



Government of Norway Contribution to the Albania SDG Acceleration Fund

Reporting on implementation 1 January 2020 – 15 April 2022



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I. Introduction

The Government of Norway has contributed to the Albania SDG Acceleration Fund with a grant amount of approximately USD 855,000 to be used for the implementation of activities in accordance with the Government of Albania and United

Nations Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development (PoCSD) 2017-2021 - as indicated in the signed Government of Albania – United Nations Joint Work Plans - and in accordance with Norway’s development priorities for Albania: Improved capacity building, good governance and democratic development; Strengthened rule of law and human rights; and Strengthened economic development.

The Norway contribution was approved by the PoCSD Joint Executive Committee in its meeting held on 29 October 2019 to support the below priority areas.

Priority Areas	Implementing UN agencies	Amount of support (USD)
PoCSD Priority – Outcome 1 Governance and Rule of Law JWP 2019-2020 / Outputs 1.4 Access to Justice and 1.6 Migration and Asylum - Enhance reception conditions at borders & ensure systematic border monitoring: increase state capacities to manage mixed migration flows, with focus on un-accompanied minors, women at risk, victims/ survivors of violence	UNHCR UNICEF UN WOMEN WHO IOM UNFPA	\$265,000
PoCSD Priority - Outcome 1 Governance and Rule of Law JWP 2019-2020 / Outputs 1.1 Human Rights and 1.4 Access to Justice - Institutional capacity building for the National Human Rights Institutions & support Government to improve access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups.	UNICEF UNDP	\$225,000
PoCSD Priority – Outcome 4 Environment and Climate Change JWP 2019-2020 / Outputs 4.1 DRR and Climate Change and 4.2 Natural Resources – Inclusive Green Economy (focus on environment, climate change and DRR) - complement gov. 100 villages programme: Effective management of natural resources supporting the green economy for a sustainable development of Vjosa Valley – Zagori	UNDP FAO UN WOMEN ILO UNICEF WHO	\$365,000
Total (USD)		\$855,000

A summary of fund allocations to implementing UN agencies is provided in the table below. The funding was allocated to UN agencies during the first week of December 2019. Given the troubled post November 26 earthquake situation in Albania, this funding did not start implementation in 2019 but was carried over in 2020.

Total Amount allocated to UN agencies from the Government of Norway Contribution to the Albania SDG Acceleration Fund ¹	
UNICEF	\$245,000
UNDP (drawing on the expertise of WHO)	\$230,000
FAO	\$100,000
UN WOMEN (drawing on the expertise of ILO)	\$105,000
UNHCR (drawing on the expertise of UNFPA and WHO)	\$125,000
IOM	\$50,000
Total (USD)	\$855,000

Concrete deliverables/activities to be implemented in each of the priority areas, as approved by the JEC², are included in the Government of Albania – United Nations Joint Work Plans 2020-2021 and 2022-2023. Implementation of these initiatives is contributing to achievement of SDG targets 3.9, 3.d, 5.2, 5.8, 6.1, 8.7, 10.7, 12.1, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 15.1, 15.3, 15.5, 16.2, 16.3, 16.7, 16.9, 16.10, 16a and b, 17.18.

II. Implementation Progress – 1 January 2020 – 15 April 2022

¹ Amounts to UN agencies under USD 100,000 will be aggregated to be in line with MPTFO procedures.

² JEC Meeting Minutes of 29 October 2019

At the outbreak of the pandemic, UN Agencies contributing under this priority area focused their efforts primarily on the COVID-19 emergency response, which included direct assistance and measures to minimize and mitigate the posed risks in access to territory and asylum as well as to ease considerable economic hardships to affected refugees and asylum seekers in the country. Despite delays, activities were progressively back on track and implementing agencies, led by UNHCR, coordinated more closely activities to ensure cooperative interaction and partners' inputs in all the processes. It organized and facilitated monthly SDG coordination meetings with the UN Implementing partners (UNICEF, IOM, UN Women, UNFPA and WHO) aiming at harmonizing joint activities.

UNHCR coordinated the organization of a series of joint UN agencies field assessment missions during September-November 2020 in the border adjacent areas of Korce and Gjirokaster, aiming at assessing the current practice regarding the identification and referral mechanisms of persons/groups with specific needs by Border and Migration Police, as well as the services provided to them by local institutions. UN agencies and Partners had meetings with different stakeholders³, the arrangements of which was facilitated by UNHCR's field presence in both Korce and Gjirokaster. It also organized and facilitated, in April 2021, a roundtable, among UN agencies and the State Agency for the Child's Rights and Protection. Invaluable feedback was obtained regarding challenges and recommendations were proposed for the improvement of services and conditions for refugees and migrants. The collected information coupled with the visits to various reception facilities for asylum seekers and border crossing points⁴, provided very rich information for analysis and resulted in the development of a comprehensive, evidence-based joint UN assessment report and a subsequent response action plan, forming the basis for targeted capacity-building activities for the remainder of the project.

After the UN joint field assessment mission, UN Women followed up with field meetings in the border of Korce to identify specific gaps with regards to identification and support to victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The missions identified lack of a system of referral for SGBV survivors, who does not have a definite legal status, such as asylum seekers. Border authorities do not have sufficient capacity to identify victims of SGBV during the pre-screening and provide sufficient information and services. This is also the case with local coordinators against domestic and gender-based violence of the Municipalities in Korce areas (Devoll and Kolonje), who need training on national and international law related to (non-national) SGBV survivors. To address some of these challenges, UN Women

has concluded the selection process and is expected to start collaboration with Caritas Albania, to provide capacity support on respective procedures and mechanisms with relation to victims of SGBV to Border and Migration Police, as well as to local government stakeholders (service providers) in the two main entry border areas of Korce region.

UN Women through UNHCR Partner Caritas supported the reception center in the Korce border region by hiring three professional staff: a psychologist, a translator and a medical professional who provided immediate support to refugees and migrants in the temporary accommodation center, with a specific focus on potential women and girls victims of domestic and/or sexual violence. Through this intervention 383 women and girls had access to separate interviews with police officers with a woman interpreter in Arabic; 286 migrant women and girls had access to counselling sessions; 582 persons, of which 91 women and girls, had access to emergency medical assistance in the Temporary Accommodation Centre; 343 people, of which 121 women and girls, supported with medical items.

Relevant stakeholders have been engaged to improve coordinated support for survivors of VAW and GBV or potential victims of trafficking.

Furthermore, UN Women undertook a legal analysis of two laws (law on asylum and law on foreigners) to identify the gaps and provide recommendations to improve the legal framework. As a result, the new and revised Law on Foreigners was approved on June 24th, 2021 (Law no.79/2021), which partly embeds gender-sensitive provisions to ensure protection of migrant women and women asylum seekers as per the standards of the Istanbul Convention and CEDAW Concluding Observations. During the consultation process, UN Women Albania provided comments and recommendations on the draft law. Thanks to the adoption of one of these proposals, migrant women and women asylum seekers who are divorced due to domestic violence or other forms of gender-based violence (GBV) can now obtain permit for autonomous residency, regardless of the duration of their marriage or relationship.

