This report is prepared by Ilir Ciko, national expert, in close cooperation with the Development Policies and Good Governance, Department of Development and Good Governance, Council of Ministers; the United Nations Agencies in Albania, INSTAT and all the Ministries and other national institutions participating in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 in Albania.
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BoA</td>
<td>Bank of Albania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEI</td>
<td>Central European Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCM</td>
<td>Decision of the Council of Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDGG</td>
<td>Department for Development and Good Governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FDIs</td>
<td>Foreign Direct Investments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREVIO</td>
<td>Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEC</td>
<td>Hydropower Stations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEI</td>
<td>Higher education institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICT</td>
<td>Information and Communication Technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labour Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTAT</td>
<td>Albanian Institute of Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPA</td>
<td>Instrument of Pre-Accession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPMG</td>
<td>Integrated Policy Management Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPS</td>
<td>Integrated Planning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGU</td>
<td>local government unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LGU</td>
<td>Local Government Unit/Municipality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARD</td>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEFA</td>
<td>Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoC</td>
<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTE</td>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoIE</td>
<td>Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoESY</td>
<td>Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoFE</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoHSP</td>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoI</td>
<td>Ministry of Interior Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MoJ</td>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTBP</td>
<td>Medium-Term Budget Programming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Social (cash) Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSDI</td>
<td>National Strategy for Development and Integration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PFMS</td>
<td>Public Finance Management System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMO</td>
<td>Prime Minister’s Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PoCSD</td>
<td>Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Public Private Partnership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAA</td>
<td>Stabilization and Association Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG</td>
<td>Sustainable Development Goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEE</td>
<td>South East Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC</td>
<td>Strategic Planning Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Women</td>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNAIDS</td>
<td>Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCT</td>
<td>United Nations Country Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environment Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR</td>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRC</td>
<td>United Nations Resident Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VET</td>
<td>Vocational Education Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>The World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22
1. Executive Summary: Albania, Report on the Harmonization of Sustainable Development Objectives with existing Sectoral Policies

During September 2015, the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the heart of this Agenda are 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets. The 2030 Agenda is “... of unprecedented scope and significance. It is accepted by all countries and is applicable to all, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities. These are universal goals and targets which involve the entire world, developed and developing countries alike...” (par.3). The 2030 Agenda is about transformation through the 17 SDGs and related targets, integration of the three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social, environment, and universality as it calls for action by all the countries.

Although the adoption of the 2030 Agenda is on voluntary basis, many countries, including Albania, already consider the SDG framework as an important vision for 2030. Goals, targets and SDG indicators are not binding and countries are free to set their own targets for 2030 in accordance with their specific circumstances and incorporate them in the national planning systems and strategies. Furthermore, there are established methodologies for a significant group of SDG indicators but others are yet not clearly established and many SDG targets leave ample room for subjective interpretation.

This report analyses the readiness of Albania to implement the SDGs by considering the strategic and institutional frameworks and assess implications of the SDGs on the key policy areas in Albania.

Unfinished agenda from the MDGs
The Sustainable Development Goals and the associated targets build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which expired in 2015, as well as on other international agreements and commitments. While the MDGs were much more focused on specific priority areas and primarily aimed at poverty reduction in under-developed and developing countries, the SDGs provide a broad sustainability agenda for development in all the countries, including but not limited to advanced economies.

Despite success in many areas during the MDGs, Albania achieved mixed results in eradicating extreme poverty and reducing the risk of social exclusion (MDG 1), ensuring high quality basic universal education (MDG 2) and promoting gender equality and empowerment of women (MDG 3), while limited progress was achieved in addressing the challenges of developing a global partnership for development (MDG 8) and improving governance for all citizens and particularly for the most disadvantaged groups (MDG 9).

The challenges inherited from the MDG agenda, including recent concerns on raising levels particularly of poverty levels and inequality in the country, highlight the importance of endorsing the SDG agenda and mobilize the necessary resources for their implementation in the country.
Institutional responsibilities

The 2030 Agenda requires substantial and coordinated efforts among, and within all the countries. The report on mainstreaming the SDGs in Albania through the National Strategy for Development and Integration II 2015 – 2020 sheds light on the institutional responsibilities for every SDG target, including the role of the Integrated Policy Management Groups (IPMGs), part of the Integrated Planning System in the country, as key instruments to the integrated sectoral approach, as well as the role of the UN agencies acting as custodians for the related SDG targets.

The following chart visualizes the institutional responsibilities for the implementation of SDGs by indicating institutions in charge with leading the efforts to implement every SDG, by also reflecting the degree of the responsibility (i.e. fully colored – all targets within the SDG etc.) within every SDG.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government Institution</th>
<th>SDG institutional responsibility, by targets</th>
<th>Number of SDG targets per institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Health and Social Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Finance and Economy</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Tourism and Environment</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth</td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Interior</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Justice</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Emergencies Department (Ministry of Defense)</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank of Albania</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Secretariat, National Committee of Water</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-Authority</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTAT</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Culture</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Support Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Agency for Scientific Research and Innovation</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Procurement Agency</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information on the distribution of the leading responsibility among the key institutions involved with the SDG implementation process, as indicated by the total number of targets within the 2030 Agenda in the policy areas for which these institutions are responsible is as per below:
The fit with the national priorities.

The second National Strategy for Development and Integration defines the 2015-2020 vision for Albania, as a middle income economy aiming to upgrade at upper-middle income levels by achieving a national value proposition as “a strengthening democracy, on the path towards its integration with the European Union, with a competitive, stable and sustainable economy, and with guarantees of fundamental human rights and liberties”. This national vision for the country is shared by the goals and targets of the SDGs framework. All its components (except for the EU integration which is specific to Albania and a few other countries in the region), are directly tied to specific SDG targets.

The coherence between the national vision of the NSDI-II 2015-2020 and the SDGs framework is reflected in more detail and depth through the relation between the SDG targets and the key objective including four strategic policy pillars of the strategy and the respective strategic objectives and outcomes.

### Key policy area relations between NSDI II 2015-2020 and SDGs framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foundation: Consolidating good governance, democracy and the rule of law.</th>
<th>SDG 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 1: Ensuring economic growth through macro-economic and fiscal stability</td>
<td>SDG 8, SDG 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillar 2: Ensuring growth through increased competitiveness and innovation</td>
<td>SDG 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A policy area assessment indicates that 140 SDG targets, or 83% of the total are directly tied to specific components of NSDI II 2015 – 2020 main pillars, covering the policy areas for the same sectors in Albania. The other SDG targets are mostly inapplicable for Albania as they are designed to serve the priorities for sustainable development in least developed countries, or advanced economies supporting the development goals.

The importance of the SDG framework is reflected also in the six key government priorities which according to the NSDI II 2015 – 2020 and associated with their SDG reference, are as follows:

### Key government priorities in NSDI II 2015-2020 and their reference to the SDGs framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Innovative and citizen-centered public services (good governance);</th>
<th>SDG 16</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recovery and financial consolidation of the energy sector (energy);</td>
<td>SDG 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fostering innovation and competitiveness (Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) and domestic investments);</td>
<td>SDG 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated water management;</td>
<td>SDG 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated land management</td>
<td>SDG 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial structural reform</td>
<td>SDG 17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The shared feature between Albania’s policy goals and the SDG targets exists also beyond the NSDI II 2015 – 2020 framework. An assessment of the national strategies and policy documents, under and outside the NSDI II 2015 – 2020 umbrella, identifies 134 SDG targets, or 79% of the total, directly linked to the national strategic policy framework surrounding the NSDI II.

However, the degree of the overlap between the SDG targets and NSDI II 2015 – 2020 policy areas, including the existing national strategies and policy documents, is not sufficient to indicate the alignment of the national objectives for each policy area, with those included in the SDG framework. To assess this relationship, each SDG target has been matched with the related national policy goal and the outcome has been classified in four possible groups, based on the degree of the alignment:

(i) Aligned,
(ii) Partially Aligned,
The approach to assess the policy gaps with the SDG framework, uses the quantification of the degree of alignment for each SDG target, with the national policies. For every SDG target an indicative alignment coefficient of 90% for the targets considered as aligned, 50% for the targets considered as partially aligned, and 10% for the targets considered as not aligned, is applied. Targets not applicable for Albania are excluded from this consideration as they have negligible value or no meaning for the domestic policy. By assigning these indicative coefficients, the degree of alignment with the national policies for each SDG is calculated. The average alignment for all the SDG targets according to this calculation is 62% and details for every SDG are included in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Number of Targets by Alignment with National Strategic Framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 14</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 15</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average alignment for all the SDG targets according to this calculation is 62% and details for every SDG are included in the following table:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alignment: SDG targets / National priorities</th>
<th>SDG</th>
<th>Alignment Degree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Very good alignment (&gt;75%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Good alignment (50% - 75%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 16</td>
<td></td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 11</td>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 17</td>
<td></td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 13</td>
<td></td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Partial alignment (25% - 50%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 15</td>
<td></td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited alignment (&lt;25%)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The monitoring framework: The global indicators.

Successful achievement of the sustainable development goals will require assignment and mobilisation of institutional resources in Albania, not only for mainstreaming the SDGs in the national strategies, policies and plans, but also for monitoring processes to report progress. Improved capacities to prepare better, faster, detailed and reliable data would support Albania in making steady progress in the development 2030 Agenda.

To track progress with the SDG implementation, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators has agreed and proposed a global indicator framework that countries may opt to adopt for their needs. Currently, this framework includes 244 indicators\(^1\). Because some of the indicators are utilized for monitoring more than one SDG target, the number of these indicators, (excluding repeated cases), is 232.

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\(^1\) As of end-January 2018, source: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/
More indicators are under consideration for adoption at the global level and a classification in three tiers of the existing ones helps understanding that this is work in progress and not all the countries are ready to utilize the full framework for monitoring the SDGs.

Tier 1 includes 82 indicators conceptually clear with methodology and standards available and collected by the majority of the countries. Tier 2 indicators (61) are similar to those in Tier 1 but data are not regularly produced. Tier 3 comprises 84 indicators with no methodology or standards established, but under development or testing phase.

The issue of the indicators framework for the SDGs in Albania has been discussed in depth with the key institutions and elaborated in the report on the alignment of the SDGs with the NSDI. Although Albania’s institutions including INSTAT produce sufficient and periodic data series that could serve as a basis for monitoring progress with the SDG implementation, opting for a domestic indicators framework would be an option that could work well to measure achievements within the country, but it would pose significant challenges when it comes to benchmarking performance with peer countries in the region or elsewhere in the world.

For this reason and to ensure an optimal compatibility of the domestic monitoring framework with the international standards, the challenge of this report is to assess the adoption of the global framework of the SDG indicators as the first attempt to establish a monitoring system on SDGs in the country. Provided this framework would be adequate at the best possible extent, Albania in the future may consider gradual integration of other available domestic indicators in the country in order to enhance the monitoring framework for the SDGs. Using the global framework of indicators, to its best extent available in Albania, would also ensure that the country uses an internationally accepted framework for monitoring the SDGs and this report provides the latest available information and data for all the indicators that are currently monitored in Albania. The monitoring mechanism should include 2030 targets for each of the indicators although this task appears to be a major challenge for the institutions as no targets have been set for 2030 and for the available indicators, only a few have specific targets for the year 2020.

It is important to emphasize that the monitoring mechanism embedded in the NSDI II 2015 – 2020 and the other national strategic documents, shares very limited space with the global framework of indicators. From the pool of 232 global indicators, only 12 of these indicators are used for tracking progress within the NSDI II, and 14 indicators are used in the other strategies and policy documents, while the total number of domestic indicators in these documents are respectively 50 in the NSDI II, and more than 1200 in the other documents. Recognizing this shortcoming, it is essential to consider the availability at the national level of the other indicators from the global framework, and organize for integrating as soon as possible the available indicators from the global framework at revisions, or the next planning phase of country’s strategic framework.

The assessment of the global indicators framework was conducted in close cooperation with INSTAT and the main institutions involved in this process, including the continuous support of many UN agencies. Data on a good part of the indicators is collected and available from INSTAT, while most of the other indicators for which data is available, are based on information from other institutions in the country. For a few indicators, information is not available in the country, but it is published by the international organizations, like the IMF etc.
The indicators from the global framework that are available in Albania and for which the data is collected by INSTAT, are in most cases compatible with the requirements of the specific methodology established by the UN working group. Nevertheless, there are two main challenges for this group of indicators: First, periodicity of the data collection for some indicators is not regular and in some instances, the latest available information is often outdated (for example: many poverty indicators refer to 2012 and other health indicators to 2008). Second, the disaggregation dimensions and depth, required by some of the SDG targets is insufficient in data currently available in Albania (for example some targets require disaggregation by disability status, a factor not considered for any of the indicators in Albania).

The other indicators for which the information is available from domestic institutions, often lack standardization with the required methodology, which poses another challenge for the compatibility of these indicators with the global framework. In addition, the lack of standartized methodology even within the country creates conflicts in data reporting as the information provided by the government institutions differs in some cases, from the information reported by INSTAT. As the data collection mechanisms used by INSTAT are harmonized with the international standards, it is important to further streamline the standards and methodology for each indicator in the data collection systems used by other government institutions.

For this reason, the indicators were classified in five groups – (i) available, (ii) indicators for which the information is available with some effort (for cases where an indicator involves additional calculations based on the existing information, for example Albania has an official Red List approved but the Red List Index proposed as indicator is not reported, it requires some calculations based on the information included in the Red List); (iii) indicators for which the information is partially available, for those indicators where the data available is not sufficient to reflect all the dimensions of the indicator (for example, disaggregation by a specific dimension, required by the SDG target, but not available in Albania); (iv) not available, and (v) not applicable, for the indicators not designed for Albania but for other groups of countries – for example islands, least developed, advanced economies etc.

Based on these considerations, the availability of the indicators from the global framework, for every SDG and in total is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of Global Indicators in Albania</th>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available with efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 1</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG 5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This assessment indicates that 32% of the indicators from the global indicators framework are available in Albania, 24% is either available with efforts or partially available, 39% are currently not available and 6% are not applicable to Albania. Most indicators for SDG 3, SDG 1, SDG 5 and SDG 17 are available in Albania while SDG 12, SDG 14, SDG 16, SDG 6 and SDG 11 are the SDGs with the lowest number of indicators from the global framework, with data available from the country. It’s again interesting to show that this assessment clearly illustrates the difference between using the global framework of indicators versus the domestic indicators: Two years ago, Albania piloted SDG 16 and a full set of indicators was designed to track progress with this SDG. Despite this fact, the above analysis shows that most of SDG 16 indicators from the global framework, are currently not collected in the country.

This analysis however, does not reflect the proper coverage of SDG targets by the indicators from the global framework currently available in the country. Because certain targets are proposed to be monitored by more than one indicator, it is even more important to consider the coverage of targets by available indicators, rather than the total number of indicators available for each goal or target. The following table contains this information which shows that 37% of the SDG targets have at least one indicator for which the data is available in Albania:

### Availability of global indicators for SDG targets in Albania

| SDG 6 |  2 |  0 |  2 |  7 |  0 |
| SDG 7 |  1 |  2 |  0 |  2 |  1 |
| SDG 8 |  6 |  1 |  2 |  7 |  1 |
| SDG 9 |  4 |  1 |  2 |  5 |  0 |
| SDG 10 |  5 |  1 |  0 |  4 |  1 |
| SDG 11 |  2 |  1 |  3 |  8 |  1 |
| SDG 12 |  1 |  0 |  0 | 12 |  0 |
| SDG 13 |  2 |  0 |  0 |  4 |  2 |
| SDG 14 |  1 |  1 |  0 |  8 |  0 |
| SDG 15 |  3 |  4 |  2 |  5 |  0 |
| SDG 16 |  5 |  1 |  3 | 12 |  2 |
| SDG 17 | 11 |  4 |  2 |  3 |  4 |
| **Total** | **77** | **23** | **35** | **94** | **15** |

### Number of SDG targets with at least one indicator readily available in Albania

| Number of SDG targets with at least one indicator readily available in Albania | 62 | 37% |
The above analysis shows that Albania, as a first step, could start monitoring the SDG implementation process in a satisfactory level through the indicators available from the global framework of indicators. It should be noted however that for many SDG targets that are broadly defined, it might not be feasible to track progress with a single indicator. In various instances, the proposed indicators are partially or even superficially representative of the target with which they are associated. Therefore, the national monitoring system for the SDGs should be gradually expanded through inclusion of other indicators, currently not available, from the global framework of indicators, other domestic indicators, or a combination of both.

### Prioritization of the SDGs in Albania

Prioritization of the SDGs at the country level is a very challenging and complex task. The spirit of the Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind goes against the prioritization within the SDG framework, and calls for the countries to make progress in all policy areas. Furthermore, there’s always the risk that prioritization could lead to cherry-picking situations where governments and other stakeholders may choose easy wins and leave aside challenging policy areas where progress could be more difficult, but with even more important results. In addition, the interlinkages that exist among the SDG targets (please refer to the report “Streamlining the SDGs through the NSDI II in Albania”) require policy coherence as focusing only on selected goals may have unexpected consequences for the other goals and targets within the SDG framework.

Nevertheless, the prioritization of SDG goals is justified on grounds of specific settings of each country, some targets and even goals might not be relevant in the same way to others, or different to other countries in the world. A pre-prioritization of the SDG framework is based on screening out the SDG targets that are not applicable for Albania, reducing the total number of targets to 148.

The responsibility of setting priorities in the Agenda 2030 would be a long, informed, balanced and transformational process, which belongs to the Albanian institutions. More precisely to the National SDG Council, as during the preparation of this report it was evident that every institution (and in a similar way, every UN Agency) considered as a high priority the goals and targets related to their area of activity, which makes even more challenging the attempts to set priorities in the SDG implementation process.

With these considerations, a starting point for prioritizing the SDGs in the short term may focus on the degree of their alignment with the national policies, as described in page 28 of this report. But deepening further the alignment of a specific SDG with the national policies would contribute to the implementation of the SDGs if that SDG is a real priority for the country, that’s why the missing link in this analysis is the fit between the SDGs and the national priorities.

In order to assess the national priorities in Albania and reflect their policy alignment with the SDGs, four perspectives, closely interlinked with each other, were considered:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of SDG targets with at least one indicator available with effort in Albania</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of SDG targets with at least one indicator partially available in Albania</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of SDG targets with no indicators available in Albania</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**a. Government priorities**
The government priorities are outlined in the government program and the NSDI II 2015-2020 as follows:

- innovative and citizen-centered public services (good governance);
- recovery and financial consolidation of the energy sector (energy);
- fostering innovation and competitiveness (Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs) and domestic investments);
- integrated water management;
- integrated land management; and
- financial structural reform

While the above priorities are very important to Albania, they were designed as mid-term priorities of the government (2013) in the NSDI II 2015-2020. Work for the implementation of these priorities has already begun and some are successfully implemented and even completed. No matter what the result of the political elections of June 2017 would be, the new government starting from September 2017 would have to adopt a new program including priorities for its mandate during 2017-2021. Such priorities may build up on the current priorities but may also include other mid-term policy areas.

For this reason, the alignment of the government’s priorities with the SDG framework is suggested to be completed at an appropriate, later stage.

**b. EU Integration priorities**
The EU integration is the overarching goal of Albania. Progress made in the fulfillment of obligations in line with the political criteria, especially constructive cooperation and political dialogue between the ruling majority and the opposition on major reforms related to the priorities of the accession process, the parliamentary elections, and measures against corruption and organized crime, conditioned the granting of candidate status to Albania by the European Council on June 27, 2014.

To ensure opening of accession negotiations, the Government of Albania through an inclusive process developed and is successfully implementing the Roadmap, while addressing five priorities set out in the European Commission’s Enlargement Strategy, 2013-2014, as follows:

- Public administration reform;
- Independence, efficiency and accountability of the institutions of the Judiciary;
- Fight against corruption;
- Fight against organized crime; and
- Protection of human rights (including the rights of Roma community, anti-discrimination policies, and implementation of property rights).

Mapping the SDG priorities according to the EU integration process priorities is very important to align and synergize the efforts for the implementation of these processes. However, as the EU integration priorities are part of the NSDI II 2015-2020 priorities, this assessment is included in the next session.

**c. NSDI II 2015-2020 priorities**
The NSDI II 2015-2020, represents the core strategic document that is a combination of the EU integration agenda with the country’s sustainable economic and social development. The NSDI II 2015-2020 was adopted in 2016 and outlines the strategic priorities in the key policy areas of Albania as follows:
1. EU membership, with objectives related to public administration reform, a modern, professional and depoliticized civil service, more independent and accountable judicial institutions, addressing corruption, and protecting human rights
2. Consolidating good governance, democracy and the rule of law with strong, effective and democratic institutions and a fully functional and open judicial system
3. Ensuring growth through macroeconomic and fiscal stability
4. Ensuring growth through increased competitiveness and innovation
5. Investing in people and social cohesion with objectives related to a modern educational system, a universal and quality health care system, expanded employment opportunities, a stronger social protection system, gender equality and social inclusion; and
6. Ensuring growth through connectivity and the sustainable use of resources and territorial development.

To identify SDG priorities through the lens of the NSDI II 2015-2020, the following table summarizes the linkages between NSDI II 2015-2020 priorities and SDG goals, as well as their alignment degree with the national policies as discussed in the previous section (pg. 28).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NSDI II 2015 - 2020</th>
<th>SDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Priority</td>
<td>Policy Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU Integration (Five priorities)</td>
<td>Public administration reform, stable institutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening the judiciary system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight against corruption</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight against organized crime</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice System Reform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening legislative and electoral processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated border management</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight against organized crime, terrorism, and trafficking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening human rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public administration reform and civil service reform</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidated defense</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILLAR 1: GROWTH THROUGH MACRO-ECONOMIC AND FISCAL STABILITY</td>
<td>Strengthening financial system and monetary policy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening public finances and fiscal stability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assuring and protecting property rights</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of business and Foreign Direct Investments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILLAR 2: ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH ENHANCED COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION</td>
<td>Expanding scientific research and innovation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investing in Information Communication Technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring consumer protection and market surveillance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protecting competition and ensuring control of state aid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More opportunities and more quality in education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A stronger and more accessible health care system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased employment opportunities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening social insurance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILLAR 3: INVESTING IN HUMAN CAPITAL AND SOCIAL COHESION</td>
<td>Managing migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consolidating social protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building a more inclusive society</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensuring gender equality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth empowerment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More attention to arts and culture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PILLAR 4: GROWTH THROUGH SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT</td>
<td>Connectivity agenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Efficient public services</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable environmental and economic development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very good alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partial alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited alignment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The Government of Albania-UN Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development (PoCSD) for the period 2017-2021 is a framework for attaining results that focuses on upstream support and is
strategic, forward looking and fully aligned to country strategic priorities. This framework builds on the successes of the previous Programme, and continues the Delivering-as-One approach. It describes how the Government and the UN, drawing on the full range of expertise and resources of the UN system agencies, will work in partnership to achieve development results.

Four major results, or outcomes, were identified jointly by the Government, the UN, civil society and development partners. The outcomes respond to priorities that are aligned with the NSDI II and with the SDGs and targets.

The following table summarizes the linkages between the PoCSD and SDG goals, as well as their alignment degree with the national policies, as discussed in the previous section (pg. 28).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>SDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Governance and Rule of Law</strong></td>
<td>Consolidated democracy in line with international norms and standards.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social cohesion</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender and social inclusion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Economic Growth, Labour and Agriculture</strong></td>
<td>Inclusive, sustainable, and gender-responsive development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic growth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Focus on competitiveness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decent jobs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment and Climate Change</strong></td>
<td>Environmental sustainability</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster risk reduction</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above assessment indicates the national priorities according to the NSDI II 2015-2020 and the GoA – UN Programme 2017-2021 priorities, reflected in the SDG framework through the alignment with the national policy. These policy gaps and priorities would support the work of the Albanian institutions to make progress in prioritizing the SDG targets and during the implementations process.
SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Alignment of SDG 1 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (4)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (3)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (0)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.3, 1.4, 1.a, 1.b</td>
<td>1.1, 1.2, 1.5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of SDG 1 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7*</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Three indicators would be available starting from 2018

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 1:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 1:

- Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law,
  - 8.6: Strengthening Human Rights
- Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion
  - 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection;
  - 11.3 Expanding Employment Opportunities;
  - 11.1 Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities;
  - 11.6: Building a More Inclusive Society

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 1:

- National Social Protection Strategy 2015-2020
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020
- Cross-cutting Environmental Strategy 2015-2020 (draft)
National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020
Civil Emergency National Plan
Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage,
Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020,
Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020,
Program on Employment Promotion for Persons with Disabilities, 2014
National Program for Children’s Rights – 2017-2020,

TARGET 1.1

By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Poverty alleviation and social inclusion are key issues of the national development policies in Albania. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020 tackles the poverty alleviation through Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion primarily in the following components:

- 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection;
- 11.3 Expanding Employment Opportunities;
- 11.1 Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities;
- 11.6: Building a More Inclusive Society

The NSDI II 2015-2020 aims to mitigate and reduce poverty and absolute poverty by:

- Improving effectiveness and transparency of the (social protection) scheme, and better allocation of poor households;
- Modernization of the Economic Aid scheme through the implementation of a national electronic registry and unique scoring formula;
- Increasing capacities of local, regional and central structures, in areas including management, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme;
- Improving auditing of the scheme, in order to reduce cases of fraud;
- Transforming the scheme into an active scheme through social re-integration scheme: beneficiaries will be involved in active labor market policies, with the introduction of integrated service packages and employment opportunities.

Several national policy documents complement the NSDI II on tackling the poverty in the country. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

- Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 1.4
- National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020, Strategic Objective 2
Although the alleviation of poverty as a broad concept and particularly for specific vulnerable groups is high in the agenda of the national policies, target 1.1 is focused specifically on the extreme poverty. Despite the higher level of extreme poverty in the country (relative to other European countries), no specific strategy is in place for this important aspect of the poverty in the country. Thus the alignment of this target with the national policies in the country is considered as partial.

**Achieved progress**

The poverty gap, defined as the mean shortfall from the poverty line (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line and reflecting the depth of poverty as well as its incidence, dropped from 5.7% in 2002 to 2.4% in 2008 but increased to 3% in 2012, thus failing to meet the MDG target set for 1.2%. During the same period, the extreme poverty levels almost doubled from 1.2% to 2.3%.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 1.1:

1.1.1 *Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).*

In Albania, INSTAT has collected the data for this indicator through the LSMS, therefore the latest data for the year 2012 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poverty status</th>
<th>Non poor</th>
<th>Poor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender 1 Male</td>
<td>85.8</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Female</td>
<td>85.6</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area 1 Urban</td>
<td>86.7</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Rural</td>
<td>84.5</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age group 1,00 &lt;14</td>
<td>78.9</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,00 15-24</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,00 25-34</td>
<td>84.0</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,00 35-44</td>
<td>85.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,00 45-54</td>
<td>89.6</td>
<td>10.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,00 55+</td>
<td>90.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Employment status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment status</th>
<th>1 Employed_standard</th>
<th>2 Unemployed_standard</th>
<th>3 Inactive_standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>91.9</td>
<td>81.6</td>
<td>83.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Starting from 2017, the data collection for this indicator would be conducted on an annual basis through SILC and the indicator would be readily available to track progress with Target 1.1.

### Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Alleviation of poverty and inequalities constitute strategic priorities for the Albanian government, as reflected in the NSDI II 2005–2020, while the Social Protection Strategy 2015–2020 addresses socio-economic inequalities by boosting efficiencies in the economic assistance schemes. The ongoing reforms of the pension system management, employment service and state social service aim to support social inclusion as a key objective of the country’s sustainable development.

