

Millennium Foundation of Kosovo

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan



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Version 3

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PREAMBLE

This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan:

- is part of the action plan set out in the MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE KOSOVO THRESHOLD PROGRAM (Threshold) signed on September 12, 2017 between the United States of America, acting through the Millennium Challenge Corporation, a United States Government corporation (MCC), and the Republic of Kosovo, acting through its government;
- will support provisions described in the Threshold; and
- is governed by and follows the principles stipulated in the *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs* (MCC M&E Policy).

This M&E Plan is considered a binding document, and failure to comply with its stipulations could result in suspension of disbursements. It may be modified or amended as necessary following the MCC M&E Policy, and if it is consistent with the requirements of the Threshold and any other relevant supplemental legal documents.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

DQR	Data Quality Review
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESP	Environmental and Social Performance
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
KEPA	Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MFK	Millennium Foundation of Kosovo
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MIS	Management Information System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
POC	Point of Contact
QDRP	Quarterly Disbursement Request Package
PHI	Public Health Institute
SGA	Social and Gender Assessment
TOR	Terms of Reference

THRESHOLD AND OBJECTIVE OVERVIEW

Introduction

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan serves as a guide for program implementation and management, so that Millennium Foundation of Kosovo (MFK) management staff, board, program implementers, beneficiaries, and other stakeholders understand the progress being made toward the achievement of objectives and results, and are aware of variances between targets and actual achievement during implementation.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Plan is a management tool that provides the following functions:

- *Describes the program logic and expected results.* Gives details about what impacts the Threshold and each of its components are expected to produce in economic, social, and gender areas and how these effects will be achieved.
- *Sets out data and reporting requirements and quality control procedures.* Defines indicators, identifies data sources, and determines frequency in order to define how performance and results will be measured. Outlines the flow of data and information from the project sites through to the various stakeholders both for public consumption and to inform decision-making. It describes the mechanisms that seek to assure the quality, reliability and accuracy of program performance information and data.
- *Establishes a monitoring framework.* Establishes a process to alert implementers, MFK management, stakeholders, and MCC to whether or not the program is achieving its major milestones during program implementation and provides a basis for making program adjustments.
- *Describes the evaluation plan.* Explains in detail how MCC and MFK will evaluate whether or not the interventions achieve their intended results and expected impacts over time.
- *Includes roles and responsibilities.* Describes in detail the responsibilities of the M&E staff.

Program Logic

Threshold Program Background

On September 12, 2017, the U.S. Government's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of the Republic of Kosovo signed a \$49 million threshold program to spur economic growth and reduce poverty in Kosovo.

Kosovo, located on the Balkan Peninsula in South-East Europe, has a population of 1.8 million spread across 10,908 km, making it one of the most densely populated countries in the region. Ethnic Albanians make up the majority of the population (92%), while the largest minority is represented by ethnic Serbs. The Kosovo population is young with a median age of 27 years. Kosovo's young population represents both a promising resource on which to base future growth as well as a growing source of concern. With unemployment of 15 to 24 year-olds at 58%, the economy has not shown the ability to create enough opportunities to employ the country's youth. Furthermore, the female labor force participation rate is the lowest in the region and among the lowest in the world.

Since gaining independence in 2008, the Government of Kosovo has made significant strides in strengthening the administration of public services and upgrading public infrastructure, and has undertaken reforms to improve the business climate to attract private investment. However, with 30 percent of the population living below the poverty line, Kosovo is one of the poorest countries in Europe, and is still developing government institutions that can ensure the rule of law and effectively deliver critical services to its citizens.

MCC's Kosovo Threshold Program addresses two key constraints to Kosovo's economic growth: an unreliable supply of electricity; and real and perceived weakness in rule of law, government accountability and transparency. MCC's investments are designed to strengthen the power sector by fostering a market-driven approach to lowering energy costs for households and businesses, encouraging energy efficiency, and developing new sources of electricity generation. The program also supports the Government of Kosovo's efforts to improve decision-making and accountability by increasing the accessibility and use of judicial, environmental, and labor force data.

Project Description and Logic

Kosovo Threshold program is composed of two main projects and their activities:

1. Reliable Energy Landscape Project (RELP) and
2. Transparent and Accountable Governance (TAG).

Project 1: Reliable Energy Landscape Project: Description and Logic

The overarching objective of the Kosovo Reliable Energy Landscape Project (RELP) is to reduce the gap between energy demand and supply, by lowering energy use through piloting household investments in energy efficiency, switching to cost-effective non-electricity sources of heating, and reducing barriers to independent power producer (“IPP”) entrants to the market. The Pilot Incentives in Energy Efficiency (PIEE) activity is expected to contribute towards the RELP objective by increasing consumer awareness of energy saving measures and their benefits, as well as enabling lower income households to overcome the lack of ability to pay for them through the provision of incentives.

The largest consumer of electricity in Kosovo is the residential sector. To date, investment by the government and donors to reduce electricity demand in this key sector has been insufficient to reduce energy intensity in the residential sector. The result of this investment analysis has defined the RELP, which aims to reduce electricity use in the residential sector through interventions that incentivize end users to invest in energy efficiency improvements and to switch to more efficient sources of heat.

The fact that demand for electricity significantly outstrips supply of electricity in Kosovo is the identified problem. Households in Kosovo consume around 60% of total electricity. Household electricity demand is mainly driven by household demand for outputs like heating, water heating, lighting, cooling, and cooking. Investments in energy efficiency are made to produce the same level of output from a reduced number of units of energy input. The Reliable Energy Landscape Project will address two root causes and barriers to investments in energy efficiency: the general lack of consumer awareness of energy saving measures and their benefits, and for poor households, the lack of ability to pay for them. The proposed approach to address these root causes involves a mix of awareness raising, incentive piloting (to make investments affordable to the poor), regulatory support, and technical assistance/capacity building.

During development of the RELP, it was also recognized that the exclusion of women and other social groups from participation in livelihood activities remains a major socio-economic issue in Kosovo. Given the enduring role of women in household affairs within Kosovo and the existing, albeit underutilized, potential of skilled women and other socially excluded groups to contribute to energy efficiency interventions, the project design must be inclusive of these groups.

The project is divided into following activities, sub-activities and intervention packages:

Activity 1.1 - Pilot Incentives for Household Investment in Energy Efficiency (PIEE) comprising of:

- Household Incentives for Energy Efficiency Sub-Activity, which will be implemented through the following:
 - Household Efficiency Retrofits (HER) Intervention Package

- Apartment Building Efficiency Retrofits (AER) Intervention Package
- Ensuring Equal Economic Opportunities in the Energy Sector Sub-Activity, which will be implemented through the following:
 - Women Energy Entrepreneur Technical Assistance and Grant (WEE) Intervention Package
 - Internships/apprenticeships and scholarships for young women in the energy sector Intervention Package

Activity 1.2 - District Heating Metering (DHM)

Activity 1.3 – Independent Power Producer Project Finance Facilitation (IPP)

As a pilot, two of the three activities also aim to create knowledge. As such, results beyond this objective in the logic are notional and not to be causally claimed by these two activities of this Project. They are what is logically expected to happen if the pilot were to be scaled.

In the following part we present each activity respectively.

Activity 1.1: Pilot Incentives for Household Investment in Energy Efficiency (PIEE)

Pilot Incentives for Household Investment in Energy Efficiency (PIEE) is the first activity of RELP which aims to provide incentives for residential consumers to invest in retrofits, to reduce household energy consumption, as well as incentives aimed at increasing the involvement of women in energy sector business opportunities, and efficiency investments. The primary technical focus of the PIEE intervention packages are energy efficiency measures (including improving thermal insulation in walls and roofs, energy-efficient windows, weather sealing, energy-efficient water heaters, and energy-efficient biomass stoves and furnaces) that will reduce the consumption of electricity for heating and promote the use of energy efficient heating devices. Behavior change and outreach (BC&O) and Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning are crucial component to achieve the intended objectives of this activity. In addition, PIEE will provide grants to apartment communities in competitively selected municipalities to implement energy efficiency upgrades to common areas¹ and the thermal envelope. In order to reach this, more household associations will be established and municipalities will co-invest. Establishing HOAs is a prerequisite to continue with this activity. A training program for community energy auditors will be offered.

Once households are more aware of energy efficiency benefits, they invest more in EE measures, and as a result there will be a reduction in electricity consumption. If scaled up, the cost of

¹ Common areas are defined as those areas in MABs that require prior approval by a legally recognized body appointed by a home owner’s association or “founder of the condominium” as described by Law No. 04/L-134 “Law on the Condominium”.

electricity supply will decrease due to reduced stress on power transmission and distribution infrastructure (especially in winter, when demand is very high). More reliable electricity supply, i.e. fewer outages, will decrease the expensive electricity imports. These electricity savings will be passed on to consumers through lower electricity tariffs. In addition, it leads to cost savings for businesses that currently must pay for expensive mitigation measures. Reducing overall demand will also decrease the total number of days each year that demand exceeds supply, when imports of relatively expensive electricity is required. This will reduce the overall cost of electricity, and would be reflected, compared to the counterfactual, in a lower tariff or taxes.

Household Efficiency Retrofits (HER) Intervention Package

Provision of financial incentives to the residential sector to enable investment in energy efficiency measures – especially by low-income or vulnerable households, with an income-differentiated level of incentive or rebate - and capacity-building for potential energy service providers to develop energy efficiency projects and specially to improve energy audit skills.

One of the key objectives of HER is to test and evaluate the most cost-effective incentive delivery approaches for different beneficiary groups, as well as to deliver the best behavior change approaches, that can be scaled up beyond the Threshold Program.

Participation in the HER intervention package will be open to individual residences (including individual homes and individual apartments) throughout Kosovo with the incentive level determined by a range of criteria (developed by IC in close coordination with MFK) associated with environmental, social, economic, and technical objectives of the RELP. The incentive levels and other intervention package design variables will be varied over time as part of the iterative design process to test and evaluate the most cost-effective approaches for different beneficiary groups. The IC is expected to employ an iterative design framework for piloting intervention strategies which is based on the principles of behavior economics. Intervention elements to be adjusted and tested include monetary incentives (rebates), as well as lending instruments and financing schemes. In order to implement iterative study for HER, some randomization will be required to select households for interventions as well as control households (comparison group), and some baseline data will need to be collected before the implementation of the EE retrofits occurs. However, it needs to be emphasized that a rigorous iterative study design will not be applied for the BC&O component.

Implementation of iterative study in HER will result in clear lessons learned and best practices that will be useful to national stakeholders which will inform the design of future residential energy efficiency incentive schemes.

Apartment Building Efficiency Retrofits (AER) Intervention Package

The AER intervention package will provide grants to apartment communities in competitively selected municipalities to implement energy efficiency upgrades to common areas and the thermal envelope. For this intervention package it is not foreseen a rigorous iterative study design, as in HER intervention package. BC&O is crucial in terms of securing participation in this intervention package.

Qualifying retrofits can include, but are not limited to:

- Energy-efficient windows and/or external doors (wind fangs where applicable);
- Energy-efficient water heaters (including solar thermal water heaters where applicable);
- Energy-efficient biomass stoves or furnaces that use sustainable fuel sources;
- Retrofit of central heating system boilers and installation of thermostatic heating valves (for multi-family apartment buildings -MAB, that have standalone central systems);
- Energy-efficient lighting bulbs.

Approved AER intervention package projects will receive a package of funding from the RELP, participating municipalities, and apartment residents.

Women Energy Entrepreneur Technical Assistance (WEE) Intervention Package - Interventions that address the barriers to the participation of women in the energy sector as employees and entrepreneurs through a series of proactive measures to increase the employment of women, and to encourage women’s entrepreneurship in the energy sector through partial grants and technical assistance.

During the development of Kosovo threshold activities, the low participation of women in the labor market, and in the energy sector in particular, was identified as a crosscutting concern that could limit the equitable participation of Kosovar citizens in the benefits of Threshold Program investments. The social and gender assessments conducted during Threshold Program development revealed that in all eight of the business sectors that account for 95% of the businesses across the country, employment in all was dominated by men, especially in the electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply, construction, transportation, and storage sectors (MCC, Kosovo LFTUS 2017). Similar data from the Kosovo Agency of Statistics demonstrate that women are under-represented in fields that would lend themselves to energy-related sectors and associated economic activities. Virtually all of the private and public sector energy organizations contacted during RELP development noted difficulty in hiring qualified women in technical, professional, or managerial roles due to the lack of candidate applications. To address this constraint, RELP will conduct a series of proactive measures to increase the participation of women in the energy sector, and to encourage women entrepreneurs to take advantage of new energy technologies. Women and women-owned businesses will be integrated throughout RELP’s activities, enlisted both to deliver and receive energy services. They will also be provided unique opportunities to improve their livelihoods through grants, skills development, and training in the Ensuring Equal Economic Opportunities in the Energy Sector sub-activity, which will be implemented through two programs: Pilot Incentives for Energy Efficiency (PIEE) and the Women in Energy - Internship and Scholarship Program. Hence, potential barriers to women’s activity in the labor market are a critical cross-cutting risk that might impact the ability to deliver equal access to benefits for women, in particular economic and employment opportunities in a largely male-dominated sector. The proposed approach to addressing this is through designing a set of incentives to boost women’s employment and entrepreneurship in the

sector, directly tied to the economic opportunities that the project is likely to provide. These activities meet overall MCC objectives of intentionally targeting women and other vulnerable groups so they can benefit from project benefits.

The support would include a mix of technical assistance to help enterprises understand critically needed EE upgrades, business development assistance, and partial grants to make needed investments in their operations to reap efficiencies and grow their businesses.

The assistance will include:

- TA/audits to help female majority-owned companies assess possible savings will be offered using the existing audit structure for households through RELP, and
- Partial grants to make needed investments in energy efficiency through supporting female-owned enterprises with different levels of grants based on proposed investments. Particular focus should be given in balancing between the level of incentives and socio-economic status.
- Finalize criteria and procedures for participation to be provided to female majority-owned enterprises. Enterprises that will be eligible will be firms that: a) are energy sector entrepreneurs; or b) consuming energy and need greater efficiency in energy use; c) female businesses that could upgrade/grow businesses through energy investments.
- Grant outreach: design an outreach program to inform potential beneficiaries about the TA/Grant program and encourage female enterprises to apply for grants.
- Manage and oversee the implementation and disbursement of TA and grants, and track grantee performance.
- Propose a platform that would promote these lessons and would ensure MFK/MCC recognition amongst the targeted audience.

Activity 1.2: Pilot District Heating Metering (DHM)

Pilot District Heating Metering is the second RELP activity, which aims at reducing heat electricity use by expanding consumption-based district heat metering on the Termokos district heat supply network in Pristina. The objective of DHM is to put in place metering in the Prishtina DH network as a prerequisite for the DH company (Termokos) to operate in a sustainable manner and provide heating to consumer in the most efficient way, i.e. to the lowest possible heat charge. The DHM measures in Prishtina will significantly support scaling up DH networks in Kosovo.

This activity will support heating electricity consumption reduction by expanding quantity-based district heat metering on the Termokos district heat supply network in Pristina. Implementing consumption-based heat metering will reduce demand on the district heat network and support expansion of heat supply services to new consumers which rely on electricity for heating, as well as improve the service for the consumers who already reside in buildings connected to district heating services. The Implementer is expected to work with MFK, Termokos, end users, the Energy Regulatory Office (ERO) to trial different modalities and strategies for packaging DHM

and energy efficiency services to maximize customer value, reliability, and sector cost efficiency.

District heating service in Prishtina is provided by Termokos, which is an enterprise owned by the Municipality of Prishtina. Termokos provides service for approximately 12,140 apartments in Prishtina through distribution of piped hot water heat from a central plant. This district heating system has recently been revitalized and could be a cost-effective alternative for many households, utilizing cogeneration from the Kosovo B power plant. However, energy from district heating in Prishtina could be consumed more efficiently, which is not currently the case. One reason why district heating is presently not as cost-effective, is that individual households cannot control the hot water flow in their own system and its use is billed based on surface area (m²) rather than on actual consumption. As a result, households will often use the “open-window” technique to regulate temperature. Therefore, the program aims to help test the cost-effectiveness of charging households for the actual energy they use, and allow for energy savings to allow for expansion of the district heating network and service in Prishtina. Additionally, it will test the responsiveness of households to direct price signals, and aims to save households money by making them more aware of how much energy they’re using and giving them more control over that energy use.

