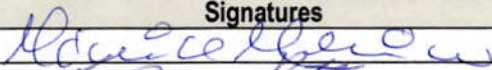
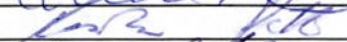
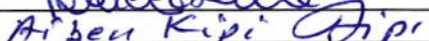
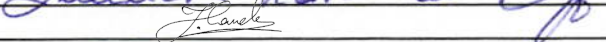
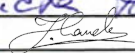
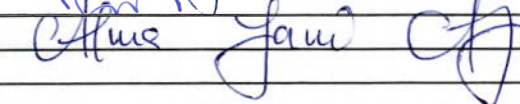
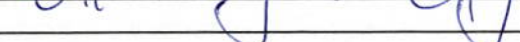
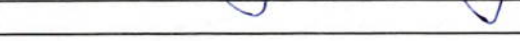


Outcome 2 Economic Growth, Innovation and Climate Change Joint Work Plan 2022-2023

1. Cover Page

Country:	Albania
Corresponding outcome:	<i>Outcome 2: Economic Growth, Innovation and Climate Change</i> By 2026 innovative and integrated policy solutions accelerate sustainable, productive and inclusive economic development, enhancing climate change adaptation and mitigation and transition to a green and blue economy.
Alignment to NSDI, EU, SDGs:	NSDI II pillar 2. Economic growth through enhanced competitiveness and innovation; pillar 3: Investing in Human Capital and Social Cohesion; pillar 4. Growth through sustainable use of resources EU acquis chapters: 2, 11, 12, 19, 20, 26, 23-24, 25, 27 SDGs and targets: 1.5, 1.b, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.6, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 5.1, 5.a, 6.1, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 7.1, 7.2, 7.b, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9, 9.1, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.b, 9.c, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.b, 12.2, 12.7, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.5, 15.1, 15.2, 15.3, 15.4, 15.5, 15.b, 16.6, 17.10, 17.11, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.16
Chairing United Nations entity(s):	UNDP Resident Representative & FAO Assistant Representative
Chairing Government entity(s):	Minister of Finance and Economy & Minister of Tourism and Environment
Implementing UN agencies	UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNOPS, FAO, ITU, UNEP, UNESCO, IOM, UNCTAD, UNECE, ILO, UNDRR
Key National Partners:	MoFE, MoTE, MoIE, MoEY, MoC, MoARD, MoD
Work plan duration:	2 years (first year is detailed while second year is indicative)
Anticipated start/end dates:	1 January – 31 December 2023

Signatures¹

Government of Albania	
Outcome Co - Chair	Signatures
Minister of Finance and Economy	 
Minister of Tourism and Environment	
United Nations	
UN Resident Coordinator	
Outcome Co - Chair	Signatures
UNDP Resident Representative	
FAO Assistant Representative	
Heads of UN Agencies or Delegated Authorities	Signatures
UNDP	              
UNWOMEN	
UNICEF	
UNHCR	
UNIDO	
UNOPS	
FAO	
ILO	
ITU	
UNEP	
UNESCO	
IOM	
UNCTAD	
UNECE	
UNDRR	

¹ When civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations are designated as implementing partners, they do not sign this Joint Work Plan. Each participating United Nations entity will follow its own procedures in signing Work Plans with these partners.

2. Executive Summary

Interventions under this Plan have been contextualized and adapted to the COVID-19 situation. Contributing UN agencies under this Plan will ensure a concerted, collaborative and all-inclusive effort to address the multidimensional impacts of the COVID-19 and to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with focus on the most vulnerable groups, and people who risk being left behind.

Output 2.1 - Employment and skills development

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Prior to the Covid-19 crises, Albania had made significant progress towards improving the access to the labour market for women and men. However, the covid-19 crises reversed that trend for most labour market indicators. The labour force participation has experienced a decline of 0.9 p.p. and the number of participants in the labour market decreased to 1.4 million, 22 thousand people less than at the of 2019. This has had an impact on the moderate increase in the unemployment rate, which resulted in less than one percentage point in 2020 (11.7%). A high share of youth not in employment, education, and training (NEET), particularly among most educated indicates a challenging labour market transition for young people. At the end of 2020, Albania had the highest proportion of NEET youth in the region, with 27.9% of youth in this category (1.3 p.p. increase compared to 2019), except for Kosovo*².

Albania has made efforts in advancing the Decent Work Agenda and its four pillars – employment creation, social protection, rights at work, and social dialogue – integral elements of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 8 of the 2030 Agenda calls for the promotion of sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work, and will be an area of UN engagement by supporting the tripartite fora like the National Labour Council.

With regards to the VET system, the number of students enrolled with upper secondary VET schools decreased by 3.3% compared to the previous academic year. Share of women students in VET in 2020 was 16.3%, showing an increase by 0.5 p.p. On the other hand, 4,862 students graduated in 2020 (15.4%), which showed an increase by 4.2. pp. compared to the previous year.

Albania has significantly progressed in implementing the digital agenda and strengthening the regulatory and policy frameworks to boost the citizens' digital skills, by providing more opportunities for upskilling, capacity building, business orientation, and increasing the country's innovation capacity by ensuring a well-coordinated approach among all actors. Education is a powerful tool for raising skills for employment and productivity. High-quality learning is strongly linked with higher earnings, lower unemployment, better health and reduced crime. The need to increase the productivity of Albanian workers, enhance their knowledge and related skills around the green jobs and providing children, youth and adults with the skills and competencies needed to lead productive lives is becoming central to Albania's development agenda.

The ethical recruitment framework in Albania needs to be further adapted to also include COVID-19 pandemic related protection considerations and requirements, in consultation and cooperation with recruitment agencies. Following a 2017 assessment on the state of recruitment of migrant workers by recruitment agencies, the Minister of Finance and Economy introduced a number of specific rules, regulating the recruitment procedures to be followed by private recruitment agencies and their obligations to periodically report. However, national standards on the ethical recruitment of migrant workers have yet to be established. Pre-departure services for prospective migrants are essential to an effective seasonal and circular migration policy. However, the Migration Counters in the country need to be formalized and better capacitated to address the need for information and orientation of potential vulnerable categories. Recognition of prior learning is crucial for the easy return and reintegration of migrant workers to Albania and for addressing skills shortages in the national labour market.

Informality in the labour market persists to be a serious concern which needs to be tackled by a concerted effort of relevant institutions. Asylum-seekers and refugees remain among the vulnerable groups who tend to rely on informal employment due to the challenges they face around documentation, recognition of language skills and academic/skills credentials. In partnership with ILO, the UNHCR interventions will aim to remove persisting legal and administrative barriers, facilitate access to wage-earning opportunities, and cultivate a greater level of vocational and technical skills that boost PoCs employability in the Albanian labor market and facilitate their self-reliance in the country.

Covid 19 highlighted the need for special observance of the C-19 red protocols issued by the GoA and the ILO standards on the occupational health and safety (OSH) at the workplace. Labour inspectors in cooperation with social partners (employers' and workers' organizations) managed to advise companies in implementing OSH standards as key to the business continuation and productivity.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

To address the abovementioned challenges, UN agencies initiatives will: support the policy design and formulation of the new National Employment and Skills Strategy 2030; complete the regulatory framework for the operationalization of the Social Employment Fund; support implementation of newly revised Employment Promotion Programmes / design of further Employment Promotion Programmes that cater for the labour market integration needs of vulnerable groups, such as former beneficiaries of social aid and low-skilled long-

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence

term unemployed; capacitate the government bodies responsible for the implementation of Employment Promotion Programmes and accreditation (quality assurance) of vocational education and training providers; support inclusiveness of students with disabilities in the VET system and their integration in the labor market; support labor market governance institutions to enhance their capacities; ensure appropriate working conditions in the workplaces (occupational Safety and Health in the workplace) especially in line with the ILO and GoA protocols; raise awareness among tripartite constituents on the decent work principles and practices; skills mismatch by creating effective methodologies leading to skills' anticipation in the main production value chain with a focus on building digital skills in the strategic areas in line with the National Strategy for Employment and Skills.

In addition, empowering adolescents and youth, girls and boys with 21st century skills and increase their capacities to amplify their voices; supporting the integration of NEETS through a provision of a package of services starting with career orientation, life skills, entrepreneurship, communication, and ICT skills through helping reinforce the linkages among education in general and employment sectors; operationalization of the National Assessment on Digital Skills conducted by the ITU in cooperation with the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy; facilitating self-reliance and livelihoods of refugees and others granted international protection in the country- remove persisting legal and administrative barriers, facilitate access to wage-earning opportunities, and cultivate a greater level of vocational and technical skills that boost PoCs employability in the Albanian labor market.