UNFPA supported (i) finalisation of the entire package for the training of health care providers to minimise the risk of VAW&DV in civil emergencies, including chapters with focus on specific health issues in civil emergencies; (ii) provision of essential medical and psycho-social services to migrant women and girls; and (iii) increase understanding of Border Management Police authorities and local institutions on best practices to identify and refer cases of migrant women and girls at high risk of violence. The policy and advocacy work was conducted through convening of roundtables and multi-

³ BMP directors and officials, Anti-Trafficking Police, Caritas coordinators, People's Advocate, the Directors of Regional Public Health Institution, the Regional Directorates of State Social Services, the Director of Social Services in Municipalities, CPU and DV coordinators.

⁴ Municipal Social Centres of Gjirokaster and Erseka, the Temporary Reception Facilities of Kapshtica and Gerhot and Kakavia Border Checking Point.

stakeholder meetings with local actors including NHRI to map services available to vulnerable migrants. Several capacity building sessions were carried out in Gjirokastra and Korca for 72 (47 female and 8 male) service providers including the border police, health and psycho-social care. Based on the conclusion of the roundtables, detailed reports were prepared and shared with all stakeholders to decide on steps to be undertaken in this regard.

UNHCR also coordinated the work on mapping of all current (governmental) SOPs (as well as national laws and Instructions. The aim of the mapping exercise was to serve as a reference point for the drafting of SOPs relating to identification and case management of persons with specific needs.

Advocacy efforts were made related to the revision of the Pre-Screening Instruction, which regulates the access to territory and identification of vulnerable categories, though coordinated action of OSCE, UNHCR and IOM. The revision of the Pre-Screening Instruction did not mark any progress in 2021.

In December 2020, UNHCR coordinated with all UN agencies the joint organization of a two-day online workshop: *“Improving the identification, referral and case management of persons with specific needs”*, aiming at the capacity development of all frontline staff (from the Border and Migration Police, Anti-trafficking police, Child Protection Units and Domestic Violence Coordinators). As a result, 33 frontline protection staff were capacitated to better deliver services to vulnerable groups of refugees and migrants, with a focus on unaccompanied or separated children (UASC) and Victims of Trafficking (VoT). These results directly contribute to SDG targets 5.2, 8.7, 16.2, 16.3 and 17.18. It was also agreed that regardless of the improved national legal and normative framework, on-the-job training and coaching of the frontline staff is urgent.

UNHCR also coordinated a meeting among UN Partners and State Agency for the Protection of Children’s Rights to inform the latter of findings from the UN joint missions - particularly those related to challenges faced by CPU in the areas of Korce (including Kolonje and Devoll areas) and Gjirokaster – and to increase its engagement in project activities. Other UN joint meetings were organized by UNHCR aiming at coordinating fact-based advocacy action(s) at both local and central level for the full implementation of national legislation.

In December 2021, UNHCR, in collaboration with EASO, and in coordination with the relevant UN agencies (UNICEF, IOM and UN Women) organized two roundtables on ‘Access to the Asylum Procedure & Identification and Referral of Persons with Specific Needs’. The roundtables were held in Gjirokastra and Korca and benefited more than 40 participating stakeholders. Training materials (EASO Tool kit and UNHCR Vulnerability Tool) were translated in Albanian and distributed to all stakeholders.

UNICEF, together with UNHCR, took several pro-active

advocacy steps in 2020 to highlight the importance and utmost urgency of addressing the inadequate reception services for the UASC in Albania. The advocacy efforts related to UASC were based on the two core sets of significant evidence collected in 2019 and early 2020. From one hand, close monitoring of the National Reception Centre for Asylum-seekers (NRCA) in Babru, Tirana, has proven earlier anticipation about the overall worsening of the condition in which children and women were accommodated. And on the other hand, the incidents of large groups of unaccompanied children (mostly young boys) being identified crossing the border, increased in 2020.

To address the situation, UNICEF work during 2021 focused on drafting a technical legal analysis around the regulatory framework and provided Government with a clear set of recommendations on what needs to change. A dedicated SoP for the case management of UASC was also drafted in consultation with the UN agencies and core stakeholders. The objective till the end of 2021 was to galvanize a joint UN advocacy with the new Government which will hopefully endorse them during 2022, and as such remove many legal and administrative barriers which currently prevent the UASC to fulfill their basic rights.

In parallel, active capacity-building in the southern border Municipalities supported 30 front - line professionals with dedicated case management skillset, while 60 members of technical interdisciplinary group members have been introduced to core concepts on the identification and provision of child protection services for Unaccompanied and Separated Children and respective pathways. Among other things, targeted professionals were equipped with the necessary learning skills to proactively identify among UASC cases, children affected by statelessness or at risk, and effectively activate referral/case management mechanisms.

As a result, 199 UASC received child-friendly assessments in 2021 and 7 of them have been supported with emergency sheltering, basic services and psycho-social support through UNICEF supported programmes.

UNICEF (through the Norway funding and other resources) supported the Albanian State Police to finalize the adaptation of child-friendly interview units in Berat and Gjirokaster, as well as to identify and prepare designs for five more police departments that could be adapted to conduct child-friendly interviews, per the requirements of the new Criminal Justice for Children Code. The premises comply with the normative standards for child-friendly interviews. The physical space is non-frightening for children and the equipment provided by UNICEF, together with the knowledge on how to use it, will help the law-enforcement and justice authorities to record the interview and enable its use in subsequent stages of the criminal process with no need for the child to testify again and therefore it avoids their revictimization.

Conditions for children, women and girls in vulnerable situation improved in reception facilities in 2 Registration and

Temporary Accommodation Centers for irregular migrants in Albania, supported by IOM. Specific interventions included the procurement and installment of (i) four fully furnished containers, for interviewing, Children Friendly Space, sanitary, and toilet container, in the Registration and Temporary Accommodation Centre in Kapshtice, Korçë; and (ii) one furnished container for interviewing in the Registration and Temporary Accommodation Centre in Gerhot, Gjirokastër. Containers were handed over to the Border and Migration Police (BMP), enabling BMP to conduct interviews in a warm and welcoming environment guaranteeing confidentiality and proper identification of migrant vulnerabilities. At the same time, the interventions aim at increasing availability and access to sanitary services in the context of the COVID-19 situation.

Continuous coordination is ongoing between IOM and the Ministry of the Interior as the lead institution responsible in the field of migration and anti-trafficking, specifically with the Sectors of Anti-Trafficking and Migration for the sustainability of interventions and in parallel engagement with Children State Agency, Ministry of Finance and Economy and employment offices that address these issues at the local level referenced to vulnerable categories including victims and potential victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children etc.

During 2021, UNFPA, with support from UNHCR, strengthened capacity of local government stakeholders (municipality social protection units, regional health centers and other service providers in Korca and Gjirokastra regions) to address gender-based violence (GBV) through training on multisectoral response based on SOPs on GBV and the pre-screening instruction. The module for the training of members of the Coordinated Referral Mechanism was prepared by UNFPA and accredited by the Center for

Continuous Education (Ministry of Health and Social Protection). The module contains information on the international and national legislation on GBV&DV, with particular focus on changes made during 2020, multi sectorial response against GBV&DV, the SOPs and the importance of using them during the case management, etc. As a result of UNFPA's intervention, improved tools and updated training modules are to be used for capacity development of state service providers.

