



Baseline Study to identify the potential gender-related climate change risks and priority needs to mainstream into urban Cross Sectorial Intervention Plan for urban NAMAs

Report

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1 Baseline Study to identify the potential gender-related climate change risks and priority needs to mainstream into urban Cross Sectoral Intervention Plan for urban NAMAs

1.1 What is climate?

Climate is defined as the average state of the atmosphere during a period of time, generally for a given geographical region. While it is very probable that most of us would think that climate represents only temperature, it is not uncommon that climate contains information about other parameters such as precipitation, wind speed, pressure, sunshining, rain levels, etc. This group of data is aggregated over time to represent information about the atmosphere over time and the aggregation over time is done by using the average function, which we call the result of this averaging climate.

It is very important to also identify and understand the difference between weather and climate. Weather is the instantaneous state of the atmosphere, i.e. the state at 12pm or 1pm at some area, whereas climate is the average of weather over a longer period of time, i.e. the average weather for during the summer in that area.

The climate system consists of five components that together interact to define the state of climate at the time (Houghton & World Meteorological Organization, 2002):

- a. Atmosphere
- b. Ocean
- c. Land surface
- d. Ice and snow surfaces
- e. Biosphere

There are also some external factors such as the sun, the orbit of the earth, the orbit of the moon, etc. These are also factors which influence the climate, but are not influenced by it.

1.2 What is climate change?

If we look at the average weather in a region of land for a long period of time and we notice patterns that are changing, i.e. either rising or dropping over time, we call this behavior climate change. Climate change is a very serious problem that could have unprecedented consequences if left erratically increasing or decreasing.

While climate change has been and will always be part of the natural process for all planets in all the universe, in our planet it has been highly influenced by human activity. A report from the NASA Earth Observatory states that generally on Earth climate changes have been most sensitive during the ice age periods. They collected data from various sources (including paleoclimate data) and noticed that after ice-age periods it would take around 5,000 years for the planet to warm up from 4 to 7 degrees Celsius. The same report notes that today, just a century ago, Earth saw a warm up of 0.5 degrees Celsius. That is about 8 times faster than the ice-age recovery. Scientists believe that the current warming that is happening is not entirely natural due to the fact that after studying natural factors such as volcanic activity, changes in the Sun's brightness, etc. – these observations gave no conclusive evidence to account for the rapid increase of temperature that can be observed today.

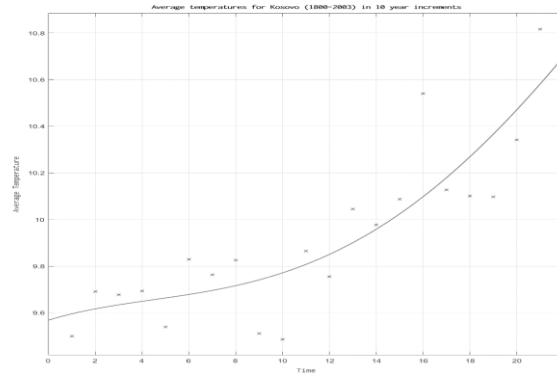


Figure 1.1 Average temperatures for Kosovo during the 1800-2003 period in 10-year increments

In the figure above, we can see the upward trend that the average temperature has been in Kosovo for the past 200 years¹. This upward trend is an indicator that the rise in the last 200 years has been about 1 degree Celsius, which is about equivalent to the measured rise worldwide.

1.3 Why study climate change?

The air that we breathe is fundamental to our survival as species, considering how climate change is primarily associated with changes in the atmosphere and it would be of utmost importance to target and assess the situation appropriately. Studying climate change is one of the primary goals of many worldwide organizations from the UN to WHO. Also, many individuals have provided their resources, also funds, expertise or their volunteering time to help with climate change issues.

Although, there is a global movement raising concerns over climate change and global warming, the data collected from the survey and focus groups in Prizren and overall in Kosovo, displayed climate change as a un-significant problem by the participants. This statements clearly present an issue which needs to be elaborated and suggest an awareness increase solution. Aforementioned statements were matched by a recent publication that found out climate change was classified as a priority in our country by only 3.2% of the population².

When such fundamental issues are being neglected by the public opinion, the results are likely to be as such: a) The population will not feel the need to check up on current political situation regarding climate and climate-influencing policies; and b) Policymakers and other important agents will not feel the pressur to pass laws on climate change.

2 Methodology

For data collection during the survey, a bottom-up approach was used to study the effects of climate change and the capacity for responding to those effects such as various frameworks for managing, solving and administering solutions regarding climate change effects.

Since the beneficiary of this project is the Municipality of Prizren, the survey was accomplished in Prizren city , to identify possible risks from climate change in certain sectors as below:

¹ Berkley Earth dataset. Retrieved from <https://www.kaggle.com/berkeleyearth/climate-change-earth-surface-temperature-data/>

² Bahtiri, L. (2019). "Perceptions of Kosovar Youth on the environmental situation in Kosovo". Retrieved from <http://gaiakosovo.org/2019/05/13/interesting-results-of-the-survey-on-environmental-issues-in-kosovo/>

- Energy and Construction
- Transport
- Public infrastructure
- Management of solid waste
- Education

2.1 Survey

A questionnaire with various questions for each of the sectors was administered in a population sample (51 respondents) based in Prizren. This sample size predicts a 14% error margin with a 95% confidence level.. This survey, combined with the qualitative data from the focus group has presented the results as below in the report:.

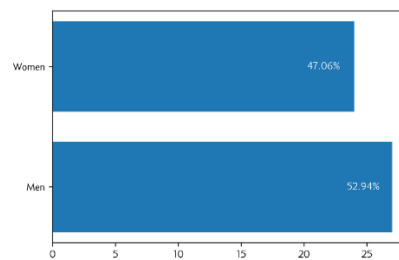


Figure 2.1. Gender distribution of respondents

The gender distribution of respondents has been outlined in Figure 2.1, with 27 men (52.94%) and 24 women (47.06%), with only 3 men more than women. The gender distribution is balanced as it reflects a gender distribution of the general population size.

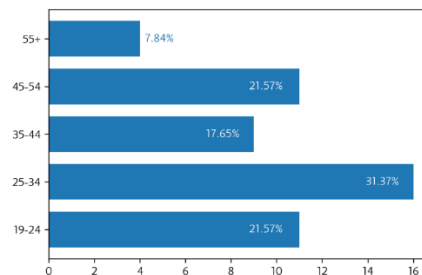


Figure 2.2. Age distribution of population

The age distribution from the sampling is as follows: 21.57% of the population sample, or more accurately 11 people were in the 19-24 age group, while 31.37% or 16 people being at the top of the list were 25-34 age group. Age group from 35-44 was significantly less with only 17.65% consisting 9 people, and the age group of 45-54 counted 21.57% of the population size or 11 people. Ultimately the smallest group was the 55+ age group, accounting 7.84% of the population size with only 4 people.