The DHM activity will focus on implementing district heat metering services for customers on the Termokos network, including installation of consumption-based heat metering in individual apartments and installation of thermostatic heating valves with built-in balancing function on radiators.

Implementing consumption-based heat metering and thermostatic control will reduce demand on the district heat network and support expansion of heat supply services to new consumers which rely on electricity for heating, as well as improve the service for the consumers who are already reside in buildings connected to district heating services. The activity is expected to work with Termokos, end-users, the Energy Regulatory Office (ERO), in addition to tariff design, to try different modalities and strategies for packaging DHM and energy efficiency services to maximize customer value, reliability, and sector cost efficiency. Behavior change and outreach (BC&O) is a crucial component to achieve the intended objectives of this activity.

Activity 1.3: Independent Power Producer (IPP) Project Finance Facilitation

IPP project finance facilitation activity is the third activity of RELP which aims to expand the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund’s (KCGF) mandate in establishing a new Renewable Energy IPP Guarantee Window and to create a Kosovo Project Acceleration (KPA) Program within MFK.

The activity involves the MFK direct financial support to the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund to aid the expansion and build the internal capacity of the Fund (KCGF) to enable them to serve as a key domestic catalyst within Kosovo to unlock commercial financing for small-scale renewable energy generation in collaboration with their consortium partners. MFK has identified an opportunity for the institution to play a catalytic role in enabling renewable energy project financing by supporting KCGF through technical assistance and direct funding to expand its

mandate to include offering renewable energy specific guarantees. In addition, MFK seeks to develop a standardized renewable energy project financing framework and provide complementary technical assistance to meet this newly established standard that would be adopted by the renewable energy sector in Kosovo. The main goal of these complementary activities -henceforth referred to as the Kosovo Project Acceleration (KPA) program – would be to generate pipeline for the new KCGF renewable energy guarantees by providing targeted technical assistance to IPPs that is incentivized to deliver renewable energy projects to financial close against a clear timeline.

The Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund (KCGF), an independent, legal entity established by the Law No. 05/L -057 on the Establishment of KCGF to provide credit guarantees to micro, small, and medium enterprises (SME) through registered financial institutions in Kosovo. KCGF is a local, independent, sustainable credit guarantee facility issuing portfolio loan guarantees to financial institutions to cover up to 50% of the risk for loans. To achieve its objectives and goals, KCGF cooperates with registered financial institutions (banks, MFIs, NBFIs), its donors, the Kosovo Government, the Central Bank, and the MSMEs community.

Given the technical and financial gaps for renewable energy independent power producers (IPP)s in Kosovo, there is a national need to address the project development and financing hurdles faced by renewable energy independent power producers and address the gaps in access to commercial finance. Both participants (MFK and KCGF) are exploring opportunities to improve the knowledge of, and the opportunities for, project financing in the banking sector in Kosovo with a potential expansion at a later stage on guaranteeing commercial finance for IPP's in the renewable energy sector, pending approvals from the respective Boards of Directors of the participants.

The central goal of the program is for MFK to conduct a series of capacity building activities to build the institutional and technical capacities of the Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund (KCGF), its partner financial institutions, and key public and private sector key stakeholders so that KCGF can launch and implement a renewable energy guarantee window to support its partner financial institutions on a sustainable cost-recovery basis.

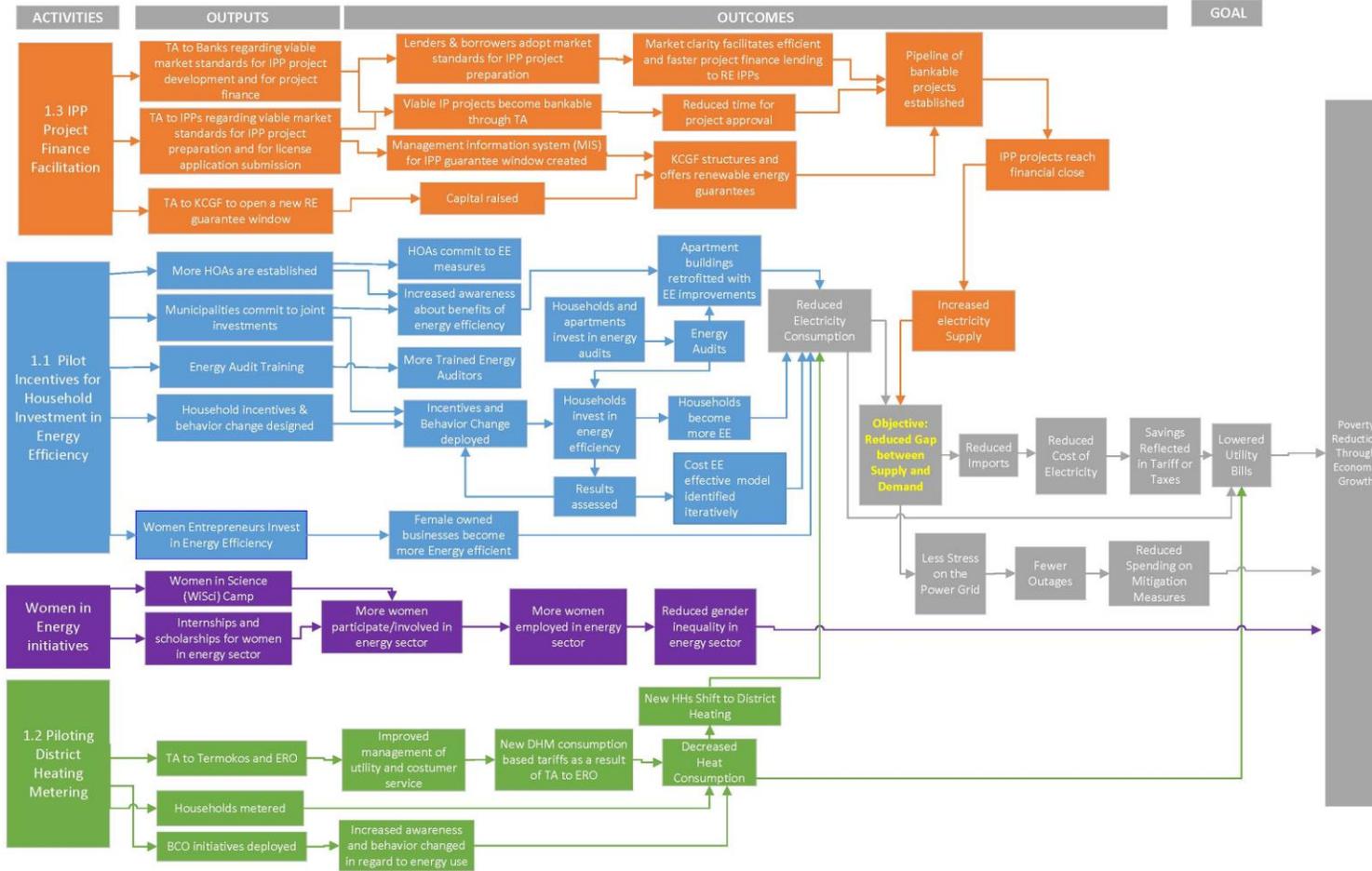
The activity foresees the following tasks:

1. Developing a standardized framework for renewable energy project financing that follows international best practices while also ensuring it is contextualized to the Kosovo market that is applicable to all sector stakeholders including IPP developers, commercial banks, KCGF, and relevant government ministries.
2. Training IPP developers, banks, KCGF, and local consultants on the use of the template documents and spreadsheets.
3. Facilitating the development of a pipeline of bankable RE IPP transactions in the standardized format for submission to the partner banks.
4. Establishing a KPA Advisory Committee consisting of key renewable energy stakeholders including government regulators, commercial banks, and RE IPP developers to develop the standardized framework for renewable energy project financing. This will

lead to a market clarity that facilitates efficient and faster transactions, creates a pipeline of bankable projects, which as a result reach financial close.

Project Logic Diagram: Reliable Energy Landscape Project (RELP)

KOSOVO THRESHOLD PROGRAM - PROJECT 1: RELIABLE ENERGY LANDSCAPE PROJECT



Problem Statement: A core problem causing a lack of reliable electricity supply in Kosovo is that demand significantly outstrips supply.
Objective: The objective of the Reliable Energy Landscape Project is to reduce the current gap between energy demand and supply, by lowering energy use through piloting household investments in energy efficiency, switching to cost-effective non-electricity sources of heating, and reducing barriers to independent power producer ("IPP") entrants to the market.

Together, these tasks are expected to standardize the documentation required for IPP to apply for financing resulting in market clarity and more efficient financial transactions. The activity also expects to provide technical assistance to bankable IPP projects so they can make it to financial close. The guarantee through KPA is expected to lower the financial risk that lending institutions foresee in backing IPP projects and allow IPP entrants into the market. This activity is expected to result in an increase in electricity production in the long term.

Project 2: Transparent and Accountable Governance: Description and Logic

The fact that civil society and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) cannot engage constructively with the Government due to lack of publically available data and adequate outreach is the identified problem. This leads to a perception of poor government performance, at least part of which is based on reality, and undermines investor confidence. The objective of the Transparent and Accountable Governance Project is to improve the public availability and analytical use of judicial, environmental, and labor force data by civil society, private sector, academia and the Government, thus promoting data driven decision-making. This may logically address the inability of civil society to constructively engage with the Government using the same evidence base. In addition, this project will help to reduce the gap between public perception and reality of public service provision and transparency.

Activity 2.1: Public Access to Judicial Information

Public Access to Judicial Information is the first activity of TAG project, which will support the development of a personal portal in the Case Management Information System (CMIS) (an ongoing project financed by Norwegian Government and implemented by Kosovo Judicial Council) and readiness of judicial decisions for publication on the internet. Existing efforts by the Kosovo Judicial Council (KJC) and Kosovo Prosecutorial Council (KPC), with the assistance of the Government of Norway, are targeting improvements to the judicial sector by implementing a case management information system and using that system to improve the administration of justice in Kosovo. Our project will use data and information created by these and other related efforts and make it available and useful to the public. MFK funding will support:

- Creating an online platform for the public to access their personal case information and statistical data generated by the case management information system, as well as enabling disaggregation and analysis of data by meaningful categories, such as gender, region, or ethnicity;
- Supporting improved quality of judicial decisions for publication;
- Making judicial decisions publicly available through the online platform to encourage wider accessibility and analysis;
- Supporting improvement of communication and outreach by the judiciary and other rule of law institutions.

Public availability of judicial statistics expected to result in an increased use of data by civil society and private sector.

Activity 2.2: Environmental Data Collection

Environmental data collection is the second activity of the TAG project which will support Government institutions involved in environmental protection and health, such as the Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (*KEPA*), the Kosovo Hydrometeorological Institute (*KHMI*), and the Kosovo Institute of Public Health (*KIPH*), to effectively monitor and report on select environmental indicators to a variety of stakeholders, including the general public. The Activity will also strengthen the ability of civil society to interpret the data in order to engage more productively with the Government on environmental and health issues.

The objectives of the Environmental Data activity are defined as:

1. *KEPA*, *KHMI* and *NIPH* effectively monitor and report on selected environmental indicators to a variety of stakeholders including the public.
2. Civil society and media can interpret air quality data, to engage more productively with the Government on environmental and health issues.

The Environmental Data Project is designed around four key components and related deliverables:

1. Management & coordination:

Will ensure collaborative management and coordination with key stakeholders and donors as well as monitoring the activities following project indicators.

2. Air Quality Monitoring Network and sample analysis:

Includes new monitoring equipment for existing stations, new communication equipment for existing stations (which are tendered separately), and tools, equipment and training on maintenance, calibration and sample analysis.

3. Air quality and health advisory information management:

Includes a near real time air quality reporting service (of monitored data), a short-term forecast service (integrating emissions data, air quality monitoring data and weather data to provide early warnings) and an open data platform for data sharing and dissemination.

4. Outreach and behavior change:

Includes preparation of written and visual aids and workshops to support i) to officers in *KEPA/KHMI* and *NIPH* in communicating air quality related information to public, including comparison of air quality with admission records from MoH management information system and impact studies on health; ii) workshops for GoK officers on how to use air quality information for planning and decision making of mitigating measures, and iii) media and civil society to better understand air quality information, early warning messages and response with special attention to at-risk groups and the different impact of air pollution on groups in society.

The aim of this deliverable is to communication to the public contain on air quality levels, health impacts of air pollution, behaviors for reducing pollution, and behaviors for minimizing exposure to pollution. The real-time information on air quality levels and alerts the media is key to invest more resources in pro-active environmental and health education enabling proactive approach of the citizens to modify their behavior.

There may be other factors that drive KEPA and KHMI's ability to report data and use data for decision making, including incentives (both within the organization and in the environment in which KEPA operates), organizational structures, organizational processes, and staff knowledge. This Activity will discern the root causes of performance gaps as well as the assets and strengths that target organizations can leverage to improve performance. It will analyze factors that prevent data from being shared and used for decision-making. The Activity will address these constraints by working at the institutional level to deal with organizational processes and structures that create openings for data-driven decision making. Proposed interventions include:

- Supporting a needs assessment of the factors that drive KEPA's ability to report and use data for decision-making, as well as current monitoring, data collection, reporting capacity for air, land and water, gaps in target indicators, and assessment of where other institutions are collecting environmental data;
- Providing support to ensure all equipment that monitors air quality is well placed, functional and communicating data automatically on the indicators of air quality that are currently measured, and ensuring that KEPA is able to keep those assets properly maintained and calibrated;
- Improving KEPA's environmental data management platform and reporting ability, ensuring data is shared regularly and publicly in a machine-readable format;
- Supporting a needs assessment of KIPH's data analysis and communication capacity;
- Improving communication and coordination between KIPH, KEPA, and KHMI regarding the frequency, location, elements and parameters of data needs; and
- Improving KIPH's capacity to use environmental data to identify risks, prevent disease and the health consequences of environmental hazards.

In order to foster a constructive relationship with civil society, this Activity will also support civil society capacity building. Media representatives (digital, paper, television and radio), educational, and civil society organizations, will receive trainings on how to interpret, analyze, and present data about environmental pollution. Efforts will be made to ensure participation of women's civil society organizations and those of social minority groups, and to highlight environmental risks of particular relevance to these groups, and will include working closely with municipalities and local governments to use and contribute to data.

Our theory of change suggests that the above-mentioned interventions will result in an interoperable data platform and open data service developed, which will support KEPA/KHMI to report air quality data in real-time. This will lead to more BCO initiatives to help public understand appropriate responses to air quality information.