WHO, with support from UNHCR, conducted a rapid assessment of the existing capacities, processes and tools that are used to manage the health needs of refugees and migrants at the border entry points in Korca and Kapshtica. This assessment also guided the subsequent establishment of a referral mechanism, capacity building of local government actors and development of a standard operating procedure for the management of health case services for refugees and migrants⁵.

In December 2021, in collaboration with implementing UN Agencies, and the UN Resident Coordinator, UNHCR, organized a high-level discussion in Tirana, to mark the end of the joint initiative. Key outcomes of the activities implemented under this initiative, findings of assessments and the results of targeted capacity development activities were highlighted during the discussion. Great emphasis was placed on the importance of fostering a dialogue among participants within the framework of Albania's international commitments and relevant policies and strategies to manage mixed movements of refugees and migrants.

Institutional capacity building for the National Human Rights Institutions & support Government to improve access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups – USD 225,000

Solid foundations have been laid, with UN support, for an effective institutional cooperation with the National Human Rights Institutions and the Albanian Government towards improving access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups, including children. NHRIs capacity continued to be consolidated to perform a stronger monitoring role and advocacy towards further improvement and effective implementation of national legislation in accordance with human rights obligations of the Government of Albania.

In support of the public oversight mechanisms (namely the Parliament, the People's Advocate and Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination), UNICEF hired in June 2020 – until December 2022 a national consultant to offer close support to the Parliament and the NHRIs in advancing child

rights legislative agenda and ensuring public oversight over child rights. At first this recruitment (initially planned to happen in March 2020) was postponed because due to the pandemic, the Parliament of Albania temporarily suspended its meetings, whereas NHRIs sent their staff to work from home. Otherwise, the public oversight mechanisms would not have maximised the benefits of this technical support opportunity during this downtime. Until the hiring of the consultant, however, UNICEF programme staff advocated with and provided technical assistance to these bodies, in particular for the maintenance of the legislative and oversight role of the Parliament, the monitoring functions of the National Ombudsperson over the situation of children in residential care institutions and juvenile detention facility, in recommending the public administration to properly address

⁵ WHO contribution consisted in (i) Conduction of Rapid assessment of the current situation of the capacities processes and tools used for the management of health of migrants/refugees at the points of entry; (ii) Development of SOP-s: protocol (s) on screening, case detection, case

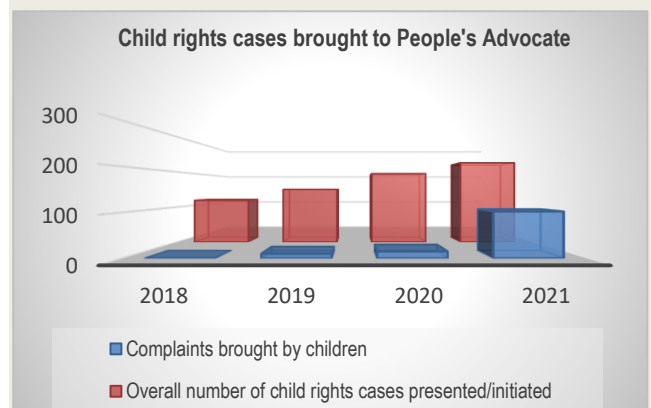
management and referral through consultation; (iii) Preparation of training materials and delivery of training to professionals of entry points Korca and Gjirokastra; (iv) Preparation of Manuals and informational leaflets.

the rights of child victims of domestic violence, etc. People's Advocate (National Ombudsperson) encouraged and reinforced by UNICEF's support, issued several public calls during the quarantine months to properly respect, fulfil, and protect the rights of children, during the pandemic. This played a role in ensuring that child rights were present in various COVID-19 response plans and measures put in place by the Government.

With this grant combined with other resources, UNICEF has supported People's Advocate to adapt their way of thinking and conducting planned activities on child rights, in full respect of the social distancing restrictions. UNICEF signed in October 2020 a new partnership protocol with People's Advocate to support them with external expertise and communication equipment in a) monitoring implementation of child rights in the areas of criminal justice for children; social welfare and risk preparedness; as well as education; and b) keeping the dialogue with children, teachers, parents, Parliament and other public authorities for information-sharing, reporting and child rights promotion purposes. Through this support, the People's Advocate has hired two external experts to support the limited human resources of its Child Rights Protection and Promotion Section, within this NHRI. Through this support, People's Advocate monitored the conditions and treatment of children deprived of liberty in several police departments and in the specific juvenile penitentiary centre and issued official recommendations to law enforcement and justice institutions to address some situations that result in violations of child rights. During a roundtable with stakeholders, representatives of the Parliament, Ministry of Justice, General Department of Police (GDP) and of Prisons publicly committed to take these Ombudsperson's recommendations on board or indicated actions taken to comply with them. Almost as an immediate response to these recommendations, The GDP issued a circular to draw the attention of all police departments to ensure full implementation of children's procedural rights in criminal law processes, whereas Kavaja Juvenile penitentiary re-instituted the physical visits of family members to the detained juveniles. It is worth noting that prior to the People's Advocate recommendation, the detained children had not been able to meet with their parents and family members for over 15 months, due to social distancing measures imposed by the Government to counter COVID-19. Similarly, with UNICEF, Norwegian SDG fund support and other grants, the People's Advocate monitored the activities of municipalities and other public authorities at the local level on: a) offering social care and protection of children, particularly those at risk; and b) on the level of their preparedness in handling emergency situations and offering shock response to children in need and to their families. In December 2021, the People's Advocate officially launched the findings and recommendations of this monitoring in the presence of several Mayors and Deputy Mayors, the State Agency of Child Rights as well as the three Deputy Chairs of the Group of Parliamentarians "Friends of Children". While full implementation of these recommendations requires longer term monitoring, beyond

the duration of the validity of this grant, the positive reaction of the various public authorities to the Ombudsperson's recommendations observed during this roundtable is considered a precondition to their successful future implementation.

UNICEF further supported the People's Advocate to translate in English and publish its Annual Report of 2019 as well as to develop and publish (in consultation with children) a caselaw book about the child rights violations cases handled by this Ombudsperson's institution. Particularly at this crucial time of human rights restrictions imposed by the pandemic, UNICEF supported the People's Advocate to maintain online discussions with children and their families, through equipment provided to this NHRI for this purpose. People's Advocate, its Commissioner for Protection and Promotion of Child Rights and the Child Rights Sections within this NHRI organized open days activities with parents, children and teachers in schools, while keeping a very active online presence and dialogue with children. The publications, open days activities and the consultations with children directly contributed to strengthening the transparency of this National Human Rights Institution and improving the public trust, including children's trust in this institution. Indeed, the People's Advocate multiplied the number of complaints received directly by children (from 15 in 2020 to 102 in 2021). So did the overall number of cases brought on behalf of children or initiated by the People's Advocate (from 150 in 2019 to 195 cases in 2020 and to 226 cases in 2021). To maintain this growing trust to the institution, the People's Advocate has also increased the number of remedies provided to child rights violations cases (125 recommendations provided in 2021 and 99 recommendations provided in 2020 vs. 75 in 2019).