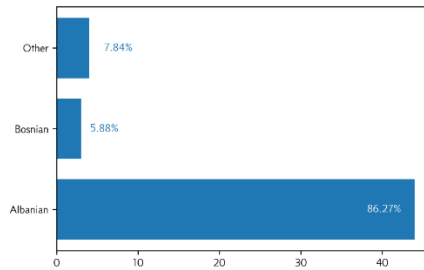


Figure 2.3. Ethnicity distribution

In terms of ethnicity, the population sample was combined of Albanians with 86.27% or 44 people from the sample, 5.88% of Bosnian nationality, and other nationalities which were 7.84% of the distribution.

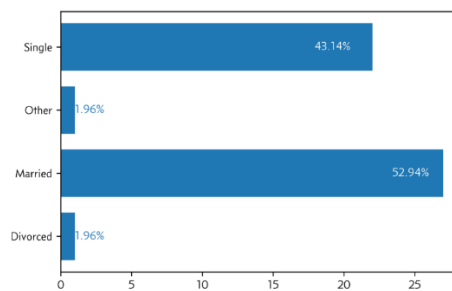


Figure 2.4. Marital status

The marital status as appeared above in the graph, shows from the sample that 52.94% of it were married, interpreting 27 people from the sample, followed from 43.14% or 22 single people. Divorced cases were only 1.96% of the sample, same as Other category.

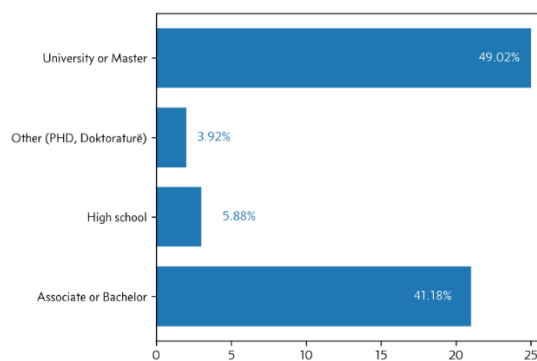


Figure 2.5. Education distribution

The distribution in terms of education, summarizes 49.02% of the population sample with University or Master's degree, estimating 25 people, followed closely by the Associate or Bachelor's degree with 41.18% or 21 people. The percentages of other categories dropped significantly, with High School being in the 5.88% range, and Other category with PhDs at 3.92% range. .

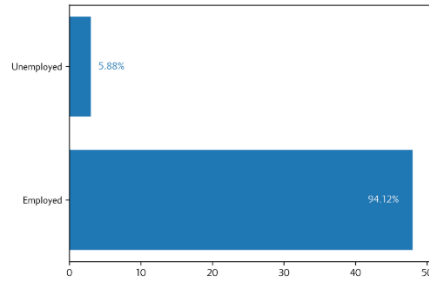


Figure 2.6. Employment distribution

In terms of employment, the sample size inclined towards the employed ones with 94.12%, followed by 5.88% of unemployed category. In concrete figures, 48 people part of the sample were employed and 3 of them unemployed.

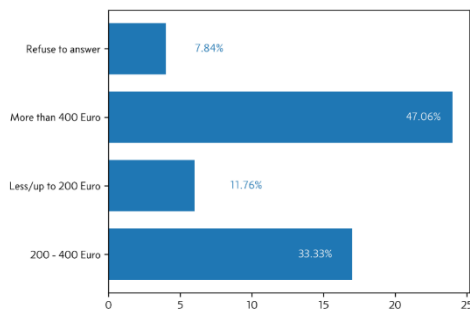


Figure 2.7. Income statement

Also, in terms of income, we can see that 47.06% of the sample reported their incomes to be higher than 400 euro, while 33.33% were in the range of 200-400 euro. 11.76% of the sample declared their incomes were lower than 200 euros, while 7.84% refused to answer.

2.2 Focus Groups

A total of five focus group, were organized in five meetings, aiming to discuss the below questions:

1. How we can improve the efficiency of energy and rational usage of energy in public services such as kindergartens, schools, hospitals and municipality buildings?
2. Should we enforce and pay attention to the international standards that aim the protection of environment in building residential houses?
3. How much are women involved in decision making when it comes to purchasing items and other related assortments for the house?
4. Do we need or should there exist, a low emission system for transport?
5. Are women represented considerably in the energy and construction sector?
6. Do you think that women are equally represented in the transport sector?
7. What are the main obstacles that affect women's representation and participation in the energy, construction sector, and transport industry?
8. Do you think gender aspects are considered in public infrastructure?
9. What are the barriers that women/disabled people and other marginalized groups are facing in the decision making on the sector of public infrastructure?
10. Would you consider as a priority the installation of LED lighting in public spaces, including parks and streets?
11. Are women represented considerably in the decision making process related to the solid waste management? How can waste management sector contribute towards gender mainstreaming?
12. Should we design campaigns towards a better management of solid waste including enforcing the 3R principle (reuse-reduce-recycle)?
13. Should we create awareness campaigns for climate change with students of various educational institutions? Should we have special classes for this respective concern? Would you consider a priority the creation of a group of activists regarding climate change?

The meeting with focus groups lasted seven hours and forty minutes in total and were distributed as in the table below:

Focus Group	Number of Participants
Focus Group 1	9
Focus Group 2	6
Focus Group 3	5
Focus Group 4	16
Focus Group 5	7
Total:	43

After the work group had a subjective discussion, there were 43 people who participated in the focus groups and raised their ideas and opinions based on their experience during a relaxing conversation.

3 Global Trends

There is compelling evidence as to the climate change. However, on the political realm this remains a very complex topic, as the key question pertains to whether human behavior is the main cause to climate change. As to the compelling evidence, the effects of climate change can be seen on available datasets provided by NASA, on a range of issues varying from global temperature rise to sea level rise.

“Scientific evidence for warming of the climate system is unequivocal.”³

- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

The global temperature of the “planet’s average surface temperature” has risen to 0.9 degrees Celsius. In other terms, we are seeing more and more months which are reaching the most warming months on record⁴. Coupled with the increasing heat in the oceans⁵, and the rate of “ice mass loss” in Antarctica tripling in the last ten years⁶, and other factors as the glacial retreat, decreased snow cover, sea level rise, declining arctic sea ice, and extreme events⁷, it is evident that climate change is real.