Activity 2.3: Kosovo Open Data Challenge

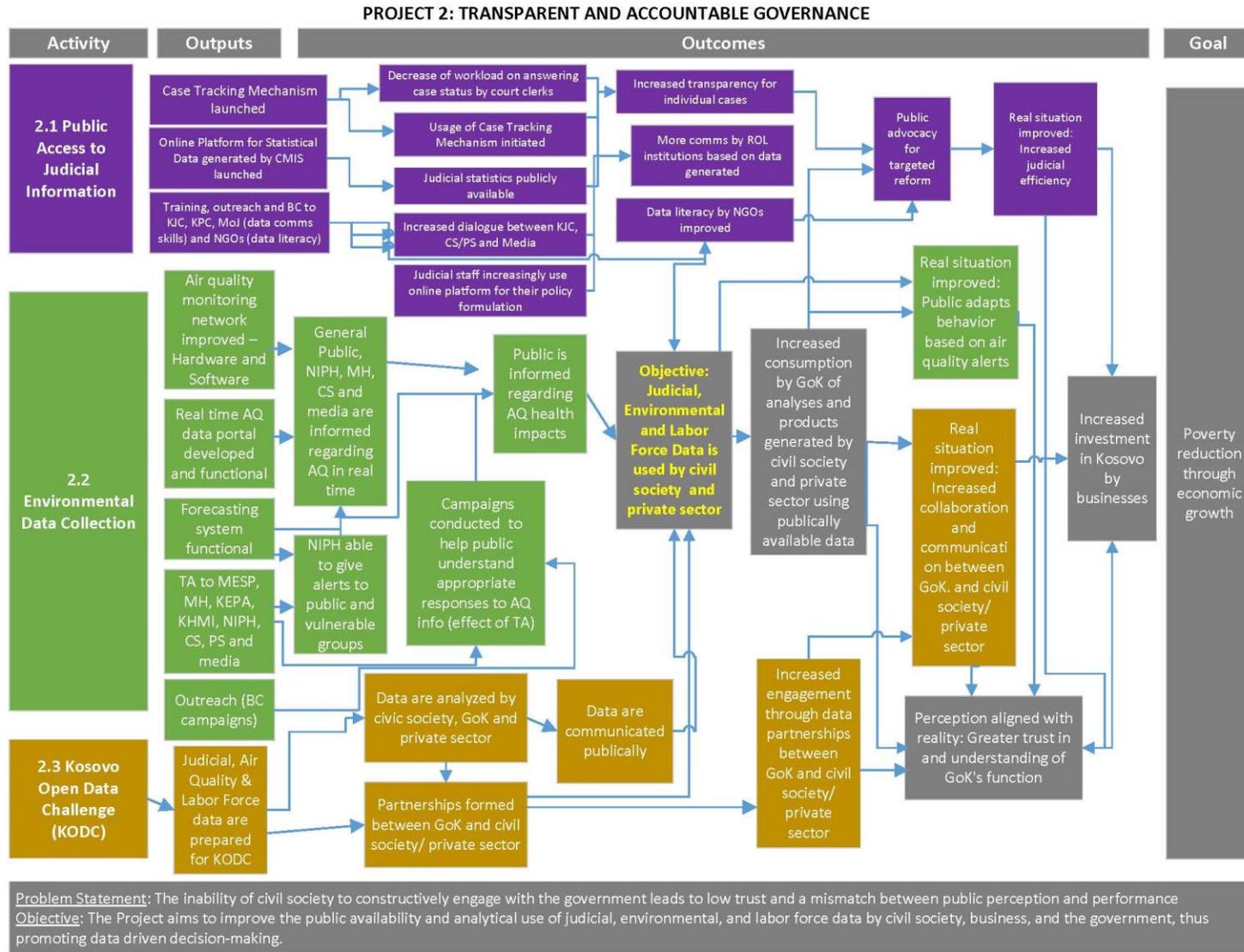
Kosovo Open Data Challenge activity will award grants through a competitive process to individuals or organizations who have innovative ideas about how to use, analyze, and present data to influence and support the Government's analytical and public communication needs. To ensure the newly available data resulting from the Threshold Program and other sources is used to drive decision-making, the KODC will engage, support, and connect local innovators, developers, and solution providers to use open data to help produce tools and analysis that responds to Government needs, thereby creating examples of constructive relationships between the Government, private sector, and civil society. The KODC Activity will support relevant Government entities to creatively share data, formulate their critical needs or questions, which they would like help in answering and identify innovative solutions that would help Government transparency and efficiency. The KODC Activity will also support the Government to implement or plan for implementation of solutions identified as part of the Activity. Through this process, the KODC Activity will in particular emphasize identification of potential inequalities related to gender, ethnicity, region, or other relevant disaggregation, and solution-oriented analysis of data, and adoption of those solutions.

The KODC Activity will award grants through multiple challenge windows in the following areas:

- Time use and Labor Force data with an emphasis on analysis of gender-specific barriers;
- Environmental data, and
- Energy data.

The above-mentioned interventions will support critical analyses and use of key judicial, environmental, energy and labor force statistics by the public, in addition to supporting the formation of partnerships between Government of Kosovo and civil society/private sector. This leads to an opportunity for Government officials to use these analyses in policy related decision-making. With additional support to the communication capabilities of select ministries and agencies to conduct outreach with civil society, as well as each other, greater trust and collaboration is expected to be fostered between civil society and Government stakeholders to produce creative solutions to respond to Government needs. This should contribute to an improvement in the perception of Government function and improved investor confidence. This theory of change is contingent upon the scale and adoption of the data transparency culture, and therefore the higher order outcomes may be modest.

Project Logic Diagram: Transparent and Accountable Governance Project



Projected Economic Benefits

At this time, no economic analysis has been conducted for the program as MCC Threshold Programs are not required to have a full cost-benefit model.

Projected Program Beneficiaries

According to the MCC *Guidelines for Economic and Beneficiary Analysis*, beneficiaries of projects are considered individuals that are expected to experience better standards of living due to Threshold activities aimed to increase their real incomes. The economic rate of return (ERR) analysis for proposed projects gives details on benefit streams through which beneficiaries should experience increased income. A general overview of the span of program benefits (or the timeline for the definition of such) across the population of Kosovo, is presented in the table below.

Projected Program Participants

Project	Program Participant Definition	Est. Number of Program Participants
1.1 Reliable Energy Landscape: Pilot Incentives for Energy Efficiency	Household applicant from all over Kosovo	2600 households
	Apartment Buildings from pre-selected municipalities	25 apartment buildings
	Internships and scholarships	200 interns 28 scholars
	Women in energy	60 grants to women owned businesses
1.2 Reliable Energy Landscape: District Heating	All apartment buildings in Pristina connected to district heating	300 Apartment buildings (14000 apartment units)
1.3 Reliable Energy Landscape: IPP Project Finance Facilitation	Beneficiary institution is KCGF (Kosovo Credit Guarantee Fund; 7-10 IPPs expected)	10
2.1 Transparent and Accountable Governance: Public Access to Judicial Information	Beneficiary institutions are KJC and KPC (Kosovo Judicial Council; Kosovo Prosecutorial Council)	N/A
2.1 Transparent and Accountable Governance: Environmental Data Collection	Beneficiary institutions are KHMI and NIPH (Kosovo Hydro-meteorological Institute; National Institute for Public Health)	N/A

2.1 Transparent and Accountable Governance: Kosovo Open Data Challenge	Grant facility with three challenge windows. As of Dec 2018, first window is complete. Beneficiaries listed from first window only.	15 civil society organizations, individual consultants and private firms
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MONITORING COMPONENT

Summary of Monitoring Strategy

The Threshold will be monitored systematically and progress reported regularly through the Indicator Tracking Table (ITT). There are four levels of indicators that follow from the project logic framework: (i) process; (ii) output; (iii) outcome; and (iv) goal. The various indicator levels map to the logic and thus allow Project developers and managers to understand to what extent planned activities are likely to achieve their intended objectives. Often most outcome and goal indicators are not monitored during the life of the Threshold, but rather are reported through evaluations after the Threshold is complete. Those levels of results typically take longer to be achieved.

Monitoring data will be analyzed regularly to allow managers of MFK and MCC to make programmatic adjustments as necessary with a view towards improving the overall implementation and results of the Program.

Goal indicators measure the economic growth and poverty reduction that occur during or, most likely, after implementation of the program. For MCC Threshold Programs, goal indicators will typically be a direct measure of local income and are typically measured through post threshold evaluations. Outcome indicators measure the intermediate effects of an Activity or set of Activities and are directly related through the Project Logic to the output indicators. Output indicators directly measure Project Activities. They describe and quantify the goods and services produced directly by the implementation of an Activity. Process indicators measure progress toward the completion of Project Activities. They are a precondition for the achievement of output indicators and a means to ascertain that the work plan is proceeding on time.²

MCC has introduced common indicators for external reporting across all MCC Compacts and Thresholds. The common indicators relevant to the MFK Threshold Program are included in this M&E Plan.

² The indicator levels are formally defined in MCC's *Policy for Monitoring and Evaluation of Compacts and Threshold Programs*.

The Threshold Agreement outlines the initial indicators for the Program. The M&E Plan builds on this information with additional indicators developed by MCC, MFK project managers and implementers in the early stage of project implementation.

The Indicator Definition Table provides relevant details for each indicator by Project and can be found in Annex I. It provides descriptions for the indicator structure by specifying each indicator's: (i) name; (ii) definition; (iii) unit of measurement; (iv) level of disaggregation; (v) data source; (vi) responsible party; and (vii) frequency of reporting.

To ensure that the Program is on track to meet its overall goals and objectives, the monitoring indicators will be measured against established baselines and targets, derived from ex-ante economic rate of return analysis, other types of analysis, and project planning documents. The targets reflect the underlying assumptions made in program design about what each activity will likely achieve. Baselines and target levels for each indicator are defined in Annex II.

Indicators may need to be modified in future versions of the M&E Plan. Modification and revisions to the indicators may only be made according to the MCC M&E Policy. Any significant modifications to the indicators or other content will be summarized in Annex III of the M&E Plan.

The MFK M&E Unit shall consult and assist implementing entities in setting up their data collection plan and reporting templates.

Interface with Integrated Project Management Tools

M&E coordination with Integrated Project Management (IPM) Tools at several instances is being piloted in the Kosovo Threshold Program as Integrated Monitoring. The list below provides key integration points with IPM tools that are being developed and operationalized by the MFK.

- **Risk Register**: The risk register is a project management tool that monitors the most important risks to the project or program. Integrated Monitoring is operationalized through the following three processes:
 - *Risk identification through the project logic*: The first step in development of the risk register is brainstorming risks to the program. For Integrated Monitoring, this exercise is structured by the Project Objective and key outcomes identified in the project logic.
 - *Long term thinking for risk impact*: To prevent focus on short-term risks, the impact of the risks in the risk register are structured loosely by outputs and outcomes identified in the project logic. Focus is on the outputs and medium-term outcomes upstream of the Project Objective because active effort from the MFK

is required to achieve all outputs and medium-term outcomes leading directly to the Project Objective.

- *Monitoring data informs risk assessment:* Ongoing use of the risk register requires continuous re-assessment of the identified risks (probability and impact). Monitoring data from the Indicator Tracking Table is intended to be used for informing ongoing risks assessment. Coordination between the M&E Director and the Project Directors is expected to identify the most relevant indicators so that data can be used to inform data-driven risk assessment.

- **Stakeholder Coordination Plan:** The Project Director is the owner of the Stakeholder Coordination Plan and manages relationships and information flow to external stakeholders. M&E data sharing agreements (e.g. for ITT data and background documents for evaluations) and relationships with key implementing partners should be included in the Stakeholder Coordination Plan to ensure a unified MFK voice. Inclusion in the plan and operationalizing coordination in tandem with the Project Director improves engagement with the relevant stakeholders and allows the M&E Director to better manage data sharing.

- **Change Management Plan, and related requests:** A Change Management Plan and subsequent Change Management Requests are project management tools for handling contractual changes in (typically infrastructure) work. Through Integrated Monitoring and Integrated Project Management, MFK Change Request forms are being modified to include effect of the proposed change on the outputs and outcomes identified in the project logic(s). An additional step now included in the Change Management Plan is to provide an update to the project logic outcomes and indicators affected by the change so the monitoring framework accurately reflects the project.

- **Work-Breakdown Structure, and related workplans:** A work-breakdown structure is a deliverable-oriented breakdown of a project into smaller components. It is used to create workplans that govern the team's activities. The project logic, work-breakdown structure and related workplans must all be aligned. In Integrated Monitoring, there is two-way communication to ensure that the outcomes in the project logic are aligned with the work-breakdown structure so the monitoring indicators can be used by project managers to assess progress on outcomes.

Data Quality Reviews

Data quality is the primary responsibility of the MFK staff, led by the Monitoring & Evaluation and Economics (MEE) Director. The MEE Director, other MFK staff, as appropriate, and implementing entities should regularly check data quality. The MEE Director should verify that

all reported data has appropriate source documentation and that calculations have been done correctly. The MFK M&E Director will conduct field visits on a regular basis or whenever requested by MCC, to review the quality of the data gathered through this M&E Plan. MFK may hire individual data quality monitors to monitor data collection and quality, as needed.

In addition to regular data quality checks by MFK staff, independent Data Quality Reviews (DQRs) will be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the MCC M&E Policy.

The objectives of DQRs are to assess the extent to which data meets the standards defined in the MCC M&E Policy in the areas of validity, reliability, timeliness, precision and integrity. DQRs will be used to verify the consistency and quality of data over time across implementing agencies and other reporting institutions. DQRs will also serve to identify where the highest level of data quality is not possible, given the realities of data collection.

The particular objectives for the DQRs will include identification of the following parameters: i) what proportion of the data has quality problems (completeness, conformity, consistency, accuracy, duplication, integrity); ii) which of the records in the dataset are of unacceptably low quality; iii) what are the most predominant data quality problems within each indicator; iv) what are the main reasons behind low quality; and v) what steps can be taken to improve data quality.

MFK will contract an independent data quality reviewer in compliance with MCC Program Procurement Guidelines. An initial DQR during Year 2 of the Threshold (effectively first year of implementation) for RELP was initiated but the procurement was unsuccessful. The 2020 Covid pandemic has delayed subsequent attempts for procuring a data quality review. Given the health restrictions on movement of people, implementation of a DQR would be challenging. A full RELP and TAG DQR is expected to be procured once Covid impacts on implementation become clearer, which will likely be in 2021.

M&E Capacity Program

MFK will be responsible for ensuring regular training of key project stakeholders in monitoring and evaluation in order to build the capacity of these stakeholders to remain compliant with the M&E requirements of the Threshold. The capacity building program will be needs-based, as determined through: a) regular staff assessments, and b) as identified in the findings of the independent DQRs.

Standard Reporting Requirements

Reporting to MCC: Quarterly Disbursement Request Package

Performance reports serve as a vehicle by which the MFK Management informs MCC of implementation progress and on-going revisions to Project work plans. Currently, MCC requires

that MFK submit a Quarterly Disbursement Request Package (QDRP) each quarter. The QDRP must contain an updated ITT and a narrative report. A complete ITT presents the preceding quarters' indicator actuals and current quarter indicator progress against targets set forth in this M&E Plan. The QDRP narrative report provides a brief description of the previous quarter's Threshold implementation progress and explains how requested funds will be used in the coming quarter. The QDRP narrative is the responsibility of all staff of MFK. The ITT is the source for MCC's internal and external reporting on indicator progress.

Additional guidance on reporting is contained in MCC's [Guidance on Quarterly MCA Disbursement Request and Reporting Package](#).

Reporting to MFK and Local Stakeholders

Even though the QDRP is required to be sent to MCC, MFK should also use these reports and the data included in them to assess progress and performance internally. The M&E team will attempt to align MCC and MFK reporting so that data is used to inform decision-making at both levels. MFK management (CEO with the assistance of the MEE Director) will present the ITT to the Board, on a quarterly basis.

EVALUATION COMPONENT

Summary of Evaluation Strategy

While good program monitoring is necessary for program management, it is not sufficient for assessing ultimate results. Therefore, MCC and MFK will use different types of evaluations as complementary tools to better understand the effectiveness of its programs. As defined in the MCC M&E Policy, evaluation is the objective, systematic assessment of a program's design, implementation and results. MCC and MFK are committed to making the evaluations as rigorous as warranted in order to understand the causal impacts of the program on the expected outcomes and to assess cost effectiveness. This Evaluation Component contains three types of evaluation activities: (i) independent evaluations (impact and/or performance evaluations); (ii) self-evaluation, and (iii) special studies, each of which is further described below. The results of all evaluations will be made publicly available in accordance with the MCC M&E Policy.

Independent Evaluations

According to the MCC M&E Policy, every Project in a Compact or Threshold must undergo a comprehensive, independent evaluation (impact and/or performance). The next section on Specific Evaluation Plans will describe the purpose of each evaluation, methodology, timeline, and the process for collection and analysis of data for each evaluation. All independent evaluations must be designed and implemented by independent, third-party evaluators, which are hired by MCC. If the MFK wishes to engage an evaluator, the engagement will be subject to the prior written approval of MCC. Contract terms must ensure non-biased results and the publication of results.

For each independent evaluation, MFK (CEO, project leads, MEE Director and GSI director) and relevant stakeholders are expected to review and provide feedback to independent evaluators on

the evaluation design reports, evaluation materials (including questionnaires), baseline report (if applicable), and any interim/final reports in order to ensure proposed evaluation activities are feasible, and final evaluation products are technically and factually accurate. MCC’s evaluation review process will follow the guidelines outlined in the MCC M&E Policy.