The failure in achieving the MDG target related to extreme poverty (MDG 1.1) and the increased extreme poverty levels from 1.2% in 2008 to 2.3% in 2012, particularly in rural areas and among children, youth, unemployed and other vulnerable groups calls for an improved alignment of Target 1.1 with the national policies, which could be addressed through the preparation of the next strategic framework. It is also important to establish clear targets through 2030 for the indicator proposed and other indicators that might be used to monitor progress with the implementation of this target.

To track progress in this target, collecting updated information that would serve as a baseline is critically important. The latest available information dates back to 2012 and INSTAT expects the collection of new data through the SILC program.

### TARGET 1.2

*By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.*

### Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Poverty alleviation and social inclusion are key issues of the national development policies in Albania. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020 tackles the poverty alleviation through Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion primarily in the following components:

- 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection;
- 11.3 Expanding Employment Opportunities;
- 11.1 Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities;
11.6: Building a More Inclusive Society

The NSDI II 2015-2020 aims to mitigate and reduce poverty and absolute poverty by:

- Improving effectiveness and transparency of the (social protection) scheme, and better allocation of poor households;
- Modernization of the Economic Aid scheme through the implementation of a national electronic registry and unique scoring formula;
- Increasing capacities of local, regional and central structures, in areas including management, monitoring and evaluation of the scheme;
- Improving auditing of the scheme, in order to reduce cases of fraud;
- Transforming the scheme into an active scheme through social re-integration scheme: beneficiaries will be involved in active labor market policies, with the introduction of integrated service packages and employment opportunities.

Other important national policy documents complement the NSDI II on tackling the poverty in the country:

- Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 1.4
- National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020, Strategic Objective 2

The alleviation of poverty is an important priority in the national policies and significant resources at both national and local level, complemented by donors contributions, are allocated to this goal. Nevertheless, none of the existing policy documents related to poverty issues sets a clear target for 2030 as required by Target 1.2 and it is for this reason that the alignment of this target with the national policies in the country is considered as partial.

Achieved progress
From 2008 to 2012, absolute poverty in rural areas increased from 14.6–15.3 percent, and in urban areas from 10.1–13.6 percent. Despite the relatively smaller increase in rural areas (0.7% vs. 3.5%) the poverty rates were high in these areas, especially among women and children (14.4% and 20.1%, respectively, in 2012, from 13% and 18.5%, respectively, in 2008). This deterioration had a negative effect on the national poverty level, affected by women’s inferior socio-economic situation.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 1.2:

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

The indicator “Share of poorest quintile in national consumption” is used in Albania to relate at the national poverty line, closely linked with the purpose of indicator 1.2.1. Information exist for this indicator through the LSMS, therefore the latest data for 2012 are: Share of poorest quintile in national consumption, 2012: 9%.

Starting from 2017, the data collection for both indicators 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 would be conducted regularly on annual basis by INSTAT through SILC, in accordance with the definition of the global indicators. To ensure compatibility of the monitoring system with the other countries, it would be advisable to utilize these readily available indicators for tracking progress with Target 1.2, although no data is available at this stage.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Alleviation of poverty and inequalities constitute strategic priorities for the Albanian government, as reflected in the NSDI II 2005–2020, while the Social Protection Strategy 2015–2020 addresses socio-economic inequalities by boosting efficiencies in the economic assistance schemes. The ongoing reforms of the pension system management, employment service and state social service aim to support social inclusion as a key objective of the country’s sustainable development.

The failure in achieving the MDG target related to extreme poverty (MDG 1.1) and the significant poverty levels (as compared to other European countries), particularly in rural areas and among children, youth, unemployed and other vulnerable groups calls for an improved alignment of Target 1.2 (to halve the proportion of those in poverty in the country) with the national policies, which could be addressed through the preparation of the next strategic framework. To achieve the 2030 target both indicators proposed under this target are recommended to be used for the planning and monitoring systems.

TARGET 1.3

Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

The social protection for all the poor and vulnerable groups and individuals is well established in Albania. The social protection schemes account for about 1.6% of the Albanian GDP. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020 has a specific component on social protection - Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.6: Consolidating Social Protection which envisions the goal of “Building a social protection system to combat social and economic inequalities, providing
for a system with policies and mechanisms for the protection of all vulnerable or excluded individuals through prevention and social inclusion programs, combined with employment schemes”.

Other national policy documents complement the NSDI II on social protection policy. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found in the following:

- Pensions Policy Document, 2014
- Program on Employment Promotion for Persons with Disabilities, 2014

This SDG target is well aligned with the national policies in Albania as all its requirements are fully covered by the domestic policy on social protection.

**Achieved progress**

Three main schemes for social protection provide the support for the vulnerable persons and groups – social care services, disability allowance program and cash assistance focusing on poverty reduction program.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 1.3:

1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable.

Information on this indicator is available with some processing efforts on the social protection programs in the country. The disaggregation level required by the methodology of the indicator, demands for further analysis by the relevant institutions (i.e. records of beneficiaries from social protection schemes exist, but not expressed as proportion of the population).

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

The NSDI II 2015-2020 key challenges in the social protection sector include the need for improved efficiency of the existing financial assistance scheme, shifting from a passive to active scheme through social inclusion programs and altering them with employment schemes; the need to create functional and effective social care services based on the principle of diversification, decentralization and deinstitutionalization for better targeting and inclusion of vulnerable groups in social protection programs with a focus on the individual and family; and the need to forge partnerships with NGOs and private providers to compensate for limited government resources at national, regional and local level. These strategic directions for the implementation of the social protection policy in the future are fully in line with the goals of SDG Target 1.3.
On the monitoring mechanism, the proposed indicator broadly covers the activities aimed by the Target 1.3 and the data on this indicator is regularly collected by the institutions in charge with the social protection schemes. This information should be processed in line with the definitions of the indicator in order to provide basis for comparative analysis with other countries or track progress with the implementation of this target.

**TARGET 1.4**

*By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.*

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**

Equal rights and social inclusion are important issues for the Albanian society, reflected also in the government priorities. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020 in its Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.6: Strengthening Human Rights envisions the national goal for a society that respects and safeguards human rights, guarantees the principle of equality and promotes equal chances and opportunities, as an effective means for a consolidated democracy and rule of law.

The strategic objectives of this important component of the NSDI II include raising awareness about anti-discrimination protection, in particular with regard to vulnerable groups such as: Roma and Egyptian communities, women, persons with disabilities, children, minorities and other vulnerable groups; ensuring social inclusion of all socially excluded categories due to poverty, social status, lack of access to public services, lack of attention on the part of public institutions etc.

Other national policy documents complement the NSDI II on this topic. The most closely related reference could be found in the following:

- Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020, Strategic Objective No 4
- Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 1.4

This SDG target is well aligned with the national policies in Albania as all its requirements are covered by the relevant domestic policy.

**Achieved progress**

The legislative framework in place including the constitution provide equal rights and access to endowments, services and capital resources in Albania. Institutions have been set up and operate to
ensure the enforcement of the legislation and secure improved and effective equality in accessing the resources.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 1.4:

1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure.

Starting from 2017, indicator 1.4.1 would be measured on annual basis through SILC by INSTAT and this would provide the basis for monitoring progress with Target 1.4. The first part of indicator 1.4.2 is measurable to an acceptable extent, yet the specifications in the second part of the indicator, currently not tracked in Albania, exclude the possibility of using this indicator at this stage.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
The NSDI II emphasises the importance of improving the equal rights especially for the vulnerable groups—women, children and disabled people, minorities, Roma, juveniles, prisoners and pre-detained persons; advancing the awareness for protection from discrimination and available legal means; more effective protection from discrimination; the creation of conditions for the efficient implementation of final court decisions and European Court of Human Rights decisions; and the strengthening the role and the capacities of independent institutions that ensure protection of human rights.

TARGET 1.5

By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
The protection of the poor and vulnerable persons from climate-change and other shocks and disasters affecting their lives, is a government responsibility which is becoming even more important as Albania is exposed to both natural factors – floods, earthquakes, weather variations damaging agricultural produce; and economic and social factors – impact of the financial crisis, weak demand for exports, migration etc. To mitigate the risks from such factors the government allocates resources which often result insufficient to deal with the consequences. At the strategic level the NSDI II relates these actions within the social protection responsibility, outlined in NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection.
Other national policy documents complement the NSDI II on this topic. The most closely related reference could be found in the following:

- Cross-cutting Environmental Strategy 2015-2020 (draft), Climate change policy No 8
- Civil Emergency National Plan
- Draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage, Policy Goal 6.4

This SDG target is partially aligned with the national policies in Albania as its goal is somehow covered by the domestic policy through the different strategies in place, but not through a specific policy document. The NSDI II approach on the vulnerability is limited mostly on the climate-change factors and the factors related to economic and social shocks or disasters are included within the much broader concept of social protection.

**Achieved progress**

The government regularly allocates in the annual budget funds for tackling with the natural disasters. Albania has adopted a Civil Emergency National Plan and a specific department within the Ministry of Defense is responsible with the oversight of crisis situations. Impact by the social and economic factors is channeled through the social protection system within the activity of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 1.5:

1.5.1 *Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population*

1.5.2 *Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)*

1.5.3 *Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*

1.5.4 *Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies*

The information on indicator 1.5.1 is collected by the Civil Emergencies Department, Ministry of Defense (limited to information on deaths, injuries and affected from natural disasters) and could be used to track progress with Target 1.5. The scope of this indicator does not capture all the areas as Target 1.5 focuses not only on natural disasters. The baseline values for this indicator, during the year 2016, are 3 persons (deaths), 0 persons (missing) and 3,256 persons (affected) for the entire population.

Information on indicator 1.5.2 is also available in Albania from the Civil Emergencies Department, Ministry of Defense. According to the official information, the direct economic loss attributed to disasters during the year 2016 was 169.3 million ALL (cc 1.24 million Euro), comprising only the damages to the intangible properties.
The indicator 1.5.3 is measurable, but Albania has not yet aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the sector strategy has not been approved.

The indicator 1.5.4 might be useful to promote the local governments in adopting disaster risk reduction strategies within their areas of responsibility. However, the functions of the local governments on civil emergencies are rather limited and no local strategies on disaster risk reduction have been prepared yet, except for one case in Shkoder. The Council of Ministers No 965 date 2.12.2015 requires the core municipalities to establish directorates on civil emergencies and other municipalities to create a specific sector within their structure.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Target 1.5 would be increasingly important for Albania as the exposure of the country to the shocks and disasters, as well as their magnitude, is expected to rise. Three key challenges for the implementation of the goal need to be addressed through policy measures and adequate mechanisms: First, the preventive approach should prevail over the efforts to tackle the consequences of shocks and disasters; second, considerations on social and economic factors should be integrated in the respective policy framework and third, Albania should adopt a strategy on civil emergencies, that has been under consideration with no success for long time and would enable the country to align with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

SDG 1 MEANS: TARGETS 1.a and 1.b

1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions.

1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Both targets 1.a and 1.b guide the efforts of the international community, national and local levels to mobilize the necessary resources to fight poverty. Target 1.a is designed particularly for the advanced economies in support for the under-developed and developing countries, although both targets are considered as relevant for Albania as well. At the domestic strategic level the NSDI II relates these actions within the social protection responsibility, outlined in NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and
Social Cohesion, 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection. The recently adopted (February 2017) law on Children’s Rights and Protection provides the legal framework for ensuring the access of children to protection and the social care services.

Other national policy documents complementing the NSDI II on mobilizing resources to fight poverty include:

- National Social Protection Strategy 2015-2020, Strategic Objective A,B,C
- National Strategy on Gender Equality, Reduction of Gender Violence and Violence in Family, 2011-2015: Outcome 3
- National Plan on Children’s Rights 2017-2020
- National Plan for Disability 2016-2020

These SDG means are well aligned with the national policies in Albania. Although the scope of the targets, especially for SDG 1.a is more directed toward developed countries, they are aligned with the domestic policy to the extent that is relevant for Albania.

Achieved progress
Albania has pro-poor, poverty reduction strategies and instruments to effectively tackle the key issues under targets SDG1-5 and systems for allocating resources necessary to achieve these goals. Recently, a National Program for Children’s Rights 2017-2020 was approved by the Albanian Government (CoM decision No 372, date 26.4.2017) and a specific law – No 18/2017, “On Children’s Rights and Protection”, adopted in February 2017, secures the children’s rights, including the access to the social care services.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Targett 1.a and 1.b:

1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes

1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)

1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP

1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

Indicators 1.a.1 and 1.a.2 are readily available from government’s annual budget figures. The calculation of indicator 1.a.1 ideally should include all the poverty reduction programmes that partially fall under the responsibility of various ministries and budgets – for example: employment promotion, infrastructure development etc. But as most of these programmes serve the poverty reduction goal while achieving other objectives and it is a very complex exercise to extract only the poverty reduction
component in the respective budgets, a more practical approach which integrates the efforts of the
government on poverty reduction, is to focus only at the macro level of the budget and consider the
specific program of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. For the year 2016, the social protection
programme, relative to the total government budget is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the</td>
<td>Social Protection Program, MSW&amp;Y, 2016 budget.</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>government directly to poverty reduction programmes</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Similarly, the calculation for indicator 1.a.2, includes the budget programmes allocated for the
respective areas as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services</td>
<td>Social Protection Program, MSW&amp;Y, Education Programmes, MES, Health</td>
<td>Education: 13.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(education, health and social protection)</td>
<td>Services, MoH - 2016 budget.</td>
<td>Health: 12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Social Protection: 8.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicators 1.a.3 and 1.b.1 require some efforts to be calculated from the government’s budget figures,
local government budgets and financing by the international donors.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and
institutions
None
SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Alignment of SDG 2 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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<th>Aligned (3)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (4)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (1)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (0)</th>
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<td>2.2, 2.3, 2.5, 2.c</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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</table>

Availability of SDG 2 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
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Strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 2:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 2:

- Pillar 2: Growth Through Increased Competitiveness, 10.6: Protecting Competition and Providing for State Aid Control
- Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection; 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System
- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3: Agriculture and Rural Development

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 2:

- National Social Protection Strategy 2015-2020, Strategic Objective C
• National Plan on Children’s Rights 2017-2020
• National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition 2013 – 2020
• Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 1.3
• Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020, objectives 3.1 & 3.2
• Draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage, Policy Goals 6.1 - 6.4
• Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020, objectives 3.1 – 3.5;

TARGET 2.1

By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Although extreme poverty is closely related to hunger, the latter, referred to the scarcity of food is not considered as a wide-spread problem in Albania. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020 and other policy documents do not include explicit references to the concept of hunger, but rather, focus more on poverty alleviation, promoting social inclusion and sustainable economic growth as national development policies in Albania. The NSDI II 20015-2020 has a specific topic closely related to fighting hunger in Albania: Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion through component 11.6: Consolidating Social Protection. The social protection schemes – especially cash assistance and social services – are designed to address the needs of all the poor and vulnerable persons affected by hunger in the country.

Another important policy document complements the NSDI II on the topic of hunger, the National Social Protection Strategy 2015-2020, through its Strategic Objectives A and C – focused on fighting poverty and providing social services in the country.

The National Plan on Children’s Rights 2017-2020, adopted by the Albanian Government in 2017, includes specific objectives and activities to ensure children’s access to the social care services, including improved nutrition and health services.

As the national policies and instruments are adequate to address the specific requirements of this target, it is considered as aligned with the domestic policy framework.

Achieved progress
Hunger is not considered as a pressing issue in Albania and therefore efforts to address poverty in the country provide effective results in dealing with this factor.
Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 2.1:

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment

2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

The Demographic and Health Survey, conducted in Albania during 2008-2009, contains detailed information on indicator 2.1.1, for all the age group segments of the population, shown below for the children, women and men. This survey confirms that 19 percent of children under age five are stunted and 11 percent are severely stunted. Data on undernourishment are also available at FAO website, information on Albania².

² http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#country/3
Table 11.12: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under five years classified as malnourished according to three anthropometric indices of nutritional status: height-for-age, weight-for-height, and weight-for-age, by background characteristics. Albania 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background characteristic</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Weight-for-age</th>
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<td>Average or larger</td>
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<td>Mother's nutritional status2</td>
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<td>Overweight/Obese (BMI≥25)</td>
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<td>Mother's education</td>
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<tr>
<td>Primary 4-year</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary, professional, technical</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wealth quintile</td>
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<td>Second</td>
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<td>Fourth</td>
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<td>Highest</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are NOT comparable to those based on the previously used NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and has been suppressed.

1 Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth standards population median.
2 Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.
3 First born twins (triplets, etc.) are counted as first births because they do not have a previous birth interval.
4 Excludes 7 cases in which information on the child's size at birth was missing.
5 First born children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mother's nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.1. Total excludes 9 cases in which information on the mothers BMI was missing.
Table 11.13.1: Nutritional status of women

Among women age 15-64, the percentage with height under 195 cm, mean height, mean body mass index (BMI) and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Albania 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background characteristic</th>
<th>Height below 195 cm</th>
<th>Mean height</th>
<th>Mean BMI (Kg/m²)</th>
<th>&lt;17%</th>
<th>17-18.4%</th>
<th>≥18.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mountains</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Primary 6-year</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary professional</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University+</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 11.13.2: Nutritional status of men

Among men age 15-64, mean body mass index (BMI), and the percentage with specific BMI levels, by background characteristics, Albania 2008-09

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background characteristic</th>
<th>Mean BMI (Kg/m²)</th>
<th>&lt;17%</th>
<th>17-18.4%</th>
<th>≥18.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td>Central</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>No education/Primary 6-year</td>
<td>24.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Primary 6-year</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Secondary professional</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Technical</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>University+</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight quintile</td>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Second</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to the methodology, the indicator 2.1.1 has been used by FAO to monitor the World Food Summit Target and the MDG Target 1C, at national, regional and global level, since 1999. It allows monitoring trends in the extent of dietary energy inadequacy in a population over time, generated as a result of the combination of changes in the overall availability of food, in the households’ ability to access it, and in the socio-demographic characteristics of the population, as well as differences across countries and regions in any given moment in time. The indicator 2.1.1 has been calculated by FAO based on household survey, Food Balance Sheets and demographic data and was regularly reported in SOFI publications. Therefore data on the indicator 2.1.1 would be available from FAO publications.

Due to the connection to severe food insecurity, indicator 2.1.2 is not a priority indicator for Albania. FAO indicates that the type of information to be used as baseline before entering the FIES module on SILK is available at Source: United Nations Albania. Baseline nutrition and food security survey. 2012. Tirana. Chapter 4, figure 4.12, page 59. 
http://www.unicef.org/albania/Baseline_Nutrition_and_Food_Security_Survey.pdf. Document of reference is: The Food Insecurity Experience Scale Development of a Global Standard for Monitoring Hunger Worldwide http://www.fao.org/3/a-as583e.pdf, page 27 on Albania data of 2012. FAO is calculating this indicator in more than 150 countries including Albania under agreement with International Gallup Poll under Voices of the Hungry project. The main objective of FAO is to incorporate the FIES module in the current household surveys in order that countries start producing this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Poverty alleviation is a priority for Albania and efforts to tackle poverty inevitably succeed in eradicating hunger concerns for the poor persons across the country. Nevertheless, monitoring hunger related indicators is especially important considering the increasing poverty levels over the recent years (the poverty gap dropped from 5.7% in 2002 to 2.4% in 2008 but increased to 3% in 2012 and the extreme poverty levels almost doubled from 1.2% to 2.3%) which risks more exposure to hunger factors for those in extreme poverty conditions. Failure to achieve MDG 1 targets related to poverty in Albania is also another argument supporting the need for a proper monitoring system of this SDG target.

Last but not least, the DHS data used as baseline for indicator 2.1.1 are outdated as the information is collected almost a decade earlier than the launch of the SDGs. Such long delay in data collection mechanism represents another important challenge to be addressed through the monitoring system in the future.

**TARGET 2.2**

*By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.*
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Similarly to hunger on Target 2.1, malnutrition, especially for children, is a factor addressed by the Albanian national policies and institutions. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 2015-2020 through Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion indirectly addresses the malnutrition primarily in the following components:

- 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System
- 11.5: Consolidating Social Protection;

Other important national policy documents complement the NSDI II on factors related to malnutrition in the country:

- National Social Protection Strategy 2015-2020, Strategic Objective C
- Action Plan for Children, Objective 1

The Draft National Action Plan on Food and Nutrition 2013 – 2020 provides specific objective for tackling the malnutrition for children under 5 years with the objective of reducing the factor by 6% until 2020 through specific measures aimed to promote breastfeeding and other improved nutrition for children. Within this goal, a National Surveillance System for the nutrition of children 0-2 years has been established by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, to monitor the nutrition and growth indicators for children and support the activity of the health workers. As the malnutrition is not considered a national priority and the strategic framework in the country indirectly refers to the factors and consequences related to malnutrition the alignment of this target with the national policies in the country is considered as partial.

Achieved progress
While it is difficult to detect specific progress or concerns with malnutrition in the country, the latest available DHS survey in Albania (2008-2009) indicates important variations of stunting on children under 5 years, by the various regions of the country. This points to the differences in socio-economic development across the country - children in urban areas are slightly more likely to be stunted than those in rural areas and children in the lowest wealth quintile are twice as likely to be stunted as children in the highest wealth quintile.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 2.2:

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

Both indicators are available from the DHS survey of 2008-2009 and although the information is outdated, it may serve as a baseline for monitoring progress with Target 2.2. The following table from DHS 2008-2009 provides the data for both indicators:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Background characteristic</th>
<th>Height-for-age</th>
<th>Weight-for-height</th>
<th>Number of children</th>
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<td>Age in months</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-6</td>
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<td>6-9</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-11</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
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<td>7.1</td>
<td>17.0</td>
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<td>16.6</td>
<td>20.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>24-35</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-47</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48-59</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sex</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>9.3</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Birth interval in months</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
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<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size at birth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small/under 2 kg</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average/normal</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average or larger</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s nutritional status</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal/Thin (BMI &lt; 21)</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight/Obese (BMI ≥ 25)</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>17.9</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban+</td>
<td>9.3</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No education/Primary 4-year</td>
<td>(25.3)</td>
<td>(31.2)</td>
<td>(15.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary 2-year</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary/professional, technical</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wealth quintile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lowest</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highest</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Table is based on children who slept in the household the night before the interview. Each of the indices is expressed in standard deviation units (SD) from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards adopted in 2006. The indices in this table are not comparable to those based on the previously used NCHS/CDC/WHO reference. Table is based on children with valid dates of birth (month and year) and valid measurement of both height and weight. Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 weighted cases. An asterisk indicates that a figure is based on a weighted cases and has been suppressed. 
1 Includes children who are below -3 standard deviations (SD) from the WHO Child Growth Standards population median.
2 Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed.
3 Excludes children whose mothers were not interviewed because they do not have a previous birth interval.
4 Excludes 7 cases in which information on the child’s size at birth was missing.
5 Excludes children whose mothers were not weighed and measured. Mothers’ nutritional status in terms of BMI (Body Mass Index) is presented in Table 11.10.1. Total excludes 9 cases in which information on the mothers BMI was missing.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Malnutrition concerns appear to be more highlighted than hunger risks in Albania and Target 2.2, including the proposed indicators calls for a better alignment of the national policies with the risks related to malnutrition factors. Adequate monitoring mechanism for this target would require more frequent and regular data collection on the proposed indicators.

TARGET 2.3

By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 2.3 aims to substantially increase the productivity of the local farmers, with a focus on vulnerable groups and small scale production, to mitigate the risks associated with poverty and hunger. The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020, Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, has a specific component - 12.3.4: Agriculture and Rural Development that aims to upgrade the agricultural production and support rural development in the country.

Addressing the productivity of the small-scale agriculture in Albania is especially important for the country as it has one of the smallest average farm in Europe, its size was 1.2 hectares in 2012. Agriculture provides for more than 50% of the employment while its added value in the economy is less than 19%. The land is over-fragmented to more than 350 thousand households and the land size for every household is 1.16 hectares. Fishing and aquaculture provide employment to about 4,215 persons and similarly with agriculture, this activity is largely fragmented to small scale businesses. The employment of women in the fisheries and aquaculture sector is relatively small and is concentrated mainly in auxiliary services, such as fishnet manufacture, inland aquaculture and fish processing.

The NSDI II recognizes the following challenges for the agricultural sector in Albania:

- to address low levels of agricultural productivity and underdevelopment in the rural regions;
- for greater attention and support to farmers and agro-business operators to better prepare them to exploit EU integration opportunities or to adopt EU agricultural market policies
- to accelerate the transformation of agriculture from subsistence and survival by in part addressing the small size and extreme fragmentation of farms
- to address the trade imbalance in the sector by increasing exports of agro-food-products and lessening the dependence on imports
The first strategic objective of the NSDI II under section 12.3.4: Agriculture and Rural Development aims to: “Promote sustainable food production and quality by developing a competitive and innovative agro-food sector that is able to cope with competitive pressures” and the fourth objective aims to:

- Generation of new employment in agro-processing activities;
- Establishment of new micro enterprises, together with generation of new employment in rural areas through diversification of revenue generating activities;
- Establishment of new jobs in non-agriculture activities and other services;
- Growing number of farmers, with non-farm revenues;
- Promotion of self-employment and entrepreneurial activities among migrants from rural areas, and formalization of their activities.

These strategic objectives, (including others in the same section of the NSDI II), are fully in line with the goals of Target 2.3. However, the requirement of Target 2.3 to double (or increase by any amount) the productivity of small-scale production is not specified in any of the relevant policy documents and for this reason the target is considered as partially aligned with the national policies.

Such alignment is also reinforced by the other sector strategies related to agriculture and rural development, which elaborate on more details of the topic and specific aspects of the target such as support of women:

- Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020, objectives 3.1 & 3.2
- Draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage, Policy Goals 6.1 - 6.4
- Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 1.3

**Achieved progress**

Expanding the land area covered by irrigation and drainage systems is one of the six key priorities of the Albanian government and substantial investments in the irrigation and drainage, complemented by the land reform are supporting improvements in the agricultural sector. Although government’s current policy in the sector is geared toward incentivizing collective activities to promote large scale production, this goal is ultimately in line with Target 2.3 as all the farmers, including family and small scale activities would benefit from a coordinated effort. The value of agricultural production reached 188.0 billion Lek, with a growth of 21.49% from its levels of 2007, while agro-industry reached 63.36 billion Lek, a growth of 32% from the level of 2007.

The Integrated Water Management is one of the six priorities of the government and it includes four major areas of activity. The Technical Secretariat of the National Water Council and IPMG on Water is supported by the activities of the thematic areas: water for people, nutrition, environment and industry, led by the respective Ministries in charge with the management of the specific sectors.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 2.3:
2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size

2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Both proposed indicators are Tier III indicators and currently unavailable in Albania as no related information is collected by INSTAT or the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. Their methodology will be finalized and e-learning materials will be developed until end of the year. After that, FAO will start capacity building activities in countries for producing these indicators. In Albania, this can be done within the current TCP project as the agricultural survey is most appropriate vehicle for these indicators, and through the information provided by the National Food Authority which is one of the most important component on collecting the information and data through the network of food inspectors. The indicator will be calculated by using the questions and data provided through Annual Agriculture Survey carried by INSTAT.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Target 2.3 aims to address the needs of the small-scale farmers, especially those from poor and vulnerable groups. The focus of government’s policy is on the agricultural sector as a whole as well as on rural development in the country, but more attention on improving the quality of life and preserving from poverty and food insecurity is required for the sub-groups of the population considered by Target 2.3.