With UN support, the ethical recruitment framework in Albania will be further adapted, also to include COVID-19 pandemic related protection considerations and requirements, in consultation with both recruitment agencies and the private sector. Building on the success of previous initiatives to support the elaboration of a new legal framework on the operation of PEAs in Albania, ethical recruitment instructions for private employment agencies will be developed in line with International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS) principles and the Montreal Recommendations. Subject to the availability of funds, support will be provided to strengthen pre-departure information and orientation for migrants, as well as setting up a system for the recognition of skills obtained in migration.

Output 2.2 - Sustainable and resilient economic growth and green and blue economy transition

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Albania's transition has been driven by a dynamic private sector that has been able to pull the country's development forward to a middle-income status. As is the case in other middle-income countries, most of the financing of legal and policy reforms, programming, and investments needed to achieve the SDGs in Albania is increasingly less likely to come from ODA. SDGs provide a critical window of opportunity to rethink the role of the private sector as a key actor in the country's development. UN Agencies in Albania have been working on a joint initiative to enhance the national financing for SDGs. The main financing tool is the INFF, a country-led and country-owned planning and delivery instrument that helps policymakers map the landscape for financing sustainable development. It addresses the full range of financing sources – domestic and international sources of both public and private finance – and allows countries to develop a strategy to increase investment, manage risks and achieve sustainable development priorities, as identified in a country's national sustainable development strategy.

Albania is a small open economy that relies on the production of goods and services that make extensive use of natural resources—especially water—and semi-skilled labour. Private sector is dominated by small businesses with short horizon planning and survival struggles. Enhancing SMEs competitiveness and resilience capacities requires a collective and coherent effort by all the actors involved. In this sense, the programme for strengthening MSMEs to accelerate the process of economic recovery through competition policy, currently managed by UNCTAD can serve as a stimulus to improve market access, the process of digitalization of MSMEs, strengthen the financing of investments and favor greater coordination of public policies to increase their efficiency in the markets of Albania.

Despite the progress, the low level of mechanization in the agriculture sector underlines the need for investment support to improve the competitiveness of the sector and to align with EU approximation requirements, thus preparing the grounds for the full utilization of the IPARD Programme. Low ownership of women on productive assets and economic resources compared to men has been identified as a key challenge by the FAO/Gender Agriculture and Rural Development in Albania (2016).

The potential of culture as a driver of economic and social development in Albania has been severely threatened following the earthquake of November 2019 which affected areas that include roughly 14% of Albania's cultural heritage sites and protected zones.

A lot of e-waste is not - or not properly - recycled and ends up in dumpsites, and valuable resources, including gold and rare earths, are wasted. Data and comparable overviews on e-waste are essential in all stages of the policy cycle, to evaluate developments over time, to elaborate national and international policies and to limit e-waste generation, to prevent illegal dumping, to promote recycling, and to create jobs in the recycling sectors.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

As a response to the two recent shocks, UNDP's Economic Recovery and Resilience Programme (ERR) and UNCTAS Project on MSMEs Surge, to improve market access and competition, aim to revitalize the Albanian economy by strengthening competitiveness and resilience capacities of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Under the EU4Culture project, the earthquake-affected cultural heritage sites in Albania will be revitalized with a focus on boosting tourism and local economic development. The UN Joint Programme "Strategic policy options for SDG financing" will assist the Government of Albania in developing its Integrated National Financing Framework, that can serve as a tool to 'build back better', linking recovery strategies and plans to risk-informed and sustainable financing

policies and reforms. FAO's activities will aim to improve the administrative framework for producers and businesses in the agricultural domestic and export markets, and to increase investment support to smallholders, youth/young farmers and vulnerable groups for climate change adaptation and mitigation practices. Within the framework of the Global E-waste Statistics Partnership, the ITU-UNEP-UNITAR E-waste monitoring for the Western Balkans project aims to make an assessment of e-waste statistics, e-waste management practices and the e-waste legislation landscape. The Regional E-waste Monitor report for the Western Balkans will be produced building foundations for making digitization and digitalization processes green and sustainable. This will include the elaboration of a country profile, training and national workshop raising awareness on the topic of e-waste.

In 2022, UN agencies in Albania will embark on an initiative that will aim to raise the awareness among private sector actors about SDGs and, in particular, ways business will benefit and contribute from their implementation in Albania. In addition to offering a wealth of expertise and disruptive innovation experience from other countries, UN agencies will work with businesses in selected sectors of agro-processing and fashion so they can reorient their strategies to create value not just for their shareholders, but the society at large.

Output 2.3 – Innovation

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Development through digital transformation is a complex issue and touches on many enablers, from broadband availability to policies and sectoral e-strategies, as well as specific programs fostering digital inclusion or the development of innovation communities. While various independent research projects have been carried out by UN agencies and other stakeholders in understanding these enablers, their impact on countries, their gaps and opportunities, these studies may not reflect the inherent interdependencies among them. There is a need to provide a simple view and narrative about a country capacity to digitally transform and various components contributing to this process. Digital development through digital transformation has become ever more important since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and various UN agencies and other stakeholders have assisted countries in their respective capacities relying substantially on the digital component. Extending the availability of products and services and empowering citizens, workers and students in their daily engagements and needs in times of lockdown have become clear priorities of all countries. The ability to leverage the progress made in the digital sphere has become an important factor in determining resilience during the COVID-19 crisis. Efficient, and innovative digitalized customs operations are leading to better regional and international trade integration and increased trade opportunities for the Albanian entrepreneurs with related generation of incomes. As the situation is developing into a new normal where "digital" is not only a solution to an emergency but a long-term investment against risk, it is necessary to unravel the various dimensions of digital development in different countries as ICTs become increasingly important for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

There is no Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) in place and preparatory work on setting it up has not started. The development of the Integrated Administration and Control System (IACS), including the improvement of farm and animal registers, and adoption of an implementation plan for FADN are necessary for providing consistent, systematic and validated data.

Rural areas in Albania suffer from poor access to financial services, business crediting due to lack of guarantees, mortgage and high perceived risk etc. The organization of women in groups (LAGs) and increasing their capacities in business and financial management, will help tackle some of these challenges. On the other hand, gender-sensitive value chain analysis will increase the effectiveness and efficiency in decision making.

According to the new Education strategy for the period 2021-2026, the ratio of computers to students stood at 1:27—far from the EU standard of 1 for every 3 to 7 students. Moreover, 25% of the total number of computers are not fully operational, indicating a lack of maintenance and a need for disused computers to be updated. Internet speed is not always adequate for online learning, and devices are mainly concentrated in one laboratory rather than spread across all school classrooms.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

Digital Development Country Profile for Albania, will be prepared by ITU as part of the Digital Development Country Profiles series to provide a comparable analysis for priority countries of the European region, namely Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, and Ukraine. It will equip decision-makers at the national level and international stakeholders with an overview of the various components of digital development at the country level. The research has identified a *five-building-blocks framework* that analyses digital transformation from a variety of perspectives, enabling an understanding of how the various dimensions of digital development interact at the country level, namely: (i) meaningful connectivity as a foundation for digital development and transformation; (ii) people-centric digital transformation; (iii) government-centric digital transformation; (iv) sector-centric digital transformation; (v) digital-centric innovation ecosystem.

An implementation plan for Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) will be developed by FAO as well as improving data collection for policy analysis and reporting. Under the UNW/FAO GREAT project, work will be focused on the establishment of local action groups (LAGs) and their increased cooperation for joint purchasing, marketing and branding. Capacity building activities will target access to finance, national and international cooperation for fund management as well as participation in events. UNICEF will aim at supporting data system gathering for connectivity in schools along with provision of improved online learning platform and the development of sustainable models of technology in schools and out of school to enhance the digital knowledge and skills of young people.

UNCTAD and UNECE will work at the development of innovative customs and trade facilitation operations to allow competitive participation of SMEs in the regional and international value chains with process digitalization in line with the international standards, developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO) and European Union (EU).

Output 2.4 - Climate and ecosystem resources³

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Albania is ranked as one of the most bio-diverse countries in Europe. The country has made significant progress in raising the total coverage of its protected area system by 18%, however several threats to biodiversity remain including habitat loss, fragmentation, and reduction in species numbers. The fragmentation, reduction and loss of natural habitats have been a result of demographic developments and the urbanization process. These threats arise due to three main identified barriers: Barrier 1: Limited national and local systemic, institutional and individual capacity to effectively establish a landscape scale and complex national park; Barrier 2: An absence of practical experience and know-how to manage and sustainably finance a landscape scale multi land use protected area; Barrier 3: Limited awareness on the socio-economic benefits and the importance of sustainably managed PA at the national and local scale.

For the first time through the Decision of Council of Ministers no 19, dated 20.01.2021 "On the extent of the special fund for the environmental protected areas, on the sources of its creation, and the rules for its use" foresees the establishment of a Special Fund for the PAs, whereby, both, donors' funds and contribution from NAPA revenues, will be channeled. In follow up to continuous support on protected areas governance and financial mechanisms and business plans UNDP is continuing to support the revenue management manual and policies. A financial performance system that is being introduced will support the transparency in monitoring and reporting. An e-learning module is introduced for NAPA and all staff at the Parks level for continuous learning and staff qualification.