Climate change has become a widely debatable topic, albeit an overarching amount of evidence pointing towards it. As an example, in the United states alone, out of 873 climate lawsuits, dating from 1990 to 2016, evidence suggests that the topic is considered a “hot-potato”⁸. In the analysis examined from the aforementioned years, the number of outcomes that “favor hindering positions” is larger when compared to those that favor such positions. A more in-depth analysis of the case-litigation shows that much of it is not dependent upon who is residing governmental power, at least in the United States. When analyzing Trump’s administration, we notice two patterns, namely an increasing number of cases where the plaintiff argues “more favorable climate”, and an increasing number of cases where the final verdict favors those that are aiming to push forward climate change policies⁹

³ Zhang Y. (2007). ‘Warming Of The Climate System Is Unequivocal’: Highlights Of The Fourth IPCC Assessment Report. Vol. XLIV No. 2 2007. Retrieved from: <https://unchronicle.un.org/article/warming-climate-system-unequivocal-highlights-fourth-ipcc-assessment-report>

⁴ NASA. (2017) “NOAA Data Show 2016 Warmest Year on Record Globally”. Retrieved from: <https://www.giss.nasa.gov/research/news/20170118/>

⁵ Levitus, S.; Antonov, J.; Boyer, T.; Baranova, O.; Garcia, H.; Locarnini, R.; Mishonov, A.; Reagan, J.; Seidov, D.; Yarosh, E.; Zweng, M. (2017). NCEI ocean heat content, temperature anomalies, salinity anomalies, thermocline sea level anomalies, halosteric sea level anomalies, and total steric sea level anomalies from 1955 to present calculated from in situ oceanographic subsurface profile data (NCEI Accession 0164586). Version 4.4. NOAA National Centers for Environmental Information. Dataset. doi:10.7289/V53F4MVP

⁶ NASA. (2018). Ramp-Up in Antarctic Ice Loss Speeds Sea Level Rise. Retrieved from: <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/news/news.php?feature=7159>

⁷ NASA. (2016). Climate Change: How do we know? Retrieved from: <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>

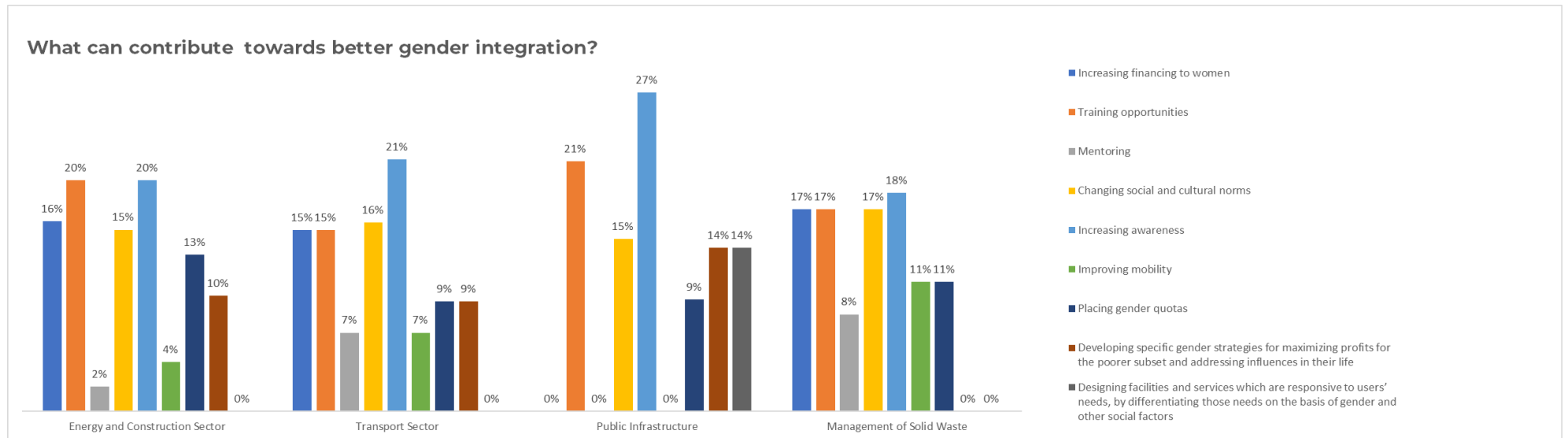
⁸ Cambridge Dictionary. *Hot Potato*. Retrieved from: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hot-potato>

⁹ Setzer J. & Byrnes R. (2019). Global trends in climate change litigation: 2019 Snapshot. Retrieved from: http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/GRI_Global-trends-in-climate-change-litigation-2019-snapshot-2.pdf

4 Survey Results

The survey was conducted according to the population outlined in the Methodology chapter. The results of the survey are presented below.

One question, due to peculiar interests, has been chosen to be displayed as a standalone. The question allowed the respondents to choose more than one answer per sector. As we can notice from the answers, **raising awareness** is quite high in almost all the sectors, followed by **training opportunities** and **changing social norms**.



4.1 Respondents profile

As the questionnaire is usually compiled, the first part or the first questions are demographic questions where the sample is balanced by gender, age, status, ethnicity, education level, employment status and monthly income.

4.2 Energy and Construction Sector

In the sector of Energy and Construction Sector were 9 questions to be answered from the respondents. Below are the questions asked and the figures extracted from their responses.

6.2.1 In the first question, we asked them to identify the importance of improving the energy efficiency and rational use of energy sources in the following objects

1. Kindergartens
2. Schools
3. Hospitals
4. Municipal Building

The last option was an open-ended answer where they could write their own opinion, if it wasn't listed..

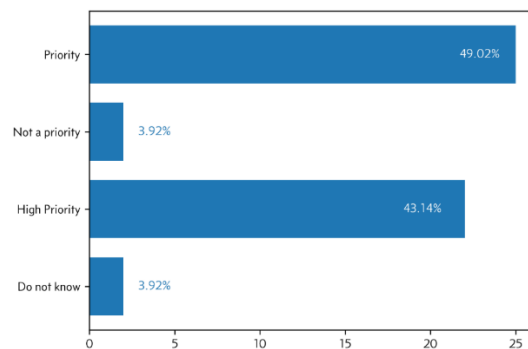


Figure 4.1. Answers for Kindergartens

Sample distribution for the first option *Kindergartens* was as comes out in the above graph, 49.02% or 25 people of the respondents identified it as a priority which needs to have improvement in the area of the energy efficiency usage. Followed by 43.14% or 22 people who identified it as a High Priority, and 3.92% or 4 people answered equally for the second option Not a priority and fourth option Do not know.

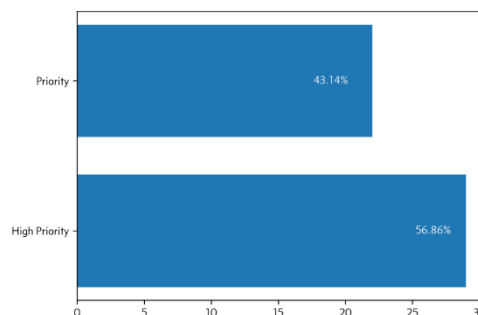


Figure 4.2. Schools

While the respondents unanimously considered *Schools* as a priority regarding the importance of energy efficiency and energy sources with figures as such: 56.86% of the respondents or 29 people considered schools as High Priority following the option Priority with 43.14% or 22 people respectively.