In parallel, UNDP continued to support the People's Advocate (PA) in providing remedies and upholding the human rights standards and gender considerations through development and implementation of a joint UNDP-PA work plan to support this institution in strengthening the dialogue with the public administration in ensuring implementation of the PA's recommendations. A further UNDP support to PA included the development of a national assessment report on the subsistence minimum standard, which is in the final stage, assessing the current economic, legal, and social situation with regard to the need to define and calculate

subsistence minimum as the basis to provide a dignified living with basic services that should enable people to take an active part in society, regardless of their ability to work.

In partnership with UNDP, supported by the financial contribution of the Governments of Norway and Austria (ADC), PA's regional offices in collaboration with FLA centers and local NGOs have increased outreach to vulnerable groups in 16 municipalities⁶ of Albania, enabling PA and its regional offices to play their role as interlocutors of authorities at central and at local level. Supported by UNDP and in partnership with local NGOs, PA has placed a keen focus on improvement of public knowledge on human rights and fundamental freedoms; HRs protecting mechanisms to facilitate the lodging, as well as an effective response to violations of HRs and fundamental freedoms; and legal aid and access to justice of vulnerable people through legal education and legal awareness on HRs and legal aid through coordination at local level of services providers' efforts in areas where there are not yet established FLA centers.

In addition, in partnership with UNDP and in close collaboration with Civil Society Organizations, the People's Advocate has raised public awareness and promoted human rights through info sessions, organization of open days with municipal and other local state structures and in close coordination with local social service providers and Primary Free Legal Aid Centers in eight regions⁷ where these centers are established and function with UNDP support. PA has also been supported by UNDP to improve PA's accessibility and visibility as well as to improve public awareness and knowledge on PA's role and mission. Numerous visibility products, such as electronic newsletters, visuals, HD videos for social media, were developed and shared in social media on international days (for ex. 16-days of activism against VAW, etc.) but not only, to enhance accessibility of vulnerable individuals to the institution of PA, improve information sharing on PA's mission and strategic objectives, and to strengthen PA's role and profile (branding) as safeguard of human rights, freedoms, and lawful interests of citizens in Albania.

The Commissioner for the Protection from Discrimination (CPD) increased its outreach to vulnerable groups, as customers of services provided under domestic laws, especially in remote areas, to address challenges to equal and unhindered access to basic services. This was enabled through the conducting of a study on 'customers in need status' covering eight municipalities,⁸ supported by UNDP in cooperation with local grass-root organisations. The action will serve to initiate approval of by-laws complementing the Law 'On the Electricity Service' to determine the status of 'Customer in Need' for marginalised minority groups such as Roma and Egyptians.⁹ Furthermore, 407 vulnerable individuals from Roma and Egyptian families in need in the

eight municipalities were informed of this CPD initiative and the advocacy campaign undertaken by grass-roots organisations. In addition, to improve Albanian jurisprudence regarding application of equality and non-discrimination principle in court rulings, UNDP supported CPD to draft a legal analysis of 300 court decisions where CPD has been a party. This study report on existing judicial practice highlights some key challenges in the interpretation of Law on Protection against Discrimination of 2010 and recommends a course of actions from responsible justice institutions to improve Albanian jurisprudence in this field and increase capacities of judges and lawyers in application of the domestic and ECHR standards on equality and non-discrimination.

With UNICEF support, the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination developed in 2021 a child-friendly informative brochure on the Law on Protection from Discrimination¹⁰. This recently amended Law (in 2020) protects children from discrimination (in addition to adults). Information is key to increase children's demand for the redress offered by this human rights institution, and the engaging and easy-to-understand brochure helps to promote a non-discriminatory and inclusive culture, already from the early ages.

During the national lockdown (March-May 2020) UNICEF provided information and assistance to the Parliament on the legislative role it could play in addressing child marriage and other implementation challenges and gaps that stand on the way of full realization of the rights of children in the family law and criminal law area. As a result, on 27 May 2020, the Group of Parliamentarians "Friends of Children" conducted an online meeting where they required the Minister of Education to report on the way the online schooling was organized, delivered to, and accessed by children. Many members raised concerns over the access of the poorest children in the online learning opportunities and asked the Minister to think of additional measures to help those children likely to have stayed behind, to catch up with the level of their classmates prior to the beginning of the following academic year. At the same meeting, the "Friends of Children" discussed and approved the annual report of this Group of Parliamentarians, as well as agreed on the draft resolution accompanying it, together with the new annual workplan. This resolution, approved by the plenary meeting of the Parliament on June 18, 2020, pointed out not only the tasks that the Parliament set out to do for the subsequent year, but also officially requested the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, Ministry of Justice, General Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Education and the State Agency for Child Rights to step up their efforts with a view to ensure services and budgeting for children, guarantee

⁶ Kukes, Librazhd, Himara, Gjirokastra, Pogradec, Prrenjas, Sarande, Shkoder, Vlore, Durres, Korca, Lezha, Fier, Rogozhina, and Berat.

⁷ Vlora, Fier, Lezha, Peshkopia, Shkodra, Durres, Pogradec and Gjirokastra.

⁸ Berat, Durres, Elbasan, Fier, Korce, Pogradec, Shkoder and Tirane.

⁹ It will ensure Roma and Egyptians' right to access affordable electricity through strengthening the legal framework in fighting all forms of discrimination and inequality in accessing basic services.

¹⁰ www.unicef.org/albania/documents/ligji-për-mbrojtjen-nga-diskriminimi

justice for children, particularly to victims of sexual abuse, deinstitutionalization, equitable access to education, etc.

The Parliament also organized one additional and important hearing session in 2020 with UNICEF support, on child rights and their situation during the pandemic, with the participation of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, the Ministry of Education, youth groups, NHRIs and international partners like Save the Children, World Vision, UNICEF, and other UN agencies. Through the above-mentioned hearing sessions, the Parliament strengthens its public oversight role and holds the executive to account for the realization of child rights.

With UNICEF continued advocacy and sensitization of MPs, particularly the members of the “Friends of Children” caucus, children’s legislative agenda advanced in 2020. Equipped by the UNICEF staff and dedicated child rights consultant with factual and scientific evidence over the positive effects of the salt iodization over children’s health, the Parliament adopted the Universal Salt Iodization law, despite opposition by some representatives of the business community. The Parliament also approved amendments to the Domestic Violence Law and to the Anti-discrimination Law, designed to increase remedies, protection and services for child and adult victims.

With UNICEF support and advocacy, the Group of Parliamentarians “Friends of Children” successfully concluded its work in mid-2021. During 2021, the “Friends of Children” were heavily involved in the discussions and the adoption of legislation on mental health, on aliens, on asylum seeking and on the status of children in the care of the Republic.