The lack of information on the two proposed indicators for Target 2.3 suggests for expanding the data collection systems to integrate information that would reflect progress with the indicators and performance in achieving the goal of Target 2.3.

TARGET 2.4

By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

The National Strategy for Development and Integration II 20015-2020, Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, component 12.3.4: Agriculture and Rural Development and other strategic document related to agricultural production such as the Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020 and the draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage consider the importance upgrading the productivity levels and competitiveness of the agricultural sector in Albania. More specifically objectives 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 of the NSDI II are directly tied to this target while a
draft National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change addresses the ecosystems needs and adaptation to climate change.

For this reason, Target 2.4 is considered partly aligned with the national policies in place in Albania.

**Achieved progress**

Progress to improve the productivity of the agricultural sector is elaborated briefly under Target 2.3.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 2.4:

2.4.1 *Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture.*

This indicator is Tier III indicator and currently unavailable from the information collected by INSTAT and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. During the discussions with the Ministry it was initially understood that the indicator might be available through a data collection set up during 2016 in cooperation with FAO, but later it was verified that information on this indicator is still unavailable even through this program. Its methodology will be finalized and e-learning materials will be developed until end of the year. After that FAO will start capacity building activities in countries for producing this indicator. In Albania, the indicator is planned to be collected by Agriculture Annual Survey.

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

As the focus of Target 2.4 is not incorporated in the existing strategic framework in Albania (and the proposed indicator is not collected) but it is still very relevant to the country, efforts should be made in order to include its perspective in the next planning stage of the strategic framework for the country.

**TARGET 2.5**

*By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.*
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Securing genetic diversity of seeds is not a national priority of Albania but the country has a developed legal framework and institutions that support the preservation of domestic plants and animals, and it also provides equal access in utilizing these resources.

The law no 8732, 24.1.2001, ‘On seeds’, provides the legal framework together with other laws on the selection of seeds and council of ministers decisions deriving from these laws. Albania has a bank of seeds and a national entity on seeds and plants, currently under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, with the responsibility for their operation. The legislation and the institutions grant equal access to all the domestic users utilizing these resources and regulate the technical aspects of this market.

This SDG target is partially aligned with the national policies in Albania as the domestic market operates in accordance with the international standards but the topic is not identified as a national priority in the country.

Achieved progress
Albania has a functioning market of seeds and plants, as well as for breeds of domestic origin. Institutions and legal framework are in place to regulate, ensure proper functioning of the this market and provide fair and equal access to users.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 1.5:

2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities

2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

Indicator 2.5.1 is partially available and limited to the information from the national bank of seeds which has the facilities for the conservation of the seeds in the country. Currently the national bank of seeds has 3833 accessions of 133 plant species. Plant component of this indicator will come from reporting on implementation of the Second Global Plan of Action for PGRFA (Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture). The animal component (indicator 2.5.2) will be derived from FAO’s DAD-IS (Domestic Animal Diversity Information System) database. The number of animal genetic resources is not known as currently only two selected breeds are conserved. A Country Report for PGRFA is being produced by local experts which will update the information on the number of plant and animal genetic resources

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Not to be reported.
2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.

2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round.

2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 2.a calls for increased investment, including international support for the agricultural sector and this is in line with the NSDI II, Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3: Agriculture and Rural Development and the objectives 3.1 – 3.4 of the Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020.

Target 2.b focuses on eliminating trade distortions in the trade in agricultural goods. As a WTO member and engaged in the regional trade integration with the countries in CEFTA, as well as under the FTA with the European Union – its main trading partner, Albania has never imposed trade restrictions or distorted the agricultural trade with these and other trading partners. Therefore the target is fully aligned with the framework on agricultural development in the country and its foreign trade policy.

Target 2.c calls for the countries to enhance the role of the food reserves and other means to address the shocks from extreme food price volatility. Although the country has a functioning food commodity market and is well interconnected with the global food markets, this element has not surfaced in the national priorities and Albania has not established food reserve systems except for the reliance on domestic production. The aim of this target relates to NSDI II, Pillar 2: Growth Through Increased Competitiveness, 10.5: Ensuring Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance and its alignment is considered as partial. The procedure to identify the markets located in proximity of the streets is completed and the government is taking measures in creating standards of trading in those markets.
The Project “Roadside Market” planned to start soon will promote the trade of the products in safe and structured trading environment

Achieved progress
Albania has committed significant resources in agricultural production which employs half of the working population and accounts for about 18% of the gross national product. The domestic market is fully functional and interconnected with the regional, EU and global markets.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 2.a, 2.b and 2.c:

2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures

2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies

2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies

Indicator 2.a.1 is available with some calculation efforts. Defined as the ratio between government share of agriculture expenditure and the share of agriculture in the GDP, this indicator is based on information available from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Ministry of Finance and Economy, and INSTAT. Currently, government’s expenditure in the agriculture sector is 3.8% of the total budget (2016). This calculation takes into account only the budget allocated to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, but a higher and more accurate assessment should include public expenditure on other government programs indirectly focus on agriculture (employment or business promotion programs, for example). The contribution of agriculture in the GDP is estimated at around 18%, therefore the baseline value for indicator 2.a.1 for the year 2016 is 0.21.

Indicator 2.a.2 is also available through the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, but the same observation from indicator 2.a.1 is valid – other government’s and donor’s expenditure on programs outside of this Ministry, but related to the agriculture sector, are not included. The following table contains the budget programs for this Ministry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Current expenditure</th>
<th>Domestic Financing , capital exp.</th>
<th>Foreign Financing , capital exp.</th>
<th>Total Capital Expenditure</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total, 2016</td>
<td>4,970,700</td>
<td>3,022,000</td>
<td>2,195,000</td>
<td>5,217,000</td>
<td>10,187,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management and Administration</td>
<td>251,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>251,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food safety and consumer protection</td>
<td>1,394,450</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>159,834</td>
<td>239,834</td>
<td>1,634,284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation and drainage infrastructure</td>
<td>539,900</td>
<td>2,585,682</td>
<td>739,000</td>
<td>3,324,682</td>
<td>3,864,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural Development programs</td>
<td>2,346,050</td>
<td>276,780</td>
<td>911,816</td>
<td>1,188,596</td>
<td>3,534,646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture Advisory and Information</td>
<td>214,900</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>214,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable management of land</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fisheries</td>
<td>94,000</td>
<td>36,920</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>136,920</td>
<td>230,920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Administration</td>
<td>104,900</td>
<td>42,618</td>
<td>284,350</td>
<td>326,968</td>
<td>431,868</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicator 2.b.1 is easily available as it constantly zero. As a WTO member, Albania has committed to zero export subsidies for agriculture and therefore this indicator will likely continue to be zero over time.

Indicator 2.c.1 is not monitored in Albania. Prices of various agricultural products are tracked periodically by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development but this information is collected only for the purpose of informing farmers on market opportunities or risks, and not for calculating the impact from food price anomalies in the domestic market. This indicator (Tier II) is calculated based on monthly price data on key food products. It is currently being used as an early warning indicator by FAO’s Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) to identify abnormally high prices across a total of 1347 domestic price series (as reported by national institutions or organizations) over 90 countries. The results, identifying countries with abnormally high prices in any particular month, are reported in FAO’s Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) website and bulletin. An e-learning course is being prepared to instruct countries how to calculate and interpret the indicator which be finalized my mid-2017.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The importance of sustainable agricultural production has been recognized and shared by the government’s program. The increasing productivity levels of the agricultural sector and the vast untapped potential in the country would require improved and coordinated efforts for public expenditure in this sector, calling for a better alignment of the domestic policy with Target 2.a and the monitoring mechanism for this SDG target.
SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Alignment of SDG 3 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (12)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (1)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (0)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1 – 3.8, 3.a – 3.d</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of SDG 3 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 3:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 3:

- Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law,
  - 8.5: Ensuring Public Order
- Pillar 2: Growth Through Increased Competitiveness,
  - 10.1: Assuring and Protecting Property Rights
- Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion
  - 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System
- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.5: Environment

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 3:
TARGET 3.1

By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

The reduction of the maternal mortality is an important priority in Albania. NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System, the Strategic Document of Sexual and Reproductive Health and the National Strategy on Health identify this goal as a priority (Objective 1.2 of the strategy). The National Strategy on Health sets the target for 2020 at 10.8 per 100,000 live births, which is substantially lower than the global objective for this target for the year 2030.

Target 3.1 is fully aligned with the national priorities.
Achieved progress
Maternal maternity dropped from 22.7 per 100,000 of live births in 1990 to 5.7 in 2012 and 11.8 per 100,000 in 2013. The target 2020 for this indicator, according to the National Strategy on Health is 10.8 per 100,000.

Albania succeeded to reach the same target under the MDG framework.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.1:

3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

Indicator 3.1.1 is available and reported on an annual basis by INSTAT. The latest available information belongs to year 2013 when the indicator was 11.8 and the target according to the strategy on health is 10.8 for the year 2020.

Indicator 3.1.2 is also available every 5 years from INSTAT. Both its current value and target for the year 2020 are 99%.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 3.2

By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
The reduction of neonatal mortality and stopping the preventable deaths in children are also priorities discussed in depth in the national policies in Albania. NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System, the Strategic

3 NOTE: maternal mortality ratio is highly volatile (unstable) due to the small numbers (i.e. the small absolute number of maternal deaths annually, which are expressed per 100,000 live births), which may explain the observed fluctuations in Albania in selected years
Document of Sexual and Reproductive Health and the National Strategy on Health identify this goal as a priority (Objective 1.2 of the strategy). The National Strategy on Health sets the target for 2020 at 7.7 per thousand live births, which is substantially lower than the global objective for this target for the year 2030.

For this reason, Target 3.2 is considered fully aligned with the national priorities in Albania.

Achieved progress
Under 5 mortality rate dropped to 8.4 per thousand live births in 2013, down from 20.7 per thousand during the year 2002. Male mortality under-5 is reported slightly higher (9.2) than females (6.5). Of note, about half (54%) of the under-5 mortality is related to neonatal mortality in the country. The 2020 target according to the National Strategy on Health is 7.7 per thousand live births.

Albania succeeded to reach the same target under the MDG framework.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.2:

3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate

Both indicators are reported annually by INSTAT. Their most recent values for the year 2013 are respectively 8.4 and 5 per thousand live births and the 2020 targets according to the National Strategy on Health are respectively 7.7 and <4 per thousand live births.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 3.3

By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Although part of the concerns included in the Target 3.3 are not relevant to Albania, most of the categories of diseases in this target are also part of the priorities in the health sector in the country. Albania has a National Strategy and Action Plan on HIV/AIDS 2015-2019 and the NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System, as well as the recently adopted National Strategy on Health address the concerns included in
Target 3.3 (Objective 1.5 of the strategy – Securing access in preventive and community services and a specific program under public health).

For this reason Target 3.3 is considered as aligned with the national priorities in the country.

Achieved progress
Albania is a country with a low prevalence of HIV although the number of HIV diagnosed cases has steadily increased over time and estimates point to a presumably higher number of undiagnosed cases. Although case-reporting data provide self-reported information on routes of transmission, they also provide information about the specific HIV risks. Males—at 70.4 percent in 2014—and youths over 19—at 93.9 percent in 2014—dominate HIV/AIDS diagnosed cases and the population at risk of infection.

Based on surveillance data (Institute of Public Health), the total number of HIV positive cases registered in Albania, at the end of 2016 was 1009. 128 new cases of HIV infections were reported in 2016. It marks the highest figure since the beginning of HIV/AIDS epidemics in Albania. While the HIV infection prevalence is low, there are indications of an increasing trend in the number of new cases over the last years. Calculations show the HIV prevalence in the general population in Albania is 0.02% and the incidence is 0.004% (based on the number of population according to 2011 Census).

Late diagnosis remains a problem that is also demonstrated by the high number of cases reported at the AIDS stage. In 2016 about 60% of new cases were diagnosed at AIDS stage. Voluntary HIV testing remains a very important indicator used in the assessment of the HIV/AIDS epidemiological situation. While the establishment of voluntary counseling and testing centers has been considered as a success, their functioning did not result in the expected increase in the number of testing cases. The level of voluntary testing remains low, but there are indications of an increase in that number of in the past few years.

Treatment and care for persons with HIV/AIDS is provided at Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Theresa”, by Infectious Disease Service for the adults, and Pediatrics Service for children. These are two services where direct care is provided, and supported by other services, such as Imagery, Clinical Laboratory Service and Microbiology Service, Immunology Service, and Pharmacy service. The service is centralized due to many reasons: The yet not so large number of cases, similar models of care in other countries in the region with the same epidemiological situation as in Albania, human and logistical capacities (both diagnostic and therapeutic) which can be provided only at Tirana University Hospital Center, and issues related to stigma and discrimination especially in primary and secondary healthcare facilities.

Antiretroviral therapy has been provided to persons living with HIV/AIDS in Albania since mid-2004. This therapy is carried out in inpatient and outpatient settings at Tirana University Hospital Center “Mother Theresa”. The Outpatient Clinic for adults living with HIV/AIDS was opened at the end of 2007. The main function of this clinic is the provision of outpatient medical care in line with the clinical protocols adopted for PLWHA, with the main activities being the provision and monitoring of combined therapy with ART, diagnosis, management of opportunistic infections and co-infections, and psychosocial support.

The ARV drugs are procured through UNICEF with Albanian Government funds, under a Memorandum of Understanding between the MHSP and UNICEF. UNICEF is responsible for the procurement of the
entire quantity of antiretroviral drugs at competitive prices, based on the request-lists prepared by TUHC every year. First and second line ARVs are fully provided by the government.

Currently there are 464 HIV infected people (448 adults + 16 children) receiving combination therapy with antiretroviral drugs.

ARV therapy is started, applied and monitored on the basis of a guideline of 2007, prepared by the Infectious Disease Department, and the Albanian Society of Infectious Disease. It is based on World Health Organization’s 2006 guidelines, which is considered quite outdated, in the light of new developments of medical sciences in the field of HIV infection. The guidelines and treatment protocol are currently under review in accordance with WHO 2016 consolidated guidelines.

The latest WHO guideline contains many changes that affect qualitatively, as well as quantitatively the algorithms, diagnosis, follow up and treatment protocols that should be offered to HIV/AIDS patients in Albania, such as; treatment initiation criteria (CD4 level exclusion), updating of new ARV schemes, removal of some toxic ARVs from the lists, improvement of monitoring scheme, management of opportunistic and metabolic pathologies, etc.

Information available on tuberculosis by the public health authorities indicates that the mortality rate remains low, at about 0.64 percent. However, the proportion of tuberculosis cases detected under Directly Observed Treatment Shortcourse (DOTS) is less than the goal of 100 percent, though reaching 92 percent in 2013, up from 84 percent in 2003. This situation is due to the difficulty the health system has in dealing adequately with the complex DOTS procedure, particularly in rural and remote areas.

Albania succeeded to reach the same target under the MDG framework.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.3:

3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases

Indicator 3.3.1 is available on annual basis from the Institute of Public Health. The latest value relates to the year 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HIV Cases</th>
<th>Incidence per 1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Males</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>0.0748</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Females</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.0164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0.0457</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
By age:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Rate per 100,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-24</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.0345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-49</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>0.0675</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| >50       | 31    | 0.0336          

Indicator 3.3.2 is available on annual basis from the Institute of Public Health. The latest value relates to the year 2016 – Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population is 14.5/100,000 and the total number of cases is 415.

Indicator 3.3.3 is not applicable in Albania as malaria does not exist in the country.

Indicator 3.3.4 is available on annual basis from the Institute of Public Health. The latest incidence value in general population relates to the year 2016 is 2.6/100,000. The latest seroprevalence studies in general population show a number of 7% while in children 0-14 years old the number is 0.05% while in risk groups such injecting drug users (IDU) the data are 12.4% and male having sex with males MSM 15%.

Indicator 3.3.5 is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 3.4

By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases, as well as promotion of health and well-being are all priorities of the NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System, and the recently adopted National Strategy on Health. These issues are included in the Objective 1.2 of the strategy – Strengthening prevention programs and promotion of public health, Objective 1.4 – Reduction of diseases and preventable mortality, Objective 3.1 – Improved access in diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation centers in all levels. The National Plan for the Development of Mental Health Services 2013-2022, the National Program for Control and Prevention of Non-communicable Diseases, 2016-2020 and the Action Plan on Health Promotion 2017-2021 also include objectives outlined in Target 3.4.
For this reason, Target 3.4 is considered as aligned with the national priorities in the country.

**Achieved progress**

At the heart of the reform in the public health sector stands the prevention and early treatment of the non-communicable diseases through the national check-up system established in 2014 and the strengthening of the capacities and infrastructure in addressing the related challenges.

Pursuant to the National Plan for the Development of Mental Health Services 2013-2022, a network of services for the mental health is operational in the country. It includes 9 community centers, 12 supported residences, two equipped psychiatry services in the hospitals (Tirana and Shkodra) and two specialized hospitals (Elbasan and Vlore) with total capacity for 478 persons. The undergoing reform and activities aim to reduce the number of persons receiving treatment in the hospitals through the deinstitutionalization process and delivery of services at the local level and strengthening the capacities for such services.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.4:

3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate

Indicator 3.4.1 is reported by INSTAT. The latest value relates to the year 2012 – 18.8% and the target for this indicator for the year 2020 is 17%.

Indicator 3.4.2 is also available from the General Directorate of Police and monitored annually. For the year 2016, the number of suicide cases in Albania was 227 and the number of attempted suicides was 315.

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

A slight increase over the recent years in the number of suicide cases and the significant contribution of the non-communicable diseases to the mortality in Albania, calls for a stronger attention to the focus of Target 3.4, despite its alignment with the national policy.

**TARGET 3.5**

Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
The prevention and treatment of narcotic drugs abuse and harmful use of alcohol is also reflected in the priorities of the national strategies, including the NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System, and the recently adopted National Strategy on Health. These issues are included in the Objective 1.5 of the strategy – Improved access of citizens at preventive programs and Objective 3.5 – Promotion and support of health community services across the country, in partnership with the government and the local partners. The Anti-drugs National Strategy 2017-2020 (draft) the Action Plan of Health Promotion 2017-2021 and the recently adopted Action Plan Against Cultivation and Trafficking of Cannabis also tackles the objectives of Target 3.5.

For this reason, Target 3.5 is considered as aligned with the national priorities in the country.

Achieved progress
Progress has been achieved to address the needs of the communities affected by narcotics and harmful alcohol use, with negative impact on the quality of life.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.5:

3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders

3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Indicator 3.5.1 is partially available as not the full information as required by this target could be found in Albania.

Indicator 3.5.2 is annually available from INSTAT. For the year 2015, the value for the indicator was 6.6 litres and the target for the year 2020 according to the national strategy on health is 5 litres.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Harmful use of alcohol has not been considered a significant problem in Albania. However, the increasing consumption of drugs and particularly raising concerns on large scale cultivation of cannabis, poses significant challenges in the future with the implementation of Target 3.5.
TARGET 3.6

By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
The National Strategy on Road Safety 2011-2020, through its strategic objective and the Sector Strategy on Transport and Action Plan 2016 – 2020 and the Action Plan of Health Promotion 2017-2021 provide the strategic framework for reducing the number of deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents. The reference to the NSDI II on this topic relates to Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.5 : Ensuring Public Order.

More specifically, the transport strategy specifies that the government ‘by 2020 aims to reduce by 50% the deaths from road accidents, as compared to the year 2009’, in line with the requirements of Target 3.6. For this reason, Target 3.6 is considered as aligned with the national priorities in the country.

Achieved progress
According to the transport strategy the mortality by road accidents has been halved over the past decade. Nevertheless Albania has significant high number of deaths by road accidents – as much as ten times compared to EU countries like France or Germany, or countries in the region, on the number of deaths per 100,000 cars.

An inter-ministerial road safety committee is in charge with adopting measures to reduce road accidents and related consequences.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.6:

3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Indicator 3.6.1 is fully available on annual basis from the General Directorate of Police. The following table provide information on this indicator for the past years. The most recent data for 2017 indicate 1978 road accidents with 222 deaths and 2389 injuries from road traffic. The government aims to reduce by 1-1.5% the number of road accidents and death related rate through improvements in the infrastructure and safety measures, and enforcement of road transport regulations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Road Accidents</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Injuries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

**TARGET 3.7**

By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Albania has already integrated the reproductive health in the national strategies and programs. The Strategic Document of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Action Plan 2017-2021 and the Action Plan of Health Promotion 2017-2021, provides the reference for this integration while access to sexual and
reproductive health care services is outlined in the NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System, and the National Strategy on Health. These issues are discussed in the Objective 1.2 of the strategy – Strengthening prevention programs and promotion of public health, Objective 1.3 – Reduction of neonatal and maternal mortality, Objective 1.5 of the strategy – Improved access of citizens at preventive programs and Objective 3.5 – Promotion and support of health community services across the country, in partnership with the government and the local partners.

For this reason, Target 3.7 is considered as aligned with the national priorities in the country.

Achieved progress
The Strategic Document of Sexual and Reproductive Health and Action Plan 2017-2021 provides details of the progress achieved in all the main areas related to Target 3.7: maternal health, family planning, neonatal and children health, adolescent health, as well as on other related topics. This document sets specific targets to be achieved until 2021 to fulfill the objectives of the government on this topic.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.7:

3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Indicator 3.7.1 is available through DHS and the latest information from 2008 for this indicator is 10.6% while the target for the year 2020 is 13.3%. The new DHS organized in 2017 would provide updated information on this indicator.

Indicator 3.7.2 is partly available in Albania, although it might be tracked as from the discussions with health authorities it appears that the information, including age, is recorded for all the women/girls giving births. The forthcoming DHS and other studies will provide more information on this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Adolescent birth rates are relatively rare in Albania but according to discussions with health authorities, the incidence is higher among the Roma and Egyptian communities. For this reasons it is suggested to incorporate indicator 3.7.2 for further monitoring the progress with this target.

TARGET 3.8

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective,
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 3.8 is reflected in the Strategic Priority No 2 of the National Strategy on Health: Universal Health coverage for all and it is fully in line with NSDI II 2016-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, component 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System. The National Strategy on Health tackles the universal health coverage through financial risk protection (Objective 2.1), access to quality essential health-care services (Objective 2.2 – 2.3), and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all (Objective 2.4).

Target 3.8 is fully aligned (perhaps among the best aligned) with the national priorities in the country.

Achieved progress

The national strategic framework on health and the government’s program is oriented toward the universal health coverage through the universal access and the shift from a contribution system toward a general taxation supported system, aiming an improved financial protection and quality and affordable services for all.

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.8:

3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)

3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income

Indicator 3.8.1 is partly available in Albania as not all the details required in the definition of the indicator are measured in the country.

Indicator 3.8.2 is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Despite the progress in adopting the universal health coverage, the lack of information on the proposed global indicators calls for more attention in incorporating data and information to monitor progress with the implementation of this target.
TARGET 3.9

By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 3.9 is partially aligned with the strategic priorities in Albania. As part of SDG 3, focus of the target is on public health, yet the environment dimension, referred in other part of the SDG framework, is dominant in this case. The National Strategy on Health refers to the importance of environment as one of the key factors influencing health and prosperity. Furthermore, the strategic priority 4 calls for an integrated and coordinated approach on health and prosperity, where environmental concerns are very important.

Other important policy documents relating to Target 3.9 are:

- Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, environmental policies 1 & 2
- National Strategy on Air Quality, 2014, objectives 1-4
- National Strategy on Waste Management 2010-2025, Objectives 1-3

Achieved progress

The areas of concern included in Target 3.9 are addressed by several policy documents and government programs related to the environment sector. Despite progress, particularly air pollution remains as one of the key challenges affecting the quality of health among the Albanian citizens.

The 2014 National health report "Albanian population health status" highlights that health risk from indoor air pollution was substantially reduced in Albania between 1990 and 2010. However, in 2010, this risk factor was still responsible for 6.4 per cent of the total burden of disease in Albania. There was similar reduction of the burden of disease due to environmental pollution by particulate matter, which in 2010, was responsible for 3.4 per cent of the total burden of disease. In 2012, air quality levels for Tirana were more than twice in excess of the WHO Air Quality Guidelines, and therefore it was estimated that each year 500 deaths in the city can be attributed to air pollution. The most recent data on deaths attributed to bad air quality in Albania comes from global assessment of exposure and burden of disease (WHO 2016). It is estimated that air pollution in Albania causes 1,842 premature deaths (64 per 100,000 inhabitants), while some 2,740 deaths can be attributed to household (indoor) air pollution (Environment Policy Review, working draft, 2017).

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 3.9:

3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)

3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

All the above indicators are currently not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Target 3.9 includes cross-cutting issues requiring coordinated efforts by several institutions in Albania. The lack of an integrated policy reference addressing in a holistic approach these concerns, and the missing information on the proposed global indicators requires further attention in the future to ensure proper monitoring of the implementation of this important target.

SDG 3 MEANS: TARGETS 3.a, 3.b, 3.c, 3.d

3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States

3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 3.a is well aligned with the National Strategy on Health and the NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System. Most of the strategic priorities of the strategy relate to risk factors directly influenced by the consumption and exposure to tobacco. In addition, the Action Plan of Health Promotion 2017-2021 provide the reference for this integration. The government has undertaken specific measures to tackle tobacco consumption and exposure, in line with the requirements of this target.

Target 3.b focuses on promoting research on medicines vaccines by taking in consideration the requirements of the TRIPS commitments. This target is aligned with both commitments of Albania under the TRIPS agreement and the national priorities for access to medicines and vaccines – Objective 2.4 of the National Strategy on Health and NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System.

Target 3.c is slightly biased toward least developed and island countries but it is also aligned with the national policy priorities in Albania as the increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce are key objectives of the strategic priorities in the National Strategy on Health (Strategic Priority No 3) and NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System.

Target 3.d is broadly defined but its goal is in line with the strategic priorities of the National Strategy on Health and NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.2: A Stronger, More Accessible Health Care System.

Achieved progress

Albania has made progress in tackling the issues included in all the targets 3.a – 3.d, as reflected in the National Strategy on Health.

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 3.a, 3.b, 3.c and 3.d:

3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme

3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis

3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution

3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
Indicator 3.a.1 is partly available from the Institute of Public Health. The latest information on this indicator refers to the year 2015 when the value of the indicator was 51.2% for males and 7.6% for females. The targets for the year 2020 for this indicator are respectively 50% and 7%.

Indicator 3.b.1 is also available from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Its current value for 2016 was 99% and the same target is set also for the year 2020.

Indicators 3.b.2 and 3.b.3 are partially available from the information possessed by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

Indicator 3.c.1 is available from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. For the year 2013 the indicator was 1.2/1000 for physicians and 3.6/1000 for nurses.

