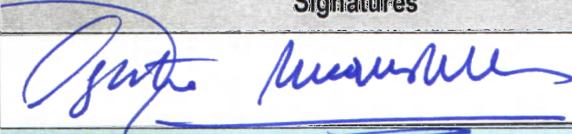
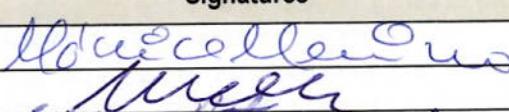
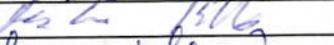
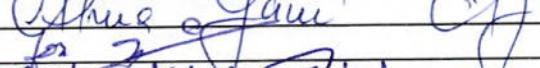
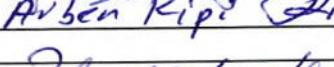
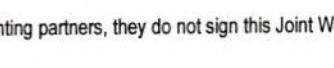


Outcome 4 Gender Responsive Governance
Joint Work Plan 2022-2023

1. Cover Page

Country:	Albania
Corresponding outcome:	<u>Outcome 4: Gender Responsive Governance</u> By 2026, gender responsive governance strengthens equality and non-discrimination, promotes women's empowerment and human rights, and reduces violence against women and children.
Alignment to NSDI, EU, SDGs:	NSDI II: Cross NSDI - Delivery of innovative, citizen-centered public services; pillar 3. Investing in human capital and social cohesion. EU acquis chapters: 5, 10, 22, 23-24, 32 SDGs and targets: 5.1, 5.a, 5.b, 5.c, 5.5, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b, 17.7, 17.18, 17.19.
Chairing United Nations entity(s):	UNWOMEN Representative & UNFPA Head of Office
Chairing Government entity(s)	Minister of Health and Social Protection & National Gender Coordinator
Implementing UN agencies	UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, FAO, IOM, ITU, ILO
Key National Partners:	MoHSP, MoFE, MoES, MoARD
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 Health and Social Protection and National Gender Coordinator	
United Nations	
UN Resident Coordinator	
Outcome Co - Chair	Signatures
UNWOMEN Representative	
UNFPA Head of Office	
Heads of UN Agencies or Delegated Authorities	Signatures
UNDP	
UNICEF	
UNWOMEN	
IOM	
UNFPA	
FAO	
ITU	
ILO	

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 4.1 – End violence against women and children

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Violence against women and girls (VAWG) continues to be one of the most pervasive forms of violence in Albania, exacerbated by traditional perceptions of gender roles and patriarchal values. The 2019 VAWG Survey by INSTAT, UNDP and UN Women found that one in three women of age 18–74 years (36.6%) recently experienced one or more of five forms of violence (intimate partner violence, dating violence, non-partner violence, sexual harassment, or stalking), while one in two (52.9%) have experienced it during their lifetime. The situation of women and girls, victims of gender-based and domestic violence has worsened even more due to COVID19 isolation, limited access to specialized support services. The increasing trend of reported DV cases to the Albanian State Police (16% increase in 2020 compared to 2019) reaffirms that DV violence remains a persistent phenomenon in Albania and the increased number of criminally prosecuted cases for 2020 is an encouraging indicator of state institutions commitment to bring perpetrators to justice.

Progress is achieved regarding legal, normative and policy framework especially in the domestic violence area in line with international standards and GREVIO recommendations to Albania. Nevertheless, there are no legal provisions, nor normative and policy framework for protecting victims of crimes such as stalking, harassment or sexual assault/violence outside family relations. Positive steps have been taken to further consolidate the multi-sectorial response to violence in family relations at the local level through Coordinated Referral Mechanisms, covering 100% of the territory, and the recording and track DV cases system (REVALB). However, the CRMs, especially the ones recently established need further consolidation. Offering services to victims of violence remains challenging. Women from disadvantaged groups face additional barriers to access these services. With the establishment of the first pilot center for providing emergency multi-disciplinary specialized support services to sexual violence victims, much needs to be done to consolidate this type of service and scale up the referral centers in other regions in the country.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated already existing high prevalence of Violence. The Rapid Gender Assessment on VAW Conducted by UN Women, concluded that more than half of women in Albania have experienced or know another woman who has experienced VAW and said they perceive violence, abuse, and harassment of women to be a problem in their communities. The COVID-19 pandemic has brought with it a noticeable rise in specific indicators associated with VAW and exacerbated already existing tensions and safety issues for many women which vary in type and severity based on socioeconomic status and vulnerability to stressors. Furthermore, the pandemic has negatively impacted concerns of safety for the most vulnerable women who had already been facing hardships. Further, the study suggests that associations such as food insecurity, income, and unemployment, have worsened impacting concerns and experiences of safety but also on women's overall well-being.² Against this background, in 2020, the Ministry of Finance and Economy initiated the procedure for the ratification of the ILO Convention 190 on "Eliminating Violence and Harassment in the World of Work". The C 190 ratification file has been endorsed by the Council of Ministers and submitted to the Parliament of Albania for ratification in early 2022.

Violence against children (VAC) occurs in all settings in Albania, including the home, school, and community, and is rapidly growing on the internet. Police administrative data in 2017 show that 61 percent of all sexual abuse cases in Albania were committed against children.³ One in ten children reported at least one unwanted sexual experience through the internet, many of them initiated by someone the child already knew⁴. Lack of awareness around the online safety issues, education (parents and children) and parental controls have been highlighted as the most common challenges in Albania. Positive steps have been taken to improve the legal framework and to set the common responsibilities for children's rights protection by public institutions, civil society organization, teachers, parents, media, and industry of communication. Child online protection in Albania would benefit from greater involvement of industry stakeholders, ranging from mobile and Internet providers to general Internet technology companies, which need guidance on how to increase the level of active support for child safety activities and advancements. Education and training of professionals working with children should be a more important part of stakeholder activities to mitigate the risks and educate children, parents, teachers, and the public.