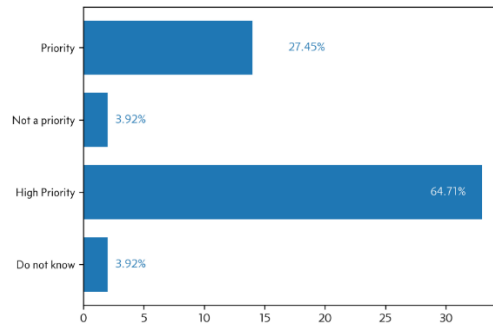
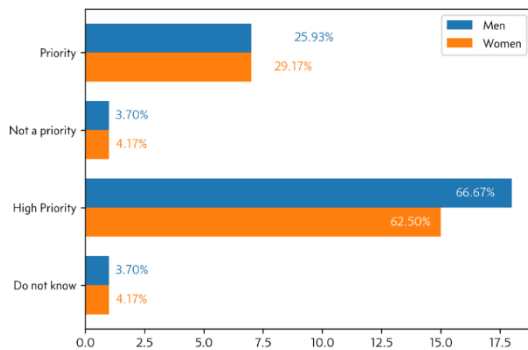


Figure 4.3. Hospitals

The next institution listed among the options were *Hospitals*, where a very high percentage of the respondents agreed that it is a high priority for hospitals to rationally use sources of energy with a figure of 64.71% or 33 people. 27.45% of the distribution or 14 people answered with Priority option, while a very small percentage did not considered it as a Priority or selected the answer Do not know as you can see it in the graph



It is worth noting that in this question there was a very balanced gender distribution.

Figure 4.4 Gender breakdown of Hospital's question

In terms of the *Municipal Buildings*, we have the following distribution of answers.

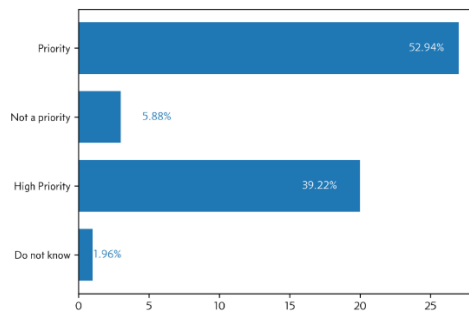


Figure 4.5 Municipality Buildings

As seen in the graph, a large percentage of people, namely 52.94% agreed on the Priority category followed by High Priority with 39.22%. The rest were scattered among Not a priority and Do not know with 5.88% and 1.96% respectively.

In the extra open-ended question, about 12 respondents answered, with various answers, primarily targeting Family Medical Clinic Centre QKMF and shared housing projects. Respondents also wanted better energy efficiency for public lighting and for sport centers.

The same question regarding identification and the importance of improving the energy efficiency and rational use of energy sources was compiled for houses and residential buildings and the answers were as below:

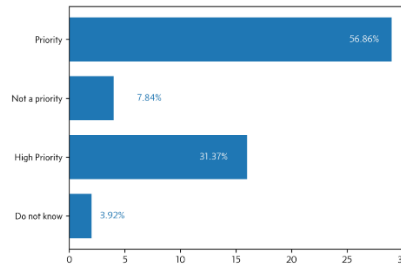


Figure 4.6 Residential buildings and houses

The general consensus was that it is a priority to invest in energy efficiency in houses and residential buildings with **56.86%** of the respondents who answered with **Priority option**, followed by **31.37%** of the respondents who answered with **High Priority**. The rest of participants answered with option **Not a priority**, respectively 7.84% and 3.92% with Do not know option.

6.2.2 The second question was to assemble citizen’s opinions towards **new sources of energy, specifically renewable energies**, with a focus on integrating them in the local systems of the environment. After the survey was completed, we got the data as below:

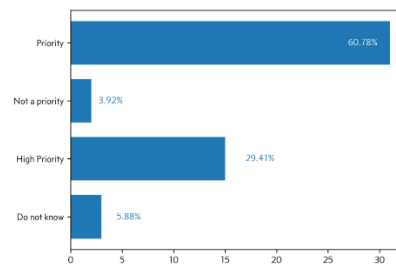


Figure 4.7 Renewable Energies

New and renewable energy sources, integrating them into local environmental and energy systems was identified as a Priority with 60.78%, as a High Priority with 29.41% and we have 5.88% who chose the last option and 3.92% answered with Do not Know option.

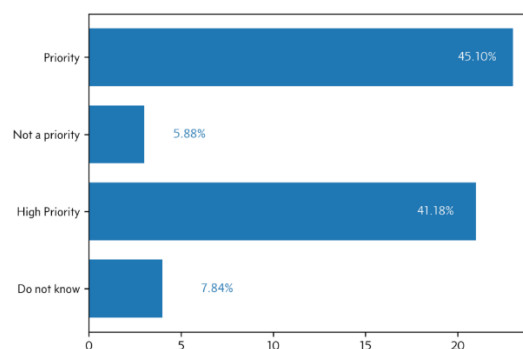


Figure 4.8 IPCC Standards compliance

6.2.3 In terms of **Strict implementation of building standards (IPCC, building codes and standards for efficient equipment)**, a very large group of the population sample agreed that it should be considered as a Priority with 45.10% or 23 who chose the option. The second highest in percentage option was High Priority with 21 people who responded or 41.18% and a small percentage chose Do Not know option (7.84%) and Not a Priority with 5.88%.

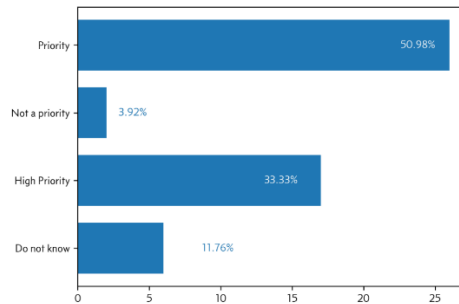


Figure 4.9 Solar Panels

6.2.4 In the fourth question, whether we should **integrate solar panels in roof (photovoltaic power systems)**, we had 50.98% who considered it as a Priority, 33.33% considered it as a High Priority and only 3.92% answered with Not a Priority option. Unfortunately 11.76% were not informed due to the option answered Do not know.

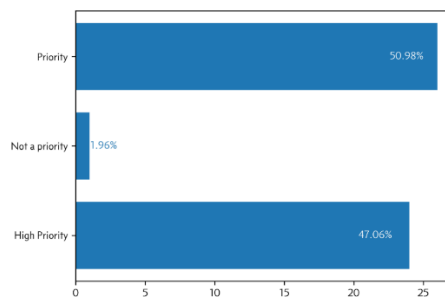


Figure 4.10 Awareness campaign for energy usage

6.2.5 Awareness campaigns and information on energy use, to change lifestyles, culture and behavior was considered 50.98% a Priority, 47.06% a High Priority and only 1.96% did not consider it as a priority.