With UNICEF advocacy and support, the new “Friends of Children” group (after the national elections) was reconstituted in November 2021, to mark the International Day of Children, chaired by the Speaker of the Parliament, and with a membership of over 50 MPs. To facilitate the transition between the former and the newly reconstituted “Friends of Children”, UNICEF published a summary of relevant child rights resources as well as summaries of the activities of the previous Group of Parliamentarians on child rights. UNICEF advocated with MPs and the Parliamentary structures, with a view to ensure that some core membership of the Group remained unchanged from the previous one and carried on to the reconstituted Group. UNICEF also supported the “Friends of Children” to share regionally in December 2021 the achievements and challenges in advancing the legislative agenda for children. One of the Deputy Chairs of the “Friends of Children” represented Albania and shared its best practices in the regional high-level consultation event “Parliamentarians for Children”, organized by UNICEF Europe and Central Asia Regional Office (ECARO). Through this forum Albanian MPs were exposed, together with staff from the Parliament to a rich

mosaic of national parliaments experiences. This forum was also an opportunity for the Albanian MPs to network with their peers. These results benefited of the kind support of the Embassy of Norway, through the SDG acceleration fund.

To strengthen the capacities of Ministry of Justice (MoJ) in ensuring implementation of the criminal justice for children code and national justice for children strategy, UNICEF supported the participation of two, relevant MoJ representatives in the UNICEF-organized International Access to Justice for Children Conference taking place in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina during 25-27 February 2020. The conference was attended by representatives of governments and judiciaries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia and brought together professionals in the children’s equitable access to justice area all the way from Ireland to Japan. Not only were Albanian participants able to present their country’s work in advancing justice for children normative framework and children’s access to legal aid in their own country, but they were also exposed to diverse experiences from various countries in areas of juvenile justice, protection of children victims and witnesses, participation and right of children to be heard in civil/family and administrative proceedings, typologies of support to children participating in legal processes, the rights of children on the move, etc. As a result, the key professionals that benefitted of this international exposure, will be able to apply this learning in crucial implementation measures of the existing normative framework on children’s access to justice, may engage in measures to further advance the legislative/normative agenda in this regard and may also engage in training or transferring this knowledge and experience to other professionals participating to legal processes affecting children.

UNICEF supported the online training organised by the Albanian Bar Association with the attorneys designated to represent children in legal processes affecting them. UNICEF handled a specific session regarding the role of attorneys in improving the criminal justice for children’s indicators. To aid members of the Bar Association in their interactions with child clients, UNICEF translated and published in Albanian language the *Guidelines on Child-Friendly Legal Assistance*, earlier developed by UNICEF ECARO¹¹.

With the technical support provided by UNICEF in Albania and in collaboration with Ministry of Health and Social Protection, in February 2021, was completed the [“Four-Year Implementation Report of the National Agenda for the Right of Children 2016-2020”](#)¹². The Report was compiled relying on the information received from a total of 21 governmental entities at national level, 42 municipalities, and 10 international and local organization, reflecting their actions/measures undertaken in the past 4 years to fulfil the rights and needs of children and adolescents in Albania. The

¹¹ www.unicef.org/albania/documents/udhëzime-mbi-ndihmën-juridike-miqësore-për-fëmijët

¹² 4-year Implementation Report of the Agenda for the Rights of Children, accessible at: <https://www.unicef.org/albania/documents/four-year-implementation-report-national-agenda-rights-children-2017-2020>

report brings forward the voices of children, collected through various efforts along the years. The Report marked an important milestone in the monitoring of the child rights realization and the accountability role carried out by the governmental institutions in this regard. Its content affirmed that only 49% of the actions planned originally under the National Action Plan of Children (Agenda) were fully realized, corresponding to 39% achieved indicators. Implementation lagged behind in various areas, while new challenges were, laying the foundation for the work towards drafting the new Agenda. In November 2021, [the "Agenda for the Right of the Child 2021-2026"](#)¹³ was approved by the Government of Albania. The drafting of this strategic document, with UNICEF technical assistance, was

coordinated by an Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group, led by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. The completion of the Agenda entailed a large consultation among a wide range of relevant institutions, including the local government, non-governmental organizations and children/adolescents. The Agenda largely stands in alignment with the European Union Strategy for Children, the priorities identified in the 2021 [Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents](#)¹⁴, and its high-level results linked with the Sustainable Development Goals' indicators. The commitment of the Government is to cover up to 60% of the planned activities. UNICEF will continue its efforts in annually monitoring the progress, and advocate for its effective implementation.

Effective management of natural resources supporting the green economy for a sustainable development of Vjosa Valley – Zagori – USD 365,000

The Vjosa River is Albania's second largest river basin (approximately 6,808 km²) and is one of the longest transboundary rivers in the Balkan area. In Albania, the Vjosa catchment is shared among: Erseke, Permet, Gjirokaster, Tepelene, Mallakaster, Fier, and Vlore. Because the river has not been subjected to large damming or channeling schemes, it is considered one of the rare remaining natural flow regimes in Europe (National and International added value). Vjosa Valley-Zagori is part of the priority areas in the national strategy for the sustainable development of tourism 2019-2023, approved through the DCM No. 413, date 19.06.2019, for the tourism development and in the "Integrated Rural Development Program - 100 Village Program", which includes the coordination of multisectoral developmental interventions in the first 100 villages selected as the ones with high potentials of socio-economic development, agritourism and rural tourism, nature and environment, as well as cultural heritage. This program is part of the inter-sectoral strategy for rural and agricultural development 2014–2020, approved by DCM no 709, date 29.10.2014, and amended through the DCM No. 21, date 12.1.2018.

Contributing to achievement of SDG targets 3.d, 12.1, 13.1, 15.1, 15.3 and 15.5:

UNDP assessed the natural and socio-economic potential in the area to provide a protection status to Vjosa River in line with EU and international standards, and at the same time support the development of a viable ecotourism offer. Vulnerability and exposure to climate risks is being assessed in the lower parts of the river, for current and future climate impacts on agriculture, water resources, health, natural disasters, biodiversity, health, soil erosion and hydrogeology as part of the fourth national communication to UNFCCC.

It also assesses the ongoing eco-tourism initiatives and needs for improvement under the branding - 'Vjosa wild river one of the few in Europe' considered innovation in pandemic times including introduction of digital marketing as an irreversible trend focused on the following elements and profile of Permet-Zagoria destination management: tangible/intangible cultural heritage; local livelihoods and relationships with the environment; tourism and eco resources; confirmation of information related to local festivals/traditions; experience of the community with tourism; rapid assessment on the local participation in tourism management; clarification of a potential local networks/Destination Management Organizations; Actual accessibility/ distance from transport hubs and availability of tourism facilities.

In addition, a bootcamp was put in motion followed by an accelerator programme for established tourism businesses to explore and develop new business ideas and potential startups in Permet. In this regard, the participating businesses presented their products and services in the Opening of the Tourism season on March 14th together with the Mayor of Permet, UNDP Resident Representative and the Minister of Tourism and Environment.