Albania endorsed and is part of the Green Agenda for the Western Balkan that among others commits to a circular economy model where value and resources are maintained in the economy for as long as possible and waste generation is minimized reducing pressures on natural resources while boosting sustainable growth and jobs creation. In line with the connectivity agenda management of transboundary natural resources in particular shared water systems becomes vital.

Albania's updated NDC supported by UNDP climate promise global initiative in coordination with national stakeholders and partners was registered at UNFCCC on 12 October 2021. It represents an enhancement of the first NDC as the scope includes more sectors and gases, and the mitigation target in 2030 is more ambitious (from 11.5% to 20.9%). In terms of Mitigation, the NDC relies on the comparison between a Business-as-Usual scenario and a mitigation scenario considering mitigation measures in the main emitting sectors of the economy: Energy, Land-use, Land-use change and Forestry, Waste and Agriculture. Projections rely on macro-economic assumptions such as GDP and population forecast but also on historical trends, strategies and plans endorsed at the national level.

Recent studies have shown that young people across the EU are deeply concerned and passionate about climate change and their environment. A UNICEF survey conducted in 60 countries found that 77% of children and youths believe that climate change is one of the most pressing issues for young people – and 98% want governments to take urgent action to tackle the issue. Whilst interest in environmental issues is gradually increasing among youth in the western Balkans and Albania, there is still a long way to go.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UNDP will support policies that accelerate an inclusive, productive and sustainable economy, enhance climate resilience and adaptation planning, and transition into a clean green economy, in line with the Government's national strategies and plans. This will be done through: (a) strengthening governance mechanisms to address climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and land degradation; (b) promoting ecotourism and circular bioeconomy; (c) promote a "source-to-sea" approach and strengthen transboundary cooperation for water resources management in the Drini River Basin. UNDP will support promotion of nature-based tourism that sustains livelihoods and protected areas, while improving ecosystem services and financial sustainability. The Blue Economy Programme for Albania supported by UNDP and the respective set of project fiches will benefit Albania's efforts to tackle measures for the protection, improvement, and integrated management of the sea environment and of cross-border natural resources.

Global campaigns such as the Fridays For Future school strikes and action-oriented activism to be expanded further and given more media attention need to be supported further.

The GEF project "Achieving biodiversity conservation through effective management and enhanced resilience to climate change in the existing protected area of the North Albanian Mountainous Region" will be implemented aiming to: (i) Establishing an enabling environment for effective management of the Albanian Alps National Park; and (ii) Supporting national level adoption and upscaling of sustainable PAs management best practices. In addition, the project "Enhancing Environmental Performance and Climate Proofing of Infrastructure Investments in the Western Balkan Region from an EU integration perspective" will strengthen technical capacities of national authorities by creating a favorable environment for regional cooperation, and investment on climate resilience infrastructure; provide guidance and support and transfer knowledge on climate proofing standards for transfer network design, construction and maintenance; and strengthen EIA and SEA procedures by including sufficient climate proofing measures. In the frame of the Project of "Assistance to Southeastern and Western Balkans countries in Pollution Prevention, Monitoring and Reduction, including risks deriving from industrial accidents", assistance will be provided to set up SEE CEING system in responsible institutions (NEA, MTE).

³ Including: Integrated water resources management, biodiversity conservation, sustainable land and forest management

UNESCO will (i) regularly assist and support with its staff the authorities to: 1) improve the management of World Heritage properties, and especially in supporting enhancement of cooperation with the Republic of North Macedonia in regard to the joint management of WH property "Natural and cultural heritage of Ohrid Region"; 2) strengthen the management, sustainable use and protection of natural resources of the Ohrid-Prespa Transboundary Biosphere Reserve to build resilience to climate change improving their capacity to adapt to climate change becoming observatories of changes and model where to test implement and demonstrate ad hoc policies, especially in supporting local and national institutions; (ii) involve responsible authorities for water management in the SHELTER H2020 Sava River Basin Open Lab stakeholder Workshops (hybrid) on flood risk management and cultural and historical heritage protection in the Sava River basin; (iii) together with UNDP support the implementation of the Strategic Action Program of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer System, notably improving the groundwater governance and sustainability of related ecosystems.

Output 2.5 – DRR

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Albania is a disaster-prone country. The main hazards affecting the country are earthquakes, floods, forest fires, landslides and biological related to the pandemic/epidemiological situations. UNDP in Albania will support the efforts of the Government of Albania for improving the disaster risk management (DRM) system in the country. The overall objective is to strengthen, Albania's DRM system in line with SENDAI requirements and support country's efforts in becoming a fully-fledged member of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Also, in light of the severe and acute public health emergency due to the COVID-19 global pandemic, measures related to risk preparedness and risk mitigation of biological hazards will be provided. UNDP interventions will focus in supporting the enhancement of and improvement of institutional coordination and cooperation in DRM system by further developing the DRR framework, providing direct support to key DRM institutions with a particular focus on the National Agency for Civil Protection, and delivering capacity building for strengthening preparedness and response capacities of the national, prefecture and municipal bodies.

Albania education sector was hit by two major shocks, the earthquake of 2019 and COVID-19 both heavily impacting education proceedings and school infrastructure (The earthquake damaged 24 % of the educational facilities, while 11,000 children were left out of the education system during the pandemic). While the system has been agile in trying to respond and adapt to the shocks, the need for a good emergency response plan for learning has been lacking. The system has also been unable to respond quickly to children on the move to reintegrate them easily in the education system.

Under the EU4Culture project 2020–2024, signed between the EU and UNOPS in October 2020, the earthquake-affected cultural heritage sites in Albania will be revitalized with a focus on boosting tourism and local economic development. The project, through collaborative partnerships, will work to preserve and revitalize sites and historical structures to become resilient to future shocks, with a skilled network of policy makers and professionals managing them, and actively involved communities in their safeguarding and the creation of cultural and economic activities around them.

Past experiences show that women and girls are differently and often disproportionately affected by disasters and crisis and have different and uneven levels of resilience and capacity to recover. This was also confirmed by the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) conducted in Albania following the deadly earthquake of November 2019, which points out the disproportionate impact of the earthquake on women and girls in the affected areas. Their economic empowerment will stagnate as they will be pushed further towards traditional roles and activities, including caretaking for children and elderly, family members with disabilities and engaging in agriculture to support their household. They also have less mobility to search for casual jobs, which further aggravates the inequality gap and constrains their ability to recover quickly and to build back better. Women and girls in these communities are now faced also with the impact of COVID 19 pandemic, which has further widened gender inequalities and exacerbated their socio-economic situation and any existing vulnerabilities.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

To contribute to a strengthened risk and disaster management system, UN will assist the Government in driving policies and actions that focus on prevention and reduction of disaster-related risks, increasing resilience of infrastructures, ecosystems and society, and enabling adaptive capacities, all as a means to reduce the long-term vulnerability of the population and protect development investments, particularly in at-risk areas. With a "knowing better, losing less" approach, UN will focus on local-level risk assessments, utilizing data and knowledge in parallel with prevention measures. Raising the national ambition to combat climate change, increasing resilience to natural and human-induced risk, and gender-responsive disaster strategies remain priorities.

UNDP will work to strengthen capacities in risk assessment and strategies and emergency plans development at local and central level. The National Risk Assessment and National strategy on DRR will be developed in a highly participatory fashion. The National Civil Protection Plan will be updated accordingly and a national platform for DRM will be supported. Preparedness capacities related to seismic risk and biological hazards as well as business continuity plans will be supported. A national DRR platform will support a cross sectorial approach to DRM. Compliance with SENDAI and EUCPM will be supported.

The rehabilitation and revitalization of sites under the EU4Culture project adheres to the Build Back Better approach as promoted by international frameworks such as the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction and the UNESCO Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction for World Heritage properties. To increase the resilience of sites to future disasters, in addition to the retrofitting of targeted sites, the project will also strengthen the capacity of relevant authorities managing cultural heritage in Albania to better understand and

address risks of manmade and natural disasters on sites and monuments. This will involve the preparation of DRM plans, unification of various protocols, and training delivered to equip relevant staff with required skills.

DRR mainstreaming in policies and school practice will be supported through supporting the education system to be shock resilient by developing and approving an education in emergency program.