6.2.6 In the question **do you think Women are equally represented in the energy and construction sector** we see as below the following results:

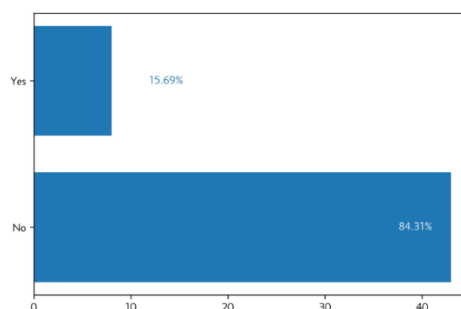


Figure 4.11 Are women equally represented in the energy and construction sectors

A very large distribution of the respondents, namely 84.31% have answered with No option while a small group of 15.69% have answered with Yes.

Besides Yes and No options, this question offered also tick boxes for three more specific choices which were: **Employment** of women in this sector, **opportunities to engage in activities** and **co-decision making in the family**. 33.33% of the respondents chose Employment as one of the fields they believe women are equally represented in this sector but a large size of 66.67% do not share the same belief. While, 80.39% of the respondents do not believe women have the same opportunities to engage in activities and only 19.61% do think women do. In regards of co-decision making in the family the results were a composition of 62.75% believing that women are not equal in decision making, while 37.25% share a positive belief.

6.2.7 The next question in the survey was for identifying the barriers to women's participation in the energy / construction sector (decision-making). 33 people identified **cultural and social norms** as a large difficulty for women followed from 20 people who identified lack of easiness for childcare as a barrier. 19 people identified the **lack of proper training**, 16 people identified **discouraging policies at the workplace**, 15 people identified **lack of gender quotas**, 11 people answered with **lack of mentoring** and 9 people identified **lack of finances** as a difficulty.

6.2.8 When asked on **what could contribute towards better gender integration in the energy and construction sector**, 23 respondents considered that **increase of financing** to women will help, 28 respondents answered with **improvement of training and opportunities** and 28 others considered that **women awareness increase** will contribute positively. 22 respondents identified **changing social and cultural norms** as an option, 19 respondents identified **placing gender quotas** while 14 identified **developing specific gender strategies for maximizing profits for the marginalized groups and addressing the factors that influence their life**. **Improving mobility for women** as an option was chosen by 6 people and only 3 people identified **mentoring** as a possible way to help women towards integration in the energy and construction sector.

6.2.9 In the open-ended question placed in the survey, they were asked to **specify their own needs regarding the energy and construction sector**, since they would be treated in the municipal future plans.

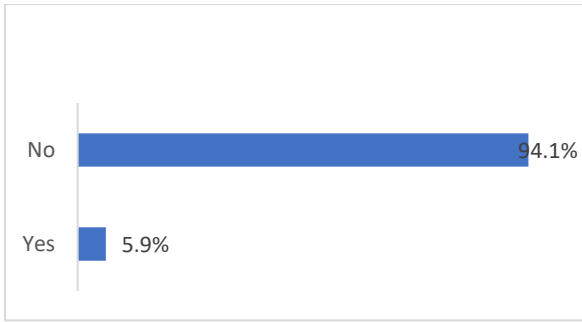
Most of the respondents specified that one of their needs is better public lighting with more efficient energy usage (i.e. LEDs and if possible, with solar panels), while other suggestions were to empower women in this sector and furthermore train and mentor them. One respondent advised that institutional buildings should attempt to be eco-friendly.

4.3 Transport Sector

In the transport sector, the questions were focused on the transport system with a specific spotlight on the public transport system. The questions were formulated in the same format as the above question with the same options/choices to be answered.

The transport sector is very important as many scientific articles suggest that fossil fuels are one of the primary pollutants that ultimately act as greenhouse gases to trap heat inside the Earth and ultimately raise temperatures. Therefore, this sector was very important for us to trace and analyze as it would provide a first-hand experience on what the situation is. The questions were defined to evaluate the current situation with a view for a future with a low emissions system for transport. As mentioned above, the focus was specifically on the public transport.

6.3.1 When asked whether women are represented equally in the transport sector, a clear majority (94.1%) have answered with No, while only 5.9% answered with Yes. In the Transport sector as well, the predominant perception is that women are not represented equally.



Development and application of the program for Urban Transport with Low Emissions – with a focus on electric cars – towards an economy with low emissions

6.3.2 The first question for organizing priorities was related to **climate policies development in transport sector aiming de-carbonization and co-benefits to be used**. As we can see from the below graph, the respondents identified it as a Priority with 52.94% followed by High Priority option with 39.22% and then was equally distributed among Not a priority option and Do not know option with 3.92%.

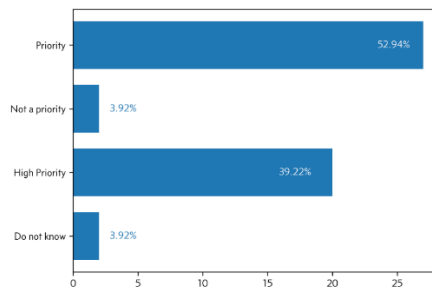


Figure 4.12 Development of climate related policies to decarbonization

6.3.3 The second question was whether we should organize **a survey for usage of streets and sidewalks for walking and cycling in Prizren**.

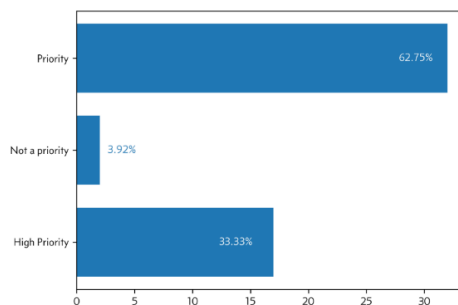


Figure 4.13 Survey for cycling

As we can see from the above graph, the respondents were primarily positive towards it replying with 62.75% Priority option followed up by a 33.33% of the sample who replied with High Priority option. A small number of only 2 people categorized it as Not a priority which sum up a percentage from 3.92%.

6.3.4 The next question was about an app **development which would display the sidewalks and cycling roads.**

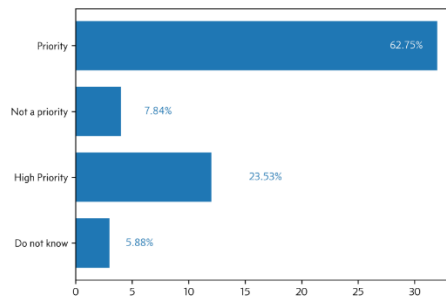


Figure 4.14 Developing an application to outline roads for walking and cycling

Most of the respondents categorized it as a Priority with 62.75% or 32 people followed by 12 people which responded with High Priority option, which amounted 25.53%. Around 7.84% of respondents categorized it as Not a priority and 5.88% replied with Do not know option to sum up all the respondents who answered.