ADHS 2018 found that 37 percent of children had been disciplined by non-violent means only, while some 42 percent were subjected to psychological aggression, such as yelling, and 32 percent to some form of physical aggression. School is a vital element of a child's protective environment, and in the HBSC 2018 survey, about 22 percent of children reported having suffered at least one episode of bullying at school, with higher prevalence among boys than girls (24% and 20%, respectively).

The child protection system is not sufficiently resourced and prepared to address the diverse manifestation of violence against children in the country. The normative framework has been improved but still characterized by gaps in legislation, weak referral pathways and unclear responsibilities. The workforce that should be in the forefront of children's protection is under resourced and often falls a victim of established harmful worldviews that influence their judgement not in favor of child's best interests. Availability of and accessibility to

² UN Women. 2021. Rapid Gender Assessment on the Impacts of COVID-19 on Women's Well-Being and Safety in Albania.

³ INSTAT, 2018. *Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2016–2017*. Available at: <http://www.instat.gov.al/media/4824/crime-and-criminal-justice-statistics.pdf>

⁴ One Click Away' Children's Experiences of Internet Use in Albania, UNICEF, 2019, <https://www.unicef.org/albania/documents/one-click-away>

child protection services is limited, and there is no single-entry point for specialized multiple services to child survivors of severe forms of violence and abuse. Front line professionals (including health staff, police, teachers, or other public employees) rarely are able to proactively identify risks of violence, refer them, or deal with it when it occurs. Thus, the absence of continuum of child protection services, from early identification to rehabilitation. Relevant institutions do collect scattered data about violence, but no unified data collection exists to inform comprehensive analysis. The same goes for the cases of hazardous child labour which are barely monitored and need to be frontally addressed by the relevant institutions at the central and local levels.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UN agencies will aim to contribute to the overall goal of eliminating violence against women and children by supporting further the improvement and implementation of legal and policy framework that prevents and responds to violence against women and children. Specific output level results will be: (1) a strengthened normative and accountability framework related to violence against women (VAW) and Violence against children (VAC); (2) improved institutional practices, specialized support services and coordination for VAW and VAC (online) survivors; and (3) challenged norms pertaining to VAW and VAC at the state, community, and individual levels with special focus on the most vulnerable women, and children. and (4) improved capacities, increased awareness, and strengthened strategies and coordination related to child online protection and safety at the national level among all stakeholders. All major interventions will be guided by existing evidence, along with relevant knowledge generation activities and contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and its Action Plan (2021-2030), relevant legislation on VAW and VAC relevant strategies targeting vulnerable women and girls, the newly approved National Agenda for Child Rights 2021-2026, Strategic, Objective 2, and the National Cybercrime Strategy, Goal-3.

Output 4.2 - Addressing gender stereotypes and harmful norms and practices

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Despite solid progress towards achieving gender equality at the legal and policy level, gender stereotypes and negative perceptions about women's roles in society are still prevalent in Albania. According to UN Women's Gender Equality Country Profile, occupational stereotypes continue limiting women's choices- with women working predominantly in sectors such as health and social work, education, manufacturing and agriculture- which are characterized by lower salaries. In the private sphere, women carry out 96% domestic chores and remain out of the labour force because they perform unpaid care work at home or are attending school. Similar patterns can be noted in the area of education and political participation, where negative stereotypes about women's role as representatives are still prevalent (UN Common Country Analysis, 2020).

A manifestation of gender stereotypes and perceptions is child marriage as a harmful practice. According to the National Demographic Health Survey child marriage affected 9% of girls and 1% of boys in 2009 and 11% of girls and 2% of boys in 2018. It mostly affects the poor, rural as well as Roma and Egyptian girls, and is fueled by attitudes and behaviors but also poverty and social exclusion.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UN in Albania will work to increase the knowledge base of rights-bearers on gender stereotypes and identify key partners with the potential of reaching the highest impact in shifting social norms and stereotypes such as the media and youth, in addition to continued engagement of faith leaders.

UN will engage in the Peacebuilding Fund action for the Western Balkans on strengthening the role of youth in promoting constructive narratives, respect for diversity, and trust, with focus on supporting social movements and actors to address toxic masculinities, hate speech and social cohesion. Working with youth intends to help them gain confidence in the future through active participation and contribution to Albanian society, enhancing their trust in public institutions and countering the negative population growth in the country. Beyond this initiative, UN will also seek funds to design and implement larger-scale initiatives addressing stereotypes and harmful social norms, promoting positive masculinities as well as women in sports, the arts and in STEM, as well as promoting women's participation and benefit from the digital transformation, and in rural areas through encouraging economic empowerment of rural women in value chains.

Output 4.3 - Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

The Government of Albania has made national and international commitments to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women, by adopting sound policies and laws that integrate the principle of gender equality. Over the past decade, UN Women in Albania has provided support to national and local government institutions in strengthening democratic governance and advancing women's rights through initiatives aimed at mainstreaming gender in policy planning and budgeting. Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) has been included as a legal requirement in the Organic Budget Law (2016) and Law on Local Finances (2017) which regulate the application of GRB in the medium term and annual budget planning, as well as the monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes of the institutions. GRB is continually annexed to the annual Standards Budget Preparation Instructions and represents an important tool for advancing gender equality in key national strategic documents.

Thanks to the continuous support, Government recognizes gender equality as one of the principles of its planning and budgeting process, which over the years resulted in an increase of budget allocations for gender equality results. GRB elements constitute 9 % of the total planned annual budget in 2021, compared to just 1% in 2015. However, gaps remain to ensure systematic application of GRB across all sectors of government planning and budgeting, through improved gender statistics and analysis, and with more effective application of budget performance monitoring systems. While Albania has exhibited good practices in mainstreaming gender and application of GRB in the budget-planning phase, it now needs to move ahead and advance the monitoring and measuring the impact of GRB, by increasing capacities and know-how on oversight and monitoring processes and continued expert mentoring to support GRB uptake by the national partners.