UNESCO will: (i) the Ohrid-Prespa Transboundary Biosphere Reserve/World Heritage to build resilience to disasters due to climate change improving its capacity to manage risk of disasters (droughts and flooding) becoming observatories of potential risks and model where implement DRR measures and policies; and (ii) involve responsible authorities for cultural heritage, civil protection in Albania in the SHELTER H2020 Sava River Basin Open Lab stakeholder Workshops (hybrid) on flood risk management and cultural and historical heritage protection in the Sava River basin

In the frame of Earthquake Recovery project, during 2022 UN Women will strengthen resilience by reducing inequality and the vulnerability of women affected by the earthquake and at risk of other natural disasters. It will provide support to the Albanian government to mainstream gender in DRR and crisis response frameworks and ensure the authorities and society are well prepared to address gender-specific capacities and needs of the most vulnerable segments of the population. At the same time, the project will be enhancing women's role in the earthquake and COVID 19 recovery process and help build capacities and allocate resources for socio-economic empowerment to affected women for more resilient recovery.

UNDRR ROECA in coordination with DPPI SEE Secretariat and the Government of Albania will improve and update the INFORM risk index results for the country at subnational level by September 2022. The tool enables to develop a common understanding of risk among different stakeholders, identify geographical areas most at risk and contribute to understanding of the underlying risk drivers. The INFORM risk index findings can support to address the root causes of risk and improve DRR strategies and policies for a long-term risk reduction perspective.

Output 2.6 – Sustainable cities

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Albania still experiences socio-economic disparities among population groups, as well as between municipalities. Unemployment is high while the social protection system is weak, particularly in the provision of social care services, leaving vulnerable groups at great risk of being left behind. Moreover, the consecutive crises of the November 2019 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic worsened existing vulnerabilities and tightened the country's fiscal space, making the Sustainable Development Agenda even more urgent. Local governments play a crucial role in the country's sustainable development, particularly as they are responsible for some key functions related to social protection, including planning and budgeting for social protection services, as well as for delivering social assistance and transfers to individuals, households, and families. However, delivery of social care services varies significantly since many local governments are often unable to generate sufficient revenues and remain heavily dependent on state budget transfers.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UNDP (SDG Financing project) will support the completion of a series of reviews/assessments of legislation and capacities of local government to fund and deliver on transferred functions, particularly focusing on social protection and social care provision, while UNICEF will focus on implementation of child friendly initiatives.

3. Joint Work Plan including Common Budgetary Framework (table)

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.1 - Employment and skills development Government institutions have increased capacities to strengthen policies and services that address the skills mismatch and increase labour force participation and decent work, especially for young people, vulnerable groups and the long term unemployed.	ILO FAO UNDP UNICEF UNHCR UNWOMEN IOM	No. Employment Promotion Programmes designed and implemented for vulnerable groups B (2021): 5 T (2022): 6 (1 new EPP) T (2026): 9 Percentage of VET providers accredited or in the process of accreditation. B (2021): 0 T (2022): first 5 VET providers accredited T (2026): 100% Proportion of Refugees & Asylum seekers who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year. B (2021): 5% T (2022): 30% Proportion of Refugees & Asylum Seekers (working age) who are unemployed B (2021): 11% T (2022): 20% No. of interventions targeting women and young people, with the aim to improve their access to the labor market B (2021): Gender Sensitive Value Chain Analysis conducted and ready for use to design interventions during 2022. T (2022): at least 8 interventions implemented Ethical recruitment standards enforced with PEAs B (2021): No T (2022): Yes	Official Gazette and Annual Progress Reports Minister's Orders published in the NAVETQ website and Annual Progress Reports	Annually	Risks: » Emergence of natural disasters or public health pandemics could significantly disrupt the normal operation of the CO and planned activities; » Possible political instability and crises; » High turnover in public administration as well as possible restructuring of the executive branch due to elections could hinder the sustainability of interventions undertaken by the CO and other partners; » Lack of dedicated human and financial resources, both at central and local levels, limits the ability of the CO to undertake sustainable initiatives and ensure local ownership; » Other. Assumptions: » Sustained political commitment to labour market reforms; » Relatively stable political situation at country level; » Continued mutual commitment and sustained support to Albania's EU accession process; » If the Gov more specifically MoI contributes actively in endorsement of the Local Integration Strategy, then the refugees in Albania will have better chances to integrate and become self sufficient, resulting in changing the prospect of the country from a transit country to a destination one
2022 Budgetary Framework					
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
		Amount	Source		
ILO	130,000			300,000	640,000
UNDP	44,000	210,000	EU, Sweden	300,000	944,000
UNICEF	50,000	600,000	(Gov. Albania, SDC)	190,000	240,000
UNHCR	667,286			266,218	933,504
UNWOMEN		35,000	Gov. Italy		35,000
FAO	24,087	50,000	Gov. Italy	150,000	200,000
IOM					24,087
Total (USD)	915,373	895,000		1,206,218	3,016,591
2022 Strategic Deliverables					
		Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency		SDG Targets	QCPR Functions
				Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)

Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)		Funding Gap	Full List	GE & HR Marker	List	
			Amount	Source					
2.1.1 Develop the National Employment and Skills Strategy 2030 (incl. analysis of the context, organization of national conferences on employment and skills, and large-scale consultations with key public and private sector stakeholders)	UNDP		120,000	SDC		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	2	Albania MoFE
2.1.2 Development and adoption of a comprehensive regulatory framework on the initialization of the Social Employment Fund	UNDP		15,000	SDC		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	2	Albania MoFE
2.1.3 Implementation, improvement of current Employment Promotion programme, design, and develop and support adoption of new / diversified employment programmes (Integrated Case Management for former beneficiaries of economic aid, outsourcing of training for the upskilling/reskilling of jobseekers, training packages on basic and basic digital skills for low-skilled adults)	UNDP		25,000	SDC		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	2, 4	Albania MoFE, NAES
2.1.4 Pilot the accreditation process, and the first 5 public VET providers undergo the accreditation process	UNDP		50,000	SDC		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	2	Albania NAVETQ, MoFE
2.1.5 Develop capacities of the central institutions (National Employment Skills Agency, National Agency for VET and Qualifications) to implement the reformed Employment Promotion Programmes and the accreditation process	UNDP		90,000	SDC		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albania NAES, NAVETQ
2.1.6 Prepare the Skills Assessment Methodology for Low-Skilled Long-Term Unemployed Jobseekers, including the assessment of 900 LTV jobseekers & tailored training offer on basic and digital basic skills for low qualified adults	UNDP ILO	24,000 20,000	185,000	NAES		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	3	Albania MoFE, NAES, MoES
2.1.7 Roadmap for the Implementation of the Recommendation on Upskilling Pathways	UNDP	20,000	115,000	NAES		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	3	Albania MoFE, MoES, NAES, NAVETQ
2.1.8. Diversified and tailored welfare to work pathways for unemployed jobseekers in Albania	UNDP				300,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	2, 3, 4, 6	Albania MoFE, MoHSP
2.1.9 National strategy on Occupational Health and Safety (OSH) in the workplaces with tripartite constituents (GoA, workers', and employers' organizations)	ILO	50,000			50,000	8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	3, 4	Albania MoFE, SLSSI
2.1.10 Implementation of the Risk assessment tool for spotting the undeclared and underdeclared work. Enhancing the capacities of the SLSSI Department of the risk analysis.	ILO	20,000	150,000	EU		8.3, 8.5	GE: 2	2, 4	Albania MoFE
2.1.11 New cross sectoral policy and youth action plan for adolescent and youth provide new opportunity for skills building, empowering and connecting young people	UNICEF ILO	30,000 20,000	10,000	Sweden	40,000 50,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	Albania Minister of State for Youth and Children; PMO; National Agency for Quality Assurance in Pre- University Education (NAQAPUE)
2.1.12 An innovative package of services is offered to NEETS (mechanisms for preventing drop out, career orientation entrepreneurial skills, soft skills like communication, critical thinking media literacy, ICT skills and foundational skills) are provided as multisectoral response to NEETS	UNICEF ILO	20,000 20,000	50,000	EU	150,000 100,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 2	2, 4	Albania MoFE, MoES, NAES, NAQAPUE
2.1.13 Relevant officials and decision makers at the employment bodies of GoA and financial institutions are informed and engaged to enhance access to employment and entrepreneurship for PoCs.	UNHCR	304,173			165,932	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albania UNHCR
2.1.14 Refugees and Asylum seekers are informed about and trained for the local labour market and entrepreneurship opportunities	UNHCR ILO	363,113 20,000			100,286 100,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albania UNHCR
2.1.15 Women's capacity in starting and running their business in the targeted rural areas is strengthened, and technical capacity of extension services and municipality staff responsible of providing agriculture and business services is developed.	UNWOMEN FAO		35,000	Gov. Italy		5.1	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	Local municipalities LGUs; FAO; MoARD
2.1.16 The capacities of rural advisory services, municipal institutions and national partners are developed; Women's capacity to start and develop their own business is strengthened; Technical support is provided for gender-responsive policy and law formulation and implementation on and rural development, including the LEADER framework	FAO	50,000	50,000	Gov. Italy	150,000	1.b, 4.4, 5.a, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 3 HR: 3	4	Puka, Elbasan, and Kolonja Municipalities LGUs; FAO; MoARD
2.1.17 Albanian authorities and the private sector have enhanced knowledge and skills on ethical recruitment principles and practices for migrant workers, including gender considerations.	IOM	24,087				8.8	GE: 2 HR: 3	4	Albania Mol; MoFE; National Agency for Employment and Skills (NAES); business community