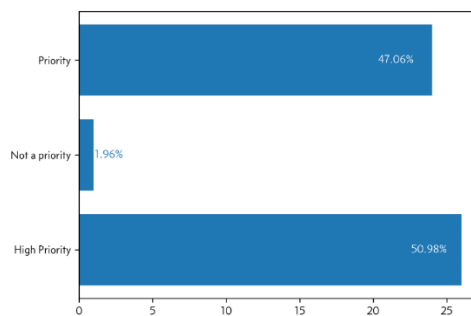


Figure 4.15 Increasing investment in the transport sector with aims at low emission transport

6.3.5 Fourth question was to verify how much of a priority do people consider an investment increase in transport sector **i.e. low emissions transport such as cycling, walking and better public transport.** 50.98% of the respondents considered it as a High Priority, 47.06% identified it as a Priority category and only 1.96% identified it as Not a priority.

6.3.6 The next question was **advocacy and open dialogue for implementation of low emissions transport** where 56.86% of them chose the option Priority, 35.29% categorized it as a High Priority and a scattering of 7.84% answered with Do not know and Not a priority

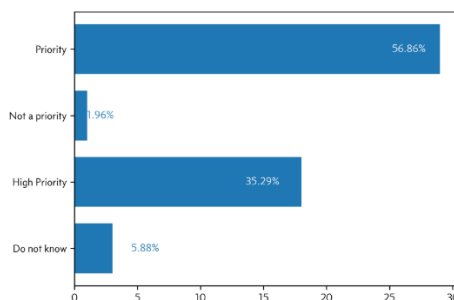


Figure 4.16 Advocating for open dialogue

6.3.7 The next question was conducted at identifying what difficulties women face to participate in the transport sector. About 35 people think that **cultural and social norms** are a large difficulty for women, 24 people identified the **lack of proper training**, 9 people answered with **lack of**

mentoring, 21 people think that **discouraging policies at the workplace** is a difficulty for women to participate in transport sector, 13 people replied with **lack of gender quotas** and 27 people went for **lack of easiness for childcare**.

6.3.8 When asked on **what could be a contribution towards better gender integration in transport sector**, about 23 respondents think that **increasing financing to women** will help, 23 respondents consider that **improving training and opportunities** will help and 10 respondents identified **mentoring** as a possible way to help. A large number of participants selected the **change of social and cultural norms**, accurately 24 of them, 10 respondents identified **improving mobility for women**, 14 respondents replied with **placing gender quotas** and 14 responded **with developing gender-specific strategies to maximize benefits for the poor and address impacts on their lives and lifestyles**. While the largest number of the respondents, 32 of them, think that **increasing women’s awareness** would contribute towards better gender integration in the transport sector

Priorities for participants in the open-ended question were the increase of public transport lines, employment of women in the transport sector such as drivers, encouragement of electric cars and buses and street signaling established by solar panels.

4.4 Public Infrastructure

Also in the Public Infrastructure sector there were multiple choice questions and an open-ended one, where respondents could give their opinions about prioritizing city issues and present their further ideas. Influencing and applying interventions on the public infrastructure system

6.4.1 The first question was about **the use of LED lighting in parks and mandatory LED lighting on public infrastructure**.

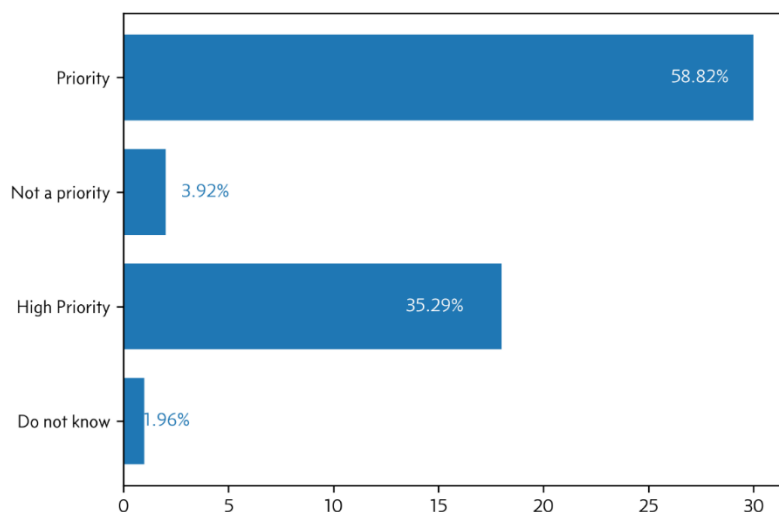


Figure 4.17 Usage of LED lights in parks and new streets

A we can see above, the biggest percentage of respondents considered it as a priority followed by 35.29% who considered it as a High priority. 3.92% or 2 people did not consider LED lighting as a priority and only 1 person replied with Do not know option.

6.4.2 The second question was **to lighten the streets by solar sources** which was considered as a Priority from 49.02% followed by 39.22% who considered it as a High Priority and a very small size was scattered between Not a priority and Do not know.

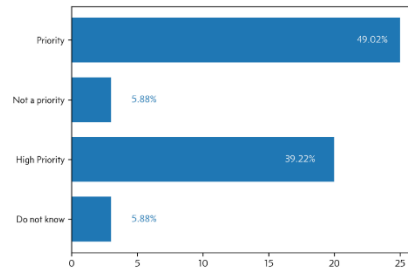
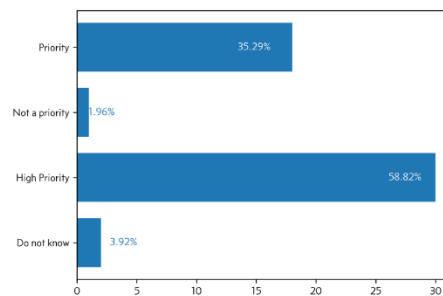


Figure 4.18 Solar powered lights for new streets and neighborhoods



6.4.3 The third question was how much of a priority it's considered the replacment of old lighting network and old materials with solar energy sources and energy efficient technology.

This was considered as one of the most important issues with 58.82% of the respondents identifying it as High Priority and 35.29% identifying it as Priority. The rest were distributed between Do not know with 3.92% and Not a priority with 1.96% or only one person..

6.4.4 The next question was the improvement of environmental management and natural resources **in the local level.**

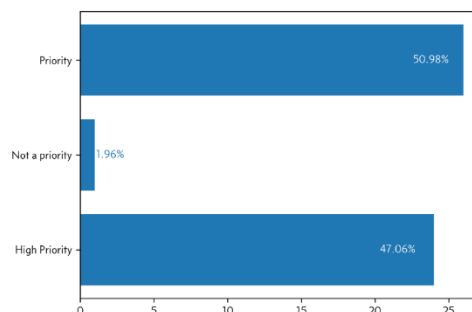
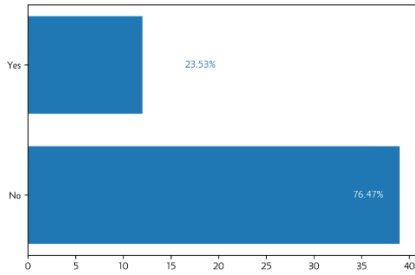


Figure 4.19 Managing the environment and natural resources

Here we had also strongly opinions that identified this issue as a High Priority with 47.06%, while 50.98% considered it as a Priority.1.96% or only one person did not think it is a priority.