Building the national and local capacities for child budgeting is a priority need as well, providing for regular evidence on budget allocations and expenditure at national and subnational and developing tools and capacities so that MTBF and annual budgets reflect a child-focused and gender-equitable planning and budgeting.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

To ensure a gender-responsive governance that empowers women and strengthens equality, UN agencies will continue to promote financing for gender equality and gender-responsive budgeting. Capacities of national partners to plan, budget, monitor, track expenditure and leverage resources for gender equality will be strengthened through interventions that feature technical support to mainstream gender in the ongoing public financial management reform. Through strong partnership with the Ministries of Finance and Economy and of Health and Social Protection, as lead institutions on gender equality and gender responsive budgeting, efforts will contribute to more equitable allocation of resources through development of gender targeted objectives and key performance indicators to allow for a better assessment of the impact of strategies and programmes. UN will also expand its pool of partnerships with public oversight bodies, such as the Albanian School of Public Administration, the Supreme State Audit Institution, the Office of the Ombudsperson, and relevant Parliamentary committees to apply gender lenses to their work and to advocate and demand accountability at the national and local level. Moreover, UN will work to increase the capacities of rural advisory services, municipal institutions, and other identified national partners to develop gender-responsive services for rural tourism, agri-business and value chain development. Based on the FAO Gender and Rural Advisory Services Assessment Tool (GRAST), it will contribute to improve services for rural women. UN will lead and influence discussions around solutions for increased budget allocations and spending for child-related and gender equitable policies and programmes, including developing financing frameworks at subnational level, improvement of funding formulas for intergovernmental transfers and leveraging of resources in normal times and times of shocks.

Output 4.4 - Gender Equality Mechanisms

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Albania has a solid normative framework to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex, scoring high on overall legislative framework for gender equality; gender-based violence; employment and economic empowerment; and marriage and family⁵. The country is committed to the implementation of international commitments including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the 2018 Voluntary National Review showed that 79% of all SDG targets and 59% of SDG 5 targets are linked to the specific objectives of the national policy framework, and gender equality and the empowerment of women were highlighted as a priority in various national policy documents. This is contributing to Albania's ambition to join the EU where the *gender acquis* is a requirement.

However, implementation has so far been insufficient to achieve SDG 5 and other key SDG targets and other international commitments, due to, *inter alia*, the insufficient human and financial resources and weak accountability mechanisms⁶. In particular, the Gender Equality Machinery lacks accountability, capacity and resources to coordinate action at central and local level, which limits the extent to which the EU gender equality acquis can be absorbed especially by Local Government Units, where poor gender analysis and planning do not allow for effective gender mainstreaming, prioritization and funding for gender responsive interventions⁷. These dynamics do not support restoring public trust, and particularly women's trust, in government entities. In addition, there are limited capacities of state institutions, mainly the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, to monitor and report the progress of SDG 5.a.1 and 5.a.2.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

To address these challenges, the UNCT is committed to increase capacities of national gender machineries and the public administration more broadly to monitor and report progress achieved towards commitments on GEWE, including the CEDAW, UPR, UNSC 1325, the SDGs and EU priorities for gender equality. During the course of the 2022-2023 period, the national Gender Equality Mechanism will continue to be strengthened by carrying out capacity building activities to improve the implementation of international and national standards; providing technical assistance for drafting improved legislation on gender equality, as well as carrying out effective monitoring and reporting of key treaty bodies, and mainstreaming gender equality in relevant national strategies and national plans, including those related to EU and IPA documents. Across these interventions, relevant UN agencies will develop tools, organize trainings, and generate

⁵ UN Women Global SDG Database: <https://data.unwomen.org/sdg-monitoring> and UNCT Albania, Common Country Analysis: UN Women's Global SDG Database gives Albania a scoring of 90.9% of overall legislative frameworks on GEEW; 91.7% of overall legislative frameworks on Gender-Based Violence (GBV); 70% for overall legislative frameworks on Employment and Economic Empowerment; and 90.9% for overall legislative frameworks on Marriage and Family

⁶ Concluding observations on the fourth periodic report of Albania of the CEDAW Committee, July 2017

⁷ UNCT Albania, Common Country Analysis

networking opportunities. In addition, capacities of key ministries and national institutions to monitor and report against SDG 5.a.1 and 5.a.2 will be increased, including the Ministry of Agriculture.

Output 4.5 - Leadership and Participation

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Albania has made significant progress in the participation and representation of women in leadership roles. Thanks to gender quotas, women's seats in the National Parliament and local councils increased to 29.3%, and 43.61% respectively. With 70% of women in ministerial positions, Albania stands among the top 10 countries in the world; 48.1% of the Central Bank board members are women, compared to an EU average of 20.3%. To sustain such gains, additional space for meaningful women leadership in politics, social and economic life is needed, promoting their role as change agents and contributors - on an equal footing with men and boys - to choices that will affect the country's development path for the years to come. A thematic evaluation on political empowerment (UN Women 2018) confirmed that while the intervention was successful in most areas and produced best practices on WLPP, working with political parties to combat VAW in politics continues to be a major challenge, primarily as a result of political sensitivity and politicization in Albania. Weak support for women from political parties was also revealed to be a major constraint to women's participation in politics. The CEDAW Committee has also expressed concerns about the lack of participation in public life of women of marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as Roma and Egyptian women and women with disabilities (UN Country Analysis, 2020). Recent research on Violence Against Women in Politics (UNDP 2021) and a latest media monitoring (UN Women 2021) on violence against women in elections reveals obstacles in women's full political participation including persisting negative stereotypes about the role of women in public life, legal obstacles, threats to wage their political campaign and different forms of violence faced during women and girls' engagement in political career. In addition, there remains questions around the level of support that the newly formed cadre of women in politics will receive compared to their male counterparts. Furthermore, gender gap remains especially in non-transitional growth sectors (STEM, digital, green economy), where women and girls remain under-represented in occupations and opportunities, a trend that has led to income gaps and risk of women being economically left further behind. Furthermore, the enabling environment for women and girls from all walks of life to equally participate in local planning, implementing and oversight processes remains weak. There are some good practices for women and women organizations in networking for advocacy and increased accountability that had led to increasing their influence in decision making processes at both central and local level, nevertheless, these networks need to be further strengthened and sustained to bring transformative changes in the Albanian society.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