2023 Indicative										
Accreditation process rolled-out to all public VET providers offering vocational qualifications of levels 2-4	UNDP		20,000	SDC	20,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	2	Albania	MoFE; NAVETO; public and private VET providers
Inclusiveness of students with disabilities in the VET system	UNDP		30,000	SDC	30,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	2	Albania	MoFE; NAVETO; public and private VET providers
Labour Market Integration Programmes for vulnerable jobseekers (Employment Promotion Programmes, Social Employment Fund)	UNDP		30,000	SDC	30,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	2	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Integrated Case Management for the jobseekers with limited socio-economic conditions is implemented	UNDP		60,000	SDC	60,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 2 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES; LGUs; CSOs
Start-up programmes for jobseekers with a viable business idea are implemented	UNDP		60,000	SDC	60,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Risk assessment tool for undeclared and underdeclared work (Labour Market Informality)	ILO		50,000	EU	100,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Implementation of OSH strategy and workplan	ILO		20,000	EU	100,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Skills' anticipation in tackling skills' mismatch	ILO		20,000	EU	100,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Youth employment, NEETs, Youth Guarantee	ILO		20,000	EU	100,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
An innovative package of services is offered to NEETS (mechanisms for preventing drop out, career orientation entrepreneurial skills, soft skills like communication, critical thinking media literacy, ICT skills and foundational skills) are provided as multisectoral UNICEF I response to NEETS	UNICEF		300,000	tbd		4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Refugees and Asylum seekers are informed about and trained for the local labour market and entrepreneurship opportunities	UNHCR	500,000			500,000	4.3, 4.5, 8.3, 8.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	6	Albania	MoFE; NAES
Labour migrants of all genders, ages, abilities and other socioeconomic characteristics have access to targeted information to develop their skills and/or access new employment opportunities abroad, both before departure and upon arrival	IOM				200,000	8.8	GE: 2 HR: 3	4	Albania	Mol; MoFE; National Agency for Employment and Skills (NAES)
System for recognition of migrants' skills and qualifications is in place and functioning	IOM				300,000	8.8	GE: 1 HR: 1	4, 6	Albania	Mol; MoFE; National Agency for Employment and Skills (NAES)

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.2 - Sustainable and resilient economic growth and green and blue economy transition Economic policy measures and programmes are designed, piloted, and tracked to promote sustainable, climate resilient, green and blue economic growth and women's economic empowerment with focus on 'building back better'.	FAO UNDP UNOPS UNWOMEN ILO UNIDO UNECE	No. of sites fully rehabilitated and revitalized employing a "building back better approach" and accessible to the public B (2021): 0 T (2022): 12 No. of interventions targeting women and young people, with the aim to improve their access to the labor market B (2021): 1 T (2022): At least 8 interventions T (2023): 13 interventions (Value chains + LAGs) No. of administrative acts prepared to strengthen producers and businesses competitiveness at the domestic and export markets B (2021): 0 T (2022): 1 T (2026): 10	Official acceptance of sites, management plans, regular monitoring of grantees UN reports Government reports	Annually	Risks: » Lack of a diverse pool of active and specialized actors engaged in the cultural heritage field; delays in approvals of plans or lack of readiness to enforce the legal and financial models change for sustainable operation of sites » MARD's commitment and political will to support technical working groups » Political will and commitment from MARD » Insufficient interest from small businesses to participate in support schemes Assumptions: » Adequate engagement and participation of benefiting local communities and national stakeholders in economic development initiatives (funded through the UNOPS grant scheme); » Dedicated expertise on conservation planning & cultural heritage management; interested and engaged stakeholders

Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	2022 Budgetary Framework			Total (USD)
		Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	
		Amount	Source		
FAO	150,000	270,910	Gov. Italy, Sida	300,000	713,831
UNDP		713,831	Gov. UK, UN SDG Fund, Sida		716,244
UNOPS		10,851,600	EU		10,851,600
ILO		90,910	Sida		90,910
UNIDO		467,901	Gov. Switzerland, Sida		467,901
ITU	16,957				16,957
UNCTAD	50,000			300,000	350,000
UNECE	5,000				5,000
Total (USD)	221,957	12,395,152		600,000	13,217,109

2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency			SDG Targets Full List	GE & HR Marker Rating	QCPR Functions List	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)	
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)							Funding Gap
			Amount	Source						
2.2.1 Improve the framework for producers and businesses in the agricultural domestic and export markets	FAO	100,000			200,000	GE: 1 HR: 1	2, 4	Albania	FAO	
2.2.2 Increase investment support to smallholders, youth/young farmers and vulnerable groups for climate change adaptation and mitigation practices	FAO	50,000			100,000	GE: 3 HR: 3	4	Albania	FAO	
2.2.3 E-waste monitoring for the Western Balkans. This joint ITU-UNEP-UNITAR assistance will include (i) online training and hotline for NSOs; (ii) production of a regional e-waste data set for the Western Balkans; (iii) elaboration of a country profile for Albania assessing the status of e-waste legislation and e-waste management, as well as providing a set of recommendations; (iv) national e-waste awareness webinars to create momentum around e-waste in the ICT sector.	ITU	16, 957				SDG 12: 12.4 12.5	1, 3, 4	Western Balkans and Albania	UNEP Europe Office and Vienna Office; UNITAR Bonn Office; National focal points	
2.2.4 Economic Recovery and Resilience intervention support the private sector in Albania with two international instruments "In Motion" and "Supplier Development Programme"	UNDP		400,000	Gov. UK	200,000	GE: 2 HR: 1	2, 4	Earthquake affected areas	MoFE; MoARD; UNDP; Municipalities	
2.2.5 Rehabilitate and revitalize earthquake affected cultural heritage sites	UNOPS		8,771,600	EU		GE: HR:	2, 4	Albania	MoC	
2.2.6 Deliver management plans and related training on their implementation to national institutions for the sites safeguarding, management and promotion	UNOPS		580,000	EU		GE: HR:	2, 4	Albania	MoC	
2.2.7 Projects funded through the Grants Mechanism aiming to boost local communities' engagement in the creative and cultural sector around selected sites	UNOPS		1,500,000	EU		GE: HR:	2, 4	Albania	MoC	
2.2.8 Increase ownership on asset and economic resources by women and women groups	UNWOMEN FAO		180,000	Gov. Italy		GE: 3 HR: 2	2, 4	Selected municipalities	FAO	
2.2.9 Women affected by crisis, including pandemics, have increased skills and capabilities to participate in and access livelihood opportunities	UN Women		147,630	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office		GE: HR:	2, 4	Albania	UN Women	
2.2.10 An integrated national financial framework for SDGs is drafted, presented and approved through a broad consultative process	UNDP		100,000	UN SDG Fund		GE: 1 HR: 1	2, 4	Albania	UNDP	
2.2.11 Co-designing and testing approaches of engagement with the private sector for SDGs: (i) Increase awareness and understanding of SDG positive business practices and sector review to support roadmap for SDG/EU green agenda opportunities; (ii) Private sector	UNDP FAO ILO		213,831 90,910 90,910	Sida		GE: 2 HR: 2	2, 4	Albania	Minister of State for Support to Entrepreneurship;	

Businesses are aware of Economic, Social and Governance (ESG) benefits of adopting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) principles and practices; (iii) Design schemes of adopting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) principles and practices in two sectors	UNIDO UNCTAD	50,000	90,910	300,000				Competition Authority, private sector
2.2.12 The quality and standards compliance capacity to facilitate market access for SMEs in the medicinal and aromatic plants (MAP) value chain, as well as to benefit specifically targeted products in the Fruit and Vegetable (F&V) value chain are strengthened	UNIDO		376,991		Gov. Switzerland	17.7, 17.9	GE: 1 HR: 1	Albania
2.2.13 Regional seminar to enhance the capacity of the transition economies in the Western Balkans to implement trade facilitation measures and the Single Window	UNECE	5,000				17.7, 17.9	GE: 1 HR: 1	Albania
2023 Indicative								
Implementation of In Motion and Supplier Development Programme	UNDP		400,000	300,000	Gov. UK	8.2, 8.3	GE: 2 HR: 2	Earthquake affected areas
Increase ownership on asset and economic resources by women and women groups	UNWOMEN FAO		180,000		Gov. Italy	8.2	GE: 3 HR: 2	Selected municipalities
Capacity development of central level institutions in the implementation of the Integrated National Financing Framework	UNDP		100,000	100,000	UN SDG Fund	10.2, 10.4, 16.6	GE: 1 HR: 1	MoFE
E-waste monitoring for the Western Balkans. This joint ITU-UNEP-UNITAR assistance will include (i) online training and hotline for NSOs; (ii) production of a regional e-waste data set for the Western Balkans; (iii) elaboration of a country profile for Albania assessing the status of e-waste legislation and e-waste management, as well as providing a set of recommendations; (iv) national e-waste awareness webinars to create momentum around e-waste in the ICT sector.	ITU	4,643				SDG 12: 12.4 12.5	GE: 0 HR: 0	UNEP Europe Office and Vienna Office; UNITAR Bonn Office; National focal points

