implementation has not yet started and the monitoring process findings are not yet documented in the technical monitoring reports. It looks difficult to produce more than 4 technical reports during the remaining timeframe of the project, for that reason the Target is changed from 6 to 4 technical reports.					



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2.3. Training of local communities on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.	2.3.1. Number of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods	Baseline: 0	2.3.1. At least 250 local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods by the end of the project.	2.3.1. Number of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods	Baseline: The baseline remains as original	2.3.1. At least 50 local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods by the end of the project.	Revising of Training documents and participation lists, training certification etc.
<b>Comment on the Indicator 2.3.1 and related Target</b>		<p><b>Up to the, and during the Baseline Survey study time frame, no training activities in ecotourism implementation were presented in local community. Organizing of such activities should be in full compliance with National and Regional/Local authorities.</b></p> <p>The change is proposed taking into consideration that it would be more appropriate to train 50 local trainers, members of local communities, whom than will train their co habitants in the future. This policy can help also on developing well focused and realistic training activities, avoiding formal distribution of licenses on trainings, which past experiences in Albania, have shown to be of low efficiency.</p>					
2.3.2. Percentage of women among local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.	Baseline: 0%	2.3.2. 50% of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism are women.	2.3.2. Percentage of women among local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.	Baseline: Remains as original	2.3.2. 50% of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism are women.	<p><b>Means of verification 2.3.2.</b></p> <p>Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including attendance registers (verified at the end of a training session).</p>	
<b>Comments on Indicator 2.3.2 and related Target</b>		<p><b>The survey has shown that, there is no difficulty on training women among other community members, also those implementing tourism activities or working on tourism instruments and facilities. A little more difficult seems to be the training of farmers' wife and daughters in ecotourism field, but this can be overpassed with time, considering the effects of awareness activities. This Indicator can be streamlined with the Indicator 2.3.1. The Target looks appropriate.</b></p>					
2.3.3. Number of local community members having attended training on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.	Baseline: 0 (Tourism in the Kune-Vain lagoon system is focused on beach tourism. There are no established ecotourism ventures, and local community members have not received any training on ecotourism or developing new ecotourism ventures).	2.3.3. At least 50 local community members attend workshops and receive targeted technical advice on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.	2.3.3. Number of local community members attending trainings on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.	Baseline: Not changes from the original baseline	2.3.3. At least 20 local community Members, dealing with tourism or its instruments attend workshops and receive targeted technical advice on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.	<p><b>Means of verification 2.3.3.</b></p> <p>Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including attendance registers (verified at the end of a training session). Interviews with local community members.</p>	
<b>Comments on Indicator</b>		<p><b>No member of community is trained on establishing, financing and operating ecotourism potentials. The proposed Target changes from the original.</b> The change is proposed taking into consideration that it would be more appropriate to train 50 local trainers, members of local communities, whom than will train their co habitants in the future. This policy can help also on developing well focused and realistic training activities, avoiding formal distribution of licenses on trainings, which past experiences in Albania, have shown to be of low efficiency. <b>More focused engagement is needed from national, regional and local environmental authorities.</b></p>					

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<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Increased awareness of local and national stakeholders to climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities to climate change.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.</b> Change in percentage of people at a national level that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Baseline levels of awareness will be determined during Baseline Assessment</p>	<p><b>Target 3.1</b> The percentage of people at a national level aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities' increases by 2 percentage points.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.</b> Change in percentage of people at a national level that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> More than 95% of the representatives of government officials are aware on climate change risks. About 10 % of the government official staff are aware on the EbA, (based on consultation with representatives from local government officials). The average climate change index for general public interviewed (30 interviews) in Tirana is 40%.</p>	<p><b>Target 3.1.</b> The percentage of people at a national level aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities' increases by 2 percent points.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.1.</b> Surveys and assessments (as samples of the total population) of government officials and the general public in Tirana. In the interviews is used a general question if the subjects are aware in Climate change risk and EbA. Later on, for clarification is required if they are aware on the potentials of EbA and their perception and understanding of it.</p>											
<p><b>Comment on Indicator 3.1 and related target</b></p>		<p>The awareness level of Climate change risks at a national level is satisfying. Questions related to EbA potentials, show that the awareness regarding EbA is much lower. Trainings on EbA seem to be very useful to improve the level of awareness of national stakeholders, government officials and the general public. The Target seems very appropriate.</p>																
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.</b> Change in percentage of people within the Lezha region that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Baseline levels of awareness will be determined during Baseline Assessment</p>	<p><b>Target 3.2.</b>The percentage of people at Lezha Region aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities' increases by 5 percentage points.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.</b> Changes in percentage of people within Lezha region, that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA, to increase the resilience of local communities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b>95% of local government officials staff consulted are aware on climate change risks, but just 2% of them are aware on the potential of EbA, (based on consultation with representatives from local government officials) Climate change awareness index of local communities in the Lezha region is shown in the following table.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1276 1084 1612 1304"> <tr> <td>Urban areas / Villages related to PA</td> <td>Climate change awareness index</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lezhe</td> <td>49 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lezha-Island</td> <td>43 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shengjin-Island</td> <td>33 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbulloje</td> <td>34 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stakeholders</td> <td>60 %</td> </tr> </table>	Urban areas / Villages related to PA	Climate change awareness index	Lezhe	49 %	Lezha-Island	43 %	Shengjin-Island	33 %	Barbulloje	34 %	Stakeholders	60 %	<p><b>Target 3.2.</b>The percentage of people within Lezha region aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities' increases by 5 percentage.</p>	<p>Surveys and assessments (as samples of the total population) of local government officials, the general public and school children in Lezha region.</p>
Urban areas / Villages related to PA	Climate change awareness index																	
Lezhe	49 %																	
Lezha-Island	43 %																	
Shengjin-Island	33 %																	
Barbulloje	34 %																	
Stakeholders	60 %																	
<p><b>Comments on Indicator 3.2 and related Target</b></p>		<p>The people within Lezha Region are much more aware on Climate Change risks, as they are on EbA potentials. Public awareness campaigns can help on increasing people's awareness on EbA potential. The original target is very appropriate and well defined</p>																

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	<b>Indicator 3.3.</b> Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions published in an academic journal.	<b>Baseline 0</b>	<b>Target 3.3.</b> At least one scientific paper on an aspect of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions has been published in an academic journal (Target: 1).	<b>Indicator 3.3.</b> Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions published in an academic journal.	<b>Baseline:</b> Currently, there have not been any papers published in any academic journals, describing/highlighting the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.	<b>Target 3.3.</b> At least one scientific paper in terms of environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions has been published in an academic journal (Target: 1).	<b>Means of verification 3.3.</b> Review of published articles in academic journals.
	<b>Comments on Indicator 3.3 and related Target</b>	The survey was unable to identify/find any scientific reports or articles on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions, but the following works, were elaborated to be related to this indicator: 1 scientific report on management of the posed risks and adaption to climate change is published in Albanian Journal of Agricultural science. The title of this research article is: Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment for Tirana Municipality. The Target looks appropriate					
	<b>Indicator 3.4.</b> Number of downloaded documents from the web-based platform	<b>Baseline: 0</b>	At least 80 documents downloaded	<b>Indicator 3.4.</b> Number of downloaded documents from the web-based platform.	<b>Baseline:</b> Remains as original	<b>Target 3.4.</b> At least 80 documents downloaded	<b>Means of verification 3.4.</b> Web based platform statistics.
	<b>Comment on the Indicator 3.4 and related Target</b>	The Web based Platform is under construction. The target seems appropriate.					
<b>Outputs of Outcome 3</b>		<b>Original</b>		<b>Proposed</b>			<b>Means of Verification</b>
3.1. Knowledge management plan developed to capture and share information on climate change impacts and lessons learned to inform future EbA interventions.	3.1.1. Development of a knowledge management plan and communication strategy.	Baseline: 0	3.1.1. A knowledge management plan and communication strategy developed by the end of the first year of the project (Target: 1).	3.1.1. Development of a knowledge management plan and communication strategy.	Baseline: Remains the same as original	3.1.1. A knowledge management plan and communication strategy developed by the end of the first year of the project (Target: 1).	<b>Means of verification 3.1.1.</b> Interviews with project management. Review of Knowledges expressed in the management plan and communication strategy.
	<b>Comments on the indicator 3.1.1 and related Target</b>	No management plan and communication strategy for the project has been established as yet. A strong collaboration of the Project team with Municipalities, MTO and Protected Areas/Environmental Authorities at National and Local level, is necessary for this action. The target looks appropriate.					
3.2. Awareness-raising campaign conducted on the advantages of EbA to increase resilience to climate change impacts.	3.2.1. Number of awareness-Raising campaigns and experience-sharing days on EbA held.	Baseline: 0	3.2.1. At least: i) one awareness raising campaign; and iii) 2 experience-sharing days on EbA held.	3.2.1. Number of awareness-raising campaigns and experience-sharing days on EbA are held.	Baseline: The same as original	3.2.1. At least: i) one awareness raising campaign; and iii) 2 experience-sharing days on EbA held.	<b>Means of verification 3.2.1.</b> Review reports detailing awareness-raising activities, including presence lists. Documented interviews with project