Indicator 3.d.1 is based on the joint external evaluation of IHR in Albania by WHO experts in September 2016 as per following table. A road map with several actions based on their recommendations has been recently prepared:

**ALBANIA IHR SCORE September 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technical areas</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National legislation, policy and financing</td>
<td>P.1.1 Legislation, laws, regulations, administrative requirements, policies or other government instruments in place are sufficient for implementation of International Health Regulations (IHR) (2005)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.1.2 The state can demonstrate that it has adjusted and aligned its domestic legislation, policies and administrative arrangements to enable compliance with IHR (2005)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHR coordination, communication and advocacy</td>
<td>P.2.1 A functional mechanism is established for the coordination and integration of relevant sectors in the implementation of IHR</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimicrobial resistance</td>
<td>P.3.1 Antimicrobial resistance detection</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.3.2 Surveillance of infections caused by resistant pathogens</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.3.3 Healthcare associated infection prevention and control programmes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.3.4 Antimicrobial stewardship activities</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoonotic disease</td>
<td>P.4.1 Surveillance systems in place for priority zoonotic diseases/pathogens</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topic</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food safety</strong></td>
<td>P.4.2 Veterinary or animal health workforce</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.4.3 Mechanisms for responding to zoonoses and potential zoonoses are established and functional</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biosafety and biosecurity</strong></td>
<td>P.5.1 Mechanisms are established and functioning for detecting and responding to foodborne disease and food contamination</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.6.1 Whole-of-government biosafety and biosecurity system is in place for human, animal and agriculture facilities</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.6.2 Biosafety and biosecurity training and practices</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Immunization</strong></td>
<td>P.7.1 Vaccine coverage (measles) as part of national programme</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P.7.2 National vaccine access and delivery</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>National laboratory system</strong></td>
<td>D.1.1 Laboratory testing for detection of priority diseases</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.1.2 Specimen referral and transport system</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.1.3 Effective modern point-of-care and laboratory-based diagnostics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.1.4 Laboratory quality system</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Real-time surveillance</strong></td>
<td>D.2.1 Indicator- and event-based surveillance systems</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.2.2 Interoperable, interconnected, electronic real-time reporting system</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.2.3 Analysis of surveillance data</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.2.4 Syndromic surveillance systems</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reporting</strong></td>
<td>D.3.1 System for efficient reporting to WHO, FAO, and OIE</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.3.2 Reporting network and protocols in country</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Workforce development</strong></td>
<td>D.4.1 Human resources are available to implement IHR core capacity requirements</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D.4.2 Field epidemiology training programme or other applied epidemiology training programme in place</td>
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<td></td>
<td>D.4.3 Workforce strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Requirement</td>
<td>Points</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Preparedness</strong></td>
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<td>R.1.2 Priority public health risks and resources are mapped and utilized</td>
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<td>R.2.2 Emergency operations centre operating procedures and plans</td>
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<td>R.2.4 Case management procedures are implemented for IHR relevant hazards.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Linking public health and security authorities</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Medical countermeasures and personnel deployment</strong></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Radiation emergencies</td>
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<tr>
<td>CE.2 Enabling environment is in place for management of chemical events</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE.2 Enabling environment is in place for management of radiation emergencies</td>
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</tr>
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**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

None to be reported.
SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 4, BY TARGETS:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS AND YOUTH (4.1 – 4.3, 4.5 – 4.7, 4.A – 4.C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY (4.4, 4.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION (4.5)</td>
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Alignment of SDG 4 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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Availability of SDG 4 Global Indicators in Albania

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<tr>
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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 4:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 4:

- Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion,
  - 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities;
  - 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality;
  - 11.8: A Greater Focus on Arts and Culture;

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 4:

- National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, Education Policy Priority B&C
- National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020, Strategic Objective 2
TARGET 4.1

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 4.1 is fully aligned with the education policy objectives in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 3 through three main components focusing on people, education and gender tackles the education for kids: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other cross-cutting and sector specific national policy documents complement the NSDI II on the issues related to education for children. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

- National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, Education Policy Priority B&C
- Action Plan for Children, Objectives 3
- Draft Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 1

Achieved progress

Between 2000 and 2012, Albania increased its share of top performers in reading in the PISA assessments, simultaneously reducing its share of poor performers. The overall performance of Albanian pupils in all three PISA 2012 categories demonstrates the low level of enrolment in secondary education (50% nationally, and 25% rural). The scores are the lowest among all European and Central Asia countries and among the lowest of all participating countries. Albania scored 394 in both mathematics and literature and 397 in science, having the biggest gap from the OECD average level.

Progress with education indicators is linked to the level and quality of public investments made in this sector, and especially to the proportion of the government budget spent on education.

During the initial years of transition Albania maintained free-of-charge pre-school and basic education, and this was reflected in both net and gross enrolment rates in education levels and high levels of literacy, with small differences between females and males and between urban and rural areas. The mandatory minimum period of basic education in Albania increased from eight to nine years. However, strengthening the difference between net and gross enrolment ratios in basic education remains an important challenge.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.1:

4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex).

This indicator is partially available in Albania. Information from the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth provides disaggregated data on the number of children successfully completing their primary and lower secondary studies for the year 2016 as follows:

Nationwide: Total 44,001;

- Female 21,391,
- Male 22,610.

Urban area: total 23,592

- Female 1,134
- Male 22,258.

Rural area: total 20,172;

- Female 10,057
- Male 10,115

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Indicators of basic education reflect disparities and limited access for disadvantaged social groups and minorities, including Roma and street children, also with considerable disparities between rural and urban areas, as well as among regions of the country. Children from poor and extremely poor families have many difficulties accessing education compared to the non-poor. According to LSMS 2012, the net enrolment rate for poor children was 83.4% and for extremely poor, 75.1%, while the rate for non-poor was 90.7%.

TARGET 4.2

By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 4.2 is also aligned with the education policy in Albania. The Action Plan for Children recognizes the right of children for development, care and education and its first priority objective calls for improved access to pre-education system by all the children in the country while supporting an improved infrastructure to provide such services. The second strategic objective focuses on improved inclusion of children from specific groups – Roma community, children with disabilities etc. in such services.

The National Action Plan on Children’s Rights 2017-2020 tackles the inclusion in the education system which includes the reforming of the education curricula which reflects the inclusion dimension. For example schools are engaged in reflecting the cultural values of the specific groups – Roma etc. in the curricula, integrating representatives of these groups in the boards of the schools and engaging more and more teachers from these communities. The National Action Plan for Integration of the Roma and Egyptian Communities 2016-2020, provides specific objectives for inclusion of these communities through the education system. The institutions are also engaged in establishing standards for the education textbooks to eliminate discrimination and prejudice in the learning materials. The focus of the government is on improving the access to education during the pre-school period (0-6 years) which supports better access and quality in the education system. An Action Plan for Protecting Children from Economic Exploitation is being drafted.


Achieved progress

Albania has a well-established public pre-education system for children in three groups by age. The pre-education system is not mandatory and it complemented by private service providers which according to the information from the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth account for about 8.4% of the total number (2014). The pre-education system serves as a basis for preparing the children in their development for the school and a network of psychologists, support its activity. Access to the pre-education system is provided to specific children groups through the activity of the social care services in the country, provided by public and private operators.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.2:

4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex.

Indicator 4.2.1 is partially available in Albania as the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth provides data on the number of children registered in kindergartens as per below (information for the year 2016).
Although this information is directly linked to indicator 4.2.1, it does not include the full information required for this indicator:

Children registered in kindergartens in absolute numbers (2016):

- Kindergartens without food service (half day) (total 82,623; urban 43,640 rural 38,983)
- Kindergartens with food service (full day) total 20,391 rural 284 urban 20,114)

Indicator 4.2.2 is not reported but the National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, states the objective for 100% of the children 5-6 years old to participate in organized learning and 95% of the children 3-5 years old to participate in the pre-education system (National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, expected result B.6).

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Monitoring indicator 4.2.2 and improving the participation rate in the pre-education system of children especially from marginalized groups of the society are the main challenges relate to the implementation of Target 4.2.

TARGET 4.3

By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 4.3 is broadly defined and focuses on equal and affordable access to the education system, which is aligned with the education policy in Albania through the NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 3 in: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Achieved progress

Albania guarantees equal access for men and women to the technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university. Nevertheless there are important discrepancies in the participation rates in the education system among males and females, urban and rural areas, and especially for citizens from special groups.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.3:
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex.

Indicator 4.3.1 is partially available in Albania. The Ministry of Finance and Economy that has the responsibility for managing the public vocational training services indicates that during the year 2016, 27,000 persons participate in such trainings but the information is not disaggregated in the level required by the indicator and it does not include other youth and adults benefiting from other education and training activities.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 4.4

By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 4.4 is partially aligned with the education policy in Albania as the target calls for a substantial increase in participation rate among youth with proper work skills. The National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, under the Strategic Priorities A, B & C; the National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020, in its Strategic Objective 2 and the National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, Education Policy Priority B&C complement the NSDI II 2015-2020, in Pillar 3 that focuses on education and equal opportunities for all: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Achieved progress
The importance of the vocational trainings has been recognized and reflected in the key priorities of the National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020. For this reason, the responsibility of managing the vocational trainings in the country has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.4:

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.
Indicator 4.4.1 is partially available in Albania. The Ministry of Finance and Economy provides information on the participants in vocational trainings that have taken ICT formation in the vocational training centers (insufficient to meet the full definition of the indicator): 559 participants during the year 2016.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

TARGET 4.5

By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 4.5 focuses in guaranteeing equal access to education for all and everyone, particularly with consideration to gender disparities and by marginalized groups. The equal access to education is the first principle of the National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020 and it is central to all the education policy documents, including the NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 3 which considers this topic in: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality and other related policy document – National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020, Action Plan for Children and Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020. The National Action Plan for Persons with Disabilities 2016-2020 includes objectives and measures for integrating children with disabilities in the education system, including by increasing the number of specialized teachers in their support.

As the target calls for elimination of the existing disparities and its scope is slightly broader than the domestic policy on this issue, the alignment of the Target 4.5 with the national policies is considered as partial.

Achieved progress
Women’s informal status in agriculture reduces their access to entitlements, productive resources, and services, while the lack of economic and educational opportunities further limits social and economic development. In 2005, the average years of formal education of rural heads of households was around seven for women and five for men. The years of completed education slightly increased for male heads between 2002 and 2005, while for female heads it stayed constant. The share of girls enrolled in vocational education in rural areas is very low (21 per cent). Overall, girls represent only a striking 1 per cent of young people enrolled in the vocational educational system at the national level.
Among youth in the 15-29 cohort, 34.5 per cent are neither in employment nor in education or training. Among these, young men are far more active in seeking a job (53 per cent) compared to young women (21 per cent). The reasons for youth inactivity are highly gender-specific: while 36 per cent of young women are retired due to “family care”, this applies to just 19 per cent of young men. Despite the significantly higher unemployment rate among women, in 2015, the share of male beneficiaries receiving professional training exceeded that of women by almost 30 per cent.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.5:

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

Indicator 4.5.1 is only partially available in Albania as the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth provides data on the number of children registered in the primary, secondary, high and vocational schools as per below (information for the year 2016), disaggregated by sex but through the other dimensions required by this indicator.

- Pupils registered in 9 years schools:
  - total 343,499,
  - female 162,208;
  - males 181,291;

- primary cycle
  - total 179,564
  - female 84,827
  - males 94,737;

- lower secondary cycle:
  - total 163,935
  - female 77,381
  - male 86,554

- Pupils registered in high school by gender 2016:
  - general high schools 104,952
  - vocational high schools 25,428.
• General high school by gender:
  o total 104,952;
  o males 48,950
  o females 56,002;

• vocational high schools;
  o Total 25,428
  o males 20,269
  o females 5,159

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Proper monitoring of Target 4.5 would require data collection in all the dimensions defined for the target and the proposed indicator and many of them are currently unavailable through the existing data collection system in Albania. The significant disparity in the sex dimension of participation in the vocational schools would also require policy action to address the underlying factors for the low number of participation by females in this segment.

TARGET 4.6

By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 4.6 is fully aligned with the education policy in Albania and by the definition of this target the country has already achieved this goal and should aim to improve or at least maintain similar level of literacy and numeracy among the adults and youth. The National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, through the education policy priority B&C and the NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 3 on education for kids in: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality, provide the foundations of the domestic policy on education that grants to all the youth and adults access to the education system. Other policy documents such as the Action Plan for Children that recognizes the right of children for development, care and education, National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, National Plan on Youth, 2014-2020 and Gender Equality Strategy focus as well on this important policy area.

Achieved progress
Albania has a mandatory education system that extends to the ninth grade and ensures that all the youth receive good formation in both literacy and numeracy.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.2:

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex.

Indicator 4.6.1 is partially available in Albania as the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth provides data on the number and performance of the students by different age and sex, but no information is available from the Ministry or INSTAT on the literacy and numeracy skills proficiency for other groups of the population.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
As the proposed indicator 4.6.1 is only partially tracked in Albania through the enrolment and performance in the schools of children and students, future surveys conducted in the country may incorporate research on other population groups in order to identify possible gaps related to Target 4.6 implementation.

TARGET 4.7

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Although NSDI II 2015-2020, through Pillar 3 on education in: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality, and other strategies related to the education policy broadly support the requirements of Target 4.7, it is not considered as aligned with the domestic policy on education as not all the specific areas are covered by such policy and the depth of knowledge and skills injected through the education system on the key issues under this target, is rather limited.
Achieved progress
Progress has been made through the continuous revision of the curricula in the Albanian schools and adoption of different models to promote the knowledge, understanding and awareness on the key issues included in Target 4.7.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.7:

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment.

Indicator 4.7.1 is not available in Albania. Discussions with the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth have indicated that all the features of this indicator are already part of the curricula, teacher education and also to a certain extent, on student assessment but no coordinated mechanism exists to measure the information as required for this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Target 4.7 and the related proposed indicator are not tracked in Albania although the issues under this target are already in the agenda of reforming the curricula in the education system. A measurement of these efforts through the format of the proposed indicator would facilitate a better understanding of the current situation and track progress with the implementation of this target.

SDG 4 MEANS: TARGETS 4.a, 4.b, 4.c

4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all

4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 4.a is more relevant to Albania compared to other means within SDG 4. The National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, in its first principle highlights the importance of education for all while the Education Policy priorities B&C focus on upgrading the infrastructure of the education system. The Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020, the Action Plan for Children, the National Strategy on Gender Equality are also other important documents focusing on the same topic within the area of NSDI II, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities. However, no one of this policy documents considers as a specific priority the issues under this target, therefore its alignment with the domestic policy is considered as partial.

Targets 4.b and 4.c are primarily designed to call for action by the advanced economies in support for the developing world. Nevertheless, because of the developing country status that Albania currently holds, both targets are again considered as partially aligned with the domestic policy on education as the aims of both targets are reflected in the abovementioned policy documents on the education system.

Achieved progress

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 4.a, 4.b, and 4.c:

4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

Indicator 4.a.1 is partially available from the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, as per the information below. The disaggregation level required for this indicator could not be achieved in full in Albania (e.g. disabilities).
Schools with access to a) electricity 99% in urban areas and 99% in rural ones; b) access to internet: 94% of 9 year schools nationwide and 83 percent at high school level (no rural urban division exists for this indicator). C) single sex based sanitation facilities: 99% of schools at urban areas and 72% of schools at rural areas possess single sex toilets; basic washing facilities is 99% in urban areas v.s. 72% in rural ones (no data about how much is adapted for those with limited abilities); basic drinking water 99% of urban areas schools have access to improved water supply while only 60% of schools located in rural ones have access to such network.

Indicator 4.b.1 is available in Albania. The assistance is as per following: higher education: 400 mln ALL provided as assistance for food quota for higher education students coming from vulnerable groups; 350 mln ALL provided for accommodation societies for vulnerable students; 132 mln lek provided for the Fund of excellence; pre university education 350 mln ALL are provided for offering free of charge texts to Roma and Egyptians, paraplegics tetraplegics orphans pupils with seeing difficulties and pupils that come from other less developed groups of the society including those pupils whose family receives economic aid.

Indicator 4.c.1 is also available as aggregate number of teachers receiving trainings. Disaggregation as required by the indicator is also possible. The number of teachers participating in trainings in 2014: 3151; teachers in 2015: 3452, and teachers in 2016: 2950.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

### PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 5, BY TARGETS:

- MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (5.2, 5.3)

### Alignment of SDG 5 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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### Availability of SDG 5 Global Indicators in Albania

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<tr>
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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 5:

**NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 5:**

- Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion,
  - 11.7: Ensuring Gender Equality

**Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 5:**

- Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020
- Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020
- National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020
- Cross-cutting Strategy on Combating the Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism 2013-2020
• Action Plan for Children
• Albanian National Health Strategy 2016-2020
• Employment and Skills Strategy 2014-2020
• National Plan for the Integration of Roma and Egyptians 2014-2020
• Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020
• National Broadband Plan 2013
• Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020
• National Strategy on Reproductive Health 2017-2021
• Strategic Document and Action Plan of Sexual and Reproductive Health 2017-2021
• Action Plan of Health promotion 2017-2021

TARGET 5.1

End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 5.1 is partially aligned with the non-discrimination policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender tackles the non-discrimination of women and girls through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.1: Expanded, Better Quality Educational Opportunities; 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other cross cutting policy documents focus on the topic of non-discrimination for women and girls. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

• Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020
• National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020;
• Cross-cutting Strategy on Combating the Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism 2013-2020
• Action Plan for Children
• Albanian National Health Strategy 2016-2020
• National Plan for the Integration of Roma and Egyptians 2014-2020

Achieved progress

The Government of Albania has made important progress in establishing relevant institutional and policy frameworks for achieving gender equality and women’s empowerment, in line with international, regional, and national gender equality standards and obligations. Recognizing that ensuring equality between women and men in all spheres, both de jure and de facto, is critical to the sustainable development of societies, facilitating progress towards gender equality is a key component of the European Union’s (EU) accession agenda in the Western Balkans.

The highest-level advisory body for issues related to GE is the National Council on Gender Equality - NCGE, established in 2009. The Council is composed of nine deputy ministers and three CSO
representatives and is chaired by the Minister of Health and Social Protection. The NCGE has approved several gender-related by-laws and annual monitoring reports, and has issued recommendations to central and local bodies on improving gender equality in organizational processes and activities. However, the NCGE meets infrequently, and its visibility and effectiveness requires strengthening to enable it to operate fully according to its mandate. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection is the lead ministry in charge of issues related to gender equality, gender-based violence, and domestic violence, and forms an essential part of the national mechanism on gender equality.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 5.1:

5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

The requirements of indicator 5.1.1 are satisfied by the legal framework on gender equality and non-discrimination that exists in Albania. Although the definition of the indicator leaves ample room for interpretation on the degree of implementation of such framework, the formal aspect is sufficient to consider this indicator as available.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Despite progress in adopting advanced legislation aiming to protect women rights, the implementation of Target 5.1 still remains an important challenge in Albania.

TARGET 5.2

Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 5.2 is aligned with the policy on violence against women and girls in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender tackles the non-discrimination of women and girls through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other relevant documents focus on the topic of violence for women and girls. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

4 UN Women & UNDP – Gender Brief, October 2016
Achieved progress

Violence against women and girls is rooted deeply in patriarchal traditions and customs that have long shaped Albanian society, such as strict gender roles and identities, patriarchal authority, respect for the code of honour and shame, control of several generations in the family, poverty, inequality in the area of employment or education, and gender-based migration. During the last ten years, two national surveys on domestic violence have been conducted. The first national population-based survey on domestic violence in Albania was carried out by INSTAT in 2007, followed by a second one in 2013. The trends associated with this phenomenon during the period 2007-2013 can be summarized as follows:

- The percentage of women who had experienced domestic violence (all forms of violence) “during their lives” increased from 56.0 to 59.4 per cent.
- The percentage of women who had experienced physical violence “during their lives” decreased from 31.2 to 23.7 per cent.
- The percentage of women who had experienced sexual violence “during their lives” decreased from 12.7 to 7.9 per cent.

On 19 December 2011, the Government of Albania signed the Council of Europe’s Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), and ratified it on 4 February 2013. This Convention entered into force on 1 August 2014. The Government of Albania has continued its efforts to address gender stereotypes and challenge harmful traditions that violate the rights of women and girls. Public awareness-raising campaigns are organized on an annual basis by state institutions at central and local levels, specialized CSOs, as well as international organizations.

The participation of Albania in the Istanbul Convention has contributed in the preparation of a specific review from this perspective of the Albanian legislation, that resulted in the drafting of the law “On measures against family violence”, the establishment since February 2017 of a direct counselling line for the victims of the violence in family and other awareness campaigns. In January 2017 Albania has submitted to GREVIO, the Group of Experts on Action against Violence against Women and Domestic Violence, its first National Report on this Convention.

The National Action Plan on Children’s Rights 2017-2020 includes specific objectives and measures to eliminate the violence on children, including the protection measures provided for violence cases.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 5.2:

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age

5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

Indicator 5.2.1 is partially available in Albania through the Domestic Violence Survey which shows that in 2013, the percentage of the women who experience domestic violence (age 18-55 years) is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Domestic violence (all types)</td>
<td>384</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological violence</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical violence</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sexual violence</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both physical and sexual</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>16.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Frequencies and percentages are based on valid counts and do not reflect missing cases.

This indicator is currently not available in full format as the disaggregation does not include the age dimension.

Indicator 5.2.2 is also partially available from the Ministry of Interior that shows the recorded number of sexual abuse cases during 2016, including the total number of women but not by place of occurrence as required by the global indicator definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penal Code</th>
<th>Penal Act</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Under 14</th>
<th>14 - 18</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Sexual abuse with children</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 22</td>
<td>Attempted sexual relation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Sexual relations with violence 14-18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101 - 22</td>
<td>Sexual relations with violence 14-18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Sexual relations with violence over 18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 - 22</td>
<td>Attempted sexual relation over 18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102/a</td>
<td>Homosexual relations with violence over</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Improved monitoring mechanism for the indicators of this target, in line with the definitions of the proposed global indicators, and regular monitoring of indicator 5.2.1 would support the implementation of Target 5.2 in the future.

TARGET 5.3

Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 5.3 is not aligned with the domestic policy on its harmful practices in the Albanian context. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender focuses on gender equality through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality and both National Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020 and the Action Plan for Children cover the strategic framework on the same topic. However, the harmful practices referred by Target 5.3 have never been an issue of concern in the country and there are no indications they might be – for this reason the target is not aligned with the domestic policy.

Achieved progress

Child marriage is a concern in Albania, for girls from rural and Roma communities in particular, making it difficult for these girls to enter the labor market or develop economic independence. According to the Family Code of the Republic of Albania, the minimum age for marriage is 18 years for both women and men. However, the Family Code does not provide for an absolute legal minimum age, and courts may allow marriage at an earlier age for “important reasons”. During 2011, 31 percent of 13 to 17 year-old Roma girls were married or in union.
Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 5.3:

5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age.

Data on indicator 5.3.1 is collected through DHS and the latest information available is shown in the following table. Updated information would be available through DHS 2017.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current age</th>
<th>Percentage first married by exact age:</th>
<th>Percentage never married</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Median age at first marriage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15-19</td>
<td>0.5  na  na  na  na  92.4</td>
<td>1,478</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-24</td>
<td>0.2  9.6  22.3  na  na  62.2</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-29</td>
<td>0.8  14.0  32.2  48.4  65.0  26.8</td>
<td>848</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-34</td>
<td>0.7  12.1  35.5  58.1  77.8  9.3</td>
<td>866</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-39</td>
<td>0.3  7.5  28.2  56.1  81.8  3.2</td>
<td>1,097</td>
<td>21.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>0.4  8.2  25.2  49.9  80.3  2.2</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>22.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-49</td>
<td>0.1  7.0  24.9  48.6  77.9  1.2</td>
<td>1,088</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-49</td>
<td>0.4  9.4  28.7  52.1  77.1  7.5</td>
<td>5,130</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The age at first marriage is defined as the age at which the respondent began living together with her/his first spouse or partner.
na = Not applicable due to censoring
a = Omitted because less than 50 percent of the respondents married for the first time before reaching the beginning of the age group

Indicator 5.3.2 is not collected in Albania and the essence of the indicator is not relevant to the country.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.

**TARGET 5.4**

*Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 5.4 is partially aligned with the domestic policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender tackles the non-discrimination of women and girls through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other cross cutting policy documents focus on the topic of non-discrimination for women and girls. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

- National Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020
- Action Plan for Children

**Achieved progress**

Unpaid work is associated with great gender inequality in Albania. The Time Use Survey, 2011, shows that on average, women work two hours more per day than men (paid and unpaid work). Men’s share of the total time allocated to unpaid work by the population 10 years and older is 14 percent while women’s share is 86 percent. Women’s (10 years and older) time for core domestic tasks as cooking, dishwashing, cleaning and household upkeep, laundry and ironing is close to four hours a day.

Unpaid action is a priority action for the National Gender Equality which aims to provide adequate, affordable, and sufficient child and elderly care, freeing women from unpaid care obligations that prevent them from engaging in paid work.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 5.4:

5.4.1 *Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location.*

Indicator 5.4.1 is partially available from the Albanian Time Use Survey, organized by INSTAT and with the latest available information referring to 2010-2011. The table below provides this information which does not include disaggregation by location:
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The issue of unpaid work is especially important in rural areas of Albania where poverty levels are higher, informality and home based activities prevail and access to the social services is more limited. Addressing the geographical dimension and disaggregation by rural and urban areas would be very important to consider this factor during the implementation of Target 5.4.
TARGET 5.5

Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 5.5 is aligned with the equal opportunities and women participation policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender tackles the non-discrimination of women and girls through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other cross cutting policy documents focus on the topic of equal opportunities and women participation policy. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

- National Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020
- Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020, Strategic Objective No 4

As the target calls for elimination of the existing disparities and its scope is slightly broader than the domestic policy on this issue, the alignment of the Target 5.5 with the national policies is considered as partial.

Achieved progress
Affirmative actions have been taken in Albania to ensure women’s equal opportunities in professional life and women’s equal participation and representation in decision-making at all levels. The election mechanism includes a quota system strictly enforced in all the political and local elections. The legally foreseen minimum quota of 30 per cent of qualified women in positions of decision-making and leadership should be introduced and promoted in other areas of administrative functions. Progress has been achieved in increasing female participation in the parliament, ministerial positions, local government (15% in 2015) and public administration. The Parliament of the 2017 elections has 39 female members, or 27.85%. The Government is currently composed by 46% females, including the Deputy Prime Minister. About 45% of the deputy ministers are also women.

The economic inclusion and empowerment of women remains problematic. Women’s labor force participation is low, and a high percentage of women are discouraged from entering the labor market. During 2015, employment was 60.5 per cent for men and 45.5 per cent for women while 45 per cent of the female population aged 15-64 years was out of the labour market, compared to 26.6 per cent of men.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 5.5:

5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments.
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions.
Information on indicator 5.5.1 is available. The current parliament has 33 female members (23.5%), up from 23 female representatives in the previous parliament. The current number of female mayors is 10, out 61 (16.4%).

Information on indicator 5.5.2 is available from the Business Register. For the year 2015, the following table provides the information on this indicator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Forms</th>
<th>Total number</th>
<th>Female owner / administrator number</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>152,288</td>
<td>47,706</td>
<td>31.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>19,543</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical persons</td>
<td>103,414</td>
<td>40,208</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juridical persons</td>
<td>29,331</td>
<td>5,934</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Liability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Companies</td>
<td>23,643</td>
<td>4,356</td>
<td>18.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joint Stock Companies</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>15.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Enterprises</td>
<td>935</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>31.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>17.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO, Intern. Organization</td>
<td>2,410</td>
<td>861</td>
<td>35.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Companies</td>
<td>934</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Business Register, 2015

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 5.6

Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 5.6 is partially aligned with the domestic policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender tackles rights of women and girls through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other cross cutting policy documents focus on the same topic. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

- National Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Goal 4;
- Albanian National Health Strategy 2016-2020, Strategic Priority 2
- National Strategy on Reproductive Health 2017-2021
- Strategic Document and Action Plan of Sexual and Reproductive Health 2017-2021
- Action Plan of Health promotion 2017-2021

Achieved progress
The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women Committee in July 2016 noted that disadvantaged, marginalized, and rural women in particular, continue to have limited access to health care services, including sexual and reproductive health care, and expressed concern at the increase in mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS. It urged Albania to promote access to health care services for the most disadvantaged and enhance efforts at introducing age-appropriate education on sexual and reproductive health in schools. The Committee recommended that Albania strengthen efforts to prevent and detect mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS though screening, early diagnosis, and free distribution of essential anti-retroviral medicines.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 5.6:

5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education.