Special Studies

Either MCC or the MFK may request special studies or ad hoc evaluations of Projects, Activities, or the Program as a whole prior to the expiration of the Compact or Threshold Term.

At this time, no special studies are planned.

Specific Evaluation Plans

Summary of Specific Evaluation Plans

The following table summarizes specific evaluation plans. More details will be determined once the project designs are finalized and an independent evaluation firm is hired.

Evaluation Name	Evaluation Type	Evaluator	Primary/ Secondary Methodology	Final Report Date
Reliable Energy Landscape Project Evaluation	Performance	IMPAQ International	Interrupted time series; pre-post; supplemented with qualitative data	Evaluator contracted in October 2019
Transparent and Accountable Governance Evaluation	Performance	TBD	TBD	procurement expected in 2021

Reliable Energy Landscape Project Evaluation

Evaluation Questions

The evaluator is responsible for answering the following research questions. Some sub-questions will only be answerable using beneficiary-level survey data collected by the Implementing Contractors (IC). The Evaluator will identify the sub questions and outcomes that will be at risk of not being answered if the scope and quality of the data from the ICs is not acceptable.

IMPAQ international was contractor to serve as the independent evaluator for RELP in September 2019. Details of the evaluation design will be located on [MCC's Evaluation Catalog](#) by October 2020.

1. Were the activities implemented as designed and were the outputs outlined in the project logic achieved?
2. Did the PIEE activity result in reduced electricity consumption in the intervention areas? What was the contribution of various components of the program toward any changes in energy consumption (technical assistance to key institutions, BC&O activities, installation of energy efficient equipment)? Were energy savings previously envisioned during preliminary baseline studies and energy audits achieved, and why?
3. Did the PIEE activity identify a cost-effective model for reducing household energy use that could be scaled up nationwide and what is the overall expected energy reduction?
4. Did the DHM activity result in a change in energy consumption in the intervention areas? What was the contribution of various components of the program toward any changes in energy consumption (technical assistance to key institutions, BC&O activities, and implementation of consumption-based billing)? How many new households shifted to district heating as a result of the DHM activity?
5. Was the IPP activity successful in reducing the perception of financial risk for investors and commercial lenders in the energy sector, and why? Did the IPP activity contribute to increasing the electricity supply in Kosovo? If so, by how much and why?
6. Did the program meet the stated objective of reducing the gap between supply and demand of electricity? How sustainable are critical outcomes of the program, and why?
7. How effective were program activities at increasing women's employment in the energy sector and at increasing investments in energy efficiency among women entrepreneurs?

Evaluation Methodology Description

The Reliable Energy Landscape Project Evaluation will be a performance evaluation, and it will assess whether the PIEE and District Heating Metering, and the IPP Project Finance Facilitation activities achieved their goal (i.e. did MFK learn which interventions are the most cost effective at reducing household energy consumption?), the contribution of all three activities to the objective of the project and, finally, whether the project had impacts on the higher level results in the project logic.

The independent evaluation will include a process study, assessing the fidelity of implementation to the original design, and setting the stage for the assessment of results further down the logical chain.

Note that the PIEE Activity is planned to include an iterative impact evaluation as part of the project itself, to learn what works best to decrease energy consumption. While they may share data, the independent evaluation will be conducted separately from the iterative evaluation, in order to meet MCC's requirements for independent evaluation.

This evaluation shall use the appropriate combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies to answer the evaluation question. The independent evaluation will include a process study, assessing the fidelity of implementation to the original design, and setting the stage for the assessment of results further down the logical chain. The Evaluator is not expected to conduct an exhaustive household-level survey but shall coordinate closely with the Implementing Contractors as they collect baseline and subsequent rounds of data to inform implementation. The Evaluator shall use the data collected by the Implementing Contractors, and administrative data from the utility if needed, to conduct independent data analysis and quantitatively answer a subset of the Evaluation Questions outlined in the next section. Expected sources of available data by project component are listed below.

The Women in Energy, Women in Science (WiSci), and Internships and Scholarships sub-activities (purple outcomes in the program logic) will be assessed as a separate evaluation by IMPAQ Intl. because the key outcome “reduced gender inequality in the energy sector” does not link to the project objective “reduced gap between energy demand and supply”.

Data Sources

- Administrative data: The independent evaluation will make use of quantitative data from the electricity distribution utility KEDS and the district heating utility Thermokos.
- Survey data: Some survey data collection may be required, where the administrative data (particularly from meters) is not sufficient in frequency or quality.
- Qualitative data through key informants and focus groups comprised of beneficiaries will be used to supplement and to support interpretation quantitative and administrative data.

Transparent and Accountable Governance Project Evaluation

Evaluation Questions

1. To what degree does the Government pay attention to or consume analyses done by non-government entities and whether that factors into any policy decision-making? This links to the following indicator: Data-driven policy process (judicial & environmental)
2. Is there a measureable improvement in judicial efficiency as defined by case processing time and variance? Is it attributable to the intervention? This links to the following indicators: Processing Time and Processing Variation

3. Does the existence of transparent environmental data create enough political will for the Government to act? This links to the following indicator: Reality Improvement (TBD)
4. Is there an increase in communication between inter-ministerial agencies, i.e. Kosovo Environmental Protection Agency (KEPA) and Public Health Institute (PHI)?
5. Is there a noticeable change after investment by businesses as a result of this intervention? This links to the following indicator: Increased investment by business in Kosovo.

Evaluation Methodology Description

This Project is expected to be evaluated through a performance evaluation, incorporating quantitative data where feasible. The evaluation will include a process study, assessing the fidelity of implementation to the original design, and setting the stage for the assessment of results further down the logical chain. The questions that will guide the design of the evaluation are listed above.

Data Sources

- The UNDP Pulse Survey and the Kosovo Mosaic will be used as the data sources for the evaluation.
- Administrative data from the environmental and judicial sectors.
- Survey data to assess alignment of perception and reality may be required.

Summary of Activities or Sub-Activities without Evaluations

At this time, all activities and sub-activities are planned to have an evaluation.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT OF M&E

Responsibilities

The MFK M&E Unit will be composed of an M&E and Economics (MEE) Specialist who will have the key responsibility of leading and managing all M&E activities, primarily, and support Economics as well. The MEE Director will hire short-term support on an as-needed basis. The MEE Specialist will carry out, or hire contractors to complete the following and other related activities:

- Direct implementation of all activities laid out in the M&E Plan and ensure all requirements of the M&E Plan are met by MFK;
- As the champion of results-based management, the M&E Unit will take steps to foster a results-oriented culture throughout MFK and its implementing partners – this includes making sure that M&E information is used by the MFK management and project teams to improve Threshold performance (feedback loop);
- Ensure that the M&E Plan is modified and updated as improved information becomes available;
- Oversee development and execution of an M&E system (including data-collection, data-analysis and reporting systems);
- Elaborate and document M&E Policies, Procedures and Processes in a guidance document to be used by all MFK staff and project implementers;
- Communicate the M&E Plan and explain the M&E system to all key stakeholders involved in the Threshold, particularly project implementers, to ensure a common understanding by all. This could take the form of orientation and capacity building sessions and could focus on issues such as:
 - Explaining indicator definitions, data collection methods and timing/frequency of data collection and reporting,
 - Data quality controls and verification procedures,
 - Evaluation questions and methodology, etc.;
- Develop and use a documentation system to ensure that key M&E actions, processes and deliverables are systematically recorded. This may be accomplished either as part of the M&E information system or independently. The documentation may encompass the following elements:
 - Indicators and material evidence for reported values
 - M&E Plan versions
 - Reporting manuals and templates
 - Key M&E deliverables including Terms of References (TORs), contracts/agreements, data collection instruments, reports/analyses, etc.;

- Develop (with the Communication Unit, Environmental and Social Performance (ESP) officers, and Gender and Social Inclusion (GSI)/Social and Gender Assessment (SGA) officers) and implement a systematic results dissemination approach that draws on verified ITT data;
- Organize and oversee regular independent data quality reviews on a periodic basis to assess the quality of data reported to MFK;
- Participate in project monitoring through site visits, review of project reports and analysis of performance monitoring and other data;
- Update the M&E work plan periodically;
- Manage the M&E budget efficiently;
- Contribute to the design of the evaluation strategy;
- Collaborate with the procurement team to prepare and conduct procurement of M&E contracts;
- Ensure that data collection mechanisms are designed to collect data disaggregated by gender and other dimensions, as applicable and practical, and that the findings are presented at the appropriately disaggregated level; and
- Ensure data collection, storage, and dissemination activities maximize protection of confidentiality of survey respondents' personally identifiable information. This may require:
 - Facilitating local Institutional Review Board clearance for data collection
 - Using lock and key cabinets for paper files,
 - Using secure file transfer systems,
 - Encrypting data files,
 - Employing password protection on data systems and data encryption,
 - Requiring signed acknowledgements of roles and responsibilities,
 - Requiring relevant stakeholders to sign non-disclosure agreements, and
 - Incorporating data protection standards into the organization's records management procedures, or if necessary, developing a records management procedure that includes such standards.

The MEE Specialist will be a part of MFK's internal Management Unit, composed from MFK leadership, Project Directors, and other Directors. Collaboration with the procurement team will be very important to prepare and conduct timely procurement of M&E related contracts as well as ensuring that other implementation contracts contain necessary data reporting provisions.

Seminars, workshops, elaboration and distribution and dissemination of M&E materials shall be conducted in close cooperation with the MFK Communications Unit.

In order to prepare for post -Threshold monitoring by the Government, the MFK M&E Unit should identify a post-Threshold point of contact (POC) for MCC early on in the program and work with that POC to build understanding of the MCC program and monitoring process. This POC should

be part of the Government entity that will commit to continuing M&E of Threshold investments after the Threshold End Date. The MEE Specialist should also identify the team that will be responsible for reviewing evaluation reports that are delivered post threshold (e.g. project leads), to ensure that the relevant project stakeholders review and provide feedback prior to the publication of final reports.

MFK Data Management System for Monitoring and Evaluation

At this time, there is no plan for the MFK to develop an MIS.

Review and Revision of the M&E Plan

The M&E Plan is designed to evolve over time, adjusting to changes in program activities and improvements in performance monitoring and measurement. In the fourth quarter of every year of the Threshold, or as necessary, the MEE Specialist of MFK and representatives of MCC M&E staff will review how well the M&E Plan has met its objectives. The review is intended to ensure that the M&E Plan measures program performance accurately and provides crucial information on the need for changes in project design. More specifically, the review:

- Ensures that the M&E Plan shows whether the logical sequence of intervention outputs and outcomes are occurring;
- Checks whether indicator definitions are precise and timely;
- Checks whether M&E indicators accurately reflect program performance;
- Updates indicator targets, as allowed by the MCC M&E Policy; and
- Adds indicators, as needed, to track hitherto unmeasured results.

The M&E Plan will be revised by MFK, in agreement with MCC M&E, when the need for change has been identified in the review. The revision and approval process will follow the guidelines outlined in the MCC M&E Policy.

M&E BUDGET

The budget for the implementation of the proposed M&E activities for the four-year term of the Threshold is US\$1.7 million. The M&E budget does not include the M&E staff in the MFK Management Unit whose salaries and field trips are included in the administrative budget of the Threshold. The budget should not exceed the total amount over the four years, but the distribution of funding between line items and years may be adjusted according to the results of the M&E Plan's reviews or quarterly if needed. A detailed budget breakdown will be determined based on the finalized design of the projects, and the resulting data collection and evaluation design.

While the resources for the carrying-out of surveys are allocated by MFK from the Threshold funds, the evaluation design and analysis is to be funded directly by MCC. MCC will commit to fund the external evaluators. A high-level evaluation budget will be added to this plan once the evaluations are more defined.

The MFK M&E budget will support the procurement of a survey firm to collect baseline quantitative survey data for HER and AER activities through the RELP Implementing Contractor.

M&E Work Plan

A high-level work plan for known M&E activities from 2019 is shown below. Beyond this work plan, the M&E Specialist is responsible for coordinating with the MFK team through Integrated Project Management tools and for ongoing mainstreamed input into project level documents.

Due to the 2020 Covid-19 pandemic, the workplan from 2019 has been delayed. The workplan was also affected by personnel changes at the MFK and a nearly three-month program pause put in place by the US government in early 2020. The M&E Plan will be updated again when the position of the M&E Specialist is filled at MFK, which is expected to occur in late 2020.

Kosovo Threshold Program M&E work plan (as of August 2019)

Milestones	Timeframe (Threshold Quarter)																
	2018				2019				2020				2021				2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	-
Program M&E Plan v.1 approved by Board																	
Data Quality Review procurement undertaken - RELP																	
Data Quality Review undertaken - RELP																	
M&E Plan revision (v.2) consultations to update logics and indicators																	
M&E Plan revision v.2 approved by Board																	
Updated ITT reported as part of DR																	
Data Quality Review procurement - TAG																	
Data Quality Review undertaken - TAG																	
Procurement for MFK M&E Analyst contractor (ToR development to award)																	
Set up processes for data reporting from source institutions (RELP)																	
Set up processes for data reporting from source institutions (TAG)																	
Input into RELP implementation iterative evaluation component (check w/ RELP workplan)																	
Institutional capacity building for improvement of data quality RELP																	
RELP Independent Evaluation procurement support (evaluation questions)																	
RELP Independent Eval design mission																	
RELP Baseline data collection by indpt evaluator																	
TAG Independent Evaluation procurement support (evaluation questions)																	
TAG independent evaluation design mission																	
TAG Baseline data collection – indpt evaluator																	
M&E Plan revision v.3																	
External Data Quality Review procurement																	
Post-Threshold M&E Plan																	
Closure planning, Point of Contact																	

ANNEX I: INDICATOR DOCUMENTATION TABLE

See separate excel sheet

ANNEX II: TABLE OF INDICATOR BASELINES AND TARGETS

See separate excel sheet

Kosovo

Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Reliable Energy Landscape Project											
All Women in Energy Initiatives											
	RELP 1.0	Output	Internships and scholarships for women in energy sector	Number of women receiving scholarships and/or internships to join the energy sector.	Number of women receiving scholarships to study energy-related fields and internships through the scholarship program and the internship program of the MFK Threshold Program. This is a sub-activity of Piee/SEEK (Subsidies for Energy Efficiency in Kosovo). This indicator aligns with the SGIP indicator 1.1 - Number of women participating in USG-supported workforce training programs. EXH: Should we count here also the number of women receiving training in the WiSci camp and number of entrepreneur women receiving grants from MFK? (And maybe then change the name to: Number of women receiving scholarships, internships, and/or technical assistance to join the energy sector?)	Number	None	Violeta Rexha (GSI Specialist) and Gresa Statovci (Activity Manager) are managing this activity. There is still no official report for this activity. But, there will be quarterly reports from the management on the development of the activity. In that report we will have the data for this indicator.	MFK GSI team	Quarterly	Scholarships, unless there will be any drop off, we expect 28 women to graduate from DMACC. Meanwhile, the Internships are provided through an application process managed by MFK. The salary will be provided by MFK for a fixed period of up to six months. Beneficiaries of this program will be all women and girls who express their interest for internships in the energy sector and who are in their final year of studies, Master's degree students, as well as those who have graduated in the last three years but have not had the opportunity to work in their profession. MFK launched a call on all public institutions, private entities, non-governmental organizations and international organizations involved in the energy sector in Kosovo, who need the contribution of young female professionals to express the interest to cooperate with this program. This call was on pause due to the pandemic and program pause, only to now resume its activity. This indicator as a whole aims to track the number of women receiving internships and scholarships, rather than the number of scholarships and internships provided to women.
	RELP 1.1	Output	Women in Energy Initiative	Number of Wisci camp participants	Number of women participants in WiSci camps	Number	None	Violeta Rexha (GSI Specialist) and Gresa Statovci (Activity Manager) are managing this activity. There is still no official report for this activity. But, there will be quarterly reports from the management on the development of the activity. In that report we will have the data for this indicator.	MFK GSI team	Quarterly	