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							management and local community members.
	<b>Comments on Indicator 3.2.1 and related Target</b>	<b>Until now no such activities have been developed. Local households, stakeholders, environmental authorities at national/regional and local levels need to be more seriously involved in such activities. The Target is very well defined.</b>					
3.3. Scientific reports produced on the performance of implemented EbA interventions and research projects underway.	3.3.1. Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions produced.	Baseline: 0 (In the past five years, scientific reports/papers relevant to the Kune-Vaini lagoon system are limited to bird ecology. There are no Scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of EbA interventions).	3.3.1. At least two scientific reports/papers on an aspect of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions have been submitted to peer-reviewed journals by the end of the project.	3.3.1. Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions produced.	Baseline: The same as original.	3.3.1. At least two scientific reports/papers on an aspect of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions have been submitted to peer-reviewed journals by the end of the project.	<b>Means of verification 3.3.1.</b> Review of scientific papers. Interviews with academics from the identified research institutions.
	<b>Comments on Indicator 3.2.1 and related Target</b>	<b>Scientific papers or articles are not yet prepared. Such scientific reports can be easily produced by Project designers, implementers or KVTM Staff. Target seems appropriate.</b>					
	3.3.2. Number of MSc and PhD students undertaking research on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.	Baseline: 0.	3.3.2. At least 4 (2 MSc and 2 PhD) students have begun a research project on an aspect the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions by the end of the project.	3.3.2. Number of MSc students undertaking research on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.	Baseline: The same as original	3.3.2. At least 4 MSc students have begun a research project on aspects of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions by the end of the project.	<b>Means of verification 3.3.2.</b> Review of enrolment documentations. Interviews with academics and students from the identified research institution.
	<b>Comment on Indicator 3.3.2 and related Target</b>	<b>The Indicator is not yet implemented because the project development is on its early stages. A PhD on Climate Change Impact assessment and identification of mitigation measures of Patok and Kune Vain Tale PA, is approved at Agricultural University of Tirana in 2016, but this thesis does not included environmental and socio- economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions. This Indicator can be stream lined with the Indicator 3.3.1. The proposed indicator is amended to be more achievable. Also, the proposed target is changed from 2 MSc and 2 PhD students to at least 4 MSc students. The proposed target is changed from the original to make it more relevant and achievable The reason for changing the indicator and target is done considering the temporary blocking of the PhD study program by the Ministry of Education for the reason that public universities in the country are not of good quality and will be subject to the accreditation process.</b>					

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3.4. A web-based platform established to share information and provide access to project products.	3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA established and operational.	Baseline: 0.	3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA is operational.	3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA is established and is operational.	Baseline: The same as original	3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA is operational.	<b>Means of verification</b> <b>3.4.1.</b> Evaluate the web-based platform to determine whether it is functioning and to report on the web-based platform statistics, including the information on the last update, the number of current registered users, social media links, related to the information briefs, web-pages, information on the access and visitor levels (their background).
<b>Comment on Indicator 3.4.1</b>		The Indicator is quite appropriate and effective, and the web based platform is under construction. The target is well defined.					

**Table 8 Description of existing and recommended indicators, baselines and targets**

Yellow cells indicate the proposed Indicators, Baselines, Targets and related Means of Verification.  
 Green rows indicate the comments for each Indicator and related targets.  
 Red font letters describe the indicators and targets that need to be removed.  
 Blue font letters show the indicators, baselines and targets that need to be adopted.

## **5 Updated version of the Results Framework**

This chapter looks at the Results Framework proposed, their means of verification, as it is described in chapter 4. An indicator was excluded in output 2.1 and others were evaluated with 1 point, as the Technical Designs were finalized but are yet implemented. It was expected that such indicators would be scored with 2 points at an early stage. Some indicators, like the number of households expected to be trained and the numbers of households dealing or wishing to deal with eco-voice activities or apply EbA etc. have been updated (also conditioned by the timeframe of the project). The awareness campaign in the local community and stakeholders seems to be a crucial activity before starting the training sessions. In order to simplify future baseline evaluations, some of the original indicators were streamlined as proposed in table 7, without affecting the baseline assessment efficiency. Also, updates proposed in the same table (Table 7), were implemented in the Result Framework Table inserted below. Following is the result framework proposed by the consultant.

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Outcomes/Outputs	Indicators	Baseline	Targets	Means of verification
<p><i>Objective:</i> To increase the capacity of government and local communities living nearby the KVLS to adapt to climate change using an integrated suite of adaptation interventions, including EbA.</p>	<p>The same as original. Change in the capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures, has been strengthened.</p>	<p>Total score 3                      Government and Local communities living nearby the KVLS have partial capacities to Adapt to Climate Change.                      From the total number of representatives of national/local institutions interviewed, only <b>36.8 %</b>, (represented by the employees of Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Urban Development, Institute of Public Health, Agriculture University of Tirana and Lezhë Regional Administration of Protected Area,) have mentioned that the policy/ plan to identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures already exist to a large extent. A Climate Change Adaption Plan/Vulnerability Assessment is prepared for Tirana Municipality. The other representatives interviewed were not informed on such strategies and plans.                      .2.Such general adaptation measures remain on national level (with few exception in Lezha and Shkodra Region), and budget allocation is provided in the same scale and not well defined and focused on specific measures. Only 3.1% (representatives from Ministry of Tourism and Environment) declared that the Adaption strategies and Measures are prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets. The other interviewed institutions didn't have any information about this topic.                      3. The roles and responsibilities are well defined for coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures. Only 36.8% (the representatives of MTO, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Urban Development, Institute of Public Health, Agriculture University of Tirana and one representative of KVMS (Regional Administration of Protected Area)), pronounced positively on that. The other</p>	<p>Regional, national and sub-national institutions have, to a large extent, developed the capacity to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.</p>	<p>Verified through Score card Scoring methodologies                      Recommended by AMAT, adapted from TAMD (2013) and PPCR (2014) score card indicators.</p> <p>The indicator is based on five criterias expressed as questions:                      1. Do the policy/ plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?                      2. Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets?                      3. Do the policy/ plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and measures?                      4. Do the policy/ plan provide for the continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures?                      5. Is there evidence of the effective implementation of the policy/ plan?</p> <p>Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/ completely (= 2). An overall score is calculated, with a maximum score of 10 given for five criteria.</p>