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.3 – Innovation Policies and programme measures are developed to promote digital economy, entrepreneurship and growth of competitive SMEs/SMAEs, and increased spending on R&D	ITU	UNCT Digital Development Country Profile for Albania	UNCT Albania Report	Annually	Risks: » Lack of a diverse pool of active and specialized actors engaged in the cultural heritage field; delays in approvals of plans or lack of readiness to enforce the legal and financial models change for sustainable operation of sites » MARD's commitment and political will to support technical working groups » Political will and commitment from MARD » Insufficient interest from small businesses to participate in support schemes Assumptions: » Adequacy of resources » MoARD's communication with EU on FAO project's results and commitment and support to FADN technical working group
	FAO	B (2021): 0			
	UNWOMEN	T (2022):1			
	UNICEF				
	UNCTAD	Implementation plan for Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN)	FAO Report; FADN implementation plan		
	UNECE	B (2021): 0 T (2022):1			
		No. policies, programmes or strategies aiming at boosting the digital economy that specifically consider WEE.	UNWOMEN Reports		
		B (2021): 0 T (2022): 1			
2022 Budgetary Framework					
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
		Amount	Source		
ITU	40,000				
FAO	100,000	103,000	Gov. of Hungary and Italy	300,000	40,000
UNWOMEN		47,000	Gov. Italy		503,000
UNICEF	20,000	170,000	Gov. Italy and uk	300,000	47,000
UNCTAD	30,000			100,000	490,000
Total (USD)	190,000	320,000		700,000	1,210,000

2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency			SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker	QCPR Functions	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)	Funding Gap					
2.3.1 UNCT Digital Development Country Profile for Albania: Strengthen the role of ICTs as development enablers that can facilitate countries' capabilities to reach all 17 SDGs through conducting an assessment of the digital transformation at the country level, analyzing the current	ITU	5,000			8.3, 9.c, 17.8 17.16	GE: 1 HR: 0	3, 5, 8	Albania	ITU

		location, based in the stocktaking report on the updated climate vulnerability analyses. B 2021: NAP Strategy detailing mid-and long-term CCA action plan not in place Target: NAP Strategy action plan completed and endorsed adaptation priority interventions by sector and location identified for further implementation No. of innovative Good Practices for agrobiodiversity conservation promoting local/organic/GI products B (2021): 0 T (2022): 3			
2022 Budgetary Framework					
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
		Amount	Source		
UNDP		1,576,889	Governments of Albania, Italy, Norway, GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund	550,000	2,126,889
FAO	130,000				
UNICEF	10,000			200,000	330,000
UNEP		260,000		150,000	160,000
UNESCO	6,000		GEF		
UNIDO		65,000	Government of Bulgaria, GEF	500,000	571,000
UNECE	30,000	124,000	GEF		
Total (USD)	176,000	2,025,889		1,400,000	3,601,889

2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency				SDG Targets Full List	GE & HR Marker Rating	QCPR Functions List	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)		Funding Gap					
			Amount	Source						
2.4.1 Strengthen the capacities of the administration of protected areas for better controlling and managing the MPA (Patrolling and monitoring, Water quality monitoring, Capacity building tools for the administration staff,	UNDP		70,000	Ital. Gov.	100,000	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	4	Albania	MoTE
2.4.2 Strengthen national financial planning framework for the PA and respective management capabilities of the NAPA and increase revenues from individual protected areas (Dajti, Divjake-Karavasta, Llogara, Karaburun-Sazani).	UNDP		215,000 92,000	GEF Alb. Gov.		13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	4	Albania	MoTE
2.4.3 Strengthen the legal and institutional framework and mandate for Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) work at the national government level. Stocktaking on climate vulnerabilities, CCA opportunities and development needs upgraded, and vulnerability analyses updated	UNDP		350,000	GCF		13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	2	Albania	UNDP
2.4.4 Follow up on Blue Economy Programme and Project Fiches through training and capacity building programmes	UNDP		270,000	Norway	450,000	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	3	Albania	UNDP
2.4.5 Fourth National Communication of Albania to be finalized and launched.	UNDP		279,889	GEF		13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	4	Albania	MoTE
2.4.6 Development of socio-economic risk models, the introduction of socio-economic survey methods and tools and guide in the development of Drin basin risk transfer mechanisms. Introduction of appraisal-led cost-benefit appraisal (CBA) and multi-criteria analysis (MCA) method in prioritization of Flood Risk Management intervention measures and in the design of Flood Risk Management intervention strategies and measures.	UNDP		300,000	Adaptation Fund		13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	4	Albania	MoTE
2.4.7 Innovative Good Practices are identified to be promoted and local plant varieties in selected areas identified as a tool for agrobiodiversity conservation and promoting local/organic/GI products	FAO	130,000			200,000	5.a, 6.4, 12.2, 13.2, 15.2	GE: 1 HR: 1	3, 4, 5	At least one selected area	FAO
2.4.8 Increased youth education and awareness around key air quality and climate issues.	UNICEF	10,000			150,000	4.7	GE: 2 HR: 1	4	Albania	MoES; MoTE
2.4.9 Albanian Alps National Park (NP) territory valorized, and effective and adaptive management planning put in place.	UNEP		260,000	GEF		15.1	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albanian Alps	MoTE; NAPA, RAPA Kukes, RAPA Shkoder,

2.4.10 Building a climate resilient future: capacity development on climate change adaptation in UNESCO Designated site	UNESCO	3,000	2,500	Bulgaria	6.5, 6.6, 11.4, 13.1, 13.3, 15.1, 15.2, 15.5	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albania	Bashkia Tropoje, Shkoder, Malesie e Madhe Site managing authorities and local authorities from UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites, National authorities responsible for natural and cultural heritage, Civil protection authorities, Country climate change focal points
2.4.11 Better decision making and evidence-based policy for karst system	UNESCO	3,000	62,500	GEF	5.5, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 15.1	GE: 1 HR: 1	2, 4	Albania	Line Ministries, water resource management agency, national environment agency, public health institute, Albanian Geological Survey
2.4.12 Developing relevant integrated e-mobility and renewable energy policies (contributing to NDC) with a focus on incentives and integration with renewable energy.	UNIDO		124,000	GEF	5.5, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 15.1	GE: 2 HR: 1		Albania	UNIDO
2.4.13 Pilot application of a methodology on how to assess equity of access to water and sanitation in the context of COVID-19 and other water-related epidemics	UNEP	30,000			3.3, 3.8, 3.9, 3.d	GE: 2 HR: 2	2, 4	Albania	Line Ministries, water resource management agency, national environment agency, public health institute,
2023 Indicative									
Strengthen the legal and institutional framework and mandate for CCA work at the local government level;	UNDP		45,217	GCF	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	2	Albania	UNDP
Stocktaking on climate vulnerabilities, CCA opportunities and development needs upgraded, and vulnerability analyses updated	UNDP		245,120	GCF	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	3	Albania	UNDP
NAP strategy action plan formulated, and monitoring system established	UNDP		267,098	GCF	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	2	Albania	UNDP
Measures to mitigate flood impacts implemented in Drini river to reduce communities' vulnerabilities and increase resilience	UNDP		850,000	Adaptation Fund	13.1, 13.2, 13.3	GE: 2 HR: 1	3	Albania	UNDP
Sustainable ecosystem management and climate change adaptation practices implemented in at least one selected area	FAO	100,000			5.a, 6.4, 12.2, 13.2, 15.2	GE: 1 HR: 2	3, 4	At least one selected ecosystem area	FAO
Strengthen the institutional capacity of policymakers and target municipalities on integrated e-mobility and renewable energy	UNIDO		179,500	GEF	5.5, 6.3, 6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 12.2, 13.1, 13.3, 15.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	2, 4	Albania	UNIDO