Gender equality and women's empowerment are drivers of development progress. Specifically shaping and building resilient, representative, responsive and democratic institutions based on gender equality and respect for human rights are central to Government of Albania and UN Agencies' mandate to promote gender responsive and equally inclusive governance institutions. To promote meaningful women's leadership and equal participation of women in political, social and economic spheres and decision-making processes in both public and private sectors, UN Agencies will provide support to all relevant state and non-state actors in a) creating an enabling environment for women and girls to be change agents, address stereotypes about women in leadership, and increase their capacities in influencing decision-making processes at all levels; b) enhancement of the advocacy and accountability role of women organizations, equality bodies, women parliamentarians and women in media in oversight processes; c) support women equal participation and leadership in non-traditional growth sectors (STEM, digital, green economy) including the private sector.

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

4.1.3 Strengthen capacities of Coordinated Referral Mechanism (CRMs) as well as governmental and non-governmental service providers, to effectively prevent VAW and adequately handle cases of VAW victims	UNDP UN Women UNFPA	10,000	Sida EU Sida	63,783 85,425 20,000	Sida EU	110,000 100,000 100,000	5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	4.5 Albania Tirana, Vlora, Korca, Pogradec, Diber, Saranda, Fier
4.1.4 Support survivors of sexual and other forms of VAW with new and quality specialized services and reintegration programs through a multi-sectorial approach.	UNDP UN Women		50,000 70,074	Sida EU	150,000 100,000	5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	4.5 Albania Elbasan Region	LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP Albanian Women Empowerment Network, Counselling Line for Women and Girls LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP Woman Forum Elbasan
4.1.5 Increase awareness of children, women and men in combating VAW and VAC and promoting favorable social norms, through informed innovative advocacy initiatives	UNDP UN Women UNICEF UNFPA	20,000	20,000 160,000 40,000	Sida UK Gov EU	100,000 100,000 100,000	5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	2, 4.5 Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, CSOs, LGUs, INSTAT, Media
4.1.6 Support capacity building of CSO service providers on economic reintegration of VAW survivors	UN Women		70,159	EU	130,000	5.1; 5.2; 16.1; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	1, 4, 6 Vlora, Kukes, Korca	Different and Equal, Vatra Psycho-Social Center, Agitrita Vizion
4.1.7 Conduct gaps analysis and support implementation of the national legislative framework on VAW (including VAC online) and rolling out of the ITU Child Online Protection Guidelines at the national level.	UNICEF ITU	60,000 49,340	155,000 160,000 135,000	Gov. Sweden Gov. UK Gov. Sweden	50,000 50,000 50,000	4.4; 5.2; 16.1; 16.2 GE: 1 HR: 3	1, 2, 3, 4 Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, MoJ, MoI, AKCESK, LGUs, CSOs (ASDO)
4.1.8 Support child protection work force and strengthen the capacity of the inter-sectorial technical teams to better address VAC and hazardous child labour	UNICEF ILO	20,000	240,000 25,000 11,738	Gov. UK EU Gov. Denmark	160,000	5.2; 8.7; 16.2 GE: 1 HR: 3	4 Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, MoJ, MoES, Mol, LGU, Private Sector and ICT, CSOs
4.1.9 Facilitate multidisciplinary (One Stop) response to survivors of sexual and severe forms of violence and access to quality MHPSSS	IOM		20,000		80,000	5.2; 5.3; 5.6; 16.2 GE: 2 HR: 3	2, 4 Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, Mol, MoES, MoYC, General Prosecutors Office, MoJ
4.1.10 Support the rolling out of the pre-university teacher training on Comprehensive Sexuality Education with focus on GBV	UNFPA		50,000		200,000	5.1; 5.2; 8.7 GE: 2 HR: 3	1, 5, 8 Albania	MoEFS, ASCAP, IPH, Local Education Offices
4.1.11 Support tripartite constituents in mainstreaming the ILO C 190 standards in the business practices	ILO							MoFFE, Minister of State for Support to Entrepreneurship, Business Albania, Trade Unions (KSSH; BSPSH)
2023 Indicative								
4.1.1 Improve laws and policies related to VAW and VAC to align with international human rights standards and practices	UNDP UNICEF UNFPA		80,000 5,000			5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	1, 2 Albania	LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP, SARPC, Parliament
4.1.2 Strengthen capacities of key Ministries and Local Government Units to regularly review, reform and efficiently implement legislation, international normative standards, and policies on VAW and VAC in partnership with media and CSOs	UNDP UN Women UNICEF UNFPA		10,000			5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	2, 4.5 Albania	CSOs, LGUs, MoHSP, SARPC, People's Advocate, Media Monitoring Network Against GBV
4.1.3 Strengthen capacities of Coordinated Referral Mechanism (CRMs) as well as governmental and non-governmental service providers, to effectively prevent VAW and adequately handle cases of VAW victims	UNDP UN Women UNFPA		10,000			5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	4.5 Albania Tirana, Vlora, Korca, Pogradec, Diber, Saranda, Fier	LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP Albanian Women Empowerment Network, Counselling Line for Women and Girls LGUs, CSOs, MoHSP Woman Forum Elbasan
4.1.4 Support survivors of sexual and other forms of VAW with new and quality specialized services and reintegration programs through a multi-sectorial approach.	UNDP UN Women UNICEF UNFPA		20,000			5.2; 16.2 GE: 3 HR: 3	2, 4.5 Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, CSOs, LGUs, INSTAT, Media
4.1.5 Increase awareness of children, women and men in combating VAW and VAC and promoting favorable social norms, through informed innovative advocacy initiatives								