		<p>institutions representatives do not have any information on defining roles and responsibilities on this topic.</p> <p>4. Only one representative of Ministry of Tourism and Environment mentioned that strategies/plans which provide continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures do exist on a large extent.</p> <p>5. There is no evidence on the effective implementation of the policy/plan.</p> <p>The table below shows the five criteria expressed as questions and their respective score for the objective indicator based on consultation with targeted institutions.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="848 634 1243 1414"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Objective indicator evaluation criteria</th> <th colspan="3">Score</th> </tr> <tr> <th>0</th> <th>1</th> <th>2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Do the policy/plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent/completely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets?</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent/completely</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Do the policy/plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and</td> <td>Not at all</td> <td>Partially</td> <td>To a large extent/completely</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Objective indicator evaluation criteria	Score			0	1	2	Do the policy/plan identify climate change risks and appropriate adaptation strategies and measures?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely	Are adaptation strategies and measures prioritized and specified with budget allocations and targets?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely	Do the policy/plan assign clear roles and responsibilities for the coordination and implementation of adaptation strategies and	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/completely		
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Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

		measures?				
		Does the policy/ plan provide for the continuous monitoring, evaluation, learning and review of adaptation strategies and measures?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/ completely	
		Is there evidence of the effective implementation of the policy/ plan?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent/ completely	
<p><b>Outcome 1.</b> Increased national/local technical and institutional capacities to address climate change risks in coastal areas through adaptation interventions including EbA.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 1.1.</b> Remain The same as original. Change in the capacity score assessment framework for each targeted institution.</p>	<p><b>Baseline 1.1.</b> <b>Total score 2</b> Baseline values determined during the baseline assessment. From the representatives of targeted institutions interviewed it results that for 44% (most of them from national institutions and only one from local institutions ( Regional Administration of Protected Area) institutional arrangements are in place to address climate change in coastal areas and these arrangements are based on clear and strong mandate. Only representatives of MTE, Ministry of Urban Development, KVTMS have declared that those arrangements are supported by adequate budget allocations. The institutional arrangement doesn't fully include broad stakeholder participation. Only 12.5% of them (MTE, Ministry of Urban Development, MoH, KVTMS) declared that broad stakeholder participation are included across relevant climate-sensitive sectors.</p> <p>The following table shows the outcome indicator assessment based on AMAT methodology</p>	<p><b>Target 1.1.</b> Each targeted institution (Ministry of Environment - national government, Lezhe commune council – local government, Kune-Vaini Tale Lagoon Protected Area Management, etc) has progressed with a minimum of 1 step in their capacity score assessment framework.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.1.</b> A scoring methodology as Suggested from the revised GEF AMAT is adopted. The scoring is based on four criteria expressed as questions: 1. Are there institutional arrangements in place to address climate change in coastal area? 2. Are these arrangements based on clear and strong mandate 3. Are these arrangements Supported by adequate budget allocations? 4. Do these arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors? Each question is answered with an assessment and score for the extent to which the associated criterion has been met: not at all (= 0), partially (= 1) or to a large extent/ completely (= 2). An overall score is calculated, with a maximum score of 8 given for 4 criteria.</p>		

Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

Outcome indicator evaluation criteria	Score			
	0	1	2	
Are there institutional arrangements in place to address climate change in coastal area?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	
Are those arrangements based on clear and strong mandate?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	
Are those arrangements supported by adequate budget allocations?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	
Do those arrangements include broad stakeholder participation across relevant, climate-sensitive sectors?	Not at all	Partially	To a large extent	
The total score was 2 from the maximum score of 8 given for four criteria,				
	<p><b>Indicator 1.2.</b> A nation-wide EbA upscaling strategy document endorsed by key government officials.</p>	<p>Baseline: Not yet endorsed a nation-wide EbA upscaling strategy document endorsed by key government officials.</p>	<p><b>Target 1.2</b> At least 10 government officials at Director level or above endorse the nation-wide EbA up-scaling strategy.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.2</b> Reports detailing the validation workshop for the nation-wide EbA up-scaling strategy, including lists of presences (verified at the end of a training sessions). Review of Minutes of meetings from the validation workshop. Review of letters of endorsement from government ministries.</p>

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

<p><b>Output 1.1.</b> Training conducted for national and local government representatives on EbA.</p>	<p>1.1.1 Remains the same as original Number of government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures. Percentage of women among government staff trained on EbA strategies and measures.</p>	<p>Baseline: Two of the government employee, (representatives of MTE) out of 32 employees declared that targets are partially trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures. 2 employees or 100% of trained staff (representatives of MTE), that represent 6.2% of the national and local government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures are women. No other representative from national and local government staff or national institutions which are trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures was identified. The other representatives from national government staff including line ministries and other national institutions have participated in trainings related to Climate Change risks, mitigation measures after climate change effects, but not on EbA.</p>	<p>Target: At least 30 employees of government institutions from relevant ministries and local government institutions are trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures. 50 % of the government employees trained on Eba strategies and measures are women.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.1.1.</b> Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including list of presences (verified at the end of training sessions). Verification of the percentage of women trained in such activities</p>
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> Technical Guidelines produced on implementation of climate change adaption actions using EbA, and training conducted on the application of these guidelines</p>	<p>1.2.1. Number of technical guidelines on implementing EbA is produced.</p>	<p>Baseline : No technical guidelines are produced on implementing EbA.</p>	<p>1.2.1. At least 3 technical guidelines on implementing EbA have been produced.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.2.1.</b> Review of technical guidelines produced.</p>
	<p>1.2.2. Number of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA. Percentage of women among government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>Baseline: Baseline remains the same as original. National and Local Government Staff is not trained on the application of technical guidelines for implementing EbA as far as such technical guidelines are not yet developed. None of the women among government staff was trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implenting EbA</p>	<p>1.2.2. At least 40 national and local government staff trained on the use of technical guidelines for implementing EbA. 50% of government staff trained are women.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.2.2.</b> Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including list of participation, and the percentage of women among them. (Verified at the end of a training session).</p>

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

<p><b>Output 1.3.</b> A technical working group on climate change and EbA established to facilitate national dialogue on coastal adaptation through EbA and mobilise funds for the implementation of EbA at the national level.</p>	<p>1.3.1. Technical working group on climate change and EbA established and operational under the inter-ministerial working group on climate change. Percentage of women in the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA.</p>	<p>Baseline: The same as original. The technical Working Group on climate change and EbA is not yet established. No % of women in the technical working group</p>	<p>1.3.1 A technical working group on climate change and EbA is operational under the inter-ministerial working group on climate change (Target: 1). 20% of the members of this group are women</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.3.1</b> Review official document of Technical working group established and of minutes of meeting of the technical working group on climate change and EbA. List of presence and contacts for members of technical work group and verification of women percentage</p>
	<p>1.3.2. A plan to mobilize funds for a large-scale implementation of EbA developed.</p>	<p>Baseline: The same as original. There is not yet a plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA</p>	<p>1.3.2. A plan to mobilize funds for a large-scale implementation of EbA has been developed.</p>	<p><b>Mean of verification 1.3.2.</b> Review of fund mobilization plan. Review of meeting minutes of the technical working group on climate change and EbA.</p>
<p><b>Output 1.4.</b> Technical support provided for the development of a strategy to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.</p>	<p>1.4.1. Number of draft upscaling strategy documents produced to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.</p>	<p>Baseline: The same as original Upscaling strategy documents are not yet developed</p>	<p>1.4.1. A nation-wide EbA upscaling strategy for Albania is developed (Target: 1).</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 1.4.1.</b> Review of nation wide EbA drafts up scaling strategy, review of project progress reports, interviews with members of the inter-ministerial working group on climate change. Review of meeting minutes of the inter-ministerial working group on climate change related to such drafts.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Reduced vulnerability of communities living nearby the Kune Vaini lagoon system to climate change-induced extreme events through pilot adaptation interventions including EbA.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 2.1.</b> Percentage change in climate change vulnerability index scores.</p>	<p><b>Baseline 2.1.</b> The average climate change vulnerability index for communities interviewed, living nearby KVLS is 12.09 and the average for the three components indices are: Exposure index: 3.21 Sensitivity index: 3.89 Adaptive capacity index: 0.39</p>	<p><b>Target 2.1.</b> At least a 10% reduction invulnerability of people living near the project sites.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.1.</b> Vulnerability index/score will be developed after project implementation. It will be measured as a function of adaptive capacity, exposure and climate sensitivity as per the IPCC definition of the vulnerability.</p>

Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

	<p><b>Indicator 2.2.</b>          Number of community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives. Percentage of women among the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b>          None of community members have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives.          In Barbulloja village 18.7% of the household interviewed derive income from casual labor against payment, 18,7 % derive income from their business, 6.3% derive income from labor.          In Shengjini Island village 28% % of the household interviewed derive income from labor, 16 % of them derive income from trade activity (business), 8% from casual labor against payment, 10 % from livestock sales and 12% of them derive income from crop sales.          In Lezha Island village 25 % of the household interviewed derive income from labor, 14.3% from trade (business), 10.7 % from casual labor against payment, 8.3% derive income from crop sale and 6 % of them derive income from livestock sales.          Most of the community members interviewed in three villages living nearby KVLS were involved in farming activities, livestock rearing and fishing, but they don't derive incomes from these activities, instead they use the products from these activities only for self-consumption.          (Within the KVLS and buffer zone, local communities currently derive their livelihoods from agriculture, fishing, tourism etc. Tourism in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system is focused also on beach tourism and there are not established ecotourism ventures as yet) There is no woman among the community members that have increased her income through additional livelihood initiatives.</p>	<p><b>Target 2.2.</b>          At least 30 community members have increased their income through additional livelihood options initiated by the project, including ecotourism. 50% increase of the community members who have increased their income through additional livelihood initiatives are women.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.2.</b>          Interviews with local community members and managers of the Kune-Vaini Protected Area. Interviews with local offices representatives dealing with economical assessment of villages related to project in term. Surveys and interview with local community members and managers of the Kune-Vaini Protected Area.</p>
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## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

<p><b>Output 2.1.</b> An integrated suite of adaptation interventions including EbA implemented in the Kune- Vaini lagoon system.</p>	<p>2.1.1. Hectares of degraded riparian forest reforested with climate-resilient tree species according to technical protocols. Length (m) of coastal dunes rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols.</p>	<p>Baseline: The planting activity is not yet implemented. The Technical design is already developed for Planting activities for 7 ha. A technical design is developed for 2000m (stretch of coastal dunes and other appropriate areas to be rehabilitated with native beach grass and bushes by the project).</p>	<p>2.1.1. At least 7 hectares of degraded riparian forests on the Kune Vain Lagoons reforested – the presence of saplings will be a proxy for forest establishment. 2000m of coastal dunes and other sites adjacent to the Kune Vain lagoons rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.1.1</b> Site visits to verify the existence of reforested areas and comparison with existing maps of the Kune-Vain Protected Area vegetation. Interviews with managers of the Kune-Vain Tale Protected Area. Field surveys in sites planted by native grass and shrubs, in respect with technical report and planting activities planned</p>
	<p>2.1.2. Existence of a new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea.</p>	<p>Baseline: Remains the same as original. (A Technical Design for a tidal inlet channel between the Adriatic Sea and Ceka lagoon is produced, but not yet implemented)</p>	<p>2.1.2. A new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the Adriatic Sea constructed (Target: 1)</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.1.2.</b> Site visits to verify the existence of a new tidal inlet channel. Interviews with managers of the Kune-Vaini Tale Protected Area and fishery actors.</p>
<p><b>Output 2.2.</b> Long term strategy for: i) monitoring EbA interventions developed; and ii) Technical reports produced.</p>	<p>2.2.1. A long term strategy developed for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune-Vain lagoon system.</p>	<p>Baseline: A short, medium and long term monitoring strategy is proposed in the Baseline report in term.</p>	<p>2.2.1. A long term strategy for monitoring EbA interventions in the Kune- Vain lagoon system is developed by the end of the first year of the project (Target:1).</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.2.1.</b> Review of the long term strategy developed and its compliance with changes on Kune Vain natural – social characteristics, and management instruments and mechanisms</p>
	<p>2.2.2. Number of technical reports detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced.</p>	<p>Baseline: Remains the same as original (Bird, fish and vegetation) monitoring data is not submitted to the MTE on a monthly basis. No technical reports on any other type of monitoring are produced)</p>	<p>2.2.2. At least 4 technical reports ( one for the first two years and two for the third year of the project ) detailing the findings of project monitoring activities produced</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.2.2.</b> Review of technical reports produced and their frequency in respect with indicator target</p>

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

<p><b>Output 2.3.</b> Training of local communities on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.</p>	<p>2.3.1. Number of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods. Percentage of women among local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Remains the same as original. There have been no training activities on EbA and additional livelihoods and none of household interviewed were trained. 7 of the stakeholders interviewed all of them dealing with fishing and fish sale, have participated on trainings related to Climate Change risks, but not EbA. The trainings were held in Lezhe – Shengjin, between the years 2011-2012. No women among local community members were trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.</p>	<p>2.3.1. At least 50 local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods by the end of the project. 50% of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism are women.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.3.1.</b> Revising of Training documents and participation lists, training certification etc. Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including participating lists (verified at the end of a training session). Verification of women percentage</p>
	<p>2.3.3. Number of local community members having attended training on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> The same as original. There has been no training on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures and no local community members trained on it. (Tourism in the Kune-Vain lagoon system is focused on beach tourism. There are not yet established ecotourism ventures, and local community members have not received any training on ecotourism or developing new ecotourism ventures).</p>	<p>2.3.3. At least 20 local community Members, dealing with tourism or its instruments attend workshops and receive targeted technical advice on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 2.3.3.</b> Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including attendance registers (verified at the end of a training session). Interviews with local community members.</p>
<p><b>Outcome 3</b> Increased awareness of local and national stakeholders to climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities to climate change.</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1.</b> Change in percentage of people at a national level that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> More than 95% of the representatives of government officials are aware on climate change risks. About 10 % of the government official staff are aware on the potential of EbA, (based on consultation with representatives from local government officials) The average climate change index for general public interviewed in Tirana is 40%. Level of understanding the concept of EbA of general public in Tirana (based on household survey) is shown in the table below:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #cccccc; padding: 5px; text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Level of understanding EbA concept</p> </div>	<p><b>Target 3.1.</b> The percentage of people at a national level aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities' increases by 2 percentage points.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.1.</b> Surveys and assessments (as samples of the total population) of government officials and the general public in Tirana. In the interviews is used a general question if the subjects are aware in Climate change risk and Eba. Furthermore clarification is required whether they are aware on the potentials of EbA and how they understand it.</p>

## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

		<b>Urban areas</b>	<b>Never heard of it</b>	<b>Limited understanding</b>	<b>Concept understood</b>																														
		Tirana	96.7%	0%	3.3%																														
<p><b>Indicator 3.2.</b> Change in percentage of people within the Lezha region that are aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 95% of local government officials staff consulted are aware on climate change risks, but just 2% of them are aware on the potential of EbA, (based on consultation with representatives from local government officials) Climate change awareness index for the general public in Lezha city and for household and stakeholders interviewed in three villages related to KVLS is shown in the table below(based on the results of household and stakeholder survey)</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Urban areas / Villages related to PA</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Climate change awareness index</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lezhe</td> <td style="text-align: center;">49 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lezha-Island</td> <td style="text-align: center;">43 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Shengjin-Island</td> <td style="text-align: center;">33 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbulloje</td> <td style="text-align: center;">34 %</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stakeholders</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60 %</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Level of understanding of the concept of EbA of the community and stakeholders interviewed in Lezha region (Lezha city and three villages related to PA) is shown in the table below.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin: 10px 0;"> <thead> <tr style="background-color: #d3d3d3;"> <th colspan="4" style="text-align: left;">Level of understanding EbA concept</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Villages and urban areas</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Never heard of it</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Limited understanding</th> <th style="width: 12.5%;">Concept understood</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shengjin-Island</td> <td style="text-align: center;">88%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lezhe Island</td> <td style="text-align: center;">78.6%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">21.4%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barbulloje</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Urban areas / Villages related to PA	Climate change awareness index	Lezhe	49 %	Lezha-Island	43 %	Shengjin-Island	33 %	Barbulloje	34 %	Stakeholders	60 %	Level of understanding EbA concept				Villages and urban areas	Never heard of it	Limited understanding	Concept understood	Shengjin-Island	88%	21%	0%	Lezhe Island	78.6%	21.4%	0%	Barbulloje	100%	0%	0%	<p><b>Target 3.2.</b> The percentage of people within the Lezha region aware of climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities' increases by 5 percentage points.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.2.</b> Surveys and assessments (as samples of the total population) of local government officials, the general public and schoolchildren in the Lezha region.</p>
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## Building the Resilience of Kune-Vain System through Ecosystem Based Adaptation – Base Line Survey