Indicator 5.6.1 is partially available from the DHS and the latest data, referring to 2008-2009 are shown in the following table:
Indicator 5.6.2 is available as Albania with its legislations fulfills the criteria included in the indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The organization of the DHS 2017 should consider the details of indicator 5.6.1 to provide updated information on this target and serve the monitoring mechanism in the future. Tackling inequality in access to essential quality health services - including sexual and reproductive (SRH) health care, family planning and appropriate sexuality education - is critical to the effective functioning of health care systems and the fulfilment of women and girls’ sexual and reproductive rights. Gender equality is key to ending dangerous and discriminatory health practices.

SDG 5 MEANS: TARGETS 5.a, 5.b, 5.c

5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender
equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
SDG 5 means are partially, except for Target 5.c, which is fully aligned with the domestic policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 3 focusing on people, education and gender tackles rights of women and girls through: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.7 Ensuring Gender Equality.

Other cross cutting policy documents focus on the same topic. The most closely related reference on this topic could be found on:

- Gender Equality Strategy 2016-2020
- Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020
- Action Plan for Children
- Albanian National Health Strategy 2016-2020
- Employment and Skills Strategy 2014-2020
- National Plan for the Integration of Roma and Egyptians 2014-2020
- Cross-cutting Strategy on Property Rights 2012-2020
- National Broadband Plan 2013
- Inter-sectoral strategy for agriculture and rural development in Albania 2014-2020
- National Strategy on Reproductive Health 2017-2021
- Strategic Document and Action Plan of Sexual and Reproductive Health 2017-2021
- Action Plan of Health promotion 2017-2021

Achieved progress
The Albanian Government has significantly increased its efforts in making gender equality a central element of planning and budgeting for national development and EU integration. Assisted by UN Women, the Government adopted CoM Decision No. 465 (2012) on the application of gender mainstreaming in the medium-term budget programme (MTBP).

The UN Women & UNDP 2016 Gender Brief states that the gender institutional mechanisms situation “remains unresolved, however, and the existing national gender machinery continues to be under-resourced, resulting in limited effectiveness and weakness of influence. Despite national legal obligations, international requirements, and official commitments that “gender equality remains among the country’s key priorities”, concrete actions undertaken by the Government to implement such commitments reveal the Government’s limited capacity to correctly address gender equality across all sectors and levels of governance, starting with the absence of a national mechanism solely dedicated to gender equality. Improvements have been achieved primarily in the adoption of policy documents and in the revision of titles of relevant structures, but these structures lack adequate human and financial resources as well as the necessary infrastructure to implement their mandates. In addition, despite tentative efforts to document the history of the existing multi-functional national mechanism since its creation, there is an increasing danger of institutional memory loss. Furthermore, there is no concrete budget line in the MSWY to support the mechanism’s mission and objectives, and almost all actions in
support of, and undertaken by, the mechanism remain supported primarily by donors and international agencies”.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 5.a, 5.b, and 5.c:

5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure

5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control

5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment

Indicator 5.a.1 is not monitored in Albania. This indicator was recently upgraded into Tier II. The e-learning materials are being prepared. The data on for this indicator can be collected through agricultural survey, so in Albania capacity building can be carried out through the current FAO TCP project.

Indicator 5.a.2 is also not currently monitored but during the preparation of this report discussions were held among the relevant institutions, FAO and GIZ representatives to launch a pilot project for this indicator in Albania. It is worth noting that in this case Albania would be among the first countries to provide information for this indicator.

Information on indicator 5.b.1 is available from INSTAT through census and other surveys. The latest info relates to the year 2011, which indicates that 88.4% head of household males and 80.0 % Head of household female, own a mobile telephone.

Indicator 5.c.1 is not available for Albania. Although gender equality and women’s empowerment perspectives are being integrated in the budget planning and implementation, such processes are still at their initial stage. The establishment of an effective monitoring unit or structure inside the Sector of Gender Equality at the MoSWY would support to strengthening its functionality and contributing to monitoring Target 5.c implementation through this indicator in the future.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 6, BY TARGETS:

- MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY (6.1 – 6.3)
- MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT (6.3)
- TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF WATER (6.4, 6.5, 6.6, 6.A, 6.B)
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROTECTION(6.2)

Alignment of SDG 6 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (2)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (5)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (1)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1, 6.2</td>
<td>6.3, 6.5, 6.6, 6.a, 6.b</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of SDG 6 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 6:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 6:

- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management;
  - 12.2.2: Integrated Waste Management
  - 12.3.1 Sustainable environment

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 6:

- Draft Strategy for Integrated Water Management (2016)
TARGET 6.1

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 6.1 is aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management focuses on ensuring the water supply for all the Albanian citizens in the country.


Achieved progress
According to the Integrated Water Management strategy, by the end of 2015, 80% of the Albanian citizens have access to drinking water and 76% of the population secures this access through a connection of their households with the water supply system. The water supply coverage is significantly higher in the urban areas (91%) compared to rural areas of the country (57%). Despite the relatively good coverage of the water supply, availability of the drinking water is about 50% due to the quality of the water supply infrastructure and availability of water resources.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 6.1:

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Indicator 6.1.1 is available in Albania. The DHS provides detailed information on the proportion of population and modes of access to drinking water. The information from the latest DHS 2008-2009 is as per below, while the DHS 2017 would provide more updated information on this indicator:
In addition to the information from DHS, the Water Supply and Sewage Agency provided the following update on the coverage of water supply service for the last 10 years:

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<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Water Coverage</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>73.16</td>
<td>76.36</td>
<td>76.57</td>
<td>79.46</td>
<td>80.30</td>
<td>80.80</td>
<td>80.07</td>
<td>80.06</td>
<td>80.47</td>
<td>81.43</td>
<td>79.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Water Coverage</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>85.55</td>
<td>86.71</td>
<td>88.11</td>
<td>89.79</td>
<td>90.73</td>
<td>90.66</td>
<td>89.39</td>
<td>88.16</td>
<td>89.54</td>
<td>90.44</td>
<td>90.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lastly, this is the information on the same indicator as projected in the national strategy of water supply:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Coverage (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>89.4</td>
<td>88.2</td>
<td>89.5</td>
<td>90.4</td>
<td>95.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>57.2</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>79.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hours of Supply (hours/day)</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-revenue Water (%)</td>
<td>63.2</td>
<td>63.5</td>
<td>67.1</td>
<td>67.4</td>
<td>67.2</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metering Ratio (%)</td>
<td>44.6</td>
<td>50.6</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>61.2</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage Coverage (%)</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>51.0</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>83.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Albania has abundant water resources but the high levels of non-revenue water shown in the previous table indicate a very poor performance of the water supply companies. Such performance, combined with the transfer of the ownership to the newly designed local governments, poses significant challenges to address the efficiency of the water supply companies as well as the need to invest in upgrading and expanding the existing infrastructure.

**TARGET 6.2**

*By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 6.2 is aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.1: Integrated Waste Management focuses on ensuring proper sewage systems and adequate hygiene for all the Albanian citizens in the country.

More specifically this policy topic is elaborated in the National Strategy of Water Supply and Sewage 2011 – 2017, as the objective 1.b of the strategy is coherent with the specification of Target 6.2, and the Water Supply and Sewage Master Plan of Albania, 2013.
Achieved progress
The progress in addressing the specifications of Target 6.2 has been slow despite significant investments in upgrading the infrastructure across the country. The coverage with sewage systems is significantly higher in the urban areas (83% in 2010) than in the rural areas (10.9% in 2010) and the government is directing public investments for the sewage systems particularly in the coastal areas of the country.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 6.2:

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

Indicator 6.2.1 is tracked by the DHS and other surveys organized by INSTAT. The latest available information for 2008-2009 is included in the following table and DHS 2017 would provide updated information on this indicator.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zona urbane dhe rurale, lloji i tualetit</th>
<th>Lloji i banesës, banesat e banuara, numri i NEF-ve dhe numri i banorëve</th>
<th>Banesa të banuara gjithsej</th>
<th>Banesë e zakonshme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban and rural area, type of toilet</td>
<td>All inhabited dwellings</td>
<td>Conventional dwelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjithsej Total</td>
<td>Banesat e banuara</td>
<td>Numri i NJEF-ve</td>
<td>Numri i banorëve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inhabited dwellings</td>
<td>Number of private households</td>
<td>Number of occupants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gjithsej Total</td>
<td>709,865</td>
<td>722,262</td>
<td>2,784,539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>706,046</td>
<td>718,380</td>
<td>2,769,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC me ujë të rjedhshmët brenda banesës</td>
<td>544,616</td>
<td>553,561</td>
<td>2,079,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet inside the dwelling</td>
<td>542,658</td>
<td>551,578</td>
<td>2,072,009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC me ujë të rjedhshmët jashtë banesës, por brenda ndërtesës</td>
<td>59,999</td>
<td>61,185</td>
<td>247,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet outside the dwelling, but inside the building</td>
<td>59,648</td>
<td>60,828</td>
<td>246,574</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WC me ujë të rjedhshmët jashtë ndërtesës</td>
<td>57,062</td>
<td>58,274</td>
<td>248,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flush toilet available outside the building</td>
<td>56,640</td>
<td>57,844</td>
<td>246,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjetër lloj tualeti</td>
<td>43,461</td>
<td>44,438</td>
<td>189,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other type of toilet</td>
<td>42,868</td>
<td>43,824</td>
<td>186,929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>593</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asnjë lloj tualeti</td>
<td>4,727</td>
<td>4,804</td>
<td>19,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No toilet</td>
<td>4,232</td>
<td>4,306</td>
<td>17,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>495</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The National Water Supply and Sewage Strategy 2011-2017 states that the goal of sewage systems coverage at the national level would be 87% by the year 2017. Yet, the information from the Water Supply and Sewage Agency indicates that by 2015 this indicator was 50.09%, up from 49.37% in 2012. The limited progress in extending this service to more citizens across the country over a 5-years period illustrates the significant resources required to tackle this issue and the need for addressing through realistic objectives the implementation of Target 6.2.

Furthermore, only a limited amount of sewage is properly treated (25% in 2015) and as a result the lack of sewage processing systems contributes to the degradation of water quality in the country, particularly in the coastal areas, rivers and lakes.
TARGET 6.3

By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 6.3 is partially aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.1: Integrated Waste Management focuses on ensuring proper sewage systems in the country.

More specifically this policy topic is elaborated in the National Strategy of Water Supply and Sewage 2011 – 2017, as the objective 1.b of the strategy is in line with the specification of Target 6.3, and the Water Supply and Sewage Master Plan of Albania, 2013. However the specifications of these policy documents do not reflect the precise requirements of this target, particularly referring to recycling or hazardous chemicals.

Achieved progress
The treatment of wastewater was discussed in the previous section, and currently Albania safely treat about 25% of its wastewater through the sewage systems. Pollution by hazardous chemicals is low in the coastal areas and the Institute of Public Health constantly monitors the water quality across the coastline. During 2014, 98.6% of the samples from the coastal areas fulfilled the national standards for water quality. Nevertheless, presence of industrial chemicals and materials, including solid waste, is a major challenge to further improve the water quality in the country.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 6.3:

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

The indicator 6.3.1 is partially available in Albania. The Water Supply and Sewage Agency provides national data on the coverage of the sewage systems in the country, which approximates the underlying factors related to this indicator, but it does not reflect the same outcome. The progress in coverage with the sewage systems over the recent years is as per below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage Coverage</td>
<td>43.92</td>
<td>45.34</td>
<td>44.52</td>
<td>46.46</td>
<td>49.95</td>
<td>50.82</td>
<td>49.12</td>
<td>48.29</td>
<td>48.22</td>
<td>50.09</td>
<td>50.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The indicator 6.3.2 is not monitored in Albania and no data are available.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Industrial waste, including hazardous chemicals, oil by-products, agricultural pesticides and unprocessed solid waste are the main culprits for water pollution in Albania. Specific national policy and particularly, proper enforcement, are essential to tackle these major challenges in the country. Upgrading and extending the waste-water systems would support improvements in water quality at the national level.

TARGET 6.4

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 6.4 is not aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management and the National Strategy of Water Supply and Sewage, the Cross sector national program on water (2016), the Water Supply and Sewage Master Plan of Albania, 2013, and the Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy, 2016, refer to the need for improving the water-use efficiency at the national level, but the reference of this strategic framework is limited to water supply only and it does not include all the sectors.

Achieved progress

Limited progress has been achieved in addressing the water-use efficiency in the drinking water supply to the population. More than 2/3 of the water consumed is not paid and the progress over the recent years has been minimal. No information is available for other sectors where water is used as a resource.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 6.4:

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources.

Indicator 6.4.1 is partially available in Albania. There are no data on water-use efficiency comprising all the water reserves at the national level. The information on water-use efficiency is only available for the water supply to the citizens, as a performance indicator of the water supply companies owned by the
local governments. The information on this indicator shows that 2/3 of the water supplied by these companies is lost with no revenue created.

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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non Revenue Water (%)</td>
<td>63.66</td>
<td>68.62</td>
<td>72.03</td>
<td>70.04</td>
<td>63.21</td>
<td>67.07</td>
<td>67.33</td>
<td>67.30</td>
<td>66.70</td>
<td>67.09</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The World Bank projections on the efficiency of water supply until 2040 are as per following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Base Year</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Short Term</th>
<th>Mid-Term</th>
<th>Long Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2014</td>
<td></td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2027</td>
<td>2040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water supply coverage [%]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuity [hours of supply/day]</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-revenue Water [%]</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metering Connections [%]</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewerage Coverage [%]</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWTP Coverage [%]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>99</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Such efficiency indicators are not available for water utilization in other sectors – electricity, agriculture etc.

The indicator 6.4.2 is not monitored in Albania, there are no data available at this stage.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The high level of inefficiency in the water supply indicates the need for substantial improvements in the water utilization in Albania. Despite the abundant resources available, the proper implementation of Target 6.4 would support improvements also in other areas where water use efficiency might be a potential issue for the next generations.

**TARGET 6.5**

*By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.*
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 6.1 is partially aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management focuses on ensuring the water supply in the country.

More specifically this policy topic is elaborated in the National Strategy of Water Supply and Sewage and the Cross sector national program on water (2016), the Water Supply and Sewage Master Plan of Albania, 2013, and the Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy, 2016. The organized framework for integrated water resources management however, does not include the transboundary cooperation dimension, as required by Target 6.5. The Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy, improved during the 2017, includes the issues for the transboundary cooperation, and the government is in the process for the approval the agreement of cooperation for the fresh water with Montenegro and preparation of the draft agreements with Kosovo and Macedonia.

Achieved progress
Albania has defined a clear vision on the integrated water resources management to enable secured access to water use for all users and social groups at adequate quantity and quality for social welfare by maximizing the value of water resources while guaranteeing the water ecosystems for a sustainable development in the future, based on EU legislation for integrated water resources management. An Integrated Policy Management Group (IPMG), part of the IPS as key instruments to the integrated sectoral approach, composed by high level representatives of various Ministries and institutions, and responsible to lead and manage the development, implementation and monitoring of sector reforms in the water sector, in line with government’s priorities outlined in the NSDI-II and its strategic framework and the EU accession process and Albania’s international obligations, has been established for the water sector.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 6.5:

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Both these indicators are not measured in Albania. A full report to determine the “Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation” is being prepared.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
The alignment of the integrated water resources management policy with the Target 6.5 would require the establishment of a tracking mechanism for the proposed global indicators under this Target.
TARGET 6.6

By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 6.6 is partially aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment and 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management partially relates to the focus of this SDG target.

The national policy framework on this topic is complemented by the Cross sector national program on water (2016), the Integrated Water Resource Management Strategy, 2016, and the Draft Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2016-2020, as the environmental policies 8 – 10 in the strategy refer to the management of water – related ecosystems.

Achieved progress
The topic of preserving water-related ecosystems is included in the Integrated Water Resources Management Strategy which elaborates in details about the role and protection of the water ecosystems. Albania has significant protected areas and a large share of these areas are water ecosystems.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 6.6:

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time.

This indicator currently is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
The alignment of the domestic policy on protection of water ecosystems with the Target 6.6 would require the establishment of a tracking mechanism for the proposed global indicator under this Target.

SDG 6 MEANS: TARGETS 6.a, 6.b

6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and
programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Targets 6.a and 6.b are partially aligned with the domestic policy framework in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment and 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management partially relates to the focus of these SDG means.


To improve the water efficiency, the actual law 111/2012 “For integrated management of water resources” is being revised and will be adopted by February 2018. The amendments foresee the development of an institutional reform that intends to improve the water efficiency.

Achieved progress
While Target 6.a has very limited relevance to Albania, progress has been made on Target 6.b as the water supply companies are owned and operated by the local governments in the country and the local communities participate in the Water Basin Councils which have the authority for the management of the water resources within the local territories.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 6.a, 6.b, and 6.c:

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Both these indicators are currently not monitored in Albania.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Alignment of SDG 7 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (4)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (1)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (0)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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Availability of SDG 7 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 7:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 4:

- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.1: Energy / Utilities

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 7:

- Gas Master Plan of Albania
TARGET 7.1

By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Achieved progress
Albania has succeeded to provide universal access to all its citizens and the country relies on domestic electricity production which is based primarily in clean hydropower energy. The substantial investments in the energy sector over the recent years have improved significantly the quality of electricity supply and attracted the interest of private sector participation, including notable international companies, to develop electricity production plants.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 7.1:

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology.

The indicator 7.1.1 is not very relevant in Albania as the country provides access to electricity for the entire population, through a process completed before the transition period in the 90’s. The electricity grid constantly expands and upgrades to meet the increased demand and new connections.

The indicator 7.1.2 is currently not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Substantial improvements have been achieved over the recent years in the collection of electricity bills, resulting in an improved performance of the public companies operating the core of the energy sector. Despite the improvements and the advantage on relying on clean energy sources, the country should focus further on the affordable aspect of this target as the electricity prices are relatively high compared to regional level.
TARGET 7.2

By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Achieved progress
Albania is already among the top producers of renewable energy countries in the world as almost 100% of its electricity production comes from clean hydropower systems. However, there’s still potential for developing renewable energy sources in the country, thus contributing to Target 7.2, although these investments should be well balanced with increasing concerns on their long term environment impact.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 7.2:

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption.

The indicator 7.2.1 is available in Albania through the information provided by the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy. It is partially aligned with the energy policy objectives in Albania the Draft National Strategy for Energy 2015-2030 has designed the 2nd goal of RES target for 2020-2030. The goal is more ambitious and the share of RES production will exceed the 45% of Total Energy Consumption by 2030. Albania is already reaching the target for 2020 which is rated 38% of RES production on Final Energy Consumption by 2020.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 7.3

By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 7.3 is aligned with the energy policy objectives in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 4 through 12.1 Energy / Utilities outlines the strategic goals for the energy sector in the country and the Draft National Strategy for Energy 2015-2030, and the 2nd and 3rd National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency 2017-2020 are the key policy documents focusing on the topic of energy efficiency. The target is considered as fully aligned and the NSE 2018-2030 has more ambitious target for EE. The target designed is 14% reduction of FEC by 2020-2030 period. This means that all together the 2030 target on EE is 19.6% for the year 2030 as a reference to doubling the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency.

Achieved progress

Albania has adopted a National Action Plan on Energy Efficiency 2011-2018, aligned with the Directive 2006/32/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 April 2006 on energy end-use efficiency and energy services and repealing Council Directive 93/76/EEC. The Action Plan’s purpose is to make the end use of energy more economic and efficient by establishing indicative targets, incentives and the institutional, financial and legal frameworks needed to eliminate market barriers and imperfections which prevent efficient end use of energy; and creating the conditions for the development and promotion of a market for energy services and for the delivery of energy-saving programmes and other measures aimed at improving end-use energy efficiency.

During late 2017 Albania adopted the 2nd and 3rd NEEAP. The target is reduced on 6.8% against 15% by NEEAP 2011-2018. The institutions are established and the EU directives 2012/27/EC and 2010/31/EC are transposed on EE law 124/2015 and Law 116/2016 on energy performance on buildings.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 7.3:

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP.

The energy intensity of GDP (ktoe per MEuro) is calculated in the combined scenario in the Draft of National Strategy of Energy. The combined scenario takes into consideration the EE scenario which shows the potential to decrease energy intensity by 28%, while the Gas Promotion scenario increases energy intensity by 11%. The Combined scenario shows the potential to decreases energy intensity by 18% and it is an indicator to be reached as a Target for 2030.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.
SDG 7 MEANS: TARGETS 7.a, 7.b

7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology.

7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Achieved progress
Both SDG 7 means are relevant to Albania. Over the recent years the country has considerably expanded its energy system, including production, transmission, distribution and connectivity with the regional market, based on advanced technologies and supported by clean energy production while the improvements in energy infrastructure have delivered in enabling opportunities for all in the country.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 7.a and 7.b:

7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems

7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services

Both these indicators currently are not monitored in Albania.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.
Goal 8: Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

Alignment of SDG 6 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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Availability of SDG 8 Global Indicators in Albania

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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 8:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 8:

- **Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability,**
  - 9.1: Strengthening the Financial System and Monetary Policy;
- **Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation,**
  - 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment
  - 10.3 Expanding scientific research and innovation
  - 10.4 Investing in Information Communication Technology
Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion,
   o 11.3: Expanding Employment Opportunities;
   o 11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society

Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
   o 12.3.5: Tourism Development;
   o 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment;

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 8:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goals 1-4;
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-3 & 5;
- Cross-cutting Strategy Digital Agenda of Albania 2015-2020, Strategic Objectives 1-3
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A-D
- Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010-2025, Strategic Priorities a & b
- Action Plan for Children, Objective 2
- National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020, Education Policy Priority B&C
- National Action Plan on Youth 2014-2020, Objectives 1-6
- Extended National Profile of Migration, 2014.

TARGET 8.1

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 8.1 is fully aligned with the domestic economic policy in Albania. The key goal of NSDI II 2015-2020 is a depiction of how this vision is going to be translated into policies and priorities, as follows:

- Promoting country’s development rates, by fostering sustainable economic growth through macro-economic and financial stability;
- Achievement of standards to the service of citizens, by ensuring better quality of life and protection of their rights;
- Transforming Albania into a country whose standards would enable its EU membership;
- Building policies that enhance competitiveness and foster the country’s economic growth, comparable to the countries of the region and beyond.

Pillar 1 of the NSDI II 2015 – 2020 focuses on ensuring economic growth through macro-economic and fiscal stability.
Achieved progress
The Albanian economy has maintained an average annual real growth of 3.1% during the period 2008-2015. Monetary policies have played an important role in alleviating the aftermath of global financial crises, and ensuring macro-economic stability. During the post-global crises, the growth of GDP slowed down, while during 2016-2017 growth rates somehow resumed, enabling potential and expectations for higher growth rates over the next years.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.1:

8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita.

The annual growth rate of GDP per capita is provided by INSTAT every year. The latest available information is for the year 2015, when the GDP per capita growth was 2.75%.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Raising the prosperity levels for the entire society remains a challenge as Albania’s per capita growth has been limited over the past few years. Considerably higher growth is needed to achieve a convergence toward the levels of the most recent EU members. The implementation of Target 8.1, as well as monitoring its progress are at the heart of the economic development policy in Albania.

TARGET 8.2

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 8.2 is fully aligned with the domestic economic policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020 provides the related strategic framework through Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation, 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3 Expanding scientific research and innovation; 10.4 Investing in Information Communication Technology. Other important policy documents related to improved productivity through technology, innovation and shift toward higher value added activities include:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goals 1-4;
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-3 & 5;
Achieved progress
Productivity and competitiveness are among the most important challenges for ensuring sustained growth in Albania. The structural reforms and the opening of the Albanian economy to European and global markets created momentum for sustained future growth. Further restructuring of the economy, however, will generate limited potential for further growth as the shift from traditional, low labor cost activities in sectors such as agriculture, construction and textiles towards more skills-oriented and increased value added activities in sectors such as telecommunications, banking, insurance and tourism, has almost come full cycle. This important achievement, complemented by significant privatization, has upgraded Albania’s economy, while on the other hand has slowed down its potential for further economic diversification.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.2:

8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person.

This indicator is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 8.3

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 8.3 is aligned with the economic policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020 provides the related strategic framework through Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation, 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3 Expanding scientific research and innovation; 10.4 Investing in Information Communication Technology. Other important policy documents related to
Improved productivity through technology, innovation and shift toward higher value added activities include:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goals 1-4;
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-3 & 5;
- Cross-cutting Strategy Digital Agenda of Albania 2015-2020, Strategic Objectives 1-3
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A-D

Achieved progress

The NSDI II 2015-2020 aims to enhance the competitiveness of local businesses and promote employment, by strengthening institutional capacities and improving business climate, through reducing red tape and procedures for opening a business, improve institutional capacities to provide better services for businesses, and payment of all taxes online; development of the infrastructure for supporting businesses through the establishment of a technological business incubator, and new centers for business development; improve lending scale through introduction of business support schemes for those businesses led by women, and introduction of new businesses; establishing a Fund to support creative businesses, etc.

The Small and Medium Enterprises continue to represent a very important component of the economy of the Albanian business, accounting for 81% of employment, and providing for approximately 70% of the value-added. The current distribution of active enterprises, according to the sectors of the economy is as follows: trade (43, 4%), hotels and restaurants (16, 2%), transport and communication (9, 9%), industry (9, 6%), construction (4, 3%), agriculture and fishery (1, 7%) and other services (14, 9%).

Recently, the Albanian Government has adopted the acts on the activity of the social enterprises, supporting particularly the vulnerable groups of the Albanian society through initial funding by the public budget.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.3:

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex.

Indicator 8.3.1 is available in Albania via the Labor Force Survey, conducted annually by INSTAT. The latest information available for 2015 shows that the proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture was 34.1%.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.
**TARGET 8.4**

*Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead.*

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**
The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), adopted at Rio+20, is a global framework for action to accelerate the shift towards Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries. Albania has endorsed the 10YFP and its policy on consumption and production is partially aligned with Target 8.4. The main reference to the national policy refers to NSDI II 2015–2022 Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources. Other policy documents, particularly the Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010–2025, through the Strategic Priorities a & b, focus on the same policy topic.

**Achieved progress**
Albania is among the 10 countries represented in the 10YFP board with the responsibility of guiding the development of the 10YFP Programmes, setting up the criteria and process for the adoption of new 10YFP Programme areas, and guiding the operationalization of the 10YFP Trust Fund. Several programs on sustainable industrial production in cooperation with the UNDP have been focused on the topic of Target 8.4.

**Monitoring framework**
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.4:

8.4.1 *Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP*
8.4.2 *Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.*

The indicators 8.4.1 and 8.4.2 are not monitored in Albania.

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**
None to be reported
TARGET 8.5

By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Employment for all is very high on the government’s agenda and the economic policy. Nevertheless, because of the specific requirements of Target 8.5 – full, productive employment, by 2030, disability persons, equality of payment etc. which go beyond the simple goal of achieving full employment, the alignment of this target with the national policy is considered as partial. The specific reference to employment relates to NSDI II 2015-2020 Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.3: Expanding Employment Opportunities; 11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society. The employment topic is at the core of the Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goal 1 and the National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, through Strategic Priorities A-D.