6.4.5 Also in the Public Infrastructure sector we checked the opinions about how much women are represented in the respective sector. A significantly number of people, more accurately 76.47% consider that women are not represented in this respective sector while 23.53% think the oposite.

6.4.6 When asked which are the obstacles that women and people with disabilities face to participate in this sector (decision making), 32 people identified **cultural and social norms** as a large difficulty for women. 23 people considered the **lack of training and opportunities**, 20 people think that **lack of facilities and appropriate services that are different in terms of gender status and other factors** can be an obstacle for women and marginalized groups, 21 people identified **discouraging workplace policies**, 19 people identified **lack of childcare facilities and** 15 people identified **lack of gender targets**.

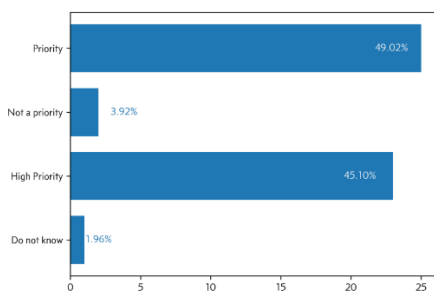
6.4.7 The last multiple-choice question was on **what can contribute to gender mainstreaming in the public infrastructure services**, the largest group or 37 respondents answered with **awareness raising**. About 29 respondents considered improving **training and opportunities**, 20 respondents acknowledged **changing of cultural and social norms/challenging assumptions** as a contribution, 19 respondents considered the **designing facilities and appropriate services that respond to people based on gender status and other social factors**, 13 respondents agreed on **imposing gender targets in sector** while 19 identified **developing gender-specific strategies to maximize benefits for the poor and address impacts on their lives and lifestyles..**

6.4.8 In the open-ended question there were ideas expressed for building new sidewalks where the access can be easy for people with dissabilities and the improvement of the old ones. Also, a group of people considered the inclusion of women as employees in this sector.

4.5 Management of Solid Waste

Management of Solid Waste section aimed the identification and brainstorming of ideas regarding managing waste and recycling possibilities in Prizren.

4.5.1 The first question was **the launch of user-oriented waste management campaigns promoting 3R (reuse-reduction-recycling) principles**



The respondents strongly agreed with a distribution of 94.12% between Priority and High Priority, while the rest were distributed among Do not know and Not a priority with 5.88%.

6.5.2 The second question was setting realistic tariffs for waste collection and discouraging the use of certain types of waste such as plastic bags.

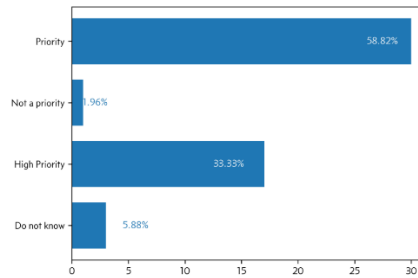
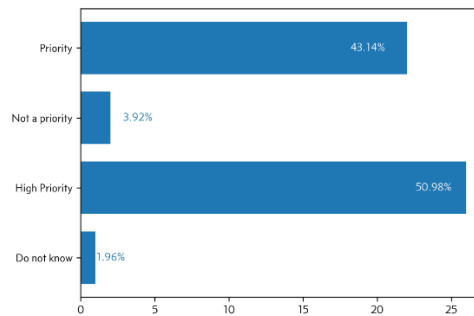


Figure 4.20 Placing tariffs on collecting specific types of waste

58.82% of the respondents considered it as a Priority followed by 33.33% who identified it as a High Priority. Only 1 person di not think that it is considered a priority with 1.96% and the rest remained at the Do not know option.



6.5.3 The third distribution was **about presenting recycling in schools** with a very large number of respondents, respectively 50.98% to consider it as a High Priority. 43.14% identified it as a priority issue and the rest were distributed between 3.92% with Not a Priority and 1.96% with Do not know.

6.5.4 The question whether **women are represented equally in waste management sector** provided a huge difference between the options, again.

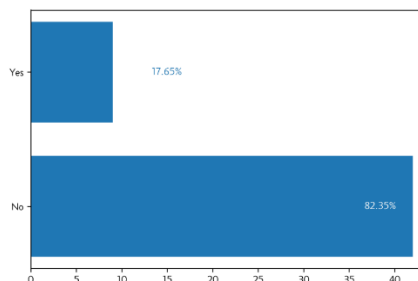


Figure 4.21 Women representation

With 82.35% of the respondents who agreed that women are not represented equally in this sector was obviously ahead of 17.65% who believe that women have an equally representation with men in waste management sector.

6.5.5 The next question, as in other sectors was designed to identify what are the obstacles that women face to participate in waste management sector. About 30 people identified **cultural and social norms** as a large difficulty for women, 25 people considered the **lack of training and**

opportunities while 20 people considered the lack of childcare facilities. 19 people identified **discouraging workplace policies**, 13 people identified **limited mobility**, 15 think that **lack of gender targets** can be an obstacle and 6 people think that **lack of mentorship opportunities** can be a barrier.

6.5.6 When asked on **what can be a contribution to gender mainstreaming in the transport sector**, about 25 respondents agreed that **enhancing access to financing women** will help, 25 respondents agreed that **trainings and opportunities** are necessary, 12 respondents identified **mentorship opportunity** as a contribution, 25 respondents agreed on **changing social and cultural norms**, 27 respondents considered **awareness raising**, 16 respondents selected **imposing gender targets in the sector** as a factor that could contribute on the case while 16 people went for **improving mobility** for women in the workplace.

6.5.7 Although, in the open-ended question it was an unanimous agreement that recycling and proper waste disposal are the only big issue in this sector.

4.6 Education Sector

The education sector had only three basic concerns to be explored which intended the education of youth – specifically students who were involved in climate change issues.

6.6.1 The first issue to be explored was **the organization of awareness campaigns for students related to climate change** and the results were as below:

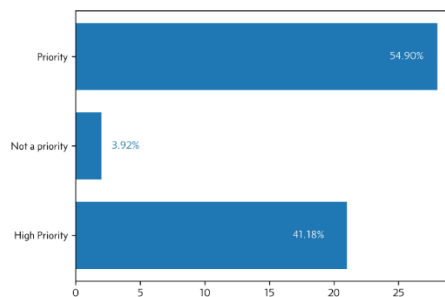


Figure 4.22 Organizing campaigns with students for education

Most of the respondents, 54.90%, considered this as a Priority followed by High Priority option which was selected from 41.18% of them. A small group of 3.92% voted for a Non priority issue.