		Lezhe	78 %	13.5 %	8.5 %		
		Stakeholders	54.2 %	37.5 %	8.3 %		
	<p><b>Indicator 3.3.</b> Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions published in an academic journal.</p>	<p>Baseline: It has not yet been published a scientific report on environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions in an academic Journal. 1 scientific report on management of the posed risks and adaption to climate change is published in Albanian Journal of Agricultural science. The title of this research article is: <b>CC Vulnerability Assessment for Tirana Municipality</b></p>	<p><b>Target 3.3.</b> At least one scientific paper on the aspects of environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions has been published in an academic journal (Target: 1).</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.3.</b> Review of published reports/articles in academic journals.</p>			
	<p><b>Indicator 3.4.</b> Number of downloaded documents from the web-based platform.</p>	<p>Baseline: No downloaded documents from web-based platform. The Web-based Platform is under construction</p>	<p><b>Target 3.4.</b> Target: At least 80 download.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.4.</b> Web based platform statistics.</p>			
<p><b>Output 3.1.</b> Knowledge management plan developed to capture and share information on climate change impacts and lessons learned to inform future EbA interventions.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1. Development of a knowledge management plan and communication strategy.</p>	<p>Baseline: There are not yet developed any Knowledge Management Plan to capture and share information on climate changes impacts and lessons learned to inform future EbA interventions</p>	<p>3.1.1. A knowledge management plan and communication strategy developed by the end of the first year of the project (Target: 1).</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.1.1.</b> Interviews with project management. Review of knowledge management plan and communication strategy.</p>			
<p><b>Output 3.2.</b> Awareness-raising campaign conducted on the advantages of EbA to increase resilience to climate change impacts.</p>	<p>3.2.1. Number of awareness-Raising campaigns and experience-sharing days on EbA held.</p>	<p>Baseline: There are not yet developed any awareness campaign on advantages of EbA</p>	<p>3.2.1. At least: i) one awareness raising campaign; and iii) 2 experience-sharing days on EbA are held.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.2.1.</b> Review reports detailing awareness-raising activities, including list of presences. Interviews with project management and local community members.</p>			

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<p><b>Output 3.3.</b> Scientific reports produced on the performance of the implemented EbA interventions and research projects underway.</p>	<p>3.3.1. Number of scientific reports/papers, MSc students undertaking research on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions produced.</p>	<p>Baseline: There are no existing scientific reports/papers, MSc and PhD undertaking research on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of EbA interventions.</p>	<p>3.3.1. At least two scientific reports/papers on the aspect of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions have been submitted to peer-reviewed journals by the end of the project. At least 4 MSc students have begun a research project on an aspects of the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions by the end of the project.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.3.1.</b> Review of scientific papers. Interviews with academics and students from the identified research institution. Review of enrolment documentation.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.4.</b> A web-based platform established to share information and provide access to project products.</p>	<p>3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA established and operational.</p>	<p>Baseline: Not yet finalized. The web based platform in under construction.</p>	<p>3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA is operational.</p>	<p><b>Means of verification 3.4.1.</b> Evaluate the web-based platform to determine whether it is functioning and reporting upon the web-based platform statistics, including when it was last updated, the number of registered users, existing real-time social media links, related information briefs, web-pages access and visitor levels.</p>

**Table 9 Proposed Result Framework of Baseline Survey**

## **6 Strategy for monitoring project indicators**

The strategy for monitoring EbA project indicators is based on the preparation of continuous/frequent monitoring, such as midterm monitoring, long term monitoring and monitoring disclosure. The main topics for the continuous monitoring reports and data collection are those expressed in the indicators and targets above. The bi-annual monitoring is focused on monitoring, data administration and reports in line with project outputs. They have been oriented to be based on mid-term results of continuous monitoring. Field surveys, desk works and interviews are the basic activities for monitoring methodology. Monitoring closure and reports are based on the analyses of midterm monitoring as basic part of 3 outcomes, and will be reflected by reports and disclosure workshops, also based on “Lesson Learnt”.

Strategy for data collection and monitoring - Item	Responsible party	Indicators	Monitoring Methodology
<b>Continuous monitoring</b>			
1. Vegetation and Flora on intervention sites. Qualitative and Quantitative monitoring of sites planted by grass and Tamarix sp.	a)Kune Vain Management Staff, b) Regional Directorate of Protected Area – In continuity c) Kune Vain Management Staff – In continuity d)Kune Vain Resilience Project in Albania – In continuity e) Implementing firm/company (for first 2 years)	2.1.1 At least 7 hectares of degraded riparian forests on the Kune Vain Lagoons are reforested – the presence of samplings will be a proxy for forest establishment. 2000m of coastal dunes and other sites adjacent to the Kune Vain lagoons rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols	1.Field surveys and research - daily monitoring of the planted species on first 2 years– from the implementation company and seasonal monitoring (one/four months) in the continuity – KVMS/RDPA - Supervision of implementation of monitoring plan required by EIA – KVMS/RDPA -Status of planted species on quality and quantity, increasing of biomass in planted sites etc.- KVMS/RDPA -Changes of green cover in the forest/shrub areas of Kune Vain Tale P.A. - KVMS/RDPA -Side effects of planting action, and effectiveness of restoring of the sites damaged by accidents etc. – KVMS/RDPA 2.Field work and Interviews with local community- Yearly Field surveys and interviews on what they have noticed during the time regarding evolution of species planted and their sites. Possible grievances etc.– Kune Vain Resilience Project 3.Interviews with Stakeholders and decision makers- Yearly Getting information on the difficulties on project implementation, possible conflicts with community etc. - KVMS/RDPA
2. Operation of the tidal channel between Ceka and Adriatik Sea – Seasonal	a) MOE in continuity b) Fishers and KVTMS in continuity	2.1.2 A new, functional tidal inlet channel between Ceka lagoon	1.Field surveys and research Visit on the site and photos of the channel during operation –seasonally –

<p>monitoring (1/4 months).</p>	<p>c) NEA in continuity  d) Kune-Vain Management staff (KVTMS)  e) RDPA</p>	<p>and the Adriatic Sea is constructed</p>	<p>KVTMS/RDPA/Kune Vain Resilience Project  -Evaluation of bio-indicators, which indicate the habitat restoration by water exchange between sea and lagoon:  a) changes on population and species of amphibians, reptiles, and avifauna – Seasonally – MTO, KVTMS  b)Inventory of fish (qualitative and quantitative monitoring) – Seasonally - KVMS and Fishers  -Evaluation of lagoon water quality; trophic level, organic matter and heavy metals – yearly MTO/NEA  2.Geomorphological side effects of channel  - Evaluation of coastal change in surroundings of the channel (coastal Geomorphology) – KVTMS/RDPA  3.Interviews with local community, stakeholders and decision makers, to learn on additional efforts to maintain the channel under operation, funds used for its maintenance etc.– Kune Vain Resilience Project</p>
<p>3. Monitor the functioning of Web Based with new statistics and data, and early reports on scientific research papers and MSc related to Environmental and Social Impacts of Eba Interventions</p>	<p>Kune Vain Resilience Project MTO</p>	<p>3.3.1 Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions produced.  3.3.2. Number of MSc students who have undertaken research topics on the environmental and</p>	<p>1.Desk works  -Evaluate the progress of the Data Base, filled with new data, statistics etc. and its maintenance – Monthly – Kune Vain Resilience Project/MTO  – Register and monitor the user number, their suggestions, thoughts and/or requirements – Seasonally – Kune Vain Resilience Project  2. Interviews and Information elaborated, collected at research/technical/education institutions, dealing with Climate change and EbA. Open and maintain a specific folder in the Webpage for research topics/documents</p>

		socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.	related to EbA interventions all over Albania – Yearly - Kune Vain Resilience Project
4. Verifying/assessing the development of the Knowledge Management Plan and Communication Strategy (NMP and CS) and its efficiency	MTE Kune Vain Resilience Project	3.1.1. Development of a knowledge management plan and communication strategy.	Desk work 1. Verify/check whether a Knowledge Management Plan and Communication Strategy is developed. Evaluation of how realistic is the NMP and CS with respect of project indicators and baseline, targets and monitoring strategy, and proposal for KVTPA and EbA interventions improvement. – in the beginning of the second year of the project- verification of the development of the NMP and CS – MTO 2.Interviews with local community and stakeholders, scientific and research institutions, local and regional authorities on NMP and CS effects- in continuity after development of the NMP and CS – Kune Vain Resilience Project 4.Field surveys – Verify how efficient remains the NMP and CS during time and effects of climate change – Kune Vain Resilience Project – yearly
6. Monitor the web-based platform on its function ability and to report on the web-based platform statistics.	Kune Vain Resilience Project MTE	3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA is established and is operational.	1.Desk work Evaluation of the frequency of the update, the number of registered users, existing real-time social media links, related information briefs, web-pages access and e-visitor levels - MTO 2. Field surveys and interviews with research and scientific institutions, Web users/visitors, Stakeholders and Local and National Decision Makers related to Climate Change and EbA, on how realistic and helpful is the Web.
<b>Technical Reports for continuity monitoring</b>			

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Field survey Reports	Responsible Agency	Indicator
1.Monthly report on evaluation of EIA Monitoring Program during implementation of interventions and rehabilitations	MTE, RDPA, KVTMS, Kune Vain Resilience Project	2.2.1. A long term strategy is developed for EbA monitoring interventions in the Kune-Vaini lagoon system.
2.Seasonal and yearly Reports on efficiency of intervention by planting activities	KVTMS, RDPA, Kune Vain Resilience Project	2.1.1. Hectares of degraded riparian forest reforested with climate-resilient tree species according to technical protocols. Length (m) of coastal dunes rehabilitated with climate-resilient species according to technical protocols.
3.Seasonal and yearly Reports on operation and maintenance of the reopened tidal channel	KVTMS, RDPA, Kune Vain Resilience Project	2.1.2. Existence of a new, functional tidal inlet channel between the Ceka lagoon and the AdriaticSea.
4.Seasonal and yearly Reports on Biodiversity inventories (inventories of Flora, vegetation, fauna include fishing)	MTO, KVTMS, RDPA, Kune Vain Resilience Project	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.2.1 (please refer to above rows)
5.Seasonal and Yearly Reports on changes of the coastal morphology	MTO, KVTMS	2.1.2 (please refer to above rows)
6.Seasonal and yearly Reports on Lagoon water quality	MTO, NEA	2.1.2 (please refer to above rows)
6. Seasonal report on summarizing thefindings of each monitoring activities	RDPA, Kune Vain Resilience Project	2.2.1 (please refer to above rows)
7. Yearly report, summarizing analyses of data monitoring for each monitoring action	Kune Vain Resilience Project, MTO, NAPA	2.2.1 (please refer to above rows)
8. Seasonally report upon the functioning of Web Based	Kune Vain Resilience Project MTO	3.3.1 Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio- economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions

with new statistics and data, and Early reports on scientific research papers related to Environmental and Social Impacts of Eba Interventions		produced. 3.3.2 Number of MSc students undertaking research topics on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.	
9. Report upon the findings of verification of development of the Knowledge Management Plan and Communication Strategy (NMP and CS) and its efficiency	MTO Kune Vain Resilience Project	3.1.1. Development of a knowledge management plan and a communication strategy.	
10. Report on the web-based platform to determine whether it is functioning and to report on the web-based platform statistics.	MTO Kune Vain Resilience Project	3.4.1. A web-based platform to share information on EbA established and operational.	
All above mentioned reports should include data gaps and other deficiencies, together with suggestions/recommendations on their improvement for the next monitoring, analyses and data administration processes			
<b>Data Administration</b>			
Strategy for data collection and Administration	Responsible party	Indicators	Data collection and Administration Methodology
Registering of all guidelines produced for EbA implementation.	Kune Vain Resilience Project MTO	1.2.1. Number of technical guidelines on implementing EbA produced.	1.Desk work Registering, compiling, classifying and analyzing all guidelines produced for EbA implementation and Including them in the Web site 2.Interviews and meetings with inter-ministerial working group on climate change and Lezha Municipality
1.Administration of a Data base on Technical working group meetings and operations under inter-	Kune Vain Resilience Project MTO	1.3.1. Technical working group on climate change and EbA established and operational under the	1.Desk work Data administration on Web site with dates, meeting minutes and focuses the technical working group working under inter-ministerial



<p>ministerial working group on climate change 2.Administration of data on women participation and recording their number evolution (expressed in %) on working group for climate change adaptation and EbA</p>		<p>inter-ministerial working group on climate change. Percentage of women in the technical working group on climate change adaptation and EbA.</p>	<p>working group on climate change. Analyze and reach conclusions on any meeting taking place to evaluate the trends and vectors where working group will be focused. 2.Interviews Use minutes of meetings (recorded in such meetings), to get the number of women participating in such meetings and their %, related to the total of the participants. Calculate the evolution of women participation in those meetings and their trends, to review the Baseline Indicators</p>
<p>Data administration on evolution of funds planned for the large scale EbA implementation</p>	<p>Kune Vain Resilience Project</p>	<p>1.3.2. A plan to mobilize funds for the large-scale implementation of EbA is developed.</p>	<p>1.Interviews Interviews with MTE representatives on Climate Change and Ministry of Finance representatives to better understand the Plan for Fund Mobilization 2.Desk work Register all plans to mobilize funds for large scale implementation of EbA. Administrate in Web site the evolution of such data</p>
<p>1.Register of drafts upscaling strategy and their related documentation, which are related to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA</p>	<p>Kune Vain Resilience Project</p>	<p>1.4.1. Number of draft documents on upscaling strategy produced to upscale, sustain and replicate climate resilience development using EbA.</p>	<p>1. Desk work Data administration on evolution of number of draft documents on upscaling strategy, to upscale, sustain, replicate climate-resilient development using EbA. Such data should be compiled with inter-ministerial group 2. Interviews with inter-ministerial group on CC to collect data on drafts upscaling strategy Field work and interviews with Lezha Decision makers and stakeholders to collect information on possible regional strategies related to EbA</p>