Achieved progress

Private sector provides the largest source of jobs and employment in Albania, with over 80% of the workforce employed in the sector. Government programs have supported private sector economic growth, which is important for longer term sustainability of this sector and its labor force. Based on employment data, the non-agricultural private sector has been in continuous expansion as the economy shifts to more productive activities in the services and industry sub-sectors, in combination with urbanization processes. The overall unemployment rates for 2015 grew to 17.5% but unemployment rates are higher for youth of 15-29 years (from 19.5% in 2007 to 34.2% in 2015). Unemployment rates among women in 2014 were lower than for men (respectively 15.5% and 19.7%). In Albania’s labor market there are important gender distinctions, where employment rates for women a lot lower than those for men, for all age groups. On average the gap is around 14 percentage points, as the employment rate for women between the ages of 15-64 years stands at 45.1% compared to 59.4% for men (first quarter (Q1) 2015).

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.5:

8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

Indicator 8.5.1 currently is not available in Albania. However, the Structure of Earnings Survey would provide data on this indicator starting from 2018.
Indicator 8.5.2 is partially available through the Labor Force Survey. For some aggregation dimensions – persons with disabilities – information is not available, while it exists for other dimensions not included.
in the definition of the global indicator, such as by location. The latest available information for the year 2015 indicates the unemployment rate at 17.1%.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Target 8.5 is especially important for developing countries, including Albania, as the creation of new jobs is high in the agenda of every government and unemployment, associated with informal employment and migration from the country are challenges, particularly for the youth. Focus on Target 8.5 implementation should be linked with efforts to improvements in the monitoring mechanism of the employment related indicators, including the application of the proposed global indicators. Some other challenges for this sector in the context of NSDI-II planning include: (1) the need to reduce unemployment and informal employment rates through better labor market policies; (2) the requirement for more comprehensive packages of services and programs for the expansion of employment services and vocational training to rural areas; (3) the need to re-orient education and vocational training to meet the real needs of the labor market, combining theoretical teaching with practical work; (4) reactivation of the National Labor Council as a key tool in developing policies associated with employment salaries and social benefits; (5) the need to remove barriers to business formation in order to reduce informality; and (6) the need to better link and coordinate employment and training activities with those in research and innovation and other priority sectors.

TARGET 8.6

By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

As discussed under Target 8.5, youth unemployment is a critical issue in Albania. The definition of Target 8.6 is well aligned with the national policy on employment, as reflected in the NSDI II 2015-2020 Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.3: Expanding Employment Opportunities; 11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society. The youth employment topic is at the core of the Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goal 1, the National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, through Strategic Priorities A-D and the National Action Plan for Youth 2015-2020.

Achieved progress

The following table from the National Strategy on Employment and Skills 2014 – 2020 clearly indicates that youth unemployment rate is twice the national rate (2012) and even higher among youth males.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Labor force participation</th>
<th>Unemployment rate</th>
<th>Employed / population</th>
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</table>
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.6:

8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training.

The indicator 8.6.1 is available in Albania through the Labor Force Survey organized annually by INSTAT. The most recent data on this indicator shows the value 29.6% for the year 2015.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
As the proposed indicator 8.6.1 is tracked in Albania through the Labor Force Survey, future surveys conducted in the country may incorporate research on other population groups in order to identify possible gaps related to Target 8.6 implementation. The definition of Target 8.6, although on broad lines in terms of its target, is a short term target, to be achieved by the year 2020. It is therefore recommended that specific policy action is taken in order to achieve a timely implementation of this target.

TARGET 8.7

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Achieved progress
The Albanian Labor Code prohibits labor engagement for children under 14 years, specifies restrictions for special cases when children 14-16 years could be engaged in work during their school breaks and any child under 18 requires a permission by the Labor Inspectorate to work. The Inspectorate has the responsibility to monitor the labor market and impose sanctions on cases violating the Labor Code.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.7:

8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5 - 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.

The indicator 8.7.1 is monitored in Albania as labor under 18 years old is prohibited except for specific cases regulated with the law. The Labor Inspectorate indicates that 226 children under 18 were engaged in labor during the year 2016 as per following:

- 15 years: 3
- 16 years: 43
- 17 years: 178
- 18 years: 2

55.8% of the children were female. Trade and production activities employed most of the children while a recent trend has emerged with the call center operators that are also attracting children (35 identified during 2016) for their operations.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 8.8

Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Achieved progress
According to official statistics, around 2,000 foreign citizens were employed in Albania during the year 2014, primarily in construction, services, mining industry and trading activities. A large number of the migrant workers originate from Turkey and China, while numbers from the EU and other countries are relatively low. The Albanian legislation guarantees equal rights to migrant workers and the institutions in charge with this responsibility are constantly seeking proper implementation of such requirement.

The NSDI II 2015-2020 objective 4 under section 11.5 aims to advancing implementation of immigration policies, in order to ensure the equal treatment of citizens of other countries and their integration in Albania, in compliance with international standards, through assessing the situation and the enjoyment of the rights of migrant workers and members of their families living in Albania, in order to undertake measures to foster integration in the social and economic life of various categories of foreigners residing in the country.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.8:

8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status.

Both indicators under Target 8.8 are unavailable in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

TARGET 8.9
By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 8.9 is fully aligned with the tourism policy objectives in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.5: Tourism Development and the Strategy for Tourism Development 2015-2020, including the National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A, B & C provide the basis of policy framework for the tourism development in the country. The cultural tourism, referred by Target 8.9 is also part of the NSDI II and tourism strategy.

Achieved progress

Albania is increasingly being recommended as a tourist destination by different International Tour Operators and Travel Guide Books. The World Travel and Tourism Council (www.wttc.org) calculates that the direct contribution of tourism to GDP in 2014 totaled 82.3 billion lekë, or 5.9% of GDP. The total contribution was estimated at 291.6 billion Lek or 21% of the GDP. The tourism sector has generated economic development, employment and self-employment opportunities. In terms of employment generation, tourism accounted for 5.3% of total national employment in 2014. Indirectly, tourism contributed for 19.2% of employment in 2014.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 8.9:

8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.

According to the information from the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the value of the indicator 8.9.1 for the year 2015 is 6% and the target for the year 2020 is 6.5%. The indicator 8.9.2 is unavailable in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The increasing importance of tourism in the economy as a source of employment, foreign direct investments and key service sector would require more and more attention both in policy formulation and to address the challenges that this sector currently is facing. The implementation of Target 8.9 supports this goal by preserving the local values through a sustainable tourism development. Despite the generally positive situation, some major challenges need to be addressed by the sector. The broad field of tourism is generally underdeveloped and it is characterized by a lack of standards, poor quality in terms of tourist services and facilities, unsustainable development of tourism products, and a lack of cooperation and coordination among the players who are or could be an integral part of the industry. Some of the specific challenges include: (1) the need for greater integration of tourism planning and tourism destinations; (2) addressing weaknesses in the range and quality of tourism products; (3) to develop a more favorable legal and institutional environment for attracting domestic and foreign private
investors; (4) to take a more comprehensive and strategic approach to tourism development in Albania, to ensure sustainability as well as the generation of income and employment opportunities.

TARGET 8.10

Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 8.10 is aligned with the financial policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020 Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability, and Albania’s Economic Programme 2016-2018 provide the basis for this policy.

Achieved progress

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 4.2:

8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.

The indicator 8.10.1 is available with some calculations from the Bank of Albania. Currently there are 493 branches of commercial banks in Albania and 800 ATMs in the country.

The indicator 8.10.2 is also available in Albania. According to the World Bank, 38% of the population has a bank account (source: http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/187761468179367706/pdf/WPS7255.pdf).

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported

SDG 8 MEANS: TARGETS 8.a, 8.b

8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 8.a is not applicable for Albania as it is designed for the advanced economies.

Target 8.b is streamlined in the employment promotion policy framework and it is fully achievable within the year 2020.

Achieved progress

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 8.a and 8.b.

8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements

8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy

The indicator 8.a.1 is not monitored in Albania and it is not designed for developing countries. It is constructed to support advanced economies tracking their commitments for trade.

The indicator 8.b.1, although not measurable, is confirmed for Albania because as discussed earlier in this section, the country has adopted a national strategy focusing on youth employment.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.
Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 9, BY TARGETS:
- MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY (9.2, 9.3, 9.4)
- MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY (9.1, 9.4, 9.A)
- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS AND YOUTH – NATIONAL AGENCY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (9.5, 9.B)
- E-AUTHORITY (9.C)

Alignment of SDG 9 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Aligned (5)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (2)</th>
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<th>Not Applicable (1)</th>
</tr>
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Availability of SDG 9 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
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<th>Not Available</th>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 9:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 9:
- **Pillar 2: Growth Through Increased Competitiveness,**
  - 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment;
  - 10.4: Investing in Information Technology and Communications,
- **Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,**
  - 12.2: Transport Infrastructure;
  - 12.5: Environment;
  - 12.7: Tourism Development;
Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 9:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goal 1-4
- Draft Strategy for Tourism Development, Principle 3
- Draft Strategy and Action Plan for Transport Infrastructure 2015-2020, Strategic Priority No 1&2
- Cross strategy for Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance 2015-2020, Objective 26
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-5
- Cross-cutting Strategy Digital Agenda of Albania 2015-2020, Strategic Objective 1-3
- National Broadband Plan 2013

TARGET 9.1

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 9.1 is aligned with the national policy on infrastructure development in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.1.2: Transport Infrastructure and the Strategy and Action Plan for Transport Infrastructure 2016-2020, through the Strategic Priority No 1&2 provide the basis of the policy framework on this topic.

Achieved progress

The development of Albania’s transport infrastructure is a key priority of the Government. The aim has been to create the preconditions for the development of other sectors of the economy, to increase the accessibility of freight and passengers in trade and service delivery, and to significantly contribute to overall economic growth and development of the economy.

The bulk of investment has been directed at road infrastructure and the construction of main road axes (North-South Highway Durres-Kukës as well as some segments in corridor VIII). The main goal of these investments was ensuring integration in the Balkans and Pan European network transportation systems, while they were not accompanied by projects that would have an impact on the development of regional and local economies.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 9.1:

9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

The indicator 9.1.1 is currently not available in Albania.

The indicator 9.1.2 is available from the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy for passengers and freight as per the following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rail transport/000 Passenger</th>
<th>Rail transport/000 Passenger. km</th>
<th>Air passenger transport</th>
<th>Maritime passenger transport</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2007</td>
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<td>2008</td>
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<td>40,549</td>
<td>1,259,665</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>31,524</td>
<td>1,394,688</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>430</td>
<td>18,659</td>
<td>1,536,822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>453</td>
<td>18,230</td>
<td>1,817,084</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>15,855</td>
<td>1,665,331</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>11,725</td>
<td>1,757,342</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>7,714</td>
<td>1,810,305</td>
<td>1,094,569</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>6,990</td>
<td>1,977,044</td>
<td>1,185,957</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>3,162</td>
<td>2,195,100</td>
<td>1,288,988</td>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>65.98</td>
<td>2,443</td>
<td>2,630,338</td>
<td>1,507,116</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period / Quarters</th>
<th>Railway freight transport 000/tonnes</th>
<th>Railway international freight transport 000/tonnes</th>
<th>Railway freight transport 000/tonnes km</th>
<th>Railway international freight transport 000/tonnes km</th>
<th>Maritime transport / 000 tonnes</th>
<th>Air transport freight tonnes</th>
<th>Airmail transport</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>52762</td>
<td>26139</td>
<td>4332</td>
<td>3497</td>
<td>349</td>
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<td>2008</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>148</td>
<td>51,680</td>
<td>20,741</td>
<td>4,705</td>
<td>2,560</td>
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<td>2009</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>45,517</td>
<td>31,409</td>
<td>4,193</td>
<td>1,863</td>
<td>402</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>403</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>66177</td>
<td>57651</td>
<td>4170</td>
<td>1,940</td>
<td>409</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>50122</td>
<td>48060</td>
<td>4067</td>
<td>2,290</td>
<td>366</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>25307</td>
<td>25117.00</td>
<td>3984</td>
<td>1,875</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>22975</td>
<td>17344</td>
<td>4001</td>
<td>1,778</td>
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<td>137</td>
<td>39889</td>
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<td>4067</td>
<td>1,845</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>23125</td>
<td>14371</td>
<td>3840</td>
<td>1,766</td>
<td>463</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>8827</td>
<td>6213</td>
<td>3756</td>
<td>1,751</td>
<td>449</td>
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<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>25287</td>
<td>22578</td>
<td>4021.7</td>
<td>1810.7</td>
<td>492.5</td>
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</table>
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The main challenges associated with road transport over the 2015-2020 NSDI-II planning period include the need to: (1) complete construction of the national road network, including strategic arteries; (2) complete the feasibility study for the Adriatic-Ionian Motorway North-South (to facilitate the start of works on particular segments), including the full completion of the road Milot-Morine, Arber Road as a branch of Corridor VIII, etc.; (3) harmonize national legislation with the EU Acquis for road transport of goods and passengers, (4) reform the intercity passenger road transport network; (4) maintain road transport infrastructure according to EU standards; and (5) apply technical standards including the need to increase road safety.

TARGET 9.2

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 9.2 is partially aligned with the economic policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation, 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3 Expanding scientific research and innovation; 10.4 Investing in Information Communication Technology. Other important policy documents related to industrialization include:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goals 1-4;
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-3 & 5;
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A-D

Achieved progress

The contribution share of the Industry sub-sector in terms of both Gross Value Added and the economic growth rate has been increasing steadily from 2007 to 2013, supported especially by increasing levels of activity in the extracting industry. The rates of industrial activity after 2012 accelerated from 3.97% to 5.65% of GVA, as a result of favorable market prices for minerals. According to recent Bank of Albania data, this acceleration was also due to higher flows of FDIs directed particularly in the extracting industries. The contribution of manufacturing to economic growth has been driven mainly by textile products and related activities, and by hydropower generation. While these sub-sectors have provided modest contributions to general economic growth, they have nonetheless been important in terms of the positive impacts they have had on Albania’s trade balance, FDI flows and most notably, employment across the country.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 9.2:

9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Information on indicator 9.2.1 is available annually from INSTAT in Albania through the Labor Force Survey. The most recent value for the year 2015 is 5.39%.

Information on indicator 9.2.2 is also available annually from INSTAT in Albania through the Labor Force Survey. The most recent value for the year 2015 is 9.3%.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
To promote industrial activity in the country the government has persistently attempted to launch industrial zones in designated areas of Albania. Despite the efforts and the existing potential, such attempts have proved unsuccessful so far in attracting FDI. Redesigning the approach toward the industrial zones to better respond to the needs of the market remains a challenge for the implementation of Target 9.2.

TARGET 9.3

Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 9.3 is aligned with the economic policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation, 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3 and the Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, through the Strategic Goals 1-4;

Achieved progress
According to WB’s Doing Business, Albania is ranked 23rd in the world for credit facilities. Based on data from the Bank of Albania, the ratio of private sector credit to GDP, in December 2012, was 40.2%. The annual growth rate of the loan portfolio is about 14%. The banking sector makes for more than 95% of the financial sector and the banks are the major fund providers in the economy. To improve the financing environment of SMEs, in the recent years some measures have been taken in relation to the introduction of credit guarantee schemes for SMEs.
Implementation of SMEs credit scheme with the support of Italian government. With the official launch of the program in January 2009 lasting until December 2012, the credit loan for SME of an amount of 25 million EUR has funded 79 projects with a value of 17.4 Million EUR, from which 10 were start-ups. During the same period, a guarantee fund of 2.5 million Euros was available as part of the programme for the SME development that guaranteed bank lending European Fund for Southeast Europe (EFSE). EFSE has provided a loan of 20 million EURO for the National Commercial Bank (NCB). 23.8 Million Euro of loans for about 332 clients have been granted so far providing funds to businesses in many different cities and for different purposes such as: floating capital, inventory, and fixed investments assets. The outstanding status for these loans is 17.9 million Euros, while they have a very satisfactory repayment performance.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 9.3:

9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit.

Both global indicators proposed under Target 9.3 are not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
The composition of the Albanian economy is based on the activity of small and medium enterprises. Although the financing level of the SME has experienced an increase in the last years, it is currently considered insufficient to stimulate a rapid growth. In the same way, SMEs and start-ups, in particular, face many difficulties in obtaining credit from the banks as the cost of credit is relatively high. There are no favourable conditions for businesses, particularly for the highest level of the collateral 120-150%, required by most banks for investment in machineries and equipment’s. Support policies for start-ups are still missing. There is a lack of alternative financial resources for SMEs, such as venture capital, innovation vouchers and business angels.

TARGET 9.4

By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 9.4 is partially aligned with the economic policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic
documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced
Competitiveness and Innovation, 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3, the
Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, through the Strategic Goals 1-4, the Cross
strategy for Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance 2015-2020, through Objective 26 and the
Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015 in strategic goals 1-5.

Achieved progress
Retrofit industries are not considered as a distinct category in the industrial activity in Albania. They are
supported in the same manner as other industrial activities in the country (Target 9.3) and no special
attention is provided.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert
Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 9.4:

9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added.

The indicator 9.4.1 is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and
institutions
Although retrofit industries on small scale activity sporadically operate in Albania, the lack of a specific
policy focusing on the promotion of this sector calls for increased awareness at the policy level in order
to tap the potential that exist in the country.

TARGET 9.5

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all
countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and
substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and
public and private research and development spending.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 9.5 is aligned with the economic policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation, 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3, the Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, through the Strategic Goals 1-4, the Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015 in strategic goals 1-5, and the Cross-cutting Strategy Digital Agenda of Albania 2015-2020, Strategic Objective 1-3.

Achieved progress

Albania has a very low level of expenditure related to the scientific research and innovation, and especially in technological innovation, business sophistication, as well as a low level of the development framework of industrial clusters and technological incubators. To further improve the competitiveness of Albania as a destination for foreign investments, deepening the reforms and addressing various barriers to investment and improvements in productivity levels, is essential. There are many actors and specialized agencies like AKTI, BRIC, Scientific Research Centres, and Universities that operate and contribute to the establishment of a national system of innovation. The strengthening of human capacities and strengthening of AIDA and BRIC are important conditions in fully involving businesses into the dynamics of innovation and ensuring interaction with the interested actors.

According to the Business Development and Investments Strategy 2015-2020, the industrial policy would focus on:

- Competitive support by ensuring collaboration with all public and private institutions in support of this sector. Promote cooperation between a variety of entities in conducting joint research activities and ensure better cooperation between the universities and the industry;
- In this framework, GoA will support joint projects coming from a group of companies, University research centres and other organizations in conducting scientific research activities that add value to businesses;
- Activities in raising awareness and stimulating applied research and innovation in industry;
- Stimulating commercialization of new products and services in the field of product design;
- Support the industry in employing researchers and strengthening their competitiveness in technology and business innovation; etc.

The development of *industrial and technology parks* will have an impact on the growth and diversification of industrial products and the growth of industrial production as a whole through a cooperation between industry, scientific community researchers, universities and public institutions. This objective will be achieved also by improving and increasing international cooperation between business partners, strengthening technological and professional cooperation, improving product marketing practices, techniques and productivity by attracting foreign direct investment. Growth and development of investment in scientific research and innovation will have an impact in the growth and diversification of industrial products, therefore increasing industrial production by about 7.5% per year.
Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 9.5:

9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants.

Indicator 9.5.1 is only partially available in Albania. The Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth provides information on the public expenditure allocated under its budget for research and development, more precisely on only the expenses related to MESY, excellence fund, projects managed by universities whose VAT value is paid by MESY and expenses. Several other institutions under different line ministries like AIDA, Ministry of Finance and Economy, centers and agencies at Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development etc. conduct scientific research. Furthermore this information does not capture the expenditure on R&D by the private firms, research institutes or universities in the country.

According to the information from the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth, its budget allocated for R&D is about 0.024% of the GDP.

Currently there are no data for indicator 9.5.2 in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The shared institutional responsibilities for research and development, including the role of the private sector and other institutions for collaboration such as universities, requires a coordinated and integrated approach to ensure the efficiency of expenditure on R&D. It is therefore necessary to introduce a monitoring system approximated to EU and UN standards that would ensure proper progress with this important target is measured.

SDG 9 MEANS: TARGETS 9.a, 9.b, 9.c

9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Targets 9.a and 9.c are not applicable for Albania.

Target 9.b is aligned with the national policy. The NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 2: Growth through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation; 10.2: Promoting Business and Foreign Direct Investment; 10.3 Expanding scientific research and innovation; 10.4 Investing in Information Communication Technology. Other important policy documents related include:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goals 1-4;
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-3 & 5;
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A-D

Achieved progress

The national policy on business development aims to support innovative businesses based on the research and development of knowledge from the public sector as well as from the private sector. Promotion and cooperation between science and industry sectors, cooperation with universities and scientific research centers, development of technological infrastructure, establishment of industrial areas and parks, increased application of new technologies, and protection of industrial property rights.

The strategy aims the development of SME and entrepreneurship, with a continuous expansion of the innovative enterprises as a result of expanded financing. This development process shall be complemented by the introduction of new financial instruments for SMEs, particularly in the support of women-led businesses or start-ups.

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 9.a, 9.b, and 9.c:

9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added

9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

The indicator 9.a.1 is available from the annual budget of the government. Below is the amount of international support to infrastructure for 2016 as represented by the total budget (foreign financing) of the Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy. However, the precise figure for this indicator should integrate...
financing in other infrastructure related programs – Regions Development Fund, local governments budget etc. (for this reason the indicator is considered as available with efforts):

International Financing, Capital Expenditure, Infrastructure and Transport (2016) = 13,895,000,000 ALL (cc. 102 Million Euro).

The indicator 9.b.1 is only partially available through the survey on enterprises organized by INSTAT, further efforts are required to consolidate the data according to the definition of this indicator.

The indicator 9.c.1 is reported regularly by the e-Authority (AKEP). The information for this indicator during 2016 is:

- 99% (Percentage of the population covered by at least a 3G mobile network)
- 80.2% (Percentage of the population covered by at least an LTE/WiMAX mobile network)

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Alignment of SDG 10 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
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<th>10.a</th>
<th>10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7</th>
<th>10.c</th>
<th>10.5, 10.6, 10.b</th>
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<td>Not Aligned (1)</td>
<td>Not Applicable (3)</td>
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Availability of SDG 10 Global Indicators in Albania

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<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 10:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 10:

- Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law,
  - 8.1 The Increasing Importance of Foreign Policy;
  - 8.6 : Strengthening Human Rights
- Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability,
  - 9.1: Strengthening the Financial System and Monetary Policy
- Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion,
  - 11.5 Managing Migration
11.6: Consolidating Social Protection;
11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 10:

- Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goal 1;
- National Strategy on Social Protection 2015-2020
- Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020
- National Strategy on Migration 2005-2010
- Albania Public Finance Management Strategy 2014 – 2020, Pillars 1-6
- LGBTI National Action Plan 2016-2020
- Cross-cutting strategy on Integrated Border Management 2014-2020: Strategic Objectives 2,3,5&6

TARGET 10.1

By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 10.1 is among the SDG targets that best transmits the inclusive spirit of the SDGs. Its specification is generally in line with the national economic policy in Albania, but the exact definition of the target is not reflected in the objectives of any strategic document, therefore its alignment with the national policy is considered as partial. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.6: Consolidating Social Protection and 11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society, as well as the Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020 provide the national strategic framework for the Target 10.1.

Achieved progress

The global financial crisis affected the economic growth in Albania with negative consequences in poverty levels, disparities within the society and increased unemployment. Over the recent year the government has tackled the disparity and poverty in the country through programs designed to enable opportunities for work, access to capital and support to improve capacities for the poor in order to reduce poverty levels through employment and job creation.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.1:
10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
This indicator is currently not available in Albania. However, INSTAT would produce data on this indicator through SILC, starting from 2018.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
The increasing concerns on raising inequality and poverty levels in the country would demand improved alignment of domestic policy with Target 10.1, including the capacity to implement and properly track progress with this target.

TARGET 10.2
By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 10.2 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.6: Consolidating Social Protection and 11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society, as well as the Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020 and the Strategy on the Re-integration of the Returning Albanian Citizens.

Achieved progress
Building a more inclusive society is a core value of the NSDI II 2015-2020 and progress in empowering all the Albanian citizens without discrimination on any of the dimensions of the Target 10.2 has been achieved in all the three areas of the target – social, economic and political. Such progress is reflected in the specific SDG targets linked for example to gender, youth etc. and is partly illustrated through the indicators proposed to track progress within this target.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.2:

10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
Indicator 10.2.1 is available from INSTAT in Albania, currently through LSMS and starting from the next year, on annual basis through SILC. The disaggregation is not to the level required by the definition of
the indicator but since SILC would continue to produce more information on this indicator, it is considered as available. Here are the values from the most recent LSMS in 2012:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Population under 50% of median consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1,00 &lt;14</td>
<td>9.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,00 15-24</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,00 25-34</td>
<td>7.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,00 35-44</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5,00 45-54</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6,00 55+</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sex</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Male</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Female</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The multi-dimension nature of Target 10.2 would require additional indicators to be used in order to track progress within this target.

TARGET 10.3

Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 10.3 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social

Achieved progress
Albania has set up the institution of the Commissioner on Protection from Discrimination, which has the responsibility to oversight and coordinate work on all the areas specified in Target 10.3. The Albanian institutions are engaged in promoting the utilization of the inclusion indicators at the local government level. Albania has adopted in 2016 the LGBTI National Action Plan 2016-2020 which is an important progress regarding the rights of LGBTI persons as part of the social inclusion policy that helps to improve the legal framework on the rights of the LGBTI persons, eliminate the discrimination practices and improve access to all the services by ensuring equal opportunities and rights.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.3:

10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.

The indicator 10.3.1 is reported by the Albanian Commissioner on Protection from Discrimination. The 2016 report of the Commissioner, states that during 2016, 239 discrimination cases were considered, out of which 131 were new cases and decisions were taken for 202 cases considered during the year. Individuals represent 205 of these cases and 11, from organizations.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 10.4

Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 10.4 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability, 9.1: Strengthening the Financial System and Monetary Policy; Pillar 3: Investing in People

**Achieved progress**
A progressive taxation system replaced the flat tax system since 2013 with the aim of achieving a greater equality in the country. Despite the fiscal and wage impact, as well as the reforming of the social protection mechanism, the inequality in Albania has increased over the recent years, pointing to the need for an improved and coordinated policy in line with the Target 10.4.

**Monitoring framework**
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.4:

10.4.1 *Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers.*

The indicator 10.4.1 is not monitored in Albania.

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**
Inequality and disparities in economic development remains a significant challenge for Albania.

**TARGET 10.5**

 impro\e the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations.

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**
Target 10.5 is not applicable for Albania.