4.1.6 Support capacity building of CSO service providers on economic reintegration of VAW survivors	UN Women					5.1; 5.2; 16.1; 16.2	GE: 3 HR: 3	1, 4, 6	Vlora, Kukës, Korça	Different and Equal. Vatra Psycho-Social Center, Agitira Vizioni
4.1.7 Conduct gaps analysis and support implementation of the national legislative framework on VAC (including VAC online) and rolling out of the ITU Child Online Protection Guidelines at the national level.	UNICEF ITU	60,000				4.4, 5.2; 16.1 16.2	GE: 1 HR: 3	1, 2, 3, 4	Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, MoJ, MoI, AKCESK, LGUs, CSOs (ASDO)
4.1.8 Support child protection work force and strengthen the capacity of the inter-sectorial technical teams to better address VAC	UNICEF					5.2; 16.2	GE: 1 HR: 3	4	Albania	MoHSP, SARPC, MoJ, MoES, MoI, LGU, Private Sector and ICT, CSOs
4.1.9 Facilitate multidisciplinary (One Stop) response to survivors of sexual and severe forms of violence and access to quality MHPSS	UNICEF IOM					5.2; 16.2	GE: 1 HR: 3	2, 4	Albania, Fier, Shkodër	MoHSP, SARPC, MoJ, MoES, MoYC, General Prosecutors Office, MoJ
4.1.10 Support the rolling out of the pre-university teacher training on Comprehensive Sexuality Education with focus on GBV	UNFPA	20,000				5.2; 5.3; 5.6; 16.2	GE: 2 HR: 3	2, 4	Albania	MoES, ASCAP, IPH, Local Education Offices
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	Risks:				
Output 4.2 - Addressing gender stereotypes and harmful norms and practices Influential leaders, communities, families, men and boys, women and girls have improved knowledge and capacities to address harmful norms, stereotypes, and behaviors that drive gender discrimination, VAW, VAC, child marriage (including intersection with other grounds of discrimination: age, ethnicity, disability, migrant background, socioeconomic background).	UNWOMEN FAO UNICEF UNFPA	No. of communication products by youth articulating the linkages between masculinities, gender-based violence and social cohesion challenges in the region B (2021): 1 T (2022): 5 papers, 5 short videos (at the regional level) No. of new media platforms and social media actors producing articles/reports on the cross-related issues of gender norms and social cohesion challenges B (2021): 1 T (2022): 2 media platforms, 30 social media actors (at the regional level) No. of actions that raise awareness on rural women role and rights in agriculture and rural economy B (2021): 5 nationwide campaigns to disseminate information on rural women's rights T (2022): 8 nationwide campaigns implemented in rural areas No. of rural women and men informed through awareness raising and trainings B (2021): 700 T (2022): 6500 No. of legal acts and/or policy documents addressing child marriage as a harmful practice B (2020): 2 T (2026): 3	PBF Project monitoring activities UN Report	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 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. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Duplicating any existing regional or area-specific peacebuilding activity, and applying lessons learned 					
										Number of communities engaged in dialogue and consensus-building on alternatives to child marriage (including education), the rights of adolescents girls, and gender equality
										B (2020): 4 T (2026): 5

		T (2026): 7		2022 Budgetary Framework			
Contributing UN Agencies		Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)			Total (USD)	
		Amount	Source			To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	
UNWOMEN		214,000	PBF			400,000	614,000
FAO		52,000	Gov. Italy			40,000	92,000
UNICEF		20,000				50,000	70,000
UNFPA		80,000	ADA			290,000	420,000
Total (USD)		100,000				780,000	1,196,000
2022 Strategic Deliverables		UN Agencies		Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency		Geography Focus	
Sub-outputs		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD) Source	Funding Gap	SDG Targets	QCPR Functions List	Implementing Partner(s)
		Amount	Source		GE & HR Marker Rating		
4.2.1 Young people enhance dialogue and trust across the region by promoting fact-based, positive narratives about gender equality in the media and in the broader public sphere through collaborative youth platforms, education, culture and sport.		UN Women UNFPA	20,000	Peace Building Fund	5.5	4	Regional
4.2.2 Challenging harmful gender stereotypes and social norms: empowering women and girls in arts, sports and STEM, and engaging boys and young men in redefining masculinities.		UN Women UNFPA	20,000		300,000	5.1, 5.5, 5.a, GE: 3 HR: 2	Albania UNWOMEN
4.2.3 Women and girls participate in and benefit from economic opportunities related to digitalization and have increased access and use of inclusive and safe digital social services.		UN Women			100,000	5.b GE: 3 HR: 1	UNWOMEN
4.2.4 Provide technical support for civic and community to self-organize LAGs through training and for implementing an innovative media campaign to fight against gender-based stereotypes and to showcase women entrepreneurs in rural areas		FAO		Gov. Italy	40,000	5.1 GE: 3 HR: 1	Elbasan, Puke, Kolonje UNWOMEN
4.2.5 Technical assistance and advocacy for strengthening the normative framework on gender equality, including against child marriage and early unions		UNICEF UNFPA	20,000 20,000		50,000	5.1, 5.3 GE: 3 HR: 2	Albania UNICEF
4.2.6 Support to Good Parenting clubs at municipal level		UNFPA	10,000		100,000	5.5 GE: 3 HR: 3	Tirana
4.2.7 Support family friendly policies in the private sector		UNFPA	50,000	ADA	100,000	5.5 GE: 3 HR: 3	Albania UNFPA and Private Sector
4.2.8 Support to Be a Man Club to scale up		UNFPA	10,000		40,000	5.5 GE: 3 HR: 2	Albania UNFPA
2023 Indicative		UN Agencies		Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency		Geography Focus	
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD) Source	Funding Gap	SDG Targets	QCPR Functions List	Implementing Partner(s)
		Amount	Source		GE & HR Marker Rating		
Young people enhance dialogue and trust across the region by promoting fact-based, positive narratives about gender equality in the media and in the broader public sphere through collaborative youth platforms, and by promoting constructive and gender sensitive narratives through education, culture and sport.		UN Women UNFPA	214,000	Peace Building Fund	5.5	4	Regional
Transforming harmful gender stereotypes and social norms: empowering women and girls in arts, sports and STEM.		UN Women UNFPA			300,000	5.1, 5.5, 5.a, GE: 3 HR: 2	Albania UNWOMEN
Women and girls participate in and benefit from economic opportunities related to digitalization, and have increased access and use of inclusive and safe digital social services		UN Women			100,000	5.b GE: 3 HR: 1	UNWOMEN
Provide technical support for civic and community to self-organize LAGs through training and for implementing an innovative media campaign to fight against gender-based stereotypes and to showcase women entrepreneurs in rural areas		FAO			80,000	5.1 GE: 3 HR: 1	3 Other Municipalities (TBD) UNWOMEN
Evidence-based Communication for Social Change interventions to promote positive gender norms and eliminate gender-based discriminatory and harmful practices.		UNICEF UNFPA	20,000 30,000		300,000 300,000	5.3 GE: 3 HR: 2	CSOs, media, influencers Regional
Capacity-building of professionals to apply improved gender equality legal and policy requirements, with particular focus on harmful practices		UNICEF UNFPA	10,000		100,000 140,000	5.3 GE: 3 HR: 2	UNICEF, CSOs Regional
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs				Indicator, baseline, target		Means of verification	
Output 4.3: Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting		UN entity	UN WOMEN UNICEF FAO	Percentage of national budget allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment out of total budget		Medium-Term Budget Program – Ministry of Finance and Economy	Risks:
Monitoring Frequency				Annually		Risks and Assumptions	