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Register and maintain data on number of scientific reports/papers and MSc and PhD undertaken on the Environmental and social impacts of the Eba intervention.	Kune Vain Resilience Project	3.3.1.Number of scientific reports/papers on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions produced. Number of MSc and PhD students undertaking research topics on the environmental and socio-economic impacts of the implemented EbA interventions.	1.Desk works a. Include in the Web page all Scientific reports and PhD/MSc on the environmental/Social impacts of the EbA interventions. b. Prepare a summary for each scientific report/theses, with title and other data relevant data as defined by Web manager. 2.Interviews Interview with target institutions which may produce scientific reports/papers and train students and researchers / PhD and MSc, collecting information such as names, contacts points of individuals dealing with these topics, etc.
<b>Reports on EbA Awareness raising events and documentation of qualitative and quantitative evolution</b>			
Strategy for monitoring and reporting	Responsible party	Indicators	Monitoring and Reporting Methodology
Yearly reports on EbA awareness campaign all over Albania and also in the Kune Vain Tale area focused on households, stakeholders, and Lezha citizens The report should include data gaps and suggestions for the improvement the next surveys and monitoring activities	1. MTO, Lezha Municipality, RDPA, Kune Vain Resilience Project	3.2.1 Number of held awareness-raising campaigns and experience - sharing days on EbA.	1.Field Surveys and interviews In interviews, the number of participants of the awareness campaign, their working place and their position, their current occupation and their willingness for the future, and their contact details (e.g. phone number and home address) should be clearly identified /recorded. Changes in percentage of trained people. Evolution of gender data for trained people should be the essential part of the registers etc. 2.Data collection and administration All data collected should be elaborated and introduced at the Web site, with full access to the users
<b>Reports and Data administration on Training activities and documentation</b>			
<b>Strategy for data collection</b>	<b>Responsible party</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Data collection and Administration</b>

and Administration on training activities			Methodology
<p>1. Yearly reports on Training events at national and regional levels, registering of training event organizer, its focus, time-period and location. A detailed attendance register should be ensured by the organizer and all the above mentioned data( ensured) to be included in Kune Vain Resilience Project Data Base</p>	<p>Kune Vain Resilience Project MTE Lezha Municipality</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures. Percentage of women among government staff trained to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate EbA strategies and measures.</p> <p>1.2.2. Number of government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA. Percentage of women among government staff trained on the application of the technical guidelines for implementing EbA.</p>	<p>1. Field Surveys – every six months survey Interviews with households and communities participating in trainings, upon their satisfaction level on these trainings, their beliefs on training efficiency etc.</p> <p>2.Interviews(every six month surveys) and Data collection and administration (frequently) Reports detailing: training sessions and workshops, including attendance registers, and gender evaluation. The attendance register should be maintained and revised after each of training sessions. The opinions of trained people should be part of Web site, but only with limited access.</p> <p>Yearly report should clearly show the separate data for trainings on identification, prioritizing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation EbA and trainings on the application of EbA guidelines. A gender evaluation is necessary for every of trained group.</p>
<p>3. Yearly reports on trainings, their focus, development period and no. of local community participation, gender related to such trainings etc.</p>	<p>Lezha Municipality Kune Vain Resilience Project KVTMS RDPA</p>	<p>2.3.1. Number of local community members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods Percentage of women among local community</p>	<p>1.Interviews Frequent interviews after each training season, with local households and stakeholders, decision makers and NGOs on their satisfaction level from training season, their ideas and desires on implementing eco-voice activities</p>

		<p>members trained on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.</p> <p>2.3.3. Number of local community members having attended training on establishing, financing and operating the potential ecotourism ventures.</p>	<p>and ecotourism, their opinion regarding women participation in such actions etc. (please refer to the point 2)</p> <p>2.Data collection and administration</p> <p>Registering and administration of the data for community trained on EbA and additional livelihoods. The register should contain individual data, like names, contact number, address, occupation, training attended, etc. Administration of gender data regarding attendance of trainings. No of local community and gender data trained on establishing, financing and operating on ecotourism development, instruments and mechanisms</p> <p>- Yearly reports on trainings, their focus, period of development and no. of local community participation, gender analyses related to such trainings etc.</p>
<b>Mid-term monitoring and reports – Baseline Survey replication</b>			
<b>Strategy for data collection and monitoring</b>	<b>Responsible party</b>	<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Monitoring Methodology</b>
Every 2 years Reports detailing training sessions and workshops, including attendance registers	MTO Kune Vain Resilience Project	1.1 Trainings conducted with national and local government representatives on EbA.	Interviews Seasonal Interviews with Baseline targets, representatives of inter-ministerial group on Climate Change, on the training seasons developed, their focus etc. and verification of the existing data of Web site Desk work Yearly update of the Web site related to Training data
		1.2 Technical guidelines produced on implementation of climate change	Review of technical guidelines produced. Develop every two years a report, with summarized guidelines developed for EbA

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		adaptation actions using EbA, and training conducted on the application of these guidelines	implementation Every 2 years - Review of training documents used and offer proposals on improvement of guidelines considering EbA effectiveness
Monitor and Report every 2 years: a) Monitor and report the effectiveness of the decisions taken by meetings of the Inter-ministerial working group on climate change on facilitating national dialogue on coastal adaption through EbA. b)Report on the mobilized funds for EbA implementation at National level	Kune Vain Resilience Project	1.3 The technical working group on climate change and EbA is effective to facilitate national dialogue on coastal adaptation through EbA and mobilize funds for the implementation of EbA at the national level.	1.Desk work and interviews with decision makers  a)Review of meeting minutes of the technical working group on climate change and EbA, and checking their consistency to the realistic replication due to CC effects and EbA interventions  b) Evaluate the planned funds for mobilization on implementation of EbA, considering country issues/problems.  2. Field Surveys to get the local households and Stakeholders opinion on funds needed for EbA Implementation, and propose possible changes in planned ones if needed.
Report every two years on the reviewing of project progress reports.	Kune Vain Resilience Project	1.4 Technical support provided for the development of a strategy to upscale, sustain and replicate climate-resilient development using EbA.	Yearly interviews with members of the inter-ministerial working group on climate change. Review of meeting minutes of the inter-ministerial working group on climate change.
Monitor EbA interventions sustainability and Report every two years on the efficiency of the EbA interventions in Kune Vain,	Kune Vain Relisience Project KVTMS/RDPA	<i>Output 2.1.</i> - An integrated suite of adaptation interventions including	Site visits to verify that interventions are evaluable and efficient. Interviews with managers of the Kune-Vaini Tale Protected Area. Review of the yearly monitoring reports on

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considering seasonal and yearly report		EbA implemented in the Kune- Vaini lagoon system.	Kune Vain Resilience Project interventions, and summarize a mid-term report considering data collected from field surveys and interviews
Report every two years upon the monitoring strategy of Eba interventions and technical reports.	MTO Kune Vain Resilience Project	<i>Output 2.2.</i> Long term strategy for:  i) Monitoring EbA interventions developed;  ii) Technical reports produced.	1. Interviews and field surveys with households and stakeholders in Lezha, KVTMS and RDPA, on their opinion on the efficacy of monitoring activities related to interventions and how realistic were the intervention reports that guide the implementing actions. Interviews with MTE, NEA etc. on the efficiency of the interventions and how realistic was the Monitoring Strategy  2.Desk Work Considering evolution of the site and interventions effectiveness during two years, opinions of Lezha and Tirana authorities related to the project, organize a workshop focused on lessons learnt from the pilot projects in terms
Report every two years on training seasons, their focus, participation and attendance.	Kune Vain Resilience Project	<i>Output 2.3.</i>  Training of local communities on EbA and additional livelihoods including ecotourism.	1.Field visit and Interviews with local community members and local stakeholders on their opinion upon the two years training activities 2.Desk works Every two years reports on training sessions and workshops, including attendance registers (verified at the end of each training session). The report should contain the analyses on training efficiency considering households and stakeholders opinion
Report on how realistic is the knowledge management plan to capture and share	MTO	<i>Output 3.1.</i> Knowledge management plan	Interviews with project management. Review of knowledge management plan and communication strategy, if needed