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
Output 2.5 – DRR Policies, capacities and mechanisms enhanced for effective disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response at all levels.	UNDP UNICEF UNESCO FAO UNWOMEN UNOPS UNDRR	No. of institutions with strengthened capacities to improve the provision of essential services, goods and/or resources for women during and post-emergency situations B (2021): 0 T (2022): 12 (11 municipalities + 1 national institution in 2022) T (2023): 15 (14 municipalities + 1 national institution in 2023) No. of households restore agricultural production and dependent livelihoods B (2021): 50	Position paper with recommendations for gender mainstreaming in DRR frameworks; NS and Action Plan on DRR; Local DRR plans; Revised Local Budgets. Project documents; Media campaign products and visibility records Project reports Physical monitoring Handover documents The subnational INFORM risk index results published online	Annually	Risks: » Lack of ownership and support from GoA. UNDP has already started work in identifying capacity needs and gaps through a multi-stakeholder involvement approach aiming to formalize a National DRR Platform. » Delays or obstacles in reimbursing. VAT for the procured equipment in the framework of the project. UNDP will communicate the VAT requirements at the outset of the project start. VAT planning and reimbursement is a pre-condition for the provision of equipment. With the assumption that these amounts are not affordable for most or all municipalities, VAT should be reimbursed centrally from the Government of Albania

		T (2022): 100 No. of cultural heritage sites retrofitted to withstand disaster shocks B (2021): 0 T (2022): 12 No. of DRM plans prepared for cultural heritage sites B (2021): 0 T (2022): 12 Lack of strategic planning documents and preparedness capacities in place B (2021): no national risk assessment, strategy for DRR T (2022-2023): National risk assessment for 6 types of risks developed: DRR strategy in place and Civil protection plan updated No. of municipalities provided with firefighting equipment or facilities B (2021): 0 T (2022/2023): 9 (Lezha, Fier, Pogradec, Durres, Shijak, Kruja, Kurbini, Kavaje, and Kamza) INFORM risk index calculated B (2021): 12 regions T (2022): 61 municipalities (in 12 regions)	» Lack of cooperation between different levels of government (local level-entities-state level). Fully representative Project Board with key stakeholders from different levels. Continuous sharing of information and coordinating responses with UNDP facilitating the dialogue » For INFORM subnational risk index the data availability at municipality level may not be sufficient for majority of required indicators in vulnerability and lack of coping capacity dimensions Assumptions: » Central government and local government institutions are collaborative and act timely for the finalization of the DRR strategy and Action Plan. » Availability of tools, equipment's, livestock or construction/reconstruction. Local and central authorities remain committed to the project. Implementation in the field could be challenged by the pandemic situation » Adequate stakeholder interest and availability, nominal understanding / familiarity of the sites in question, basic understanding (or willingness to learn) of disaster and climate change factors likely to impact on monuments. Legal / admin mechanism in place for DR response, or able to be amended » The best available data at municipality level from credible data sources is available and partners support open data sharing
--	--	--	--

2022 Budgetary Framework				
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		Total (USD)
		Amount	Source	
UNWOMEN		325,581	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office	325,581
UNDP		4,067,044	Governments of Poland, Portugal, Sweden	4,917,044
UNICEF		45,000	USAID	95,000
UNESCO		7,000	EU	9,500
FAO		80,000	Gov. Italy	380,000
UNOPS		2,741,480	EU	2,741,480
UNDRR		30,000	USAID	30,000
Total (USD)		7,296,105		8,498,605
			To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	1,202,500

2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency			SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker	QCPR Functions	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)	Funding Gap					
2.5.1 Knowledge and evidence are generated and capacities are built for policy making and implementation of DRR relevant policies, programmes and response mechanisms, with a focus on gender mainstreaming.	UN Women		54,975	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office	5.1; 11.b.2	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	Albania	UNWOMEN
2.5.2 Capacities and tools are in place to use gender-responsive planning and budgeting for reconstruction efforts in affected areas to ensure that the different needs and priorities of women are met	UN Women		75,000	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office	5.1; 11.b.2	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	11 municipalities	Together for Life
2.5.3 Transparency in the distribution of recovery funds is ensured, and resources as well as property rights are equitably provided to women and men	UN Women		67,500	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office	5.1; 11.b.2	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	11 municipalities	Center for Legal and Civic Initiatives
2.5.4 Local protection and response mechanisms against GBV are more functional and effective in emergency situations and attitudes and behaviors of young girls are changed through empowering awareness raising and skill building interventions.	UN Women		128,106	Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office	5.1; 11.b.2	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	11 municipalities	Association 'Gender, peace and Security'; Human Rights and

2.5.5 Capacity Assessment of DRR institutions & Establishment of National Platform for DRR and support its operationalization and functionality as well as Sustaining and strengthening cooperation with EUCPM and regional networking	UNDP			39,465	Sweden Government	200,000	1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	1, 4	Albania	Democracy Centre; ESD Global
2.5.6 Development/update of Risk (Assessment) Profile, DRR Strategic Document & Action Plan and Civil Emergency Plan (NCEP) at national and local level by supporting institutional capacities in preparation and update of strategic/planning documents	UNDP			761,643 12,000	Sweden Government Portugal Government		1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Albania	MoD, National Agency on Civil Protection
2.5.7 Risk management with focus on prevention and preparedness used for medium to longer-term risk monitoring and evaluation & Supporting national capacities on new building codes according to Eurocode & national annexes	UNDP			85,000 31,298	Sweden Government Portugal Government	650,000	1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	4, 5, 6	Albania	MoD, National Agency on Civil Protection
2.5.8 Increase skills and capacities of firefighting response and search and rescue by providing facilities and firefighting equipment	UNDP			3,137,638	Government of Poland		11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	4	10 Municipalities: Tirana, Durres, Shijak, Kruja, Kurbin, Kavaja, Lezha, Fier, Pogradec and Kamza	Moi; Albanian Fire Protection and Rescue Service; Municipalities of Tirana, Durres, Shijak, Kruja, Kurbin, Kavaja, Lezha, Fier, Pogradec and Kamza
2.5.9 Targeted families receive support to restore agriculture production, enhance productivity and livelihoods, paying attention to the most vulnerable, women and men; capacities of farmers/agribusiness and finance institutions on finance opportunities in agriculture strengthened; institutional capacity to assess damage and loss in agriculture strengthened.	FAO			80,000	UNJP	300,000	1.5	GE: 3 HR: 3	4, 5, 6	Durres, Lezha and Tirana regions	FAO
2.5.10 Prepare DRM plans for selected sites to respond to disasters shocks	UNOPS			110,000	EU		13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	4, 6	Albania	MoC
2.5.11 Retrofitting of selected sites to endure disaster shocks	UNOPS			2,631,480	EU		13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	4, 6	Albania	MoC
2.5.12. Developing and approving education in emergency program to be used for future emergencies (Cross reference to output 1,2 Education)	UNICEF			45,000	USAID	50,000	4.1	GE: 2 HR: 3	2, 4	Albania	MoES/ASCAP
2.5.13 Improve capacity building of DRM for protection of cultural heritage against flooding (EU SHELTER project)	UNESCO			2,000	EU		6.5, 13.1, 13.3	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Drin River Basin, Ohrid Prespa	MoTE, Civil protection directorate, water technical secretariat
2.5.14 Building a climate resilient future: capacity development on disaster risk management in selected UNESCO Designated sites of the Southeast Europe	UNESCO			5,000	EU	2,500	6.5, 11.4, 11.5, 13.1, 13.5, 15.3	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Site/local	Site managing authorities and local authorities from UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites, National authorities responsible for natural and cultural heritage; Civil protection authorities, Country climate change focal points
2.5.15 Improvement and update of the subnational INFORM risk index for Albania	UNDRR			30,000	USAID		6.5, 11.4	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	61 municipalities of 12 regions in Albania	Civil protection directorate, DPPI SEE Secretariat
2023 Indicative											
Damage and loss data collection methodology, evaluation and reporting implemented through the purchase of a software, implementing equipment's, testing and piloting	FAO					350,000	1.5	GE: 3 HR: 3	4, 5, 6	Albania	FAO
Capacity Assessment of DRR institutions & Establishment of National Platform for DRR and support its operationalization and functionality as well as Sustaining and strengthening cooperation with EUCPM and regional networking	UNDP			60,000	Sweden Government		1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	1, 4	Albania	MoD, National Agency on Civil Protection
Development/update of Risk (Assessment) Profile, DRR Strategic Document & Action Plan and Civil Emergency Plan (NCEP) at national and local level by supporting institutional capacities in preparation and update of strategic/planning documents	UNDP			522,625 20,000	Sweden Government		1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	Albania	MoD, National Agency on Civil Protection

Risk management with focus on prevention and preparedness used for medium to longer-term risk monitoring and evaluation & Supporting national capacities on new building codes according to Eurocode & national annexes	UNDP			65,000 40,000	Portugal Government Sweden Government Portugal Government	500,000	1.5.3, 1.5.4, 11.b, 11.b.1, 11.b.2, 13.1	GE: 2 HR: 1	4, 5, 6	Albania	MoD; National Agency on Civil Protection