**Achieved progress**
Not applicable

**Monitoring framework**
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.5:

10.5.1 *Financial Soundness Indicators.*
Indicator 10.5.1 is not reported to the IMF by the Albanian institutions. The FSI is calculated by the IMF for most countries but not Albania. The Bank of Albania produces the FSI according to the IMF methodology on FSI and the information pertaining to December 2016 is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Index description</th>
<th>Dec 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Capital-based</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Regulatory capital as a percent of risk-weighted assets (in %)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1</td>
<td>Regulatory capital (million lek)</td>
<td>140,072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2</td>
<td>Risk-weighted assets</td>
<td>891,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Regulatory Tier 1 capital as a percent of risk-weighted assets (in %)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Capital as a percent of total assets</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.1</td>
<td>Regulatory Tier 1 capital as a percent of total assets</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.2</td>
<td>Regulatory capital as a percent of total assets (in %)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3.3</td>
<td>Shareholders’ equity as a percent of total assets (in %)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Nonperforming loans net of provisions as a percent of capital (in %)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.1</td>
<td>Nonperforming loans net of provisions as a percent of regulatory Tier1 capital (in %)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.2</td>
<td>Nonperforming loans net of provisions as a percent of regulatory capital (in %)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4.3</td>
<td>Nonperforming loans net of provisions as a percent of shareholders’ equity (in %)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Return on equity (ROE) (annual basis) (in %)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Net open position in foreign exchange as a percent of capital (in %)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.1</td>
<td>Net open position in foreign exchange as a percent of regulatory Tier 1 capital (in %)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.2</td>
<td>Net open position in foreign exchange as a percent of regulatory capital (in %)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6.3</td>
<td>Net open position in foreign exchange as a percent of shareholders’ capital (in %)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Asset-based</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Liquid assets as a percent of total assets (in %)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Liquid assets as a percent of short-term liabilities (in %)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Return on assets (ROA) (annual basis) (in %)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Nonperforming loans (gross) as a percent of total loans (in %)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Income and expense-based</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Interest margin to gross income</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Noninterest expenses to gross income</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Number of banks</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

**TARGET 10.6**

*Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.*
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 10.6 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.6:

10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

The indicator 10.6.1 is designed to represent the collective efforts of the countries to strengthen the democratic functioning of the international organizations. It is not specifically related to Albania but since Albania is member of the international organizations, we consider this indicator as available.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

TARGET 10.7

Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 10.7 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents including the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.5 Managing Migration, 11.7: Building a More Inclusive Society, as well as the National Strategy on Migration, Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020, the Strategy on the Re-integration of the Returning Albanian Citizens and the Cross-cutting strategy on Integrated Border Management 2014-2020 through the Strategic Objectives 2,3,5&6.

Achieved progress
Migration is important for Albania’s social and economic development as the country is primarily origin of economic emigrants, transit and destination country for economic immigrants, asylum-seekers and refugees. The large number of Albanians in the world – diaspora, contribute to the economic reliance on
remittances of emigrants. As of 2007, the remittances of emigrants reached the highest level, 953 million Euro falling in 2013 and to cc. 544 million EUR. While emigration flow of Albanian citizens has shown signs of moderation, the flow of Albanian citizens requesting asylum in EU member states mostly on economic grounds has increased in 2015 with about 3.5 times compared to 2014.

The strategic objective of the NSDI II 2015-2020 on migration, aim among others to:

- Enhancing the development impact of migration by creating favorable legal and institutional mechanisms.
- Enhancing sustainability of return migration through the support of reintegration of returning migrants.
- Advancing implementation of immigration policies, in order to ensure the equal treatment of citizens of other countries and their integration in Albania, in compliance with international standards.
- Consolidation of migration policy, legal framework, management structures and coordination, in order to ensure better response to migration challenges.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 10.7:

10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies.

The indicator 10.7.1 is not monitored in Albania although it represents an interesting viewpoint of migration which is relevant in the country.

The indicator 10.7.2 is not specific to Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

SDG 10 MEANS: TARGETS 10.a, 10.b, 10.c

10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements

10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment,
to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 10.a is aligned with Albania’s commitments at the WTO. As a WTO member since 2001, Albania is in full compliance with the WTO agreements, including the Doha mandate and the provisions on special and differential treatment for developing and least developed nations, although in practical terms the foreign trade regime of the country is not affected by this clause as Albania is not a developed country.

Target 10.b is not applicable for Albania.

Target 10.c is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress

Not applicable.

Monitoring framework

The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 10.a, 10.b, and 10.c:

10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

The indicator 10.a.1 should be available as the tariff lines applied to the least developed countries (MFN status) combined with the weighted distribution of preferential treatment to developing countries (CEFTA / Turkey etc.) and the MFN treatment for developing countries are all available within the Harmonized System. However, the calculation of this indicator requires additional efforts based on available information.

The indicator 10.b.1 is not monitored in Albania.
The indicator 10.c.1 is available from the Bank of Albania which reports that the remittance cost is 9.39% of the amount remitted (https://www.bankofalbania.org/web/Prezantime_ne_Mbledhjen_e_Trete_7786_1.php)

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

### PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 11, BY TARGETS:

- **MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT (11.6)**
- **MINISTRY OF DEFENSE – CIVIL EMERGENCIES DEPARTMENT (11.5)**
- **MINISTRY OF CULTURE (11.4)**

### Alignment of SDG 11 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (2)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (7)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (0)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.4, 11.a</td>
<td>11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.b</td>
<td></td>
<td>11.c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Availability of SDG 11 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 11:

**NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 11:**

- **Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and Rule of Law**
  - 8.5: Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies
- **Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion,**
  - 11.10: A Greater Focus on Arts and Culture
- **Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,**
### Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 11:

- Action Plan for Children
- Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020
- Draft Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020
- National Strategy on Air Quality, 2014
- Draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage
- Urban Development Plans, various

### TARGET 11.1

*By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.*

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**

Target 11.1 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources: 12.2.2: Integrated Waste Management and 12.3.2: Sustainable Spatial Planning and Urban Development.

**Achieved progress**

The National General Plan initiated by the end of 2013 is leading to the harmonization of sectorial strategies in the interest of economic and social recovery of citizens, and ensuring that planning becomes a common integrated function. Administrative and territorial reform will have a major impact on territorial planning. Municipalities will need to develop their own local planning documents in order to manage their new territories. Housing activity has grown significantly over the period 2010 to 2014, increasing from 13,000 requests for permits in 2010 to approximately 32,000 requests in 2014. This increase in demand was accompanied by a corresponding increase in investment in social housing, and as a result were built 922 social housing apartments in 8 local government units, accounting for 0.04% of the housing market.

Insufficient government funding, lack of funds at the local level, and financial restrictions of the National Housing Agency cannot meet the numerous unmet requirements for housing, in particular...
from the vulnerable groups. Special attention needs to be given to projects that improve housing conditions for Roma and Egyptian populations.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.1:

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing.

This indicator is currently not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Informal constructions dominate a substantial part of Albania. Legal non-compliance continues to be one of the major challenges and the biggest obstacle to sustainable territorial planning. The pace of drafting spatial plans has not kept pace with chaotic development. The considerable activity in the informal construction of buildings over the years hampers urban, economic, tourist, environmental and social development, and may yet generate other unanticipated consequences. An important aspect of these territory and property issues rests in completing the process of legalization of informal construction. Further, legal development and construction activity is negatively affected due to the absence of firm and comprehensive standards on the design, construction and control of building materials.

TARGET 11.2

By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 11.2 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources: 12.3.2: Sustainable Spatial Planning and Urban Development, the Strategy and Action Plan for Transport Infrastructure 2015-2020, Strategic Priorities No 1&2, the National Transport Plan and the Action Plan for Children, through Objective 1.

Achieved progress
Despite the heavy investments in the transport system over the recent years, the quality of the transport in Albania is still poor by European standards while it contributes significantly to the poverty
levels in the country. The limited access to the public transport system reduces the mobility of the persons and increases the cost of transport, which is also affected by the quality of the road network. The limitations of the public transport system expose the vulnerable parts of the Albanian society to added restrictions in accessing basic public services, including education and health.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.2:

11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.

This indicator is currently not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The government is promoting toll roads and PPP concessions to build new roads and improve and maintain the quality of the existing roads. Despite the positive aspects of such approaches, they create additional burden for the citizens and a policy action is required to balance this factor with those in vulnerable situations, in line with the specifications of Target 11.2.

TARGET 11.3

By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 11.3 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources: 12.3.2: Sustainable Spatial Planning and Urban Development and the Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020.

Achieved progress

Albania has completed more than 80% of the urban development plans for the municipalities in the country. In the area of urban development the main challenges include: the need for better planning at the regional and national levels in compliance with the new administrative-territorial divisions; the requirement to harmonize construction standards and building materials standards in accordance with those of the EU; the need to improve design and development standards; the need to strengthen overall planning capacities at all levels; the elimination of informal land development and the completion of the
legalization process; urban regeneration and social and economic integration of informal buildings; the identification of the process of informal construction and the completion of the legalization process; urban regeneration and social and economic integration of informal buildings; the need over the medium term to achieve sustainable urban development through the application of comprehensive standards on building design and construction; and completing the Municipal Plans for the 61 Municipalities.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.3:

11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically.

Both global indicators proposed for Target 11.3 currently are not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 11.4

Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 11.4 is aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 3: Investing in People and Social Cohesion, 11.10: A Greater Focus on Arts and Culture.

Achieved progress
Culture and heritage constitute one of the sectors with the strongest impact on the democratic development of the country and reaffirmation of cultural identity in the region and Europe. The sector aims at enhancing and developing the local cultural industry, as well as protecting, preserving and integrating the transmission of the entirety of cultural heritage values created by the Albanian people over the centuries. Albania government has defined as main priorities for next term (2017-2021) the improvement of legal and institutional framework, focusing the educational culture programs in the cultural public institutions, improving standards and quality of the services and the infrastructures of the museums and the archeological parks. It includes the establishment and updating the Database of National Museum Network, Culture Heritage Monuments through “in site assessment” of historic
centers, archeological parks. Meanwhile a set of actions and activities are foreseen to take place regarding the capacity building of culture heritage managers through the participation at national and international events. Increasing national budget allocation is also provided as regards the conservation, restoration and maintenance of culture heritage monuments. All these measures aim to increase the role of culture heritage as an important pillar of national economic growth and country promotion.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.4:

11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship).

Indicator 11.4.1 is only partially available in Albania. The Ministry of Culture manages the public funds related to the safeguard of the national heritage and could partly provide information on other sources of financing, but not to the extent required by the definition of indicator 11.4.1. According to the Ministry of Culture, the government’s budget for the period 2006-2017, available for maintaining and preserving protected natural and heritage sites and areas as a resource for policies aiming to maintain and improve the quality of protected sites and areas in order to keep them attractive for tourists, is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Budget</td>
<td>145,450</td>
<td>112,499</td>
<td>595,887</td>
<td>549,000</td>
<td>421,945</td>
<td>356,370</td>
<td>954,224</td>
<td>398,878</td>
<td>443,600</td>
<td>585,146</td>
<td>593,759</td>
<td>510,268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in 000 ALL)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Ministry of Culture confirms that the amount of international financing of the heritage sites and museums in the last 5 years is 16,546,577 Euro.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

TARGET 11.5

By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 11.5 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and Rule of Law, 8.5: Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies.

Achieved progress

Albania has a high level of economic risk from multiple hazards, with 86% of its territory, where 88.5% of national GDP is generated, prone to two or more disasters. Albania has one of the highest seismicity ratings in Europe with the maximum potential probable losses from a disaster with a 250-year mean return period (MRP) estimated at USD $2.3 billion for earthquakes and USD $1.3 billion for floods. As evidence of vulnerability to disaster, the recent floods of early 2015 in southern Albania resulted in significant damage to infrastructure and agricultural livelihood. Data from the Albanian Red Cross and local authorities estimate that 42,000 people had been affected. Disaster risk is also linked to housing, settlement and livelihood patterns and exposure among different groups and locations throughout the country. Economic loss in Albania due to landslides, floods and forest fires and indirect costs on the economy and the society are deemed to be very high. According to the global “risk index of natural disasters” for 2014, Albania’s rank is first in Europe and 37th out of 171 countries worldwide. The civil protection system is fragmented and uncoordinated, with weak capacities across a wide range of institutions. These weaknesses and vulnerability to disasters and catastrophes are compounded by deforestation, poor river basin management, and inadequate levels of preparation on the part of local populations, and inadequate warning and monitoring mechanisms.

The government regularly allocates in the annual budget funds for tackling with the natural disasters. Albania has adopted a Civil Emergency National Plan and a specific department within the Ministry of Defense is responsible with the oversight of crisis situations. Impact by the social and economic factors is channeled through the social protection system within the activity of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.5:

11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters.

The information on indicator 11.5.1 is collected by the Civil Emergencies Department, Ministry of Defense (limited to information on deaths, injuries and affected from natural disasters) and could be used to track progress with Target 11.5. The scope of this indicator does not capture all the areas as Target 11.5 focuses not only on natural disasters. The baseline values for this indicator, during the year 2016, are 3 persons (deaths), 0 persons (missing) and 3,256 persons (affected) for the entire population.

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Information on indicator 11.5.2 is also available in Albania from the Civil Emergencies Department, Ministry of Defense. According to the official information, the direct economic loss attributed to disasters during the year 2016 was 169.3 million ALL (cc 1.24 million Euro), comprising only the damages to the intangible properties.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

Preparation and approval of the Strategy for the Civil Emergencies for the integrated management of Civil Emergencies remains an important policy issue to be addressed in the future for a proper implementation of Target 11.5.

TARGET 11.6

By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies


Achieved progress

Related to air quality, commitments in 2007 until 2012/13 resulted in significant improvements of 30% in the main urban areas. However, the population’s exposure to air pollution continues to be problematic, as measured by an increase in the annual rate of polluted days. The main sector contributing in greenhouse gas emissions is energy (57.29% of the total), followed by transports and agriculture (16.85%), industrial processes (14.67%), change in the use of land and forests (8.88%) and waste (2.31%). Albania has transformed itself from a “GHG emitter” to a “GHG sink”.

Per capita emissions in Albania are around 2.8 tons per capita (as compared to EU 27 emissions at 9.9 tons/capita). Emissions per unit of GDP are around 0.6 tons of CO2 per 1000 USD (as compared to EU 27 emissions of 0.4 kt CO2 per Euro of GDP). Albania has relatively low per capita emissions, but rather high emissions per unit of GDP due to the low GDP level. Therefore it can be expected that emissions will grow in the future as the economy develops, but at the same time there is large potential for efficiency gains in this process.

Regarding prevention of industrial pollution, different legal measurements were adopted in line with the EU directive on industrial emissions. In the area of ozone depletion substances, Albania has marked
considerable progress in the recent years, going beyond MDG-7 objective related to ensuring a sustainable environment.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.6:

11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted).

The indicator 11.6.1 is partially available in Albania. The Ministry of Tourism and Environment provides the information on the key cities but not through the standard required by the methodology of this indicator.

The indicator 11.6.2 is available from the National Environment Agency, with data for the key cities in the country as per following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PM10</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>WHO limit value</th>
<th>EU limit value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tirana</td>
<td>50.63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shkodra</td>
<td>16.63</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durres</td>
<td>24.03</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elbasan</td>
<td>38.67</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vlore</td>
<td>23.06</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korce</td>
<td>37.66</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

The significantly high levels of air pollution in the main cities of Albania call for immediate policy action and means of effective implementation to reduce the current levels, in accordance with the Target 11.6 definition. The high level of air pollution in the key cities points to the need for proper measurement of the related indicators in other areas of the country as well.

TARGET 11.7

By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 11.7 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources: 12.2.2: Integrated Waste Management and 12.3.2: Sustainable Spatial Planning and Urban Development and Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020.

Achieved progress
The adoption of the Urban Development Plans by most municipalities in the country, a process which will be completed by 2018, provides improved access and quality of public space for all citizens in the country.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 11.7:

11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months.

The indicator 11.7.1 is not monitored in Albania and no related data is available.

The indicator 11.7.2 is partially available from the Ministry of Interior, as not all the dimensions of disaggregation required by the definition of the indicator are available. This is the information for this indicator, during the year 2016:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Penal Code</th>
<th>Penal Act</th>
<th>Cases</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Under 14</th>
<th>14 - 18</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Sexual abuse with children</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 - 22</td>
<td>Attempted sexual relation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>Sexual relations with violence 14-18 years</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101-22</td>
<td>Sexual relations with violence 14-18 years</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>Sexual relations with violence over 18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 - 22</td>
<td>Attempted sexual relation over 18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102/a</td>
<td>Homosexual relations with violence over</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

**SDG 11 MEANS: TARGETS 11.a, 11.b, 11.c**

11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 11.a is aligned with the national policy in the country through the process of urban development which integrates the national and local planning.
Target 11.b is partially aligned with the national policy as Albania has not yet endorsed the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Target 11.c is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
The adoption of the Urban Development Plans by most municipalities in the country, a process which will be completed by 2018, provides improved access and quality of public space for all citizens in the country.

The Albanian Parliament is currently (January 2018) considering the draft law “On social housing programs” that will benefit the roma and egyptian communities by doubling social housing programs, establishing a social fund, and defining responsibilities for the local and central government institutions to address this challenge.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 11.a, 11.b, and 11.c:

11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials

All the global indicators proposed for the means of SDG 11 currently are not monitored in Albania.

For the indicator 11.a.1, during 2017 there are 43 municipalities operating under a urban development plan and 18 other are expected to complete this exercise by 2018, but the urban development plan does not satisfy the requirements of the proposed indicator.

The indicator 11.b.1 is measurable, but Albania has not yet aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the sector strategy has not been approved.

The indicator 11.b.2 might be useful to promote the local governments in adopting disaster risk reduction strategies within their areas of responsibility. However, the functions of the local governments on civil emergencies are rather limited and no local strategies on disaster risk reduction have been prepared yet, except for one case in Shkoder. The Council of Ministers No 965 date 2.12.2015
requires the core municipalities to establish directorates on civil emergencies and other municipalities to create a specific sector within their structure.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
The lack of monitoring system for the proposed indicators of SDG 11 means requires adoption of the existing indicators in the monitoring system.
Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 12, BY TARGETS:

- MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY (12.1, 12.6)
- MINISTRY OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY (12.2, 12.5, 12.C)
- MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND ENVIRONMENT (12.4, 12.5, 12.B)
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (12.3)
- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SPORTS AND YOUTH, NATIONAL AGENCY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (12.8, 12.A)
- PUBLIC PROCUREMENT AGENCY (12.7)

Alignment of SDG 12 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (1)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (5)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (4)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.b</td>
<td>12.1, 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.c</td>
<td>12.3, 12.6, 12.7, 12.8</td>
<td>12.a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of SDG 12 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 12:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 12:

- Pillar 2: Growth Through Increased Competitiveness,
  - 10.5: Ensuring Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance
- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment;
Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 12:

- Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010-2025, Strategic Priorities a, b, c
- National Strategy on Air Quality, 2014, objectives 1-4
- National Strategy for Waste Management 2010-2025, 2.3.2;
- Draft Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, environmental policies 1,2,5
- Albania Public Finance Management Strategy 2014 – 2020, Pillars 2-6
- Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation 2009-2015, strategic goal 1-3
- National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A-D

TARGET 12.1

*Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
The 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns (10YFP), adopted at Rio+20, is a global framework for action to accelerate the shift towards Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) in both developed and developing countries. Albania has endorsed the 10YFP and its policy on consumption and production is partially aligned with Target 12.1. The main reference to the national policy refers to NSDI II 2015-2002 Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources. Other policy documents, particularly the Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010-2025, through the Strategic Priorities a & b, focus on the same policy topic.

Achieved progress
Albania is among the 10 countries represented in the 10YFP board with the responsibility of guiding the development of the 10YFP Programmes, setting up the criteria and process for the adoption of new 10YFP Programme areas, and guiding the operationalization of the 10YFP Trust Fund. Several programs on sustainable industrial production in cooperation with the UNDP have been focused on the topic of Target 12.1.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.1:

12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies.

No information is available in Albania related to this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 12.2
By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.2 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources. Other policy documents, particularly the Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010-2025, through the Strategic Priorities a & b, focus on the same policy topic.

Achieved progress
Albania is one of 49 member countries of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). In line with this initiative, the Government publishes periodical information reports on the extracting activity in oil, gas, minerals, and the contribution of this industry in the state budget, and the utilization of revenues from this industry, with the goal of promoting transparency and preventing corruption, as well as raising awareness of citizens to seek fair use of revenues from the utilization of natural resources of the country.

Significant investments were made in the mining-processing sector, as evidenced by the operation of the ferro-chromium plant in Burrel and the construction of five new chromite enrichment plants. Most of the mining activity, associated processing and related investments were carried out primarily in the poorest regions of the country and this has had a positive impact on generation of new employment.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.2:
12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP.

No information is available in Albania related to these indicators.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 12.3

By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.3 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.3:

12.3.1 Global food loss index

No information is available in Albania related to this indicator. This is also one of the most difficult indicators at the global level.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 12.4

By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with
agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.4 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment. Other policy documents, including the National Strategy on Air Quality, 2014, objectives 1-4, the National Strategy for Waste Management 2010-2025, 2.3.2; the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 1 & 2 focus on the same policy area as this SDG Target.

Achieved progress
The legal framework for chemicals in Albania is partly in line with EU legislation. In compliance with NPEI (2015-2020), the law on chemicals and 3 related bylaws are the legal framework for the chemicals in the country. The control of hazardous chemicals is covered through procedures established by the relevant international Rotterdam, Stockholm and Basel conventions on chemicals. Regarding prevention of industrial pollution, different legal measurements were adopted in line with the EU directive on industrial emissions. In the area of ozone depletion substances, Albania has marked considerable progress in the recent years, as indicated in Figure 46, going beyond MDG-7 objective related to ensuring a sustainable environment.

The waste management method largely applied in the country is through “waste dumps”. There are 65 open waste dumps in the country, mainly in the outskirts of the cities and villages, and in many instances by the rivers. They present health risks to the local populations and to the surrounding environment. Except for the sanitary landfill in Sharrà (for Tirana), inter-regional landfill in Bushat (for the districts of Shkodra and Lezhë), and two local sanitary landfills in Rrëshen and in Bajram Curri, there are no other functional landfills. The regional landfill in Bajkaj (Saranda region) is expected to be operational and work is ongoing to build the landfill of Maliq for the Korça region.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.4:

12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment

No information is available in Albania related to both indicators.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported

TARGET 12.5

By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 12.5 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the related key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.2: Integrated Waste Management, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment. Other policy documents, including the National Strategy for Waste Management 2010-2025, 2.3.2; the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 1 & 2 and the Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010-2025, Strategic Priority c, relate to the same policy area as the Target 12.5.

Achieved progress

Albania lacks a well-organized system for the reduction, collection and transportation of solid waste. Services are oriented mainly in urban areas, creating the potential in rural areas, of open illegal landfills, pollution hotspots and the pollution of territorial space. Practices associated with waste separation at source, or the intermediate treatment of waste, are sporadic. These are mainly in the form of pilot projects which are often unsustainable. Hence, recovery levels of recyclable waste at source are extremely low, with only 10% of recycled urban waste generated, and none of it composted. The management of hazardous waste is sub-standard due to inadequate segregation and the absence of any means for processing. Consequently, hazardous waste is for the most part exported to other countries through licensing arrangements with private companies. A controversial piece of legislation enabling waste imports, justified on the grounds of creating economies of scale for waste recycling and supporting efforts for domestic waste recycling, was rejected in 2014 amid public and civil society protests.

Strategic studies identify landfills as the most appropriate medium-term means for final waste disposal. However, with the adoption of new administrative-territorial reforms, it will be necessary to review the policy and planning of integrated waste management at the regional level, in order to achieve economies of scale.

There are no official data on the amount or ratio or any other characteristic related to recycled materials despite the obligatory reporting by municipalities that requires indicating the percentage of waste recycled. Data for recycling were reported only by two municipalities in 2016 and they reported 35.44 per cent and 52.82 per cent of recycled waste from the total generated waste, which can be considered a very high amount. Unofficial estimations put the national recycling rate between somewhere between 5-12 per cent.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.5:

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled.

No information is available in Albania related to this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 12.6

Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.6 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.6:

12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports.

No information is available in Albania related to this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
TARGET 12.7

Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.6 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania. The Albanian legislation on public procurement is guided by the prevailing principle of the most favorable economic offer tied to price and does not take in consideration the sustainability factors.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.7:

12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans.

No information is available in Albania related to this indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

TARGET 12.8

By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.8 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature are being introduced in the curricula of the education system (see below under indicator 12.8.1).
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 12.8:

12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

This indicator is broadly defined and provides ample room for subjective assessment. The topics included in the indicator are part of the curricula, teacher education and also student assessment. Within the framework of the curricular reform for pre-university education system which aims to develop a competence based curricula from 2013 to date, sustainable development is considered as a key development of current society which is defined as one of the key directions of curricular changes. (Korniza Kurrikulare e Arsimit parauniversitar, MAS, 2014). Basic Education curricula aims to develop key competences in function of lifelong learning that serve to pupils that can be developed as self-managers, critical thinkers and creative, independent, problem-solving, active participators in groups, and better communicators. Between seven key competences developed by this curricula, two of them namely “The competence for life entrepreneurship and environment” and the “Citizenship Competence are oriented directly towards education for development goals.

The curriculum of basic education and that of higher secondary education is structured based on 7 areas of learning among which Learning Area “Society and environment" and that of "Citizenship aims to make pupils able to be active citizens and informed and responsible for themselves and the society; to develop the necessary competences for playing their role as members of a multi-cultural and democratic society in an increasingly interdependent world; to asses consequences of interaction of society with environment to take actions that support sustainable development.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported

SDG 12 MEANS: TARGETS 12.a, 12.b, 12.c

12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production

12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.
12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 12.a is not applicable for Albania.

Target 12.b is aligned with the national policy on tourism development, including NSDI II 2015-2020 Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.5: Tourism Development; the National Strategy on Tourism and the National Strategy for Employment and Skills 2014-2020, Strategic Priorities A-D.

Target 12.c is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.2: Integrated Waste Management, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment. Other policy documents, including the National Strategy for Waste Management 2010-2025, 2.3.2; the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 1 & 2 and the Strategy of the Mining Sector, 2010-2025, Strategic Priority c, relate to the same policy area as the Target 12.c.

Achieved progress
Tourism development in Albania builds up not only on the abundant available resources that the country has, but also on the unique local values and culture. While it has not been the main focus, Albania’s resources and history in archaeology, heritage and culture offer considerable potential. This area has been identified as Albania’s main strengths by various visitor surveys and travel trade from foreign markets. Albania offers three World Heritage Sites: the Butrinti archaeological park, Berat and Gjirokastra, followed by an array of historic and cultural attractions and monuments.

Albania’s climate, geography and physical variety of territory, represented by a range of mountains, lakes, rivers, and lagoons is accompanied by rich biodiversity of flora and fauna. These are present in a number of national parks and nature reserves within the country. Natural and rural areas in Albania offer possibilities for the development of rural tourism, ecotourism and nature based activities (river rafting, paragliding, mountain biking, windsurfing, sailing, fishing, trekking, climbing, hiking, horseback riding, study tours, etc.). Some of these activities are the main motivation for visits by foreign visitors to these locations, and the reason why this sector is seen as one of the main engines of national economic growth.
Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 12.a, 12.b, and 12.c:

12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies

12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools

12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels

None of the proposed global indicators under the SDG 13 means is currently monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Alignment of SDG 13 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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Availability of SDG 13 Global Indicators in Albania

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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 13:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 13:

- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 13:

1. Draft Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, climate change policy No 1&4
2. Draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage, Policy Goal 6.4
3. Civil Emergency National Plan
TARGET 13.1

**Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.**

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 13.1 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment. Other policy documents, including the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 1 &2 and Civil Emergency National Plan relate to the same policy area as the Target 13.1.