Kosovo
Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	RELP 1.2	Output	Women Entrepreneurs invest in Energy Efficiency	Number of women entrepreneurs receiving grants.	Number of women entrepreneurs receiving grants and/or Technical Assistance through the MFK Threshold Program. This a sub-activity of PIEE/SEEK (Subsidies for Energy Efficiency in Kosovo). This indicator aligns with SGIP Indicators; 2.1 Number of women participating in USG-supported entrepreneurship training and technical assistance and 2.2 Number of women-led businesses receiving financing through USG programs.	Number	Grants only, and Grants + TA	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. There is still no official report for this activity. But, there will be quarterly reports from the IC submitted to MFK on the development of the activity. In that report we will have the data for this indicator.	MFK GSI team	Quarterly	We envisage grants up to 50% for women owned businesses for equipment that will reduce the energy consumption of the company. This can include energy generating devices such as solar panels, but also production equipment replacing outdated (inefficient) equipment or measures that reduce the energetic footprint of a production or administrative building. The rationale for a grant restriction of up to 50% is that established businesses can more easily obtain bank loans or have own funds to co-finance energy efficiency equipment and/or measures. (GFA, Inception report, p. 50, p.94).
	RELP 2.0	Outcome	More women employed in energy sector	Women employed through RELP	Number of women employed (full-time and part-time contracts signed) through RELP (Scholarships and Internships activity) program. This whole indicator aligns with SGIP Indicator 1.1 1.2 Number of jobs attained by women after participating in USG programs, meanwhile the disaggregation aligns with the MFK Threshold Program.	Number	private sector, public sector, scholarship activity, internships activity, HER activity, WE grants. <u>Changed to:</u> Energy Sector and Other	Violeta Rexha (GSI Specialist) and Gresa Statovci (Activity Manager) are managing this activity. There is still no official report for this activity. But, there will be quarterly reports from the management on the development of the activity. In that report we will have the data for this indicator.	MFK GSI team	Quarterly	GSI Team jointly with IC (GFA) will submit quarterly reports to MFK. In those reports we will have data on how many women signed full time contracts, through MFK internships and scholarships activity.
	PIEE 7.0	Output	Women entrepreneurs Invest in Energy Efficiency	Women Businesses Invest in Energy Efficiency	Number of women entrepreneurs investing in Energy Efficiency through WEE sub-activity	Number	None	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	
	PIEE 7.1	Output	Women entrepreneurs Invest in Energy Efficiency	Women Business Investment in Energy Efficiency	Amount (USD) that women entrepreneurs invest in Energy Efficiency through WEE sub-activity	USD	None	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	

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Reliable Energy Landscape Project											
	RELP 3.0	Outcome	Reduced Electricity Consumption	Household Electricity Consumption*	Average monthly electricity Consumption per Household in Project Participant Population in KWh. Monthly electricity consumption data from the utility (KESCO) bill per Household in Project Participant Population will be submitted to MFK but will be reported quarterly.	Kilowatt Hours	Disaggregation by HER and AER project participants	HHs (in Project Participant Population) electricity monthly bill. It will be provided to MFK by KESCO. We will sign a three party agreement (MFK/GFA, KESCO, HH) to share such information on monthly basis. The data will be shared (KESCO) in an excel sheet. The agreement, consent and the procedure regarding sharing such information is yet to be determined by the MFK/GFA and KESCO team.	KESCO	Quarterly	We plan to track the electricity bills on monthly basis and then report it quarterly. We will collect monthly bills from beneficiary HHs and calculate the average quarterly electricity consumption in project participant population. KESCO will provide to MFK, on monthly basis in an excel file, monthly electricity consumption (in kwh and in euro value, for day and night) of Project Participant Population.
	RELP 4.0	Outcome	Objective: Reduced Gap Between Supply and Demand	Supply & Demand Gap	Total Demand (total electricity consumption) for electricity minus Total Supply (total production of electricity) of electricity (not including Electricity Imports) for the entire country. This indicator is calculated by KOSTT. KOSTT has data on hourly basis, which represents an hourly gap (deficit or surplus) between Electricity Consumption and Electricity Production in country.	Gigawatt hours	None	Email communication with KOSTT. Data communication process is established. KOSTT will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The calculation involves the sum of hourly differences between total electricity consumption and total electricity production for a quarter. The data is shared in excel format.	KOSTT	Quarterly	KOSTT collects data for this indicator. They do not publish it in an official report, but they do store it in their databases. They agreed to send the data to us on quarterly basis.
	RELP 5.0	Outcome	Reduced Cost of Electricity	Total Annual Cost of Electricity	Total annual cost of electricity for the entire country. This is the bulk cost that the entire electricity system pays to supply and balance the grid, and it includes the cost of losses as well.	Euro	None	Email communication with ERO. Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Quarterly	Baseline Source: ERO (2018). Final Report on USS Maximum Allowed Revenues (2018, p.8).
	RELP 6.0	Outcome	Reduced Imports	Total Cost of Electricity Imported	Total cost of electricity imports per quarter, for entire country, in EUR value.	Euro	None	Email communication with ERO. Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Quarterly	Source for baseline: ERO (2017). This baseline is reported in ERO annual report 2017 (p. 93).

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	RELP 6.1	Outcome	Reduced Imports	Total Quantity of Electricity Imported	Total Quantity of Electricity Imports per quarter, for entire country, in GWh.	Gigawatt hours	Planned and realised	Email communication with ERO. Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Quarterly	We will keep track whether Kosovo had exchanges with Albania during the reported quarters or not.
	RELP 7.0		Reduced Imports	Total Quantity of Electricity Exports	Total quantity of electricity exports per quarter in GWh, for entire country	Gigawatt hours	None	Email communication with ERO. Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Quarterly	ERO collects data from all stakeholders in energy sector, and they calculate the total quantity of electricity exports in country.
	RELP 7.1		Reduced Imports	Total Cost of Electricity Exports	Total amount of electricity exports per quarter in euro value, for entire country.	EUR	None	Email communication with ERO. Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Quarterly	ERO collects data from all stakeholders in energy sector, and they calculate the total quantity of electricity exports in country.
	RELP 8.0	Outcome	Fewer Outages	System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)	Sum of customer-interruptions in a quarter divided by the total number of customers connected to distribution network in the same quarter, for entire country.	Number	planned and unplanned	SOURCE: email communication with ERO. Haziri, P. "Indikator per periudhen Korrik - Shtator". Message to Alban Zogaj. November 13 2019. For more details refer to the "Source Documentation" report (November, 2019). Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	KEDS/ KESCO	Quarterly	SAIFI - for planned interruptions in the distribution system has been 33.61 hours for year 2016 (reported in annual report 2017). KEDS describes that the the reliability indicators that they report, the data outages (SAIFI and SAIDI) are collected at three levels. In three voltage levels: 35kv, 10kv, and 0.4kv or 400 walts which is the voltage that HHS are connected at.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	RELP 8.1	Outcome	Fewer Outages	System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)	Sum of customer-interruptions duration in a quarter divided by the total number of customers connected to distribution network, for entire country	Number	planned and unplanned	Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	KEDS/ KESCO	Quarterly	Baseline Source: ERO (2017). Annual Report 2017 (p. 101)
	RELP 9.0	Outcome	Less Stress on the Power Grid	Load Factor	The average load divided by the peak load, country-wide, per quarter. It is the ratio of total energy (KWh) used in the billing period divided by the possible total energy used within the period. It is a measure of utilization rate, or efficiency of electrical energy usage. A high load factor indicates that load is using the electric system more efficiently, whereas consumers or generators that underutilize the electric distribution will have a low load factor.	Percentage	None	Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Quarterly	KOSTT states that the interpretation of the load factor is the comparison of the average value with the peak value. Furthermore, according to KOSTT the load factor is the same for transmission as well as for the distribution.
	RELP 10.0	Outcome	Lowered Utility Bills	Electricity Expenditure*	Household average monthly Electricity bill (country-wide).	Euro	Urban, Rural	Based on KEDS' database, they can provide the number of bill, winter/summer electricity consumption, last month index of meter and previous, also the difference of the indexes in the meter, so we have total consumption.	KEDS/ KESCO	Annual	Note that this result is expected country-wide, so the survey population is not the same as that of the iterative evaluation in Activity 1.1 and 1.2. As to KEDS' energy consumption monthly data storage in their in their billing database- KEDS has their own in house developed software for generating the bills and managing the data, and as such they are using their own software.
P-22	RELP 11.0	Outcome	Savings Reflected in Tariff or Taxes	Day-time Residential electricity Tariff Rate (0.4kV)	Price per KWH of Electricity to Residential Consumers from 0700 hours till 2200 hours.	Euro	None	Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Annual	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	RELP 11.1	Outcome	Savings Reflected in Tariff or Taxes	Night-time Residential electricity tariff Rate (0.4kV)	Price per KWH of Electricity to residential Consumers from 2200 hours till 0700 hours.	Euro	None	Data communication process is established. ERO will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	ERO	Annual	
Activity 1: Pilot Incentives in Energy Efficiency (PIEE)											
	PIEE 1.0	Output	Municipalities commit to joint investments	Number of Municipalities commit to joint investments	Number of municipalities investing in EE - MABs (jointly with MFK through PIEE)	Number	Quarterly	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	
	PIEE 1.1	Output	Municipalities commit to joint investments	Amount of investments made by Municipalities as joint investments	The amount invested by municipalities in MABs (jointly with MFK through PIEE)	US Dollars	Quarterly	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	IC will coordinate with Municipalities and will report on this indicator.
	PIEE 1.2	Output	Municipalities commit to joint investments	Amount of investments made by Household as joint investments	The amount invested by Household in Project Participant Population (jointly with MFK through PIEE)	US Dollars	Quarterly	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	IC will coordinate with HOA and will report on this indicator
	PIEE 2.0	Output	More HOAs are established	More HOAs are established	Number of HOAs established through PIEE over a time-period of the project. Home-owners associations will be established in each of the MABs we intervene.	Number	Quarterly	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	IC will coordinate with Municipalities and will report on this indicator.
	PIEE 3.0	Outcome	Increased awareness about benefits of energy efficiency	Increased awareness about benefits of energy efficiency	Number of citizens aware or informed about the benefits of energy efficiency. Number of households in targeted apartment buildings as part of AER activity that were exposed to awareness campaign by the PIEE contractor. How many apartments did the IC try to inform?	Number	Male/ Female	Evaluator Survey.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Other	Survey ongoing in Jan 2020/Feb 2020 to inform DESIGN of iterative study. The survey is being implemented by the IC.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	PIEE 4.0	Output	Apartment buildings retrofitted with EE improvements	Number of apartment buildings retrofitted	Number of apartment buildings (entrances) retrofitted	Number	Municipality	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	
	PIEE 5.0	Process	Apartment buildings retrofitted with EE improvements	Amount disbursed for apartment buildings retrofitted	The total cost of the EE improvements for apartment buildings retrofitted.	Us Dollars	none	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	
	PIEE 6.0	Output	Household incentives & behavior change designed	HH incentives and BC designed	HH incentives and BC Campaigns is designed	Date	None	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Once	
	PIEE 8.0	Outcome	Incentives and BC Deployed	Value of incentives deployed to households	Total value of disbursements provided to beneficiary households as Eligible Energy Efficient Equipment and Materials for adopting energy efficient practices.	USD	Municipality, income, type of intervention	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	Incentive referred to as as Eligible Energy Efficient Equipment and Materials (3084 items classified in 10 categories, as incentives that if eligible can be provided to applicants).
	PIEE 8.1	Outcome	Incentives and BC Deployed	Number of households that have received EE incentives	Total number of Households that have received an energy efficiency incentive	Number	by incentive type	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	Total number of households provided with Eligible Energy Efficient Equipment and Materials for adopting efficient practices. Type of incentive: 1) Cash re-imbusement, 2) provision of materials, and 3) list of vendors.
	PIEE 9.0	Outcome	More Trained Energy Auditors - -- This outcome may need to be changed	Energy Auditors Trained by PIEE	Number of Energy Audit Technicians trained by PIEE activity	Number	Gender	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	Commision for certification of Energy Auditors and Managers	Bi-Annual	
Energy Auditors Certified - Male				Number of Certified Energy Audit Technicians							
Energy Auditors Certified - Female				Number of Certified Energy Audit Technicians							

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	PIEE 11.0	Outcome	More Households Invest in Energy Efficiency	Household Investment in Energy Efficiency	Amount (USD) of Household Investment in Energy Efficiency as a result of the project	Euro	None	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	7 million USD from PIEE and the same amount HHs contribution.
	PIEE 11.1	Outcome	More Households Invest in Energy Efficiency	Number of HHs investing in EE	Number of HHs investing in EE through PIEE Activity for HER/AER	Number	Municipality and Income	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	
	PIEE 12.0	Outcome	Energy Audits	Energy Audits Conducted	Number of walk through Energy Audits conducted by PIEE for PIEE/SEEK (Activity 1)	Number	None	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	
	PIEE 13.0	Outcome	Cost effective model identified iteratively	Cost effective model/s identified iteratively	We will define this indicator in further discussions with IC.	Date	None	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. This indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	PIEE Implementing contractor (SEEK)	Quarterly	To be discussed with IC.
	PIEE 14.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts	The value of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.1 investments using threshold funds	USD	Activity & Sub-Activity	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	MFK	Quarterly	
	PIEE 15.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	The total amount of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.1 investments disbursed divided by the total current value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Activity & Sub-Activity	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	MFK	Quarterly	
	PIEE 16.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.1 investments using threshold funds.	USD	Activity & Sub-Activity	IC (GFA) quarterly reports submitted to MFK. These indicators will be reported through progress and performance reporting framework.	MFK	Quarterly	

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Activity 2: District Heating Metering											
	DH M 1.0	Outcome	Increased awareness and behavior changed in regard to energy use	Increased awareness about benefits of energy savings	Increased percentage of citizens aware or informed about the benefits of energy efficiency	Percentage	None	Evaluator Survey.	MFK	Annual	This indicator will derive from the Evaluator Survey. We will ask citizen of Prishtina City regarding energy efficiency, pre and post activity.
	DH M 2.0	Output	TA to Termokos (efficiency) and ERO (tariffs)	Number of trainings to Termokos and ERO	Number of energy-related trainings/workshops provided to Termokos and ERO.	Number	Termokos, ERO	IC (Decon) quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	DHM contractor	Quarterly	
	DH M 2.1	Output	TA to Termokos (efficiency) and ERO (tariffs)	Number of training participants from Termokos and ERO	Number of participants in energy-related trainings provided to Termokos and ERO	Number	Termokos, ERO	IC (Decon) quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	DHM contractor - DECON	Quarterly	
	DH M 3.0	Outcome	Termokos (org. efficiency) and ERO (tariffs) receive TA	Improved management of utility and customer service	Percentage of customers satisfied with the Utility	Percentage	none	Termokos consumer satisfaction survey	DHM contractor	Annual	http://termokos.org/en/2017/09/21/customer-satisfaction-report/
	DH M 4.0	Outcome	Behavior change initiatives deployed	BCO initiatives deployed	Number of People reached by the DHM BCO campaign	Number	Gender	As stated in the <u>Operational Manual of DECON</u> : A Behavior Change and Outreach Campaign to integrate gender dimensions in all activities, will be developed as a cross-cut activity of the project, in order to assess the appropriateness and accessibility of meter or control technologies for less educated and person with disabilities (PWD) groups, women as HoH's and target the assistance to households requiring special assistance, such as PWDs or the elderly. DECON, to measure the	DHM contractor	Quarterly	To be confirmed by DHM IC