Government institutions at central and local levels have increased capacities to plan, budget, monitor, track expenditures, and leverage resources for GEWE in targeted sectors.	UNFPA	B (2021): 9% T (2022): 15%	No. of national partners with capacities to apply Gender Responsive Budgeting tools in the budget cycle B (2021): 17 (10 line ministries, 2 oversight institutions, 5 municipalities) T (2022): 30 (11 line ministries, 4 oversight institutions, 15 municipalities)	Ministry of Finance and Economy UNWOMEN Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Emergence of natural disasters or public health pandemics could significantly disrupt the normal operation of the UN agencies 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 UN and other partners; » Lack of dedicated human and financial resources, both at central and local levels, limits the ability of the UN agencies to undertake sustainable initiatives and ensure local ownership; » Other. <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Improved capacity of RAS in gender-responsive services will contribute to gender-responsive planning and budgeting of their activities.
		FAO project report on Rural Advisory Services (RAS) capacity building	Existence of a roadmap for gender-responsive value chain development in pilot municipalities, and technical trainings/ advise provided by the RAS B (2018): 0 T (2022): 1	Tailored capacity development events conducted for rural advisory services and related partners on gender-responsive services and social behavioural change B (2019): 0 T (2022): 3	
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)			
	Amount	Source		To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD)
UNWOMEN	454,236	Government of Italy, Sida		50,000	504,236
FAO	54,000	Government of Italy		80,000	134,000
UNICEF	30,000	UN SDG Fund, SDC		140,000	227,000
UNFPA	25,000	EU		70,000	95,000
Total (USD)	30,000			340,000	960,236
2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs		UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency	SDG Targets	Geography Focus
			Core Funds	GE & HR Marker	Implementing Partner(s)
			Non-Core Funds (USD) Amount	Funding Gap	
			Source	Full List	QCPR Functions
				List	Geography
4.3.1 Support MoFE, line ministries and National Gender Equality Machinery to have knowledge and evidence to make informed budgetary allocation towards GE in line with national and international commitments	UNWOMEN	98,912	Sida	5.c.	1, 3, 4 Albania
4.3.2 Capacity building of local government units to apply GRB tools in their plans and budget	UNWOMEN	111,312	Sida	GE: 3 HR: 3	MoFE, MoHSP,ASPA, ALSAI
4.3.3 Increase capacities of Parliament, oversight bodies and Media to monitor and advocate for gender responsive policies and budgets	UNWOMEN	60,000	Gov. Italy	GE: 3 HR: 3	MoFE, MoHSP,ASPA, ALSAI
4.3.4 Provide technical assistance to MoARD in the application of GRB to their MTBPs	UNWOMEN	134,012	Sida	GE: 3 HR: 3	MoFE, MoHSP,ASPA, ALSAI
4.3.5 Capacity building of Rural Advisory Services (RAS) for gender-responsive services	FAO	50,000	Gov. Italy	5.c.	MoARD
4.3.6 Support MoFE to develop solutions and consensus around INFF, ensuring that the financing frameworks and mechanisms work for children.	UNICEF	54,000	Gov. Italy	80,000 5.a	Elbasan, Puke, Kolonje
4.3.7 Conduct evidence-based advocacy with the Parliament for adequate annual budgetary allocations for children and youth.	UNICEF	8,000	17,000	UN SDG Fund 60,000	UN WOMEN Albania
4.3.8 Strengthen the capacities of local government units for sustainable financing social care services at local level.	UNFPA	20,000	15,000	EU 5.c.	MoFE Parliament, MoFE
4.3.9 Capacity building of local government units to apply gender responsive youth budgeting tools in their plans and budget	UNICEF	2,000	20,000	UN SDG Fund SDC 80,000 4	MoHSP, LGUS, CSO Albania
2023 Indicative	UNFPA		10,000	EU 70,000 5.c. 4	Selected municipalities LGU's CSOs, UNFPA MoHSP, ASPA, ALSAI

Support MoFE, line ministries and National Gender Equality Machinery to have knowledge and evidence to make informed budgetary allocation towards GE in line with national and international commitments	UNWOMEN	89,185	Sida	50,000	5.c.	GE: 3 HR: 3	1,3, 4	Albania	MoFE, MoHSP,ASPA, ALSAI,
Capacity building of local government units to apply GRB tools in their plans and budget	UNWOMEN	89,185 60,000	Sida Gov. Italy	50,000	5.c.	GE: 3 HR: 3	1,3, 4	Albania	MoFE, MoHSP,ASPA, ALSAI
Increase capacities of Parliament, oversight bodies and Media to monitor and advocate for gender responsive policies and budgets	UNWOMEN	89,185	Sida	50,000	5.c.	GE: 3 HR: 3	1,3, 4	Albania	MoFE, MoHSP,ASPA, ALSAI
Provide technical assistance to MoARD in the application of GRB to their MTBFPs	UNWOMEN	50,000	Gov. Italy	5.c.	GE: 3 HR: 3	1,3, 4	Albania	MoARD	