The Municipality of Permet and surrounding areas are known for their biological diversity and authentic landscape. Hence, to introduce new approaches for the management of natural resources and climate action in the Vjosa Valley – Zagori, with a specific focus on sustainable use of land, forest, and water resources, an ecotourism plan is developed that presents on how to plan tailor-made eco-friendly, responsible and sustainable tourism activities in the specific context of upper Vjosa as an ecotourism destination. A set of planning measures are included as building blocks of the development programs. An action plan with specific

¹³ Agenda for the Rights and Protection of Children 2021-2026 accessible at: <https://www.unicef.org/albania/documents/national-agenda-rights-child-2021-2026>

¹⁴ Situation Analysis of Children and Adolescents in Albania, accessible at: <https://www.unicef.org/albania/documents/situation-analysis-children-and-adolescents-albania>

activities to develop communication and promotional material for the destination and its tourist products is included together with the development programs. The later will serve to develop and apply a local support schema to integrate relevant local products, services and natural assets into an economically viable Vjosa Valley – Zagoria Natural Park eco-tourism offer. Several non-UN initiatives already undertaken in Permet Municipality will serve as a baseline for the development of the local action plan: (i) Vjosa Eco-museum; (ii) National Park “Bredhi i Hotoves” Visitors InfoPoint; and (iii) Thermal Baths - Benje together with other attractions as Lengarica Canion, museums and protected cultural objects.

With the aim of identifying the potential for job creation in the green economy, and with a focus on women and youth in the upper Vjosa Valley, the ILO conducted research on labour market opportunities in the green economy sector, specifically tourism, applying the Market Systems Analysis methodology (MSA).¹⁵ The methodology identified the root causes of prevailing constraints in the tourism sector value chain and generated knowledge on how to improve both employment opportunities and enterprise growth.

Considering the importance of developing sound communications and outreach strategies for promoting social entrepreneurship as an innovative approach for social inclusion and empowerment of women and girls, UN Women launched an initiative for Promotion of social entrepreneurship and creating models for inclusive women owned social enterprises in the upper Vjosa river basin area. The methodological approach for the outreach and awareness raising on social entrepreneurship was developed and concrete field activities for capacity building and outreaching to key stakeholders (Local governments, Civil Society organizations and other relevant players) took place in the first quarter of 2021.

An information video¹⁶ was launched aimed at raising awareness on women’s social entrepreneurship in the Vjosa upper river basin, with focus on promoting and improving consumption of women’s products, with the aim of mitigating the economic consequences they are suffering from the Covid-19 pandemic. Communication and capacity strengthening plan was developed and piloted in selected municipalities with prospects for the same to be replicated and used by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection across the country, with the aim to increase women’s access to the social enterprises fund.

The intervention aims to support the establishment of at least 5 women owned social enterprises. UN Women finalized stakeholder mapping, an in-depth desk review, a survey launch and analysis, stakeholder interviews and the identification of potential beneficiaries. As a result of the stakeholder mapping exercise UN Women identified

together 62 stakeholders from key public institutions; locally based stakeholders; International and bilateral Organizations; Private sector representatives; Other nationally/regionally based stakeholders. An online survey was shared with the stakeholders during the end of January-beginning of February 2021 with a response rate of 43%. The team carried out semi-structured interviews online with selected survey participants and held face-to-face meetings in person and per telephone. As a result, a list of 14 beneficiaries were identified: 8 informal women groups and 6 organizations that are not exclusively women-led but that are seen as potential candidates to become a social enterprise.

UNICEF worked with the Quality Assurance Agency of Pre-University Education (ASCAP) to develop a state-of-the-art methodology for climate change and DRR, increase the capacities of the education workforce on DRR, benefiting ten schools and 120 teachers in the Vjosa Valley–Zagori area, set up DRR commission in all ten schools, and prepare school plans for emergency preparedness. Raising awareness and schools’ capacities on environmental issues and DRR is an ongoing commitment of the Ministry of Education and Sport, UNICEF, and ASCAP. 1200 children have been participating in awareness activities with regard to the environmental issues¹⁷. In this regard, UNICEF engaged in an agreement with ASCAP to revisit the CLEEN manual for environmental education for primary school by adding elements related to the new curriculum as well as updating a training methodology which includes among other areas disaster risk reduction as well as offer teachers with new skills on how to implement environmental education in the classroom and as part of the curricula. A mapping of the schools in the target regions of Vjosa e Siperme was developed and a list of the schools and teachers to be part of the project has been compiled (120 teachers and local education offices specialists). In the meantime, UNICEF has purchased 98 tablets as part of the school requests to be provided with the needed technology to be able to attend trainings on the CLEEN methodology. The tablets are being used also by students as part of the CLEEN methodology to conduct research work on environmental issues, respond to quizzes, present projects developed by the teachers, etc.

FAO’s deliverables included: (i) finalization of the field study on sustainable use of land/soil, water and natural resources - 59 soil samples and 14 water samples collected for further analyses; specific soil analyses (22 indicators per sample) and water analyses (14 indicators per sample) started; (ii) production of Digital Maps on (a) risk of flooding (b) natural drainage (c) total available water (d) potential and actual risk of erosion (e) types of agriculture land (f) agro-ecological map, while completion of the database with land use data is ongoing; (iii) implementation of two workshops and field demonstration on land use, land erosion, and best practices for sustainable land use benefiting 48 persons (40% women)

¹⁵ [ILO_MSA_Tourism_Sector_in_Vjosa_river_region](https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/videos?id=ffd995ed-7dde-4206-9cf3-a5f1e4f9c2ff)

¹⁶ <https://albania.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/videos?id=ffd995ed-7dde-4206-9cf3-a5f1e4f9c2ff>

¹⁷ <https://www.ascap.edu.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Modele-te-veprimtarive-mjedisore-dhe-per-emergjencat.pdf>

representing farmers, extension service providers, local agriculture departments; (iv) implementation of two workshops and field demonstration on water availability, floods, drainage and irrigation, and different climate change scenarios benefiting 56 participants (40% women) representing farmers, extension service providers, and local agriculture departments; (v) organization, in collaboration with Municipality of Permet, of the fair “Feed your roots”, to promote local products and tourism culinary of the Permet area with participation of approximately 60 people and 20 farmers exhibited their typical products and demonstrated authentic recipes, intertwined with educational, cultural and social activities; (vi) implementation of four trainings on PDNA, CSA, and IPM to build local capacities for resilience to climate change benefiting 58 participants (69% women), representatives of farmers, agro-entrepreneurs, agri-tourism farms and holdings, agro-processing, local extension and

emergency services. A study for 15 typical agriculture products to become GI products was developed.

WHO contributed to the development and implementation of Water Safety Plans (WSPs) in Small Scale Water Supply Systems (SSWSS) in Vjosa Valley – Zagori, specifically in Kotal, Piskove, Permet and Riban, Dishnice, Kelcyre. It conducted a mapping of the institutions who have responsibilities in the operation, management and safeguarding of water supply systems in the rural areas of Tirana region, Albania, introduced the WSP approach to the involved institutions, ensured engagement of the community and convening of the water safety plan (WSP) team, equipment of the WSP team with the step-by-step guidance and the sequential ready-to-use templates for conducting the work, and implementation of the six tasks of WSP in Small Scale Water Supply Systems (SSWSS).

III. Financial Delivery

The delivery of the Norway funding is at 99.97% by 15 April 2022. The table below provides the commitments/expenditures per each UN agency and/or contributing priority areas.