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								effectiveness of progress and performance of the behaviour change and outreach (BC&O) campaign will use these 2 indicators: 1) Percentage of design and implementation of the BC&C campaign (source; baseline market study & BCO Plan), 2) Energy Savings overall in % (source; Measurement and Verification Plan) - which MFK will also track			
	DH M 5.0	Output	TBD	Design and implementation of the BC&C campaign	Percentage of design and implementation of the BC&C campaign	Percentage	None	IC is reporting on this indicator, hence, MFK should too. (source; IC baseline market study & IC BCO Plan)	DHM Contractor	Quarterly	
	DH M 6.0	Outcome	TBD	Overall Energy Savings	Energy Savings overall in percentage through DHM activity	Percentage	None	IC is reporting on this indicator, hence, MFK should too. (source; IC Measurement and Verification Plan).	DHM Contractor	Quarterly	The energy savings indicator is based on this logic: if people are getting more and aware of savings, the energy savings will increase. So, the energy savings indicator will be the best indicator to measure the BCO campaign. If we have thermostatic meter valves at home and we will not use it, we will not save, but if we use the valve; the savings will raise. So that's how we'll know that people are aware since they turned on the valves.
	DH M 7.0	Outcome	New DHM consumption based tariffs as a result of TA to ERO	New DHM consumption based tariffs	DH consumers are billed based on consumption (new tariffs are in place). The date when consumers of Termokos get their first bill.	Date	None	IC (Decon) quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	DHM contractor	Once	
	DH M 8.0	Output	Households Metered	Metering systems Installed	Number of District Heating Metering systems Installed in Households. Metering system consists of the heat cost allocator and valves.	Number	None	IC (Decon) quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	DHM contractor	Quarterly	
	DH M 9.0	Goal	Decreased Heat Consumption	Thermal energy provided to consumers	Total thermal energy provided by DH to consumers in MW Thermal, in Prishtina City.	MegaWatt Thermal	Number	IC (Decon) quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	Termokos	Quarterly	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	DH M 9.1	Outcome	Decreased Heat Consumption	District Heating Energy Consumption	Energy Consumption from the District Heating System per Consumer.	MegaWatt Thermal	None	Data communication process is established. Termokos will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	Termokos	Quarterly	
	DH M 10.0	Outcome	New Households Shift to District Heating	New District Heating Households	Total number of HHHs using District Heating	Number	None	Data communication process is established. Termokos will provide MFK with data on quarterly basis. They will do the calculation of this indicator. The data is shared in excel format.	Termokos	Annual	TERMOKOS mentioned their Masterplan, where the expansion of the network is foreseen, and one of the best measurements for savings, is the installment of the meters, which is planned to have the biggest effect by creating space for new consumers. Currently reporting the total number of consumers (the actual current one is 17K from how it used to be which is 12,400) and this growth is expected to grow until it reaches full capacity.
	DH M 11.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts	The value of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.2 investments using threshold funds	US dollars	Activity & Sub-Activity	MFK	MFK	Quarterly	
	DH M 12.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	The total amount of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.2 investments disbursed divided by the total current value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Activity & Sub-Activity	MFK	MFK	Quarterly	
	DH M 13.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.2 investments using threshold funds.	US dollars	Activity & Sub-Activity	MFK	MFK	Quarterly	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Activity 3: IPP Project Finance Facilitation											
	IPP 1.0	Output	TA to Banks regarding RE market standards and project finance	TA to Banks	Number of Bank staff offered technical support (technical assistance and training) regarding RE market standards and project finance preparation (Name of indicator slightly modified to align with the FMI- IC's Project Initiation Report and Workplan 2020). Also maybe better to track number of people offered the TA rather than the number of TAs.	Number	none	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	We need a meeting with the IC, still to be engaged and discuss the following indicators.
	IPP 2.0	Output	TA to IPPs regarding market standards and IPP project preparation	TA to IPPs	Number of eligible IPPs staff offered technical support (technical assistance and training) regarding RE market standards and project finance preparation (Name of indicator slightly modified to align with the FMI- IC's Project Initiation Report and Workplan 2020). Also maybe better to track number of people offered the TA rather than the number of TAs.	Number	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	We need a meeting with the IC, still to be engaged and discuss the following indicators.
	IPP 3.0	Output	TA to KCGF to open a new RE guarantee window	TA to KCGF	Number of KCGF staff or supporting consultants offered technical support (technical assistance and training) regarding RE market standards and project finance preparation	Number	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	Name of indicator slightly modified to align with the FMI- IC's Project Initiation Report and Workplan 2020). Also maybe better to track number of people offered the TA rather than the number of TAs.
	IPP 4.0	Output	Management information system (MIS) for RE IPP guarantee window	MIS for RE IPP guarantee window	MIS for RE IPP guarantee window is developed and introduced	Date	Gender	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Once	As mentioned in the FMIs Project Initiation Plan; Development Finance Corporation (DFC) prefers to provide co-guaranty to KCGF to support the new Renewable Energy Finance Window rather than guaranty, which may have negative implications. This model of co-guaranty is not consistent with the existing methodology to which the banks are accustomed. Moreover, the possible dual due diligence of bank and client suggested in the discussions with DFC may not be palatable to the banks.the energy window will require additional supporting capital. Moreover, at present, only the GOK has

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											committed to provide capital, and the amount is only EUR 1 million. More will be needed to enable the window to have a meaningful impact on the market. The Project team is sufficiently versed in dealing with these issues and challenges and should be able to realize positive results in the coming months. So for now, it is impossible to assume a date for the development and introduction of the MIS for RE IPP.
	IPP 5.0	Outcome	Lenders and borrowers adopt market standards for IPP project preparation	Banks adopt market standards	Number of Banks adopting standards	Number	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	Target set after internal discussions of the MFK IPP and M&E team.
	IPP 6.0	Outcome	Market clarity facilitates efficient and faster project finance lending to RE IPPs	Market clarity facilitates efficient project finance	Number of RE loan applications to commercial banks	Number	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	
	IPP 7.0	Outcome	Pipeline of bankable projects established	Pipeline of bankable IPPs	Number of projects financed by Banks	Number	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	Renewable Energy (RE) IPP Energy Efficiency (EF)- captures different focuses, small value projects hence it is expected to have a large number of projects due to the projects being small (average loan approximately 100.000 euros). Net metering: (investments: solar panels, energy consumption reduction) Project Finance (PF)- It is wider, involves finance projects, not necessarily energy-related.
	IPP 8.0	Outcome	RE guarantee window is set up	RE guarantee window opened	KCGF opens the RE guarantee window	Date	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Once	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	IPP 9.0	Outcome	IPP Projects reach final close	Financial Close	Number of IPP projects reaching financial close	Number	none	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	
	IPP 10.0	Outcome	Increased electricity supply	Renewable Energy electricity supply	Total MW of electricity in generation	MW	Type of RE	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	IC	Quarterly	
	IPP 11.0	Outcome	KCGF structures and offers renewable energy guarantee	KCGF offers RE guarantees	Total amount of loans for RE projects	USD	None	IC quarterly reports submitted to MFK.	KCGF	Quarterly	
	IPP 12.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts	The value of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.3 investments using threshold funds	US dollars	Activity & Sub-Activity	MFK PROCUREMENT TO MFK M&E	MFK	Quarterly	FIT Due Diligence to define this indicator.
	IPP 13.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	The total amount of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.3 investments disbursed divided by the total current value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	Activity & Sub-Activity	MFK PROCUREMENT TO MFK M&E	MFK	Quarterly	FIT Due Diligence to define this indicator.
	IPP 14.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for Activity 1.3 investments using threshold funds.	US dollars	Activity & Sub-Activity	MFK PROCUREMENT TO MFK M&E	MFK	Quarterly	FIT Due Diligence to define this indicator.
Transparent and Accountable Governance											
	TAG 1.0	Outcome	Increased investment by businesses	Investment by businesses in Kosovo	Increased gross capital formation (investment) by businesses in Kosovo as measured by national accounts	EUR (in millions)	None	Kosovo Agency for Statistics. KAS produces statistics for National Accounts each quarter. They also produce an aggregated report each year. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by economic activity and expenditure approach (at current and constant prices) Q4 2018 page 7; Gross Capital Formation at current prices, 2017.	KAS	Annual	Kosovo Agency for Statistics is responsible to report these data. KAS produces statistics for National Accounts each quarter. They also produce an aggregated report each year (link of the report: https://ask.rks-gov.net/media/4685/gdp-q4-2018-anglisht.pdf)

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	TAG 2.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts for TAG	The value of all signed implementation contracts for TAG project	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 3.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for TAG	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for TAG project	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 4.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for TAG	Percent disbursed of implementation contracts for TAG project	Percentage	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 5.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts for Judicial activity	The value of all signed implementation contracts for Judicial activity of TAG project	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 6.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for Judicial activity	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for Judicial activity	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 7.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for Judicial activity	Amount of all signed implementation contracts for Judicial Activity disbursed divided by the total current value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	TAG 8.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts for Environmental Data Collection activity	The value of all signed implementation contracts for Environmental Data Collection activity	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 9.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for Environmental Data Collection activity	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for Environmental Data Collection activity	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 10.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts Environmental Data Collection activity	Amount of all signed implementation contracts for Environmental Acitivity disbursed divided by the total current value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 11.0	Process	N/A	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts - Open Data Challenge activity	The value of all signed implementation contracts for Open Data Challenge activity	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
	TAG 12.0	Process	N/A	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts - Open Data Challenge activity	The amount disbursed of all signed implementation contracts for Open Data Challenge activity	US Dollars	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	TAG 13.0	Process	N/A	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts - Open Data Challenge activity	Amount of all signed implementation contracts for Open Data Challenge activity disbursed divided by the total current value of all signed contracts.	Percentage	None	MFK internal report submitted by TAG manager. QDRP will be used for this indicator, as well.	MFK	Quarterly	TAG manager, will submit a report to M&E and DAF on the value of all signed implementation contracts. This indicator will be compared to QDRP data.
Activity 2.1 Public Access to Judicial Information											
	PA 1.0	Outcome	Increased transparency for individual cases	Increased transparency for individual cases	Number of users using the CMIS individual Case Tracking Mechanism per quarter	Number	None	Report from the Portal Administrator within KJC	MFK	Quarterly	We have to make sure that the software allows us to monitor how many users are using the portal.
	PA 2.0	Outcome	Data comms by ROL insts improved	Judicial Data communication improved	Number of general reports (which get published every 3 months on the KJC webpage) and information published by KJC on their webpage and on media.	Number	None	Media Monitoring and google search by MFK	MFK	Quarterly	
	PA 3.0	Outcome	Data literacy by non-gov actors improved	Judicial Data literacy improved	Number of reports/papers published by NGOs using and/or referring to data generated by CMIS online platform.	Number	None	Media Monitoring and google search by MFK	MFK	Quarterly	
	PA 4.0	Output	Online Platform for Statistical Data generated by CMIS launched	CMIS Data Portal	Online platform for statistical data generated by CMIS is launched.	Date	None	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis	IC	Once	Launched as in active and accessible by everyone not just court and staff. Data is processed by KJC every month for internal purposes. There are already 80,000 cases inserted in CMIS, access only by the courts and staff. 2000 users of internal courts for all courts. The IC will submit a report to MFK on the status of CMIS data portal on monthly basis. If ROL institutions are updating the judicial data every month, then every month users would be able to conduct their research and obtain updated information. However, if the statistics are only updated annually, then the number of users will go down and by Dec 2021, hence low numbers presented. The number of users is connected to the frequency of KJC updating the platform.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	PA 5.0	Output	Training, outreach and BC to KJC, KPC, MoJ (data comms skills) and NGOs (data literacy)	TA to KJC, KPC and MoJ	Number of trainings provided to KJC, KPC, Private Sector/businesses, and MoJ officials through PAJI activity; Number of trainings provided to non-Governmental (journalists and business representatives) actors on how to read and interpret judicial data	Number	Number of participants per training	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis the number of trainings held which we will then report quarterly the weighted average of the total of number of trainings held.	MFK	Quarterly	The IC will submit reports to MFK on the status of TA provided to KJC, KPC and MoJ
	PA 6.0	Output	Case Tracking Mechanism launched	Individual Case Tracking Mechanism	An online Case Tracking mechanism for the parties to access their individual case information is launched	Date	None	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis According to KJC, what will be possible to be tracked: how many cases have been immediately put in the system (since CMIS still holds cases and not all are put there since the backlog is not completed), how many cases solved, entrances of users tracking, number of people setting up the password, people who logged in and checked the status).	MFK	Once	The IC will submit a report to MFK on the status of CMIS Online Case Tracking Mechanism on monthly basis
	PA 7.0	Outcome	Judicial statistics publicly available	Judicial statistics publicly available	Number of statistical variables publicly available for statistical analysis	Number	None	KJC webpage. MFK will monitor on monthly basis regarding new updates. We will report the weighted average of the number of variables available for 3 months and report it quarterly, so that we see if there is an increase in variables publicly available.	MFK	Quarterly	MFK will monitor the database publicly available and report on the variables available for analysis. These variables include: type of cases, municipalities, gender, ethnicity, citizenship, education, age, year of start, etc. The public availability matters since we want to see what is being extracted from the CMIS and by whom; so that we keep on differentiating data online, in a way that is meaningful and of interest to the public.
	PA 8.0	Outcome	Public advocacy for targeted reform	Civil Society advocacy for judicial reforms	Number of analytical articles/reports generated by domestic civil society based on the Judicial data that has been made public	Number	None	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring of think tanks or research institutes, activist organizations and regional organizations, all these three groups as part of the civil society organizations that mostly produce analytical articles and/or reports.	MFK	Quarterly	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	PA 9.0	Outcome	Real situation improved: increased judicial efficiency	Processing Time (Judicial)	The average time period of a case	Days	Gender, type of case, ethnicity	According to KJC, the average time period of a case: For the Court -A case is considered accepted by a court when the judge submits it to the clerks. For the Judge- A case is considered accepted by a judge when the judge receives it and when the judge submits it (performance measured). The average time length should be measured: when the party wins the right of the complaint raised (first degree, second degree, third degree). In order to measure the average length of a case, all the categories are needed: criminal, civil, economic(commercial), misdemeanor. Based on the information provided in the definition, the average processing time can be reported to us by KJC.	KJC	Quarterly	Additional disaggregations can be extracted from CMIS. Baseline: In depth assessment report of the Judicial System, page 95 (Caseload and Performance Indicators) (https://rm.coe.int/in-depth-assessment-report-of-the-judicial-system/16807828e6)
	PA 10.0	Outcome	Perception aligned with reality: Greater trust in and understanding of Government's function	Public Perception based on UNDP Public Pulse survey (judicial)	Percentage of citizens satisfied with the performance of judicial institutions as measured by the UNDP Pulse Survey	Percentage	None	UNDP Public Pulse Survey reports statistics based on citizens' satisfaction for Judicial Institutions.	MFK	Annual	Specific question in UNDP Pulse Survey to be used for this indicator - Citizen Satisfaction with the Key Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Institutions in Kosovo (specifically; Judicial-court)