Outputs, including Joint Programme Outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions			
					Assumptions:	Risks:		
Output 4.4 - Gender Equality Mechanisms National Gender Machinery and public administration at central and local level have increased capacities support and monitor implementation of international and national commitments and EU priorities for gender equality (CEDAW, BPAFA, Istanbul Convention, UNSCR1325, Agenda 2030 and SDG5).	UN Women UNDP FAO UNFPA	No. of partners that have increased capacities (i) to promote/influence gender responsive legislation and its implementation; (ii) to advance gender equality and women's empowerment through national and/or local (multi)sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans B (2021): (i) 10; (ii) 4 T (2022/2023): (i) 15; (ii) 5 No. of institutions that have increased capacities to design and implement institutional reforms/strategies/policies that promote gender equality and women's empowerment B (2021): 1 T (2022/2023): 1 No. of training and capacity development events for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicators 5.a.1 and 5.a.2, and on advancing towards the target 5.a and CEDAW article 14 B (2021): 0 T (2022): 4	Membership lists of the Monitoring Network Against GBV; CLC, HRDC, ADRF, WFE, GADC, Relefksione, Sot per te ardhmen, CDTF, CRCA, Qendra Psiko-Sociale Vatra Relevant UN project documents and monitoring reports	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Sustained political commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment, including to obligations under CEDAW and Beijing PTA and EU Gender Equality policy, in post COVID-19 recovery measures at central and local levels, and in accession negotiations; » Relatively stable political situation at country level; » Continued mutual commitment and a sustained support to Albania's EU accession process; » Political commitment and institutional support for government staff at central and LGU levels to integrate gender equality goals into policies, programmes, budgets, implementation, and monitoring; » Sector governance architecture is operational, and entities in charge of EU Integration and Local Government supports gender mainstreaming; » Central level financing of gender-responsive service delivery is increased (unconditional grants to municipalities), and Government commits and allocates more domestic resources to gender-sensitive positive youth development, including in Administrative Units and underserved, poor, and rural areas; » Political support to improve legal and policy framework that support women entrepreneurship in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » 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 UN and other partners; » Lack of dedicated human and financial resources, both at central and local levels. 		
					2022 Budgetary Framework			
			Non-care/other/ extra budgetary (USD)		Total (USD)			
Contributing UN Agencies	Coreregular, assessed (USD)	Amount	Source	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)				
UNWOMEN		226,457	EU	150,000	376,457			
UNDP				100,000	100,000			
FAO		96,000	Gov. Italy		96,000			
UNFPA	20,000	83,634	EU	140,000	243,634			
Total (USD)	20,000	406,091		390,000	816,091			
2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs		Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency		SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker	QCPR Function	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)	Funding Full List	Source	Rating	List	

4.4.1 Enable the Government of Albania at central and local levels to increasingly comply with global norms and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment and implement the EU Gender Equality acquis.	UN Women UNFPA	10,000	226,457 83,634	EU EU	150,000 100,000	5.c	GE: 3 HR: 3	1, 2, 4	Tirane, Elbasan Gramsh, Gjirokaster, Shkoder	MoHSP, Prime Minister Office
4.4.2 Support national institutions and strengthen their capacities to regularly monitor and report the progress of SDG 5 a. 1 and 5 a.2 to close gender inequalities with regard to land ownership and/or control in practice and in the law.	FAO	96,000	Gov. Italy		5.a.	GE: 3 HR: 2	2, 4	Elbasan, Puke Kolonje	UN Women	
4.4.3 Foster an enabling environment and strengthen the Gender Equality mechanism in Albania to implement and monitor national and international commitments on gender equality.	UNDP UNFPA	10,000			100,000 40,000	5.c	GE: 3 HR: 2	2, 4	Albania	UNDP

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Enable the Government of Albania at central and local levels to increasingly comply with global norms and standards on gender equality and women's empowerment and implement the EU Gender Equality acquis.	UN Women UNFPA	263,424 64,098,67	EU EU	150,000 100,000	5.c	GE: 3 HR: 3	1, 2, 4	Tirane, Elbasan Gramsh, Gjirokaster, Shkoder	MoHSP, Prime Minister Office
Support national institutions and strengthen their capacities to regularly monitor and report the progress of SDG 5 a. 1 and 5 a.2 to close gender inequalities with regard to land ownership and/or control in practice and in the law.	FAO	40,000	Gov. Italy	300,000	5.a	GE: 3 HR: 2	2, 4	Elbasan, Puke Kolonje	FAO
Foster an enabling environment and strengthen the Gender Equality mechanism in Albania to implement and monitor national and international commitments on gender equality.	UNDP UNFPA			100,000 100,000	5.c	GE: 3 HR: 2	2, 4	Albania	UN Women

Outputs, including Joint Programme Outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions	
					Risks:	
Output 4.5 - Leadership and Participation	UNDP UN Women FAO UNFPA	No. of rural women who participate in Local Action Groups (LAGs) B (2021): TBD in 2022 T (2022): TBD in 2022 No. of rural women who participate in agribusiness incubators B (2021): TBD in 2022 T (2022): TBD in 2022	UN Agencies project reports	Annually	<p>» 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 UN and other partners;</p> <p>» Lack of dedicated human and financial resources, both at central and local levels.</p> <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Women leadership and participation is high on government's agenda; » Women are largely represented but are not in the influential seat for transformation changes; » Existing women networks at central and local level ready to increasingly engage in promoting women empowerment, participation, and leadership at all levels. » Rural communities are aware, trusting and willing to enter into dialogue with municipal authorities. 	
		No. of private-sector companies that integrate gender-responsive family-friendly policies in the workplace B (2021): 6 T (2022/2026): 3 annually				
2022 Budgetary Framework			Total Budget (USD)	Total (USD)		
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Amount	Source	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)		
UNDP				525,000		
UNWOMEN				250,000		
FAO		155,000		100,000		
UNFPA	20,000	100,000	ADA	180,000		
Total (USD)	20,000	255,000		1,055,000		
2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs			SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker	QCPR Functions	Geography Focus
UN Agencies	Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)	Funding Gap	Full List	Rating	Implementing Partner(s)
UNDP UN Women UNFPA	10,000			5.5 5.c 20,000	GE: 3 HR: 3	2, 4, 5 Albania Regional
4.5.1 Strengthen capacities of women in leadership and managerial positions at central and local level state and non-state institutions and organizations to design and implement						UNDP, UN Women, Parliament, women leaders'