Implementing UN agencies	PoCSD Priority Areas supported by Government of Norway						Total Budget (USD)	Total Expenditures (USD)
	Enhance reception conditions at borders & ensure systematic border monitoring		Institutional capacity building for NRHIs & support Government to improve access to justice for vulnerable and marginalized groups.		Effective management of natural resources supporting the green economy for a sustainable development of Vjosa Valley – Zagori			
	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)	Budget (USD)	Expenditure (USD)		
UNDP			75,000	75,000	130,000	130,000	205,000	205,000
UNICEF	45,000	45,000	150,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	245,000	245,000
FAO					100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
UN WOMEN	45,000	45,000			33,272	33,272	78,272	78,272
UNHCR	70,000	70,000					70,000	70,000
IOM	50,000	50,000					50,000	50,000
ILO					26,728	26,728	26,728	26,728
UNFPA	20,000	20,000					20,000	20,000
WHO	35,000	34,750			25,000	25,000	60,000	59,750
Total (USD)	265,000	105,858	225,000	143,059	365,000	175,709	855,000	854,750

IV. Key Implementation Challenges & Lessons Learned

The COVID-19 pandemic and the total or partial quarantine regimes it imposed caused delays in many of the planned activities where the face-to-face interventions of counterparts and partners were crucial. In time, with the proliferation of online tools and modalities of distance working, the situation improved, and some delayed actions picked up the pace. Nonetheless, the actual physical presence remained critical, in those circumstances when monitoring of the situation of vulnerable people was at stake. UN agencies have shown very strong adaptability throughout their programming and started using different techniques to also accommodate the need for physical presence, for instance traveling in small groups, organizing events in the outdoors, keeping kits for personal protective equipment always at hand, and rigorously monitoring and supporting the partners with the same.

- Although access to territory was not limited under the State of Natural Disaster, UNHCR and partners observed that it was generally constrained by additional border management measures between March and May 2020. Interceptions and pre-screening of new arrivals resumed more systematically from May, though with reports of persons (including UASC- unaccompanied or separated children) being returned to Greece, without related safeguards, despite having expressed an intention to seek asylum in Albania. By the end of the year, only 50 asylum referrals had been made since April, limiting the scope of support that UNHCR and partners were able to provide to asylum seekers present in the country. In 2021, in line with the continued trend, only 85 arrivals were referred to the asylum procedure. Through UNHCR's field presence in Gjirokaster and Korce, implementing agencies have kept abreast of operational developments affecting persons with vulnerabilities, feeding into subsequent advocacy interventions to address the deteriorating situation regarding access to territory and asylum of persons with specific needs. UNHCR continues to engage and advocate with high-level counterparts in coordination with key international partners (e.g. EU Delegation). However, as of the end of 2021, the referral to the asylum procedure of persons seeking international protection has not been restored. Provision of information on rights and duties, as well as counselling on integration options available, to new arrivals, including persons with specific needs remain a challenge. Lack of qualified interpreters/cultural mediators, trained in migration and asylum issues, further compounds this challenge. There is also an absence of a common procedure used at national level for the identification of unaccompanied and separated children (UASC).
- Supporting children at risk of and already affected by statelessness was one of the focus areas for this program, however, this component suffered significant setbacks, because a large part of support was dependent on functional courts and available workforce. During the first two-quarters of the year, the pandemic almost fully paralyzed the proper functionality of the court houses and justice system services, hence the backlog of cases grew exponentially. UNICEF had to put on hold series of planned interventions such as training courses planned for the civil registry staff, prepare options for online substitution, and engage more civil society partners to coverup the gaps created by people being absent due to the virus.
- Legal gaps and inconsistencies in provision or lack thereof of social services for irregular migrants posed a challenge in engaging and building capacities of government stakeholders in border areas. To address this challenge UN Women undertook a legal analysis of two laws (law on asylum and law on foreigners) to identify the gaps and provide recommendations to improve the legal framework. Advocacy efforts were undertaken to reflect these recommendations.
- Although UN Women provided several recommendations to ensure protection of migrant women and women asylum seekers as per the standards of the Istanbul Convention and CEDAW Concluding Observations very few measures were taken under considerations by both laws. UN Women will continue to lobby to ensure that sub-legal acts to operationalize the new Law on Asylum and the Law on Foreigner include provisions for women and girls survivors (or at higher risk of becoming victims of) violence and/or trafficking, and that pre-screening questionnaires include questions to help identify victims of violence
- The law on provision of social services does not ensure that non-nationals or non-residents are catered for with essential services (Law 121-2016)
- The COVID-19 pandemic deepened preexisting inequalities, exposing vulnerabilities in the social, political, and economic sphere, especially for women and girls who are the most affected.

The findings of the UN Joint field assessment missions, related to the challenges meeting stakeholders in the identification and referral of persons with specific needs in the border areas, revealed that there are many areas which need broader intervention at national level. However, these identified gaps are beyond the scope of this project, due to budget limitations as well as its territorial areas of focus – Korce and Gjirokaster. Therefore, a broader approach is needed, as well as enhanced synergies between UN Agencies and other programs, in order to support the response to identified issues and ensure that persons with specific needs receive the protection and support they need and are entitled to.

Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, particularly the measures to avoid gatherings, open days activities with the People's Advocate were adjusted to be intensively conducted during those time windows when the measures were relatively relaxed, and the school year was ongoing. This required full preparedness, agile action and flexibility that UNICEF and People's Advocate were able to handle.

UNICEF has supported the People's Advocate with two additional staff to the Child Rights Section. With this additional staff the Section was able to complete so much and visibly increase both the number of child rights complains it received, including those directly put forward by children, but also the number of remedial actions it took to address those complaints and child rights violations. A remaining challenge that UNICEF hopes to support the People's Advocate to address is making this causal effect between increased resources and better outcomes for children more visible towards the Parliament and other public decision makers, with a view to support People's Advocate in successfully advocating for more resources and independence.

People's Advocate received in 2020 a smaller budget than that of the previous year and the budgetary situation did not change in 2021. Had it not been for the support UNICEF provided through this fund, this NHRI may have not been able to maintain its functions regarding child rights. However, the lesson that could be deduced is that human rights developments, such as the independence of National Human Rights Institutions, remain fragile and setbacks may be probable, particularly considering austerity measures that the Government and Parliament may need to take due to the pandemic.

A common feature of the sectorial/thematic Strategies and Action Plans in Albania is the disconnect that exists between the measures planned at the national and subnational level of governance, as well as the lack of collaboration regarding the measures' implementation and reporting. In the framework of preparing the Four-Year Implementation Report on the National Action Plan for the Rights of Child, UNICEF in Albania invested special efforts in engaging the local government in the process. This meant several interactions with the 61 municipalities, translated in a prolonged process compared to what originally planned. However, the lesson learned out of this approach has been that the interaction with the local government is essential to present the situation with regards to how the actions planned in the national strategies reach children through services at the local level. It also brought to the process and in the report the richness of barriers and challenges of implementation at the local level, which is very different from that of policymaking at the national level.

V. Visibility

Below are some excerpts from visibility campaigns conducting during the reporting period.