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	PA 11.0	Outcome	Increased consumption by government of analyses and products generated by civil society and private sector using publically available data	Data-driven policy process (judicial)	Percentage of government officials considering judicial analyses in the decision-making process.	Percentage	None	Evaluator Survey	MFK	Other	Data collection will require a survey by the independent evaluator
	PA 12.0	Outcome	Objective: Judicial, Environmental, and labor force data is used by civil society and private sector (Objective)	Judicial public data is used	Number of analytical articles/reports generated by domestic civil society and private sector based on the judicial data that has been made public.	Number	None	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring.	MFK	Quarterly	Data collected via media monitoring and Google search.
	PA 13.0	Outcome	Decrease of workload on answering case status by court clerks	Decrease of court clerk workload	Decrease of the workload on answering case status by court clerks based on the number of password cases issued which can be provided by the KJC IT.	Number	None	This indicator was planned/set on a meeting with MFK TAG and M&E team along with Anjela from MCC, on December 5 2019		Quarterly	Clerk Workload (intensity of registers)- Example by KJC: 5000 cases a year, 6 clerks, 220 work days a year, 30 cases a day for all of these 6 clerks, 5 cases a day per individual; which instead of 8 hours a full regular work schedule, the real time to register these 5 cases should take for about 15 minutes. Registry in Prishtina: 45 Clerks, 5000 civil cases, 4000 criminal, 9000 total cases a year. Registry in Skenderaj: 3-4 Clerks, 400 civil cases, 400 criminal, 800 total cases a year. So we assume that the clerk's workload will decrease and they will be more efficient, hence, there will be more registered cases per day and year.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	PA 14.0	Outcome	Usage of Case Tracking Mechanism initiated	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	PA 15.0	Outcome	Judicial staff increasingly use online platform for their policy formulation	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	PA 16.0	Outcome	More comms by ROL institutions based on data generated	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	PA 17.0	Outcome	Data literacy by NGOs improved	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	PA 18.0	Outcome	Increased dialogue between KJC, CS/PS and Media	TBD	Dialogue regarding what data would be meaningful and analyzed (judicial sector and non gov stakeholders) – 3 round tables in the tor – KJC implementer	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
	PA 19.0	Outcome	Objective: Judicial, Environmental, and labor force data is used by civil society and private sector (Objective)	Public Data accessed (judicial)	Unique website traffic (hits) on the Online Platform for Statistical Data, per quarter	Number	None	KJC will report to MFK on the website traffic data through Google search and Google Analytics.	MFK	Quarterly	Public website refers to CMIS or any other portals to make judicial data more transparent. Usually, website administrators are able to produce such reports.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Activity 2.2 Environmental Data Collection											
	EDC 1.0	Outcome	Public is informed regarding AQ health impacts	Number of citizens interested and/or informed regarding AQ health impacts, through the website.	Number of the health impacts sub-link of the NIPH AQ webpage and main AQ website (operated by KHMI) that shares health advisory information and the NIPH sub-site associated with the campaign. Number of downloads of the smartphone application through which health advisory information is provided. NIPH and KHMI recently confirmed that they have capacities to perform this task.	Number	None	Evaluator Survey	MFK	Annual	Main AQ portal: airqualitykosova.rks-gov.net
	EDC 2.0	Outcome	Campaigns conducted to help public understand appropriate responses to AQ info (effect of MFK TA)	BC campaign's activities conducted	Reported estimated number of activities realized through all interventions of the campaign they support the GoK or CS to conduct, for which data are available by Niras (in consultation with NIPH and CS).	Number	M/F, direct (in person)/indirect (via mass media) beneficiaries, vulnerable groups will be provided if available.	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring. Reports submitted by our implementing partners. Updated:	MFK	Quarterly	Estimated number of activities realized through all project related Air Quality BC campaign activities conducted by NIPH, Civil Society, PS, and GoK to help public understand appropriate responses to AQ information. Important that the number through all campaign activities is captured and separate data reported for each activity.
	EDC 3.0	Outcome	General public, NIPH, MH, CS and media are informed regarding AQ in real time	General public is informed regarding Air Quality in real time	Number of website visitors (hits) per month to the KHMI AQ Data Portal, reported by KHMI (or Niras) using software that tracks visits. (Need to confirm that Niras and eventually KHMI have this capacity.)	Number	none	Report submitted to MFK by KHMI	MFK	Quarterly	KHMI will be able to produce this report on real-time basis. They will report to MFK the number of views for each quarter.
	EDC 4.0	Output	Forecasting system functional	Forecasting system	Forecasting system is functional and online	date	none	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis	MFK	Once	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	EDC 5.0	Output	TA to MESP, MH, KEPA, KHMI, NIPH, CS, PS and media	Trainings for data interpretation	Trainings to MESP, MH, NIPH, CS, PS and Media related to interpreting air quality data, in order to engage more productively with the Government on environmental and health issues.	Number	None	NIRAS reports number of trainings and receipt of satisfactory feedback on the training provided. There are 6 trainings (workshops) planned for GoK and Civil Society (2 have already been delivered). Data will be presented in monthly progress reports by IC.	MFK	Quarterly	IC will provide workshops, training and on-the-job support for cross-sectoral government staff (6 staff from MESP, including KEPA and KHMI, and MoH including NIPH), media and civil society organizations, to build capacity to execute social and behavior change communication, and to reduce health impacts of poor air quality. This activity will consist of 6 half-day sessions for 20-30 participants.
	EDC 5.1	Output	TA to MESP, MH, KEPA, KHMI, NIPH, CS, PS and media	Number of Training Beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries to trainings delivered by MFK contractors to GoK and Civil Society related to interpreting air quality data, in order to engage more productively with the Government on environmental and health issues.	Number	IC also suggests disaggregation by gender, vulnerable and minority group (groups identified in the GSI policy, GoK, CS, Media, Academia, noting engagement to date has been largely targeted at a GoK audience.	Niras reports number of training beneficiaries	IC	Quarterly	
	EDC 6.0	Output	Air quality (AQ) monitoring network improved	AQMS functional and communicating data automatically	Number of AQM stations entirely functional	Number	None	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis	MFK	Quarterly	
	EDC 7.0	Outcome	NIPH able to give alerts to public and vulnerable groups	AQ health Early Warning messaging	AQ health Early Warning messaging service developed	Date	None	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis. Health advisories will be published on NIPH website only.	MFK	Once	

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	EDC 7.1	Outcome	NIPH able to give alerts to public and vulnerable groups	AQ Health advisories developed and published	Number of AQ Health advisories developed in collaboration with NiPH and published on the AQ Portal (operated by KHMI) and NIPH websites in relevant languages (as defined in GSI policy)	Number	None	TBD	TBD	TBD	
	EDC 8.0	Output	Outreach (BC Campaigns)	Behavior change campaigns	Number of BC campaigns or outreach events conducted by CS, PS, and GoK	Number	CS, PS, and GoK	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring. Reports submitted by our implementing partners.	MFK	Quarterly	MFK will monitor and report every BC initiative conducted by our implementing partners (NIPH, other Gov institutions) and CS/PS. Monitoring will be done through monthly reports by implementing partners and Google search/analytics.
	EDC 9.0	Output	Real time AQ data portal developed and functional	Real time data portal	Continuous AQ data made available to the public on a web portal and cell phone app, hosted by the GoK	Date	None	Implementer report submitted to MFK on monthly basis. Yes/No indicator, can be measured by looking at the KHMI website. However, IC is not responsible for the maintenance of the monitoring stations, nor for the availability of monitoring data, which are made available to the consultant by KHMI/ASHI through an external commercial service provider. Therefore data might not be available due to reasons lying on the side of those entities, beyond NIRAS control. In such event, it will be reported accordingly. Data will be presented in monthly progress reports.	MFK	Once	
	EDC 10.0	Outcome	Real Situation Improved: Public adapts behavior based on air quality alerts	Public adapts behavior	Percentage of citizens adapting behavior based on air quality alerts	Percentage	None	Evaluator Survey	MFK	Annual	Survey with citizens regarding their behavior based on AQ alerts.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	EDC 11.0	Outcome	Perception aligned with reality: Greater trust in and understanding of Government's function	Percentage of citizen satisfaction (air pollution)	Percentage of citizens satisfied with the performance of Environmental institutions as measured by the UNDP Pulse Survey	Percentage	None	UNDP Public Pulse Survey	MFK	Annual	UNDP Pulse Survey for the environment as key indicator it raises two questions: 1) The extent of citizen's awareness regarding potential environment threats to their health and their families health 2) Citizen's knowledge regarding their right to live in a healthy and clean environment. Meanwhile, the survey also uses the Paramount problems currently facing Kosovo according to citizen's, where among the answers is the air pollution. MFK will continue tracking this key indicator to see if citizens perceive air pollution as a problem and to what level, as well as the first question of the environment for the citizen's awareness regarding potential environment threats.
	EDC 11.0	Outcome	Perception aligned with reality: Greater trust in and understanding of Government's function	Percentage of citizen satisfaction (environment)	Percentage of citizens satisfied with the performance of Environmental institutions as measured by the UNDP Pulse Survey	Percentage	None	UNDP Public Pulse Survey	MFK	Annual	UNDP Pulse Survey for the environment as key indicator it raises two questions: 1) The extent of citizen's awareness regarding potential environment threats to their health and their families health 2) Citizen's knowledge regarding their right to live in a healthy and clean environment. Meanwhile, the survey also uses the Paramount problems currently facing Kosovo according to citizen's, where among the answers is the air pollution. MFK will continue tracking this key indicator to see if citizens perceive air pollution as a problem and to what level, as well as the first question of the environment for the citizen's awareness regarding potential environment threats.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	EDC 12.0	Outcome	Increased consumption by government of analyses and products generated by civil society and private sector using publically available data	Data-driven policy process (environmental)	Number of Gov officials using analyses generated by CS and PS	Number	None	Evaluator Survey	MFK	Other	
	EDC 13.0	Outcome	Objective: Judicial, Environmental, and Labor Force	Public Data Used (environmental)	Number of analytical articles/reports generated by domestic civil society and NGOs based on the environmental data that has been made public	Number	None	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring. Reports submitted by our implementing partners.	MFK	Quarterly	MFK M&E Team will collect and report this indicator. Data will be extracted from google analytics and google mentions.
	EDC 14.0	Outcome	data is used by civil society and private sector (Objective)	Public data accessed (environmental)	Unique website traffic (hits) on the AQ data portal, per quarter	Number	Location	KHMI web-site administrator should provide us with such data -- KHMI has the capacity to track the number of hits. MFK M&E will send an excel sheet every quarter to KHMI with the needed data, which MFK then will report back to MCC in the ITT table.	MFK	Quarterly	KHMI has the capacity to track the number of hits. MFK M&E will send an excel sheet every quarter to KHMI with the needed data, which MFK then will report back to MCC in the ITT table.
	EDC 15.0	Output	Increased collaboration and communication between GoK and CS	Increased collaboration and communication	Number of government partnerships entered into with civil society/the private sector as a result of our activity	Number	None	Next M&E Plan revision.	MFK	Annual	Follow up reports with KEPA and other Gov stakeholders.

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CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
Activity 2.3 Kosovo Open Data Challenge											
	KOD C 1.0	Output	Judicial, AQ, Labor Force and Energy data are prepared for KODC	Prepared Data	Number of datasets prepared by MFK for KODC	Number	Judicial, AQ, LFS and Energy	Internal report generated by KODC management	KODC	Quarterly	The number of citations of the dataset used per article/report publicly available. We as MFK can Also add a new feature to our website, whoever wants to download or use our datasets available online they first have to insert their Name, Surname, Email, and reason of downloading the dataset.
	KOD C 2.0	Outcome	Data are analyzed by CS, PS, and GoK	Data is analyzed	Number of analytical articles/reports generated by competitors based on the LFS/AQ data/Judicial/Energy data	Number	Judicial, AQ, LFS and Energy	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring. Reports submitted by our implementing partners.	KODC	Quarterly	
	KOD C 3.0	Outcome	Partnerships formed between GoK and CS/PS	Partnerships are formed	Number of government partnerships entered into with competitors as a result of the challenge matching process	Number	Judicial, AQ, and LFS	Internal report generated by KODC management	KODC	Quarterly	
	KOD C 4.0	Outcome	Data are communicated publically	Data are communicated	Number of times data are publicly communicated by competitors	Number	Judicial, AQ, and LFS	MFK M&E monitoring report. Google analytics, google search and media monitoring. Reports submitted by our implementing partners.	KODC	Quarterly	
	KOD C 5.0	Process	TBD	KODC Grants Awarded	Number of Grants Awarded	Number	types of competitions	Internal report generated by KODC management - DIG Data Challenge DATA GUIDE June, 2018 published online on the MFK official website (https://digdata.millenniumkosoovo.org/data-guide/)	KODC	Quarterly	
	KOD C 6.0	Process	TBD	Value of grants awarded	Value of grants awarded	US dollars	types of competitions	Internal report generated by KODC management - DIG Data Challenge DATA GUIDE June, 2018 published online on the MFK official website (https://digdata.millenniumkosoovo.org/data-guide/)	KODC	Quarterly	

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Annex I: Indicator Documentation Table

CI Code	Indicator Code	Indicator Level	Result (from Project Logic)	Indicator Name	Definition	Unit of Measure	Disaggregation	Source	Responsible Party	Frequency of Reporting	Additional Information
	KOD C 7.0	Outcome	Increased engagement through data partnerships between GoK and civil society/private sector	Increased engagement through data partnerships	Number of assigned action plan activities in which GoK engages, as established within MOU as specific co-implementation involvement	Number	None	TBD	KODC	Quarterly	
	KOD C 8.0	Outcome	Real situation improved: Increased collaboration and communication between GoK and CS/PS	Increased collaboration and communication between GoK and CS/PS	Number of joint reports/articles/projects developed between GoK and CS/PS	Number	None	TBD	TBD	TBD	

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
All Women in Energy Initiatives											
Output	RELP 1.0	Number of women receiving scholarships and/or internships to join the energy sector.	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	28	200	Initial Target 205, achieving 228 (Assuming there will be no drop off/out).	The internship part of the program aims to place 200 female university students/graduates in energy-related internships. The TOR instructs the contractor to seek geographic and ethnic diversity amongst interns and intern-hosting institutions. To achieve these goals the contractor will have to coordinate with the other RELP programs (PIEE and DHM), in order to create a coherent process for selecting and placing female interns throughout RELP (MFK SGIP, 2019, p.15). Updated: The definition of this whole indicator, its target (total of 205, achieving 228, assuming there will be no drop off), were updated on a joint discussion with the GSI and M&E team (Jozefina, John, Rabia, Violeta, and Erza) on June 11, 2020 via zoom call.
Output	RELP 1.1	Number of Wisci camp participants	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	100	100	200	This target is set by the MFK M&E team.
Output	RELP 1.2	Number of women entrepreneurs receiving grants.	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	50	100	150	The baseline and target was set through an internal MFK M&E and Energy team discussion. Based on the design of the project (WSP, 2018) the total amount of grants to be provided through MFK is up to 2 mil. Updated: The definite women entrepreneurs target is yet to be set by the SGIP team. The name and definition change of the indicator were updated on a joint discussion with the GSI and M&E team (Jozefina, John, Rabia, Violeta, and Erza) on June 11, 2020 via zoom call.
Outcome	RELP 2.0	Women employed through RELP	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	20	80	100	The baseline and target was set through an internal MFK M&E and GSI discussion. The team assumed that half of women engaged in internships activity will get full time contracts. Updated: The name, definition, and disaggregation change of the indicator were updated on a joint discussion with the GSI and M&E team (Jozefina, John, Rabia, Violeta, and Erza) on June 11, 2020 via zoom call. GSI to check if GFA is tracking women hired.
Output	PIEE 7.0	Women Businesses Invest in Energy Efficiency	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	50	150	150	This target is set by the MFK M&E team.
Output	PIEE 7.1	Women Business Investment in Energy Efficiency	USD	Cumulative	0	0	0	1000000	2000000	2000000	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Reliable Energy Landscape Project											
Outcome	RELP 3.0	Household Electricity Consumption*	Kilowatt Hours	Level	We will use the design survey by GFA/SEEK once it is available. The following baseline is from KAS and it is HH annual average electricity consumption which if averaged per month is 281.67 kWh/HH. HH annual average electricity consumption is 3,380 kWh/HH (KAS, 2016)	0	0	0	2535	2535 kWh/HH	The baseline and target was set through an internal MFK M&E and Energy team discussion. The assumption is that we will reach at least 25% savings (electricity consumption reduction).
Outcome	RELP 4.0	Supply & Demand Gap	Gigawatt hours	Level	-38.30 (ERO, 2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	RELP 5.0	Total Annual Cost of Electricity	Euro	Level	214.32 million EUR(2018)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	RELP 6.0	Total Cost of Electricity Imported	Euro	Level	68,656,334 EUR (annual value)	no target	Source for baseline: ERO (2017). This baseline is reported in ERO annual report 2017 (p. 93). Also, based on our last discussion with KOSTT, they stated that it is most of importance to track the amount of imports, be that in Euro value or gwhrs, much important than the type of imports.				
Outcome	RELP 6.1	Total Quantity of Electricity Imported	Gigawatt hours	Level	1242 GWH (annual value)	no target	Source for baseline: ERO (2017). This baseline is reported in ERO annual report 2017 (p. 93).				