initiatives to promote political participation of women in all their diversity in decision-making processes.							
4.5.2 Increase equal access, participation, leadership and managerial roles of women and girls in all their diversities in non-traditional sectors of STEM, digital and green economy.	UNDP UNFPA	10,000	20,000	ADA	150,000 50,000	5.5 5.c	GE: 3 HR: 3
4.5.3 Strengthen advocacy, accountability and leadership role of women, women's organizations and women human rights defenders in local planning, implementation, and oversight processes.	UNDP				150,000	5.5 5.c	GE: 3 HR: 3
4.5.4 Establish and strengthen the network of women and women organizations at national and local level to support women empowerment in political and public life.	UNDP UNFPA				100,000 50,000	5.5 5.c	GE: 3 HR: 3
4.5.5 Increase rural women's participation in LAGs – Local Action Groups and agribusiness incubators to enhance their participation and management role in rural development programs	FAO UNFPA				100,000 60,000	5.1	GE: 3 HR: 3
2023 Indicative							
Increase rural women's participation in LAGs – Local Action Groups and agribusiness incubators to enhance their participation and management role in rural development programs	FAO UNFPA	20,000	120,000 20,000	Gov. Italy ADA	120,000 40,000	5.1	GE: 3 HR: 3
						2, 4	Three other (TBD) municipalities
							UNWOMEN, FAO

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	20,000	243,783	263,783	510,000	773,783
UNWOMEN		270,650	270,650	480,000	750,650
UNICEF	140,000	895,000	1,035,000	435,000	1,470,000
UNFPA	35,000	75,000	110,000	360,000	470,000
TU	49,340		49,340	49,340	
ICM		11,738	11,738		11,738
LO	70,000		70,000	250,000	320,000
Output 4.1 End Violence against Women and Children	314,340	1,496,171	1,810,511	2,035,000	3,845,511
UNDP			-	-	-
UNWOMEN	214,000		214,000	400,000	614,000
UNFPA	80,000	50,000	130,000	290,000	420,000
UNICEF	20,000		20,000	50,000	70,000
FAO		52,000	52,000	40,000	92,000
Output 4.2 Addressing Gender Stereotypes and Harmful Norms and Practices	100,000	316,000	416,000	780,000	1,196,000
UNWOMEN		454,236	454,236	50,000	504,236
UNICEF	30,000	57,000	87,000	140,000	227,000
UNFPA		25,000	25,000	70,000	95,000
FAO		54,000	54,000	80,000	134,000
Output 4.3 Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting	30,000	590,236	620,236	340,000	960,236
UNWOMEN		226,457	226,457	150,000	376,457
UNDP			-	100,000	100,000
UNFPA	20,000	83,634	103,634	140,000	243,634
FAO		96,000	96,000	96,000	96,000
Output 4.4 Gender Equality Mechanisms	20,000	406,091	426,091	390,000	816,091
UNWOMEN			-	250,000	250,000
UNDP			-	525,000	525,000
FAO		155,000	155,000	100,000	255,000
UNFPA	20,000	100,000	120,000	180,000	300,000
Output 4.5 Leadership and Participation	20,000	285,000	275,000	1,055,000	1,330,000
Total Outcome 4 - Gender Responsive Governance	484,340	3,063,498	3,547,838	4,600,000	8,147,838

5. Outcome Indicators

Indicators	Baseline:	Target:	Source:	Assumptions
a. Rate of children, victims of criminal offenses, per 100,000 child population (0-17 years), last 12 months.	T: 203.1 (2019) F: 106.9 M: 294.8	20% decrease	INSTAT / Ministry of Interior	» There is increasing popular and political recognition of the need to address discrimination, exclusion and vulnerability in social sector policies and programmes
b. Proportion of children 1-14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month disaggregated by sex and age group (SDG 16.2.1)	Baseline: Total: 47.5 % 2-4 years: 43 5-9 years: 51 10-14 years: 46 Male: 49 Female: 45 Baseline: i) 33.7 ii) 2.4 iii) 8.5	Target: 30 pp decrease	INSTAT (DHS/MICS)	» Government acceptance of recommendations from human rights treaty bodies and mechanisms and the findings of the GoA review report for Beijing 25 create an enabling policy and fiscal environment for continuing work in this area
c. Proportion of women aged 18-74 years subjected to i) intimate partner domestic violence, ii) non-partner violence; iii) sexual harassment in the previous 12 months (SDG5.2.1; 5.2.2)	Baseline: 1.4 (under 15) 11.8 (under 18)	Target: i) 32 ii) 2 iii) 8	INSTAT	
d. Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 (SDG 5.3.1)	Baseline: 29.5% (2019)	Target: 1 (under 15) 11 (under 18)	INSTAT (DHS/MICS)	
e. Existence of systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) (SDG5. c.1) ⁸	Baseline: Approaches requirement (2018)	Target: Meets requirement	GoA reports UN reports ⁹	
f. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments (SDG5.5.1) and national dialogue mechanisms	Baseline: 29.5% (2026)	Target: >32% (2026)	Source: INSTAT	

⁸ Methodology for measuring progress against indicator 5.c.1 https://unstats.un.org/unsd/sdmis/files/MetricList/05_0c_01.pdf

⁹ <https://data.unwomen.org/countries/albania>