- https://twitter.com/un_albania/status/1340300203098845184?s=24
- https://twitter.com/un_albania/status/1340300203098845184?s=24
- <https://m.facebook.com/avokatipopullit/posts/prezantohet-doracaku-i-perfshirjes-se-te-drejtave-te-femijevne-kurrikulat-mesi/2419291931508399/>
- <https://m.facebook.com/avokatipopullit/posts/d41d8cd9/2986998191404434/>
- https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=2522559401330994&id=1418333835086895&_tn_=%2As%2As-R
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2860867524166845>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2857478984505699>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2857478404505757>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2857477944505803>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2857159037871027>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2833061256947472>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2867403543513243>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2900122256908038>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2887175321536065>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2887174974869433>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2909149302672000>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2952940018292928>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2952424651677798>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2856485311271733>
- <https://www.unicef.org/albania/sq/histori/mbrojtja-dhe-promovimi-i-te-drejtave-te-femijeve-jane-ne-zemer-te-avokatit-te-popullit>
- [https://www.facebook.com/avokatipopullit/posts/pfbid0qy9jqKQanxtLBRbmdf6pvguaNL3D8gsEraH1S8ys9HqLyaTaJuYuNgsSvemxdyEhl?_cft__\[0\]=AZU327nHyg6AZu5DqMFyZlsykmc-hs0IGAlDnS_F3qNk_gWdPnCvqN7wN36Pvl2acpjJ6schG6VepIj1woPbgaKzNcti3sr9mMpPsztYT6sdIud0hcDOlctQ0G9-QrSV-SU_ldpIrb9YGkm5xNrlQ4w6dK5dW7im-UdROM9dB2q&_tn_=%2CO%2CP-R](https://www.facebook.com/avokatipopullit/posts/pfbid0qy9jqKQanxtLBRbmdf6pvguaNL3D8gsEraH1S8ys9HqLyaTaJuYuNgsSvemxdyEhl?_cft__[0]=AZU327nHyg6AZu5DqMFyZlsykmc-hs0IGAlDnS_F3qNk_gWdPnCvqN7wN36Pvl2acpjJ6schG6VepIj1woPbgaKzNcti3sr9mMpPsztYT6sdIud0hcDOlctQ0G9-QrSV-SU_ldpIrb9YGkm5xNrlQ4w6dK5dW7im-UdROM9dB2q&_tn_=%2CO%2CP-R)
- [PREZANTOHET RAPORTI I AVOKATIT TË... - Avokati i Popullit | Facebook](#)
- [https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02Q4xyKdmXUYwLr1YNrmyoojUkQKkKB2FVqcSREei81aYktDUgS_DLgufczfP13QgkDXI&id=2325038541074363&_cft__\[0\]=AZWe0derKvzc2WNKNLoUXXsTrHcE3td1Iim-WHywO1KJoLlbBmB0MNNkwwDADWaXHEi6TTFRMcwj7PV0Um1Xifn2v9I0d8zSUIKu8q_mwi8at-1nhgHsvKk9hcrLyHTiK8o72ziVmlowPWgC0VFDPTx-8tqCsMhSIKaZHC8CQDIVhW7et-DqUEea6B_e9LYyvT8&_tn_=%2CO%2CP-R](https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=pfbid02Q4xyKdmXUYwLr1YNrmyoojUkQKkKB2FVqcSREei81aYktDUgS_DLgufczfP13QgkDXI&id=2325038541074363&_cft__[0]=AZWe0derKvzc2WNKNLoUXXsTrHcE3td1Iim-WHywO1KJoLlbBmB0MNNkwwDADWaXHEi6TTFRMcwj7PV0Um1Xifn2v9I0d8zSUIKu8q_mwi8at-1nhgHsvKk9hcrLyHTiK8o72ziVmlowPWgC0VFDPTx-8tqCsMhSIKaZHC8CQDIVhW7et-DqUEea6B_e9LYyvT8&_tn_=%2CO%2CP-R)
- <https://www.parlament.al/Files/sKuvendi/Femijet/Procesverbal.pdf>
- <https://www.parlament.al/Files/sKuvendi/Femijet/Proc14.12.20.pdf>
- <https://www.parlament.al/Files/sKuvendi/Femijet/rezoluta-e-GDMF-se-dt-18-6-2020.pdf>
- <https://www.parlament.al/News/Index/11546>
- <https://www.parlament.al/News/Index/10101>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2908960366024227>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/2999031103683819>
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2052729538209302>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/3052420761678186>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unicefalbania/posts/3052489301671332>

- <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:6867511501071106048>
- <https://www.parlament.al/News/Index/13819?fbclid=IwAR0JD9XDHeSyC-kk3nBMfUwQ4ZaMryylsMZA0kBffNGfEPKvR7cbn8tulU>
- https://mobile.twitter.com/un_albania/status/1340300203098845184?s=24
- Комесаријатот за заштита од дискриминација на Албанија објави видео повик на македонски јазик - Македонски весник Илинден - (vesnik-ilinden.com)
- <https://www.facebook.com/1689778831168694/videos/372185663993259>
- <https://www.facebook.com/1468693893397918/videos/10349707403385214803?fbclid=IeAR1bN10XoOdoJM6zykrthbacUA02tLzPG5uVgzOL8gL3xjLH4YkfsEeDtë>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GKfVOjORgSw&feature=youtu.be&fbclid=IwAR3U9x2PuS9GpnvgyAvocAHxZOLli1M0ukdJ0LruhR9PVY3NK55X1pFvR9Y>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=youtu.be&v=R1ZAlrr8658&app=desktop>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iui4-A03oys&feature=emb_logo
- https://mobile.twitter.com/UN_Albania/status/1385297352957861891
- <http://www.ascap.edu.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/Modele-te-veprimtarive-mjedisore-dhe-per-emergjencat.pdf>
- https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=457179028963122&id=105705947443767
- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=434993274496623>
- <https://fb.watch/5ytS4WLwYX/>
- [Supporting women economic resilience through local tourism](https://www.facebook.com/unwomenalbania/status/1282775319557046275)
- <https://twitter.com/unwomenalbania/status/1282775319557046275>
- <https://www.facebook.com/668381123207158/videos/647642402777518>
- <https://bashkiapermet.gov.al/bujqesia/>
- <https://www.fao.org/europe/news/detail-news/en/c/1304069/>
- <https://www.fao.org/europe/news/detail-news/en/c/1414430/>
- https://twitter.com/UN_Albania/status/1385297352957861891
- <https://twitter.com/undpalbania/status/1503383892463697921>
- <https://fb.watch/cfYGD30IWu/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unhcr.tirana/posts/4390593041067672>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unhcr.tirana/posts/4374056046054705>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unhcr.tirana/posts/4367705830023060>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unhcr.tirana/posts/3899002493560065>
- <https://www.facebook.com/unwomenalbania/videos/4451969991595146>
- <https://globalcad.org/en/2021/04/30/promoting-social-entrepreneurship/>
- <https://www.facebook.com/QSHPZH/posts/3976548285794923>
- Draft MANUAL: https://1drv.ms/w/s!Aq_kc8kSGtBBgv4fQC8TQD5dRDUw_w?e=ajdEd9