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
	RELP 7.0	Total Quantity of Electricity Exports	Gigawatt hours	Level	876.22 GWH	no target	Source for baseline: ERO (2017). This baseline is reported in ERO annual report 2017 (p. 95).				
	RELP 7.1	Total Cost of Electricity Exports	EUR	Level	32,757,947 EUR (annual value) (2017)	no target	Source for baseline: ERO (2017). This baseline is reported in ERO annual report 2017 (p. 95).				
Outcome	RELP 8.0	System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)	Number	Level	60.06 (2017)	no target	Measuring indices reported by the DSO on standards of quality of electricity supply and service for 2016 are presented in ERO Annual Report 2017 (p. 101).				
		Planned			33.61 (2017)	no target	Measuring indices reported by the DSO on standards of quality of electricity supply and service for 2016 are presented in ERO Annual Report 2017 (p. 101).				
Outcome	RELP 8.1	System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)	Number	Level	100.98 hours	no target	no target	no target	no target		Measuring indices reported by the DSO on standards of quality of electricity supply and service for 2016 are presented in ERO Annual Report 2017 (p. 101).
		Planned			50.8 hours	no target	no target	no target	no target		Measuring indices reported by the DSO on standards of quality of electricity supply and service for 2016 are presented in ERO Annual Report 2017 (p. 101).
		Unplanned			50.18 hours	no target	no target	no target	no target		Measuring indices reported by the DSO on standards of quality of electricity supply and service for 2016 are presented in ERO Annual Report 2017 (p. 101).
Outcome	RELP 9.0	Load Factor	Percentage	Level	53.1	no target	2016 are presented in ERO Annual Report 2017 (p. 101).				
Outcome	RELP 10.0	Electricity Expenditure*	Euro	Level	No baseline	no target	KEDS can define the area (urban, urban rural) by the red dot in SCADA, which marks truffle stations. Always consumption data is measured on these truffle stations. Under truffle stations, there are customers, under customers there are bills, under bills you have consumption. So that is why KEDS suggest follow truffle stations instead of bills. There are approximately 90,000 truffle stations in Kosovo. KEDS' network unit does not have specific urban or rural but has some definition on urban and rural sides based on some stations, truffle stations (i.e. this truffle station is rural or urban). KEDS can disaggregate by truffle stations instead of bills.				
Outcome	RELP 11.0	Day-time Residential electricity Tariff Rate (0.4kV)	Euro	Level	7 €/kWh	No Target					
	RELP 11.1	Night-time Residential electricity tariff Rate (0.4kV)	Euro	Level	3 €/kWh	No Target					

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Activity 1: Pilot Incentives in Energy Efficiency (PIEE)											
Output	PIEE 1.0	Number of Municipalities commit to joint investments	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	4	7	7	Municipalities that will participate in the program are already selected. There are seven Municipalities that will participate.
Output	PIEE 1.1	Amount of investments made by Municipalities as joint investments	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	1500000	4000000	4000000	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Output	PIEE 1.2	Amount of investments made by Household as joint investments	US Dollars	Cumulative	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Output	PIEE 2.0	More HOAs are established	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	15	25	25	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Outcome	PIEE 3.0	Increased awareness about benefits of energy efficiency	Number	level	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	We need support to define this indicator.
Output	PIEE 4.0	Number of apartment buildings retrofitted	Number	Cumulative	0 (2018)	0	0	8	25	25	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Process	PIEE 5.0	Amount disbursed for apartment buildings retrofitted	Us Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	2 million	3 million	5 million	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Output	PIEE 6.0	HH incentives and BC designed	Date	Date	None	0	0	1 March	0	1-Mar	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Outcome	PIEE 8.0	Value of incentives deployed to households	USD	Cumulative	0 (2018)	0	0	3 million	5 million	8 million	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Outcome	PIEE 8.1	Number of households that have received EE incentives	Number	Cumulative	0(2018)	0	0	500	2100	2600	We need support to define this indicator. The team is still discussing the models with the IC.
Outcome	PIEE 9.0	Energy Auditors Trained by PIEE	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	25	25	50	target: One energy audit technician per municipality, plus private firms engaged in our project.

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
		Energy Auditors Certified - Male			0	0	0	5	5	10	still to be defined by the IC
		Energy Auditors Certified - Female			0	0	0	20	20	40	still to be defined by the IC
Outcome	PIEE 11.0	Household Investment in Energy Efficiency	Euro	Cumulative	0 (2017)	0	0	5 million	9 million	14 million	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Outcome	PIEE 11.1	Number of HHHs investing in EE	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	1000	1600	2600	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.
Outcome	PIEE 12.0	Energy Audits Conducted	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	1200	2000	3200	This might be affected by the COVID - 19 pandemic situation.
Outcome	PIEE 13.0	Cost effective model/s identified iteratively	Date	Date	0	0	0	0	2021	2021	The most cost effective model will be identified by the end of the project. Hence, year 2021.
Process	PIEE 14.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts	USD	Cumulative	0 (2017)	0	5,502,524.00	8000000	8000000	20700000	
Process	PIEE 15.0	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	Percentage	Level	0 (2017)	0	30	35	35	100%	
Process	PIEE 16.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	USD	Cumulative	0 (2017)	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Activity 2: District Heating Metering											
Outcome	DHM 1.0	Increased awareness about benefits of energy savings	Percentage	Level	0	0	0	20	30	50%	Decon is preparing an Operational Plan, where they will present this indicator as well.
Output	DHM 2.0	Number of trainings to Termokos and ERO	Number	Level	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	Decon is preparing an Operational Plan, where they will present this indicator as well.
Output	DHM 2.1	Number of training participants from Termokos and ERO	Number	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Decon in the operational plan said that the training will be for Termokos and ERO's staff responsible for regulatory matters. We do not know the exact number yet, therefore we cannot set targets. This needs to be discussed with DECON.

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Annex II: Table of Indicator Baselines and Targets

Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Outcome	DHM 3.0	Improved management of utility and costumer service	Percentage	Level	62%	0	0	70%	80%	TBD	Baseline is derived from Termokos Satisfaction Survey, where 62% of the respondents were highly satisfied with the service of Termokos. Regarding this indicator TERMOKOS said that they have an agreement with the University of Prishtina, Technical Faculty, where they have been conducting questionnaires for -4 years now, 4 students with 50 correspondents in 4 regions, somewhere between 200 correspondents, with 15 questions about satisfaction regarding the billing utilities. The questionnaire is done once a year, just before the march season ends. This questionnaire is published on our webpage in the Albanian language. TERMOKOS suggested that this sample can help with this indicator. They also mentioned that the satisfaction questions are shown at the bottom of the questionnaire, in a table form. The UP selects the students, who then have a professor as a supervisor of the project, it is the professor who selects the region, the apartment to and the rest. TERMOKOS pays for everything. Regarding the satisfaction trend, we were lucky to conduct this survey after the co-generation, and we got satisfactory results. There is also a question in the questionnaire: "Would you like to have energy meters placed?", almost 100% of the correspondents answered positively.
Outcome	DHM 4.0	BCO initiatives deployed	Number	Level	0	0	0	2000	2500	2500	To be discussed with IC
Output	DHM 5.0	Design and implementation of the BC&C campaign	Percentage	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	DHM 6.0	Overall Energy Savings	Percentage	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Savings = (Baseline Period Energy - Reporting Period Energy) ± Adjustments. The "Adjustments" term in this general formulation brings energy consumption in the two designated time periods to the same set of conditions. These adjustments might be positive or negative. The usual reference point for the set of conditions is the baseline energy consumption. Adjustments account for all conditions that might affect energy consumption in a building such as changes in the heated area of the building, occupancy, lighting, heating plant output and equipment operation required by these conditions. One of the main influential factors is the weather condition expressed by changes of the outside temperature. These changes are taken into account by normalizing the energy data using the respective heating degree days (HDDs). For the baseline heating degree days, an average of the last 5 years is used HDDBaseline = 1552. The normalized Baseline Period Energy can be obtained with the following formula. EBaseline.Norm = EBaseline *HDDProject /HDDBaseline. That said the normalized energy savings ESavings.Norm is calculated by using following formula. ESavings.Norm = EBaseline *HDDProject /HDDBaseline - EProject = EBaseline - EProject *HDDBaseline /HDDProject Depending on the climate data in the reporting period, the normalized energy savings might be higher or lower than the measured data. The actual energy consumption, energy costs and actual energy savings will most likely differ from the normalized datasets and are, similarly to the normalized datasets, calculated according to: ESavings.Norm = EBaseline - EProject. ESavings = (EBaseline - Eproject) ± Adjustments

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Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Outcome	DHM 7.0	New DHM consumption based tariffs	Date	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with IC
Output	DHM 8.0	Metering systems Installed	Number	Cumulative	0 (2017)	0	0	5000	8000	13000	
Goal	DHM 9.0	Thermal energy provided to consumers	MegaWatt Thermal	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	DHM 9.1	District Heating Energy Consumption	MegaWatt Thermal	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	DHM 10.0	New District Heating Households	Number	Cumulative	17000 (2020) (Termokos Meetings)	no target					
Process	DHM 11.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts	US dollars	Cumulative	0 (2017)	0	0	6 million	4 million	10 million	
Process	DHM 12.0	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	Percentage	Level	0 (2017)	0	0	50%	50%	100%	
Process	DHM 13.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	US dollars	Cumulative	0 (2017)	0	0	TBD	TBD	10 milion	
Activity 3: IPP Project Finance Facilitation											
Output	IPP 1.0	TA to Banks	Number	Cumulative	0 (2018)	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	No specific number yet mentioned by the IC.
Output	IPP 2.0	TA to IPPs	Number	Cumulative	0(2018)	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	No specific number yet mentioned by the IC.
Output	IPP 3.0	TA to KCGF	Number	Cumulative	0 (2018)	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	No specific number yet mentioned by the IC.
Output	IPP 4.0	MIS for RE IPP guarantee window	Date	Date	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with IC.
Outcome	IPP 5.0	Banks adopt market standards	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	8	8	8	
Outcome	IPP 6.0	Market clarity facilitates efficient project finance	Number	Level	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	6	This target is based on design documents and derives from the discussions with energy team.

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Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Outcome	IPP 7.0	Pipeline of bankable IPPs	Number	Cumulative	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC). MFK's support for project-finance outside of energy. PF is totally new, banks have never done this before, so there is no baseline. There have been 2-3 project financing but not exactly project financing. All these loans we can treat as an additionality. Banks you have a baseline of zero.
Outcome	IPP 8.0	RE guarantee window opened	Date	Level	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Outcome	IPP 9.0	Financial Close	Number	Cumulative	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Outcome	IPP 10.0	Renewable Energy electricity supply	MW	Cumulative	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Outcome	IPP 11.0	KCGF offers RE guarantees	USD	Cumulative	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Process	IPP 12.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts	US dollars	Level	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Process	IPP 13.0	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	Percentage	Level	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Process	IPP 14.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts	US dollars	Cumulative	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	To be discussed with the MFK IPP and FMI (IC).
Transparent and Accountable Governance											
Outcome	TAG 1.0	Investment by businesses in Kosovo	EUR (in millions)	Cumulative	1,819.90	no target					
Process	TAG 2.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts for TAG	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	8,300,000.00	The 8.3Mill USD set in the threshold MCC Kosovo agreement, September 2017 - Annex III Allocation of Grant Funding.
Process	TAG 3.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for TAG	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Process	TAG 4.0	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for TAG	Percentage	Level	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	100%	

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Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Process	TAG 5.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts for Judicial activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	4,000,000	
Process	TAG 6.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for Judicial activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	4,000,000	
Process	TAG 7.0	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for Judicial activity	Percentage	Level	0	0	0	TBD	TBD	1	
Process	TAG 8.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts for Environmental Data Collection activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	2,981,140	0	0	3,000,000	
Process	TAG 9.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts for Environmental Data Collection activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	2,981,140	0	0	2,981,140.00	
Process	TAG 10.0	Percent Disbursed of Implementation Contracts Environmental Data Collection activity	Percentage	Level	0	0	100%	0	0	100%	
Process	TAG 11.0	Value of Signed Implementation Contracts - Open Data Challenge activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	1,300,000.00	
Process	TAG 12.0	Value Disbursed of Implementation Contracts - Open Data Challenge activity	US Dollars	Cumulative	0	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	1,300,000.00	

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Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Outcome	PA 12.0	Judicial public data is used	Number	Level	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	Need to confirm whether the these articles and reports that we will be tracking should come only from CMIS or are we tracking articles and reporting using all types of judicial data
Outcome	PA 13.0	Decrease of court clerk workload	Number	Level	0	0	0	10000	10000	20000	Target based on the numbers of cases registered by KJC, 9800 annually just by Prishtina and Skenderaj. We expect this number to at least double with the decrease in workload and efficiency.
Outcome	PA 14.0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	PA 15.0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	PA 16.0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	PA 17.0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	PA 18.0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Outcome	PA 19.0	Public Data accessed (judicial)	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	4000	1000	5000	Target was indirectly discussed with the MFK TAG team, MFK M&E and MCC Anjela, being that as Anjela stated that we expect the biggest number of hits and interest to be when the portal is active and accessible by all at first.
Activity 2.2 Environmental Data Collection											
Outcome	EDC 1.0	Number of citizens interested and/or informed regarding AQ health impacts, through the website.	Number	Cumulative	no available baseline	0	0	15	30%	30%	This target was set in an internal MFK meeting with the environment project manager and M&E team. As stated by Agron Kelmendei, NIPH shall be the main source of Health Advisories information and providing all the necessary recommendations to the public. NIPH and HAI, both agree that full health advisories will be available on NIPH website with all relevant information, instructions and guidelines for specific categories and in particular to the most vulnerable groups, whereas the main AQ portal (airqualitykosova.rks-gov.net) and smartphone app will provide basic recommendations on health advisories along with AQ data. This indicator was recently discussed with Carolyn Wetzel Chen, Agron Kelmendi and the rest of the consultants, via email.
Outcome	EDC 2.0	BC campaign's activities conducted	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	5	5	10	This target was set in an internal MFK meeting with the environment project manager and M&E team. There will be over all 1 or 2 campaigns, but with many activities, that is why now we are tracking activities. This indicator was recently discussed with Carolyn Wetzel Chen, Agron Kelmendi, and the rest of the consultants, via email.
Outcome	EDC 3.0	General public is informed regarding Air Quality in real time	Number	Level	0	0	0	50000	50000	50000	Target set by MFK Environment and M&E team.
Output	EDC 4.0	Forecasting system	date	Date	0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Output	EDC 5.0	Trainings for data interpretation	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	2	4	6	Target set by MFK Environment team and IC
Output	EDC 5.1	Number of Training Beneficiaries	Number	Level	0	0	0	20	130	150	Target set by MFK M&E team

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Indicator Level	Indicator Number	Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Indicator Classification	Baseline (2017)	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	End of Compact Target	Additional Information
Output	EDC 6.0	AQMS functional and communicating data automatically	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	13	13	13	Target set by MFK Environment and M&E team.
Outcome	EDC 7.0	AQ health Early Warning messaging	Date	Date	N/A	0	0	March 2020	0	March 2020	Target set by MFK Environment and M&E team.
Outcome	EDC 7.1	AQ Health advisories developed and published	Number	Level	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	
Output	EDC 8.0	Behavior change campaigns	Number	Cumulative	0	0	0	5	10	10	To be removed as suggested by IC
Output	EDC 9.0	Real time data portal	Date	Date	N/A	0	0	April 2020	0	Second quarter 2020	Target set by MFK Environment and M&E team.
Outcome	EDC 10.0	Public adapts behavior	Percentage	Level	0	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	
Outcome	EDC 11.0	Percentage of citizen satisfaction (air pollution)	Percentage	Level	1.30	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	
Outcome	EDC 11.0	Percentage of citizen satisfaction (environment)	Percentage	Level	1.30	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	
Outcome	EDC 12.0	Data-driven policy process (environmental)	Number	Cumulative	0	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	
Outcome	EDC 13.0	Public Data Used (environmental)	Number	Cumulative	0	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	
Outcome	EDC 14.0	Public data accessed (environmental)	Number	Cumulative	0	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	The location disaggregations are meant to be disaggregated by city or region if possible to track by the KHMI web-site administrator. Yet to be confirmed
Output	EDC 15.0	Increased collaboration and communication	Number	Level	0	No target	No target	No target	No target	No target	
Activity 2.3 Kosovo Open Data Challenge											
Output	KODC 1.0	Prepared Data	Number	Cumulative	0	0	1	3	4	4	Target set by MFK TAG KODC M&E team.