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information on climate change impacts and lessons learned to inform future EbA interventions		developed to capture and share information on climate change impacts and lessons learned to inform future EbA interventions.	
Report every two years on reviewing the details of awareness-raising activities, including attendance registers.	MTE Kune Vain Resilience Project	<i>Output 3.2.</i> Awareness-raising campaign conducted on the advantages of EbA to increase resilience to climate change impacts.	Interviews with project management and local community members. Review awareness raising policies considering new developments and interview findings, women participation etc. Organize a Workshop on “Lessons Learnt” for Awareness raising activities developed
Review of scientific papers. Interviews with academics from the identified research institution.	Kune Vain Resilience Project	<i>Output 3.3.</i> Scientific reports produced on the performance of the implemented EbA interventions and research projects underway.	Review of enrolment documentation. Interviews with academics and students from the identified research institutions.
Every two years reviewal of the web-based platform to determine whether it is functioning and to report on the web-based platform statistics.	MTO	<i>Output 3.4.</i> A web-based platform established to share information and provide access to project products.	Desk Work Web site Evaluation of the frequency of updates, how realistic is the number of registered users, existing real-time social media links, related information briefs, web-pages access and e-visitor levels.
<b>Monitoring closure and reports – Baseline Survey replication</b>			
Strategy for data collection and monitoring	Responsible party	Outcomes	Monitoring Methodology
Report on evaluation the level of increased national/local technical and institutional capacities to	MTO	Outcome 1. Increased national/local technical and institutional capacity to address	Evaluate and analyze all data collected by monitoring activities, reports etc during the project. Define weak points and mistakes, and

<p>address climate change risks in coastal areas through adaptation interventions including EbA focused on: Arrangements based on clear and strong mandate If budget allocated is adequate, are those arrangements including broad stakeholders participation across relevant climate resilient sectors on bases of midterm reports and findings</p>		<p>climate change risks in coastal areas through adaptation interventions including EbA.</p>	<p>propose improvement measures for the future  Organize a validation workshop for the nation-wide EbA up-scaling strategy</p>
<p>Report on reduced Vulnerability by increasing the adaptive capabilities of the community and stakeholders, from Kune Vain Resilience Project inputs and interventions</p>	<p>Kune Vain Resilience Project MTO KVTMS/RDPA</p>	<p><i>Outcome 2.</i> Reduced vulnerability of communities living nearby the Kune Vain lagoon system to climate change-induced extreme events through pilot adaptation interventions including EbA.</p>	<p>Field surveys and interviews with stakeholders and households to get information on changes on adaptive capabilities (using the same indicators used in Baseline Survey), by project inputs Interviews with Kune Vain Tale Management staff on effects of the project in the Protected Area as resilience towards climate change effects Organize a validation workshop for the role of the project on reducing Climate change Vulnerability by EbA Implementation</p>
<p>Report on evaluation of the efficiency of Public Awareness campaign and increasing of the resilience of the community and stakeholders using EbA interventions due to climate</p>	<p>Kune Vain Resilience Project</p>	<p><i>Outcome 3.</i> Increased awareness of local and national stakeholders to climate change risks and the potential of EbA to increase the resilience of local communities to</p>	<p>1. Analyze the Public Awareness Campaigns, interviews and surveys as a summary of all project time-line. Review of published articles in academic journals. Analyses of evolution and efficiency of Web based platform statistics.  A disclosure workshop on the lessons learned</p>



change risk.		climate change.	by implementation of Public Awareness Campaign.
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**Table 10 Monitoring Strategy**

## **7 Data Gaps and Methodology for Collection**

During baseline survey some of the data were not possible to be collected. That doesn't change the results, but still, the survey results could have been more realistic. Another problem has been on meeting the women of Barbulloja Village and getting to interview them in person (directly).

During field surveys, it was observed that some of the families, registered as damaged by floods etc., don't like to mention this phenomenon during the interviews. The reason is that they have come recently to live on the site and their buildings/homes are either illegal or waiting to be legalized. They tend to be afraid that the mentioning of floods might incite authorities to send them back to the areas they used to live.

One of the main gaps of the data is the amount of pesticides used by farmers living in the area under the study. Usage of high amount of pesticides/fertilizers is against the law which specifies the appropriate amount of chemicals to be use in protected areas. Even though there does not exist law, which defines the amounts of pesticides to be used in Protected Areas- buffer zones, the farmers still don't like to mention/own up to the amount they use in their agricultural lands.

Another weak point remains the fact that, some of the representatives of inter-ministerial working group on climate change (in some cases, trained people), are substituted by other experts, which are not familiar with EbA objectives. Some other institutions, like NAPA, National Agency of the Coast etc., are not properly involved on EbA actions and upscaling. NAPA is administrating some of the most important parts of the coastal protected areas, also sensitive and vulnerable due to climate change.

The information and knowledge on Climate Change and EbA, is well developed in some national institutions, however, it is not properly developed on Local and Regional level.

Most of the national institutions (parts of the inter-ministerial working group) have formal knowledge of Climate Change issues, but, are not familiar with EbA processes as instruments of sustainability towards Climate Change effects. Some of these institutions don't seem to be open to collaborate on sharing monitoring information.

An awareness campaign on EbA, should be developed as soon as possible, at national level (expertise of inter-ministerial working group, scientific and research institutions etc.), and at local/regional levels to stakeholders and community. This campaign will facilitate communication between stakeholders (include women) and households. It will assist on the compilation of their demands in some guidelines, which can then be proposed on a national level. This can be the bases for future focuses on EbA implementation.

Training sessions on EbA, should start as soon as possible, and local trainers should be certified. Women need to be an important part of these trainings. Training of farmers to implement other activities like tourism, tourism services, etc. will facilitate their understanding on implementation of the activities using EbA. This will result on reducing their efforts on intensive agriculture and start implementation of eco or bio-agriculture as a more appropriate approach to ecotourism.

Regional/local strategies need to be produced in order to upscale EbA actions in the vulnerable sites. Those strategies should be built in line with national and international guidelines.

An information system should be built not only for the collection of data regarding Climate Change effects, but also on the households' reaction to them, their own experiences and needs for EbA etc.

Formation of a Technical Working Group, focusing on EbA, inside of the Inter-ministerial Working Group body, will be really useful to facilitate vertical and horizontal exchange of scientific/technical information.

## 8 Conclusions

The consultant, in the baseline survey study, has tried to give a clear analysis on indicators and targets of the project, respecting its objectives and expected outcomes/outputs, during a four months period. Due to changes in time between the preparation of the initial project and project proposal and implementation, some of the indicators have changed, and one of them was removed as it was no longer considered to be appropriate.

All sites, to be intervened upon, were visited several times with engineering groups from the technical designs team and Kune Vain Resilience representatives. The consultant has actively participated on preparation of EIA, prepared by another expert consultant. On close cooperation we evaluated the indicators and targets as well as the mitigation plan, monitoring program for interventions and monitoring strategy for Kune Vain Resilience Project.

128 households were interviewed at a local and national level (30 people in Tirana city), to clarify individual awareness, stakeholder awareness, training levels of national/regional/local expertise, community and stakeholders, site vulnerability etc. Interviews with national and regional/local authorities took place to facilitate the collection of information needed and define data gaps. The Baseline survey study can summarize the following points.

The national/local technical and institutional capacity to address climate change risks in coastal areas through adaptation interventions including EbA is not well developed as yet. Efforts should be done to incite real collaboration between national Agencies/Ministries and local decision makers/stakeholders. There are plans to generate funds on Climate Change, but is not clear as to what part of these funds are planned to enable EbA implementation. There should be plans for available funds to be invested directly to the local areas vulnerable to Climate Change for additional EbA interventions.

Reduced vulnerability, to Climate Change – induced extreme events, of communities living nearby the Kune Vain lagoon system through pilot adaptation interventions including EbA, will be evaluated by the monitoring process. There should also be strong collaboration between KVTMS/RDPA, Ministry of Tourism and Environment, stakeholders and decision makers to ensure the long term efficiency of EbA interventions in Kune Vain. The maintenance of the inlet sea/lagoon channel will be very difficult without the collaboration of fishers and KVTMS/RDPA. Also, planting efficiency cannot be realized without the collaboration of KVTMS/RDPA and local communities, grazers etc. Some agreements that might enhance such collaboration are proposed by the consultant on the EIA report for EbA interventions.

The baseline survey, including the monitoring strategy, should be elaborated time after time, considering possible changes in site or in administration. All indicators and targets should be evaluated and replicated in future studies, in order to get a realistic baseline which evolves with time.

The awareness campaign and training seasons on EbA focus and objectives, in three vertical levels (National, Regional and Local) remain crucial points that ensure effective interventions and get the support of households and stakeholders.