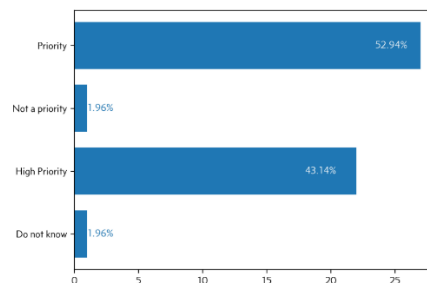


Figure 4.23 Organizing classes for climate change education

6.6.2 The second question was a proposal for **organizing classes for students to educate them about climate change issues** which resulted with 52.94% of the respondents believing it is a priority issue, followed by 43.14% considering it a High Priority and the rest scattered equally with 1.96% between Do not know and Not a priority.

6.6.3 The next subject was **to create groups of activists that advocate for climate change**.

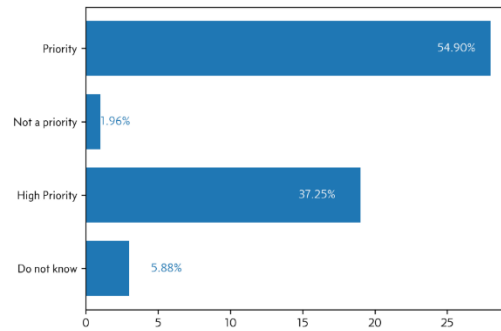


Figure 4.24 Creating a group of activists that advocate for climate change

This was well accepted due to 54.90% considering it as a Priority while 37.25% considering it as a High Priority. The smallest percentage of 7.84% was distributed between Do not know and Not a priority.

6.6.4 In the open-ended question the brainstormed ideas were to create awareness campaigns for schools and integrate cooperation with NGOs.

5 Focus Groups

The focus groups were established to discuss about the sectors which were part of the surveys as well: **energy and construction, transport, public infrastructure, management of solid waste, and education**. Most discussions were easy-going and participants could express their ideas according to their personal and professional experience.

In this section we will discuss findings from focus groups discussions and correlate them with the survey questionnaire.

5.1 Energy Sector and Construction Sector

In the Energy and Construction sector the most repetitive topics was house **heating** systems which in Kosovo are primarily based on coal and wood which are primary pollutants. One good recommendation for this issue was to replace these systems with thermal pumps.

Another topic discussed was the **awareness raising** aspect of this problem, where most of the participants had different proposals to incorporate awareness raising campaigns to some degree. At least one respondent suggested the use of manuals and publications for awareness raising.

Other issues that were raised were the lack of hydro power-plants which would replace the pollution that comes by the thermal plants. One respondent also indicated that **energy production** can be done by **recycling waste** which would correlate with other sectors addressed in this study.

Regarding integration of new energy sources including renewable energy, most participants generally agreed that it would be a very good idea to invest on **better house isolation for better energy efficiency**. Strong emphasis was given to **solar panels implementation on public infrastructure** which was primarily related with the questionnaire as well.

Another firm concern was the general awareness of the citizens in the above mentioned direction, which comply with the objectives identified in the questionnaire.

Another issue raised here was the systematic destruction of the nature and green spaces in the cities, blaming partially the construction companies that do not consider it and they start building objects on different locations.

5.2 Women's role

Most focus groups agreed unanimously that women are very **underrepresented** in all the identified sectors that we have been focused in this study, besides the role that with the only women have in the family decision making.

This was discussed due to very unpleasant results from the surveys, where women are not involved in decision making in various sectors.

Ideas to empower women were discussed and from the focus groups, **improving mobility** was one of the concept which could affect the women empowerment and was part of the surveys as well. One of the biggest concern was work-life balance where women have to take care of children and therefore do not have the proper representation due to limited time.

Generally, the focus groups agreed that **traditions and socio-cultural norms** discourage women from involvement in the specific professions as in the fields of energy, construction, management of solid waste, and public infrastructure.

5.3 Public Infrastructure

In the Public Infrastructure sector, focus groups were informed regarding the ongoing activities from municipality as implementation of LED lighting and ideas to work with solar panels.

One of the concerns raised was the **lack of cycling tracks inside the city**, and the focus group identified this as a correlation with the survey. For this topic, another concern was mentioned where the focus groups complained that even if cycling tracks exist, they **are unmarked** and therefore pose a significant risk to the users which could lead to accidents.

Request for **more green spaces and parks** was also listed and in correlation with the survey.

5.4 Managing solid waste

Managing solid waste was one of the biggest burden identified in the survey but also in the focus groups. One of the comments in the group was that from 2020 and up, the projects will focus on efficient cleaning.

Another repetitive topic was solid waste management in the historical side of the town which is very turistic and highly frequented and the probability for garbage is significant. A better management of waste can attract even more the tourists. Implementing **better garbage bins** with **proper recycling labels**, which can be more frequent in the walking streets, was one of the recommendation from the focus groups.

One of the recommendations was building a company which would **collect waste** such as organic waste and **burn it for district heating capacities**. Another good recommendation discussed in the focus groups was **incentivizing citizens** with monetary value **for recycling** i.e. when a citizen would turn in a bottle, they would get paid a minimal value for it.

5.5 Education sector

The only and most important topic discussed for this sector was the improvement of awareness campaigns and increase of **extra-curricular activities in relation to climate change**, because the education that students gain in schools regarding climate issues is not enough.

6 Recommendations

There are different problems in all the identified sectors that we have analyzed and based on evidence gathered from the survey and focus groups, we have concluded there are several significant issues that need to be addressed.

From the **energy sector** the biggest problem remains *heating* in houses which is still based on fossil fuels primarily based on coal, but also wood and fuel oil . These are very dangerous pollutants, therefore the recommendation is that initiatives should be taken to address it by raising awareness or/and offering incentives for applying more energy efficiency measures such as better isolation or better heating installations such as thermal pumps.

For **public infrastructure** sector, recommendation were extracted based in the survey and focus groups as well and both identified *LED lights* and possible *solar panels* installations on lighting systems in the region as evolving activities. By installing LED lights, we immediately improve energy efficiency, and by installing solar panels as a source we aim towards low emissions future.

In the **urban transport sector**, there were no strong correlations between the focus groups and the survey, however, the concept of *Low Emissions Urban Transport system* was accepted by both the survey and focus groups.

In the sector of **solid waste management** the recommendations are to implement a better waste management by increasing awareness for recycling, especially in establishment of the *3R principle* (reuse-reduce-recycle) in town. Another recommendation based on the answers from the survey and focus groups is the replacement of bins in town, especially in old historic town which is more frequented. Also, they should have proper label printed in bins to make it easier for native people of Prizren and also tourists to maintain a healthier and cleaner environment.

In the **education sector** would be very important to design *awareness campaigns* and possibly initiate after-school trainings that can educate students in different subjects. Both the focus groups and survey strongly support an extra-curricular activity where students would have a better education for climate change and related issues.

Based on the questions regarding the obstacles that women face to get involve in the respective sectors, a special attention must be given to **current social and cultural norms, awareness raising, enhancing women's capabilities through more trainings opportunities and mentorship** in the specific sectors.