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs		UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	
Output 2.6 – Sustainable cities		UNDP UNICEF	No. studies that screen legislation and capacities on unfunded mandates at the local level B (2021): N/A T (2022): 3 studies	Internal documentation, publications	Bi-monthly		
Contributing UN Agencies		Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Amount	2022 Budgetary Framework		Total (USD)	
				Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	
UNDP			65,000	Source			
UNICEF		10,000	10,000	UN SDG Fund		65,000	
				SDC		60,000	
Total (USD)		10,000	75,000			125,000	

2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs		UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency			SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker	QCPR Functions	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
			Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)	Funding Gap	Full List	Rating	List		
2.6.1 Complete studies that screen legislation on unfunded mandates at the local level and assess capacities of local governments to deliver on transferred functions (particularly focusing on social protection and provision of social care services) – SDG Financing Project		UNDP		65,000	Joint SDG Fund	10.4, 16.6	GE: 1 HR: 1	2	Albania	UNDP
2.6.2 Child and adolescent-friendlier cities initiative		UNICEF	10,000	10,000	SDC	11.7, 16.6, 16.7	GE: 2 HR: 2	2, 4, 5	Korce	UNICEF
2023 Indicative										
Child and adolescent-friendlier cities initiative		UNICEF	10,000	10,000	SDC	11.7, 16.6, 16.7	GE: 2 HR: 2	2, 4, 5	Tirane	UNICEF

4. Overview of Outcome Budgetary Framework 2022

2022 Budget					
Contributing UN Agencies	Available Budget			Funding Gap	Total Budget
	Core	Non-Core	Total Available Budget		
UNDP	44,000	600,000	644,000	300,000	944,000
UNWOMEN		35,000	35,000		35,000
FAO		50,000	50,000	150,000	200,000
ILO	130,000	210,000	340,000	300,000	640,000
IOM	24,087		24,087		24,087
UNICEF	50,000		50,000	190,000	240,000
UNHCR	667,286		667,286	266,218	933,504
Output 2.1 Employment and Skills Development	915,373	885,000	1,810,373	1,206,218	3,016,591
UNDP		713,831	713,831		713,831
FAO	150,000	270,910	420,910	300,000	720,910
UNIDO		467,901	467,901		467,901
UNCTAD	50,000		50,000	300,000	350,000
ITU	16,957		16,957		16,957
UNOPS		10,851,600	10,851,600		10,851,600
UNECE	5,000		5,000		5,000
ILO		90,910	90,910		90,910
Output 2.2 Sustainable and resilient economic growth and green and blue economy transition	221,957	12,395,152	12,617,109	600,000	13,217,109
UNWOMEN		47,000	47,000		47,000
FAO	100,000	103,000	203,000	300,000	503,000
ITU	40,000		40,000		40,000
UNCTAD	30,000		30,000	100,000	130,000
UNICEF	20,000	170,000	190,000	300,000	490,000
Output 2.3 Innovation	190,000	320,000	510,000	700,000	1,210,000
UNDP		1,576,889	1,576,889	550,000	2,126,889
UNICEF	10,000		10,000	150,000	160,000
UNIDO		124,000	124,000		124,000
UNEP		260,000	260,000		260,000
UNESCO	6,000	65,000	71,000	500,000	571,000
UNECE	30,000		30,000		30,000
FAO	130,000		130,000	200,000	330,000
Output 2.4 Climate and Ecosystem Resources	176,000	2,025,889	2,201,889	1,400,000	3,601,889
UNDP		4,067,044	4,067,044	850,000	4,917,044
UNICEF		45,000	45,000	50,000	95,000
UNESCO		7,000	7,000	2,500	9,500
FAO		80,000	80,000	300,000	380,000
UNWOMEN		325,581	325,581		325,581
UNDRR		30,000	30,000		30,000
UNOPS		2,741,480	2,741,480		2,741,480
Output 2.5 DRR	-	7,296,105	7,296,105	1,202,500	8,498,605
UNDP		65,000	65,000		65,000
UNICEF	10,000	10,000	20,000	50,000	70,000
Output 2.6 Sustainable Cities	10,000	75,000	85,000	50,000	135,000
Total Outcome 2 - Economic Growth, Innovation, Climate Change	1,513,330	23,007,146	24,520,476	5,158,718	29,679,194

5. Outcome Indicators

These indicators are taken from the Results Framework of the signed Government of Albania and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026. The performance of the Outcome Indicators will be monitored yearly, with results being published in the UN Annual Progress Report.

Indicators	Baseline:	Target:	Source:	Assumptions
a. Volume of production per labour unit by type of enterprise (farming, forestry, fishery, aquaculture) (SDG 2.3.1 ⁵)	Baseline: \$6,489	Target: \$7900	Source: FAO (land portal)	» There is political and policy commitment to green growth and sustainable consumption and production, in line with the European Green Deal ⁶ and Green Agenda for the Western Balkan Countries
b. Labour force participation rates, by sex, age (→ SDG 8.5.2; 8.6.1) ⁷	Baseline: T: 69.6 (2019) M: 77.6 F: 61.6 YP (15-24) ⁸ T: 37 M: 43; F: 30	Target: T: 69.7 M: 77.7 F: 61.6 YP (15-24) T: 38 M: 44; F: 31	Source: INSTAT	» There is sustained government commitment to the EU accession process and progress for chapters 15 and 27 and implementation of the Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan
c. Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training, by sex (SDG 8.6.1)	Baseline: T: 26 M: 26 F: 25	Target: T: 21.4 M: 21 F: 22	Source: INSTAT	» There is increasing policy priority and government investment to develop a strong blue economy, focused on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
d. Proportion of youth and adults with at least one ICT skill, by sex and age group (SDG 4.4.1)	Baseline: Total: 41 (2019) M: 22; F: 19 YP (15-24): 57 M: 56; F: 58	Target: T: 45 (2022) TBD M: 24; F: 21 YP (15-24): 60 M: 59; F: 61	Source: INSTAT	» There is increased recognition among the private sector and consumers about the importance of moving to circular economy and managing natural resources more sustainably.
e. Proportion of informal employment in non-agricultural sectors by sex (SDG 8.3.1)	Baseline: T: 30 (2019) M: 36 (2019) F: 22 (2019)	Target: T: 27	Source: LFS 2019 (INSTAT)	» There is political and popular recognition of the need to address informality and better integrate women, young people and vulnerable groups into the formal labour market.
f. Availability of enhanced Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to climate change (based on EE and RES targets) (Y/N) (SDG13.2.1)	Baseline: NDC (2015)	Target: Yes	Source: GoA reports UN programme reports	» The government will scale-up proven job creation and employment activation measures for vulnerable groups and the long-term unemployed.
g. N° new or amended laws, policies, regulations approved for environmental protection and sustainable green and blue growth ⁹ incorporating gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data	Baseline: 3 (2020)	Target: 9	Source: GoA reports, strategies and legal framework UN programme reports	» There is increasing investment in digital infrastructure, especially for remote and underserved area, as a precondition for digital economy and more effective e-government.
h. Degree of integrated water resources management ¹⁰ (SDG 6.5.1)	Baseline: 47 (0-100) (2020)	Target: 52	Source: UN Water	
i. Proportion of the country covered by protected areas and under improved management for conservation and sustainable use (SDG15.1.2, proxy)	Baseline: 18.5%	Target: 23%	Source: National Agency for Protected Areas, MoE ¹¹	
j. Availability of i. National disaster risk reduction strategy and updated national emergency plan, and ii. Proportion of municipalities with disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework and incorporating gender equity and child rights considerations and sex disaggregated data ¹² (Y/N) (SDG 11.b.1)	Baseline: i. N (2020) ii. 1 (2020)	Target: i. Yes ii. 5	Source: GoA reports UN programme reports	
k. N° cities implementing green and smart action plans providing access to safe, healthy, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities (SDG 11.7)	Baseline: 4 (Tirana, Durrës, Vlorë, Korça)	Target: 30	Source: GoA reports UN programme reports	

⁵ SDG indicator 2.3.1 provides the value of average productivity of small-scale food producers (agricultural output per labour day, PPP) (constant 2011 international \$)

⁶ This aims for EU countries to produce net zero CO2 equivalent emissions and achieve climate neutrality by 2050.

⁷ Note: Labour force participation (a choice/behaviour) is instrumental to moves in the overall employment rate (SDG 16.6.1).

⁸ For young persons: [ILOSTAT module 1.0 - Youth](#), Jan 2021.

⁹ In sectors: water resources management, biodiversity conservation, air pollution, waste management, land management, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture

¹⁰ Integrated water resources management is typified of sustainable development policy. MAPS

¹¹ All protected areas comprise: National park 46%, Nature Managed Reserve 25%, Landmark protected areas 5%, Resource Reserve/ Multiple Use Area 4%, Ramsar network of wetlands 3%, Strict Nature Reserve/ Scientific Reserve 1%, Biosphere reserve 1%.

¹² Minimum standards: UNISDR, [Managing Disaster Risk Reduction Gender Sensitive Policy and Practical Guidelines](#) (section 5.6)