Achieved progress

Albania has a high level of risk from natural hazards, with 86% of its territory, where 88.5% of national GDP is generated, prone to two or more disasters. It has one of the highest seismicity ratings in Europe with the maximum potential probable losses from a disaster with a 250-year mean return period (MRP) estimated at USD $2.3 billion for earthquakes and USD $1.3 billion for floods. As evidence of vulnerability to disaster, the recent floods of early 2015 in southern Albania resulted in significant damage to infrastructure and agricultural livelihood. Data from the Albanian Red Cross and local authorities estimate that 42,000 people had been affected. Disaster risk is also linked to housing, settlement and livelihood patterns and exposure among different groups and locations throughout the country. Economic loss in Albania due to landslides, floods and forest fires and indirect costs on the economy and the society are deemed to be very high. According to the global “risk index of natural disasters” for 2014, Albania’s rank is first in Europe and 37th out of 171 countries worldwide. The civil protection system is fragmented and uncoordinated, with weak capacities across a wide range of institutions. These weaknesses and vulnerability to disasters and catastrophes are compounded by deforestation, poor river basin management, and inadequate levels of preparation on the part of local populations, and inadequate warning and monitoring mechanisms.

The government regularly allocates in the annual budget funds for tackling with the natural disasters. Albania has adopted a Civil Emergency National Plan and a specific department within the Ministry of Defense is responsible with the oversight of crisis situations. Impact by the social and economic factors is channeled through the social protection system within the activity of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 13.1:

**13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population**
13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

The information on indicator 13.1.1 is collected by the Civil Emergencies Department, Ministry of Defense (limited to information on deaths, injuries and affected from natural disasters) and could be used to track progress with Target 13.1. The scope of this indicator does not capture all the areas as Target 13.1 focuses not only on natural disasters. The baseline values for this indicator, during the year 2016, are 3 persons (deaths), 0 persons (missing) and 3,256 persons (affected) for the entire population.

The indicator 13.1.2 is measurable, but Albania has not yet aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the sector strategy has not been approved.

The indicator 13.1.3 might be useful to promote the local governments in adopting disaster risk reduction strategies within their areas of responsibility. However, the functions of the local governments on civil emergencies are rather limited and no local strategies on disaster risk reduction have been prepared yet, except for one case in Shkoder. The Council of Ministers No 965 date 2.12.2015 requires the core municipalities to establish directorates on civil emergencies and other municipalities to create a specific sector within their structure.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 13.2

Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 13.2 is aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to climate change - the NSDI II 2015-2020 in its core vision and through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment, the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 1 & 2, the National Strategy of Pre-University Education 2014-2020 through Education Policy Priority A&D etc.

Achieved progress
Climate change in particular presents risks to Albania in terms of the frequency, intensity, spatial extent, duration, and timing of extreme weather events. Rainfall and snow patterns in Albania are the most diverse in Europe. Albania National Communication under the UN Framework Convention on Climate
Change (UNFCCC), identifies Albania's coastal areas and water resources, ecosystems, agriculture, energy and tourism as sectors most vulnerable to climate change.

Adapting to climate change is a significant challenge for Albania. So far, adaptation was taken into account to some extent only in planning for agriculture and forestry. The most urgent adaptation issue is with respect to coastal erosion that is threatening and causing the loss of the most valuable land in coastal zones, including land for residential and tourism use and for protected natural areas.

Although the Environment Strategy is a cross cutting policy document, climate change measures are integrated in many policies, strategies, planning and implementing mechanisms in the areas most impacted by climate change factors.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 13.2:

13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).

Indicator 13.2.1 currently is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 13.3

Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 13.3 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 13.3:

13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

The indicator 13.3.1 is broadly defined and provides ample room for subjective judgment. The topics included in the indicator are part of the curricula, teacher education and also student assessment. In the curricula of pre-university education system issues related to climatic changes are involved in programmes of these subjects: geography, biology, physics, chemistry and citizenship. At high school level at 12 grade, Geography of global subjects is an obliged subject which enables pupils to widen and include themselves in the areas of interest to him/her which compose key challenges for the 21st century society to face. They include issues like: How will society be faced with global warming, solve/prevent conflicts; How to use more efficiently limited natural resources; How to project cities to be sustainable from environmental point of view and to offer better living standards.

The indicator 13.3.2 is not an indicator that could be monitored regularly, but Albania does not satisfy its requirements to be considered as completed.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

SDG 13 MEANS: TARGETS 13.a, 13.b

13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible

13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Both SDG 13 means are not applicable for Albania

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 13.a and 13.b:

13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

Both global indicators proposed for the means of SDG 13 are not applicable for Albania. Indicator 13.a.1 is designed for advanced economies and indicator 13.b.1 for least developed / island countries.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 14, BY TARGETS:

- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (14.4, 14.6, 14.B)

Alignment of SDG 14 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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Availability of SDG 14 Global Indicators in Albania

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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 14:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 14:

- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management
  - 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 14:
1. Draft Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, climate change policy No 1&4
2. Draft Strategy for Irrigation and Drainage, Policy Goal 6.4
3. National Strategy on Fisheries 2016-2021

TARGET 14.1

By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.1 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.1:

14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density.

Information for this indicator is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 14.2

By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.2 is only (very) partially aligned with the national policy on environment and coastal ecosystems protection, in line with the NSDI II 2015-2020 Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.2.1: Integrated Water Management and 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment.

Achieved progress
Out of 73 water quality monitoring stations in coastal areas for 2013, 42% (or 31 stations) received an “excellent quality” categorization; 11% (or 8 stations) with “good quality”; 4% at “sufficient quality” and a fairly significant 42% (or 31 stations) categorized as having “poor quality and in need of immediate action”. The number of stations receiving “excellent quality” decreased from 2012 to 2013, while the number of those falling under the other categories increased compared with 2012. The main factors for this are the increased pollution levels in coastal waters directly and indirectly caused by discharges of urban waste water.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.2:

14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches.

Indicator 14.2.1 is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 14.3

Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.3 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.3:

14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations.

Information on indicator 14.3.1 is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 14.4

By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.4 is partially aligned with the national policy on fisheries, in line with the National Strategy on Fisheries.

Achieved progress
Fishing and aquaculture provide significant opportunities for this sector’s development in the future. Total current full time employment in the fisheries and aquaculture sector is estimated at 4,215 persons. One of the recent positive developments in Albania is the establishment and maintenance of a national fleet register. However, the economic performance of the marine fleet is poor and of low profitability and has resulted in very low investment and in low levels of activity. In some ports over half of the licensed trawl fleet is inactive with significant under-employment in this sub-sector. Increased fish cultivation has reduced the demand for saltwater fish, and is meeting domestic demand including from seasonal tourism. While the fish processing industry benefitted from investment over the past few years and currently has access to sustainable technology, further investment is needed to achieve higher productivity and production levels.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.4:

14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels.

Information on indicator 14.4.1, a Tier I indicator, is not available in Albania. The assessments are done at global level by FAO in collaboration with regional fishery management organizations and some FAO member states. The species for which the assessment is made constitute 70-80% of the global catch.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 14.5

By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.5 is not aligned with the national policy.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.5:

14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.

The information on indicator 14.5.1 is available from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The proportion of the country’s coverage of protected areas increased from 10.4% to 16.6% of the country’s territory by 2015, of which 16.1% is for inland and coastal areas and 0.5% is for the marine area.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
TARGET 14.6

By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.6 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.6:

14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.

Indicator 14.6.1 is broadly defined and not available in Albania. The indicator is based on voluntary responses of the member countries to the questionnaire on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF)\(^6\) which is sent by FAO once in two years. The next round is planned for 2018.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 14.7

By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism.

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Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 14.7 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 14.7:

14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries.

The indicator 14.7.1 is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

SDG 14 MEANS: TARGETS 14.a, 14.b, 14.c

14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries

14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
All SDG 14 means are not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
In the definition of the Domestic Indicator the Government and its corresponding target, Albania may wish to take into consideration activities towards the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Under the scope of competencies of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, consideration can be given to the elaboration and effective implementation of Management Plans for coastal and marine protected areas.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 14.a, 14.b, and 14.c:

14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology

14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries

14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources

Indicator 14.a.1 is potentially available through calculations on budgets of the key related Ministries – on the projects related to marine technology.

Indicators 14.b.1 and 14.c.1 are not monitored in Albania. The indicator 14.b.1 is based on responses of the member countries to the questionnaire on Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (CCRF) which is sent by FAO once in two years. For the first time the questionnaire includes a section on small scale fisheries. The next round is planned for 2018.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 15, BY TARGETS:
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (15.6)

Alignment of SDG 15 targets with the national policies in Albania:

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Availability of SDG 15 Global Indicators in Albania

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The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 15:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 15:
- Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources,
  - 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 15:
TARGET 15.1

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 15.1 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 9 &10.

Achieved progress

There has not been a comprehensive national forest inventory done since 2004, and most data gathered are from field visits as well as satellite imagery, and do not present accurate state of national forests. Currently, the World Bank is financing a National Forest Inventory that will be completed in 2018. Data on forests and forestry sector is not harmonised in the country and is available by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. Forests account for approximately 1,041,000 ha or 33 per cent of the country’s territory, while pastures account for approximately 400,000 ha or 15 per cent of the country’s territory. The proportion of the country’s coverage of protected areas increased from 10.4% to 16.6% of the country’s territory by 2015, of which 16.1% is for inland and coastal areas and 0.5% is for the marine area.

Albania has a National Agency for the Protected Areas

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.1:

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type.

Data on indicator 15.1.1 is available from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and INSTAT, as per below:
**Forest area as a proportion of total land area**

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Data on indicator 15.1.2 is available from the National Agency on the Protected Areas, Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The full information on the protected areas by ecosystem type and according to the strategy on the development of the protected areas is available through this link:


**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

None to be reported.

**TARGET 15.2**

*By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally.*

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**

Target 15.2 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policy no. 10.

**Achieved progress**

Work has been carried out on 12,000 hectares of degraded forests, resulting in the reduction in the erosion of 200,000 tons of sediments. There is a continuing need to increase the efficiency of management associated with 38% of economically sustainable forests and the rehabilitation of 50% of degraded areas.

The Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020 aims the remediation through afforestation and re-afforestation of burned areas, and the remediation of pasture with forage and tree planting, to the extent of 15% of forestry and pasture surface, until 2020.
Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.2:

15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management

The “index of sustainable forest management” with four sub-indicators can be used (upon calculations) as a basic indicator of progress towards sustainable forest management. The four sub-indicators are:

1. Annual average percent change in forest area over most recent available 5 year period
2. Annual average percent change in stock of carbon in above ground biomass over most recent available 5 year period
3. Share of forest area whose primary designated function is biodiversity conservation, most recent period
4. Share of forest area under a forest management plan, of which forest area certified under an independent forest management certification scheme, most recent period

The four sub-indicators will be combined into a single composite index, but targets would be set at the level of sub-indicators. Once targets have been set by national authorities, in terms of the four sub-indicators, and progress measured over an agreed period, countries would assess progress (on track to exceed target, on track to achieve target, progress but at an insufficient rate, no significant overall progress, moving away from target). The final value of the index would be a simple arithmetic average of the values for the four sub-indicators. The use of national targets allows each country to define sustainable forest management for its own specific circumstances, within a coherent international framework. Targets on the sub-indicators can also be set at regional or global levels.

Forest Resource Assessment (FRA) five-year questionnaire is the reference guide to this indicator. FAO can provide capacity building for the design of the indicator.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.

TARGET 15.3

By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 15.3 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4:
Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 9 &10.

Achieved progress

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.3:

15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area.

This indicator is defined as the amount of land area that is degraded expressed as the proportion (percentage) of land that is degraded over total land area. Land degradation is the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rainfed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from land uses or from a process or combination of processes arising from human activities. The Ministry of Tourism and Environment partially provides the information on this indicator in the following link:


Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 15.4

By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 15.4 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 9 &10.
Achieved progress

Protected areas, as defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), are clearly defined geographical spaces, recognized, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values. Importantly, a variety of specific management objectives are recognised within this definition, spanning conservation, restoration, and sustainable use:

- Category Ia: Strict nature reserve
- Category Ib: Wilderness area
- Category II: National park
- Category III: Natural monument or feature
- Category IV: Habitat/species management area
- Category V: Protected landscape/seascape
- Category VI: Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources

The full information on the protected areas by ecosystem type and according to the strategy on the development of the protected areas is available through this link:


Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.4:

15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity

15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index.

The indicator 15.4.1 is partially available (protected areas) in Albania by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and its agencies through the link above.

The indicator 15.4.2 is not monitored in Albania. The indicator measures the changes of the green vegetation in mountain areas – i.e. forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, crop land, etc. It results from the juxtaposition of land cover data extracted from FAO Collect Earth tool and the global map of mountains produced by FAO/MPS in 2015 based on the UNEP-WMCM mountain classification. Collect Earth is the most modern technology available, building upon very high resolution multi-temporal images from Google Earth and Bing Maps and Landsat 7 and 8 datasets from the Google Earth Engine.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.
TARGET 15.5

Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 15.5 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment, The Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania, 2015, and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 9 &10.

Achieved progress

The national legal framework has been completed through the development and adoption since 2006, of an important number of laws in the field of nature and biodiversity protection, such as: Law “On the protection of wild fauna”, the Law “On hunting” the amendment of the Law “On Protected Areas “, the Law “On establishing the rules and procedures of international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora”, the amendment of the Law “On biodiversity” and a number of laws in their implementation.

Preservation and enhancement of biodiversity is aimed by increasing the surface of protected areas by 10.4% or 303 thousand hectares of territory in 2007 to 16.61% or 477 thousand hectares by declaring New Protected Areas and the expansion of existing ones, contributing to ensure a favorable conservation status and ensuring the conservation and survival of flora and fauna species.

A national ban on hunting is in force since 2014, with the aim of revitalizing biodiversity in the country.

The cross-cutting strategy on environment specifies the following objectives related to biodiversity:

- Addressing of biodiversity loss causes, by integrating the biodiversity issues in cross cutting context and in society.
- Reduction of the direct pressure on biodiversity and promotion of its sustainable use.
- Improvement of the biodiversity status through conservation of ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic biodiversity.
- Extension of benefits for all of biodiversity and ecosystems services.
- Implementation of the principle of participation and comprehensive planning of the management process and the capacity building and enforcement. These specific objectives shall be reached through the following measures:
  - Achieving complete approximation of the nature, biodiversity and landscape protection directives.
  - Full approximation of Habitat Directive 92/43/ECC, through drafting bylaws acts (CMD);
• Full approximation of the Birds Directive (2009/147/EC), by drafting and adopting bylaws planned in European Integration National Plan (EINP), as bylaws of the law “On protection of wild fauna” and law “On hunting”;
• Transposition of the Directive, “On keeping animals in zoos”;
• Implementation in practice of the EU Regulation 338/97 on international trade of endangered species of wild fauna and flora;
• Albania’s accession to the European Landscape Convention;

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.5:

15.5.1 Red List Index.

The Red List has been approved in Albania by the order no 1280, date November 20, 2013, of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment in accordance with the law on the protection of biodiversity. The list comprises 402 species of domestic flora and 574 of fauna, including their risk category.

The Red List Index derives from the Red List by taking into account the risk and number of species in each category, calculated through an adopted methodology.

As Albania has approved the Red List and the calculation of indicator 15.5.1 is possible, this indicator is considered as available with efforts.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 15.6

Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 15.6 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment, The Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania, 2015, and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 9 &10.
Achieved progress
Albania is party of the Nagoya Protocol for equitable access to benefits from the genetic resources, adopted by the law 113/2012 date 22.11.2012. The country has no designated structures in charge with the GMOs which would require contribution by several institutions.

The Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania, 2015, is aligned with the Convention on Biological Diversity, which integrates the goal of Target 15.6 in its third strategic objective.

A number of local institutions, such as the National Bank of Genetic Resources (under the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth), lead the research for promoting local genetic resources in the country.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.6:

15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits.

The indicator 15.6.1 is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 15.7
Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 15.7 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment, The Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania, 2015, and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 9 &10.
Achieved progress
A national ban on hunting is effective since March 2014 with the aim of revitalizing biodiversity in the country. The Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania, 2015 provides guidelines on promoting good practices on hunting and stop isolated cases of illegal trafficking of wildlife products.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.7:

15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked.

The indicator 15.7.1 is not available in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 15.8

By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 15.8 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable, except for a few isolated instances (fisheries in lakes etc.).

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.8:

15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species.

The indicator 15.6.1 is not available in Albania.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 15.9

By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 15.8 is not aligned with the national policy in Albania.

Achieved progress
In order to achieve the general scope of the Strategic Policy for Biodiversity Protection, several priorities, goals and national specific targets on biodiversity have been detailed.

In line with the global objectives of “Aichi” on biodiversity until 2020 in the context of the Strategic Plan on Biodiversity for the period until 2020, and in a broader context of UN Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2020, the following national objectives were identified:

One of the national objectives, already met is that of the Nagoya Protocol on the ratification of ABS – Aichi, target 16.

1. By 2020, to ensure approximation and implementation of EU acquis in the area of natural protection.
2. By the end of 2015, there should be a strategic document on biodiversity (DSPEP), revised and adopted – in line with target 17, Aichi;
3. By 2020, 17% of terrestrial areas and 6% of marine and coastal areas to be designated as Protected Areas and to be managed in a sustainable integrated approach. Introduction of the ecological national network of Albania, as an integral part of the Pan European Ecological Network (PEEN) – in line with target 11 of Aichi;
4. Rehabilitation of at least 15% of the degraded areas through conservation and restoration activities – in line with Aichi biodiversity targets – this will be attained through implementation of management plans for protected areas and through implementation of action plans for species, and especially for habitats;
5. More sustainable Agriculture and forestry activities in line with biodiversity objectives;
6. Implementation of Nagoya Protocol on access and sharing of genetic resources and profits from their use – in line with target 16 of Aichi;
7. Raising awareness on biodiversity - in line with target 1, Aichi
The priority objective - by 2020, the financial resources on biodiversity from all sources to double compared to annual financing average for 2006-2010 – is in line with the Aichi target no 2, as required by the indicator proposed for Target 15.9.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 15.9:

15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

As mentioned above, this indicator is tracked by the Ministry of Tourism and Environment.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

SDG 15 MEANS: TARGETS 15.a, 15.b, 15.c

15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
All SDG 15 means are partially aligned with the national policy in Albania and reflected in the related key strategic documents related to environment protection - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 4: Growth through Sustainable Use of Resources, 12.3.1: Sustainable Environment, The Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity in Albania, 2015, and the Cross cutting Environment Strategy 2015-2020, through environmental policies 7 &10, and the National Crosscutting Strategy for Decentralization and Local Governance 2015-2020, Pillar I-IV.
Achieved progress
The following table summarizes the financing of the environment programs from domestic budget and foreign investment during 2015:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation of Budgetary Institution / Program</th>
<th>Domestic investment</th>
<th>Foreign investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning, Management and Administration</td>
<td>74,564</td>
<td>104,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Program</td>
<td>377,296</td>
<td>56,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>612,898</td>
<td>364,615</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry Administration</td>
<td>421,707</td>
<td>109,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165,878</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waters Administration</td>
<td>92,633</td>
<td>16,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>46,654</td>
<td>85,385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>966,200</td>
<td>286,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>843,430</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 15.a, 15.b, and 15.c:

15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems

15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

The indicator 15.a.1 is available with effort from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (see above).
The indicator 15.b.1 is available with effort from the Ministry of Tourism and Environment (see above).
The indicator 15.c.1 is not tracked in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

**Alignment of SDG 16 targets with the national policies in Albania:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (5)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (7)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (0)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (0)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Availability of SDG 16 Global Indicators in Albania**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 16:

**NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 16:**

- Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law,
  - 8.1: Justice System Reform;
  - 8.2: Strengthening Legislative and Electoral Processes;
  - 8.3: Integrated Border Management;
8.4: The Fight against Organized Crime, Terrorism and Trafficking;
8.5: Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies;
8.6: Strengthening Human Rights;
8.8: Reforming Public Administration and the Civil Services;
8.9: Transparency and the Fight against Corruption;
8.10: Decentralization and Local Government Reform;
8.12: The Increasing Importance of Foreign Policy;
8.13: A Consolidated Defense;

- Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability,
- 9.2: Strengthened Public Finance for Fiscal Stability;

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 16:
- Cross-cutting Strategy on Combating the Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism 2013-2020, Strategic Objectives A,C,D, & G-J
- Cross-cutting strategy on Integrated Border Management 2014-2020: Strategic Objectives 2,3,5&6;
- Action Plan for Children, Objectives 2
- National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020, Strategic Objective III.1 – III.3
- National Strategy Against Violent Extremism and Action Plan 2015
- Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015-2020, Strategic Objectives A-C;
- Albania Public Finance Management Strategy 2014 – 2020, Pillars 3-6;
- National Crosscutting Strategy for Decentralization and Local Governance 2015-2020, Pillar I-IV
- Cross-cutting Public Administration Reform 2015-2020, Objectives 1-11
- Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020

Albania was among the selected countries participating in a pilot project specific on governance issues related to SDG 16 and the national policies. A report on the linkages between the national policy documents and SDG 16, including a set of 21 governance indicators has been produced through this pilot report.

TARGET 16.1

*Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.1 is aligned with the policy against violence in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.5: Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies, the National Strategy Against Violent Extremism and Action Plan 2015 and the National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020, Strategic Objective III.1 – III.3 focus on the same specific topic as Target 16.1.
Achieved progress
The NSDI II aims the reduction of anti-social behavior and street crime by 2020, mainly crimes against property through:

- Reduction of number of criminal offence against property (per 100.000 inhabitants);
- Improving rates of detection of criminal offences against property;
- Increased number of Immediate Protection Orders (IPOs) for women and girls victims of violence, with the view of improving safety of victims of domestic violence

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.1:

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.

The indicator 16.1.1 is reported by the General Directorate of Police, Ministry of Interior. The number of intentional homicides in Albania in 2013 was 107, 98 during 2014 and 54 during 2015.

The indicator 16.1.2 is not applicable and not monitored in Albania.

The indicator 16.1.3 is published on monthly basis by the Ministry of Interior.

The indicator 16.1.4 is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.2

End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.2 is aligned with the national policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.5 : Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies, the National Strategy Against Violent Extremism and Action Plan 2015 and the National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020, Strategic Objective III.1 – III.3, the Action Plan for
Achieved progress
The State Agency for the Protection of Child Rights, with the support of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has undertaken a series of initiatives, in line with the Law “On Protection of Child Rights” at the national and the local levels. Children do not interact with the justice system only in their capacity as alleged perpetrators of criminal offences, but that they should be viewed as rights-holders who need to claim these rights whenever they are violated. Therefore, the challenge is to give children access to justice, while focusing on efforts for removal of barriers, access to information for the children and their families about their rights, legislation, and possible means of redress, ways to find the right path in the system to seek these rights, and the introduction or strengthening of available services for their support.

The NSDI II 2015-2020 includes the following strategic objectives on child rights:

- Strengthening the institutional and legal mechanisms to ensure delivery of child rights through:
  - harmonizing and strengthening legislation in light of child rights and international standards;
  - improving oversight system and promotion of evidence-based policies;
  - Strengthening the Child Protection System through multidisciplinary and multi-sectorial approaches that clarify the roles and responsibilities of each actor involved in the child protection process, an appropriate budgeting at local and national level;
  - Strengthening coordination between central and local power units: for an inter-sectorial approach in relation to care for parentless children or children victims of abuse exploited or neglected children and consolidation of de-institutionalization through alternative forms of care.

- Protection of rights of children in conflict with the law and children in legal proceedings through:
  - establishment and consolidation of prevention services against juvenile delinquency, to ensure child integration and protection;
  - taking away of freedom only as a last measure and for the shortest time possible to reflect international standards on the matter; and
  - ensuring social protection for children under 14 years old, in conflict with the law.

The MoHSP is currently drafting an Action Plan for the Protection of the Children from Economic Exploitation and for the Street Children 2018-2020, focused on the specific issues related to these categories.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.2:

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18 - 29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18.

The indicator 16.2.1 is not monitored in Albania.

The indicator 16.2.2 is partially available as the disaggregation required for the indicator is not satisfied by the available information from the Ministry of Interior. For the year 2016 there were 95 cases of human trafficking as per following:

- 33 Human Trafficking
- 62 Possible Human Trafficking
- 11 Male
- 84 Female
- 51 Adults
- 44 Children
- 87 Albanians
- 8 Foreign citizens

The indicator 16.2.3 is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.3

Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.3 is aligned with the national policy in Albania. The Albanian Constitution guarantees equal access to justice for all and the among many other policy documents, the NSDI II 2015-2020, Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.1: Justice System Reform and 8.6 : Strengthening Human Rights, focus on the same specific topic as Target 16.3.
Achieved progress
The EU Indicative Paper for Albania for 2014-2020, refers to the priority for having in place “. . . an accountable, independent and efficient justice system which is aligned to EU legislation and best practice” (ref. pages 17-18). In addition, the EU Progress Report for 2015, states that the Judiciary in Albania is at an early preparation stage, and gives guidance on substantial gaps that need to be addressed “... regarding independence and accountability of judges and prosecutors, enforcement of verdicts, cross-institutional cooperation, and administration of justice, which remains slow”. The Report reiterates the importance of drafting a strategy and an action plan that would guide the reform through a series of concrete measures and interventions.

The justice reform, adopted by the Albanian parliament during Spring 2017, is expected to contribute to the strengthening of the justice system and support Albania’s progress toward the EU integration process.

The Albanian legislation through the law No. 111/2017 of 14.12.2017 “On legal support guaranteed by the state” provides free legal support to categories specified in the law.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.3:

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population.

The indicator 16.3.1 is not tracked in Albania.

The indicator 16.3.2 is available by the Ministry of Justice. The most recent values for this indicator are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Prisoners</th>
<th>Unsentenced detainees</th>
<th>In percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>5334</td>
<td>2311</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5535</td>
<td>2950</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>5882</td>
<td>2962</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5753</td>
<td>2988</td>
<td>52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>5466</td>
<td>2593</td>
<td>47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.4

By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.4 is also aligned with the national policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.4: The Fight against Organized Crime, Terrorism and Trafficking, 8.5: Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies, the Cross-cutting Strategy on Combating the Organized Crime, Illicit Trafficking and Terrorism 2013-2020, through Strategic Objectives A,C,D, & G-J, and the National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020, through the Strategic Objectives III.1 – III.3, focus on the same specific topic as Target 16.4.

Achieved progress
In the recent years, Albania has made progress in its fight against organized crime, trafficking and terrorism. The “Cross-Cutting Strategy on Combating Organized Crime, Trafficking, and Terrorism 2014-2020” was updated in November 2014, to include the fight against child trafficking, the fight against money laundering, and the fight against drug trafficking. In addition, a specific action plan for the strategy on the fight against human trafficking was developed and adopted during the same year.

Progress was reflected in the EC Progress Reports for Albania for 2013, 2014, and 2015. The moratorium on the speedboats represented a strong legal instrument in the 5 years policy for the elimination of illegal migration, and managed to eliminate illegal migration towards Italy via the sea route. International police cooperation continued to produce good results in relation to police operations, detentions and investigative exercises. This was followed by an increase in the number of infestation of assets, confiscations and court proceedings.

There was significant improvement in terms of risk analyses and use of criminal intelligence. The prosecution and confiscation of drug cases increased due to the efficient use of available means and equipment, risk analysis and international cooperation. Capacities for ensuring witness protection were further strengthened. MONEYVAL recommendations regarding money laundering were also addressed. Changes in the Criminal Code addressed aspects of internal human trafficking, including with regard to criminalization of the use of the services of victims of trafficking.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.4:

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments.

Both global indicators proposed for this target currently are not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.5

Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.5 is also aligned with the national policy in Albania. Fight against corruption is a key objective of the NSDI II 2015-2020, Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.9: Transparency and the Fight against Corruption, the Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015-2020, in Strategic Objectives A-C, Cross-cutting Public Administration Reform 2015-2020, Objective No 8 and the National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020, Strategic Objective III.3.

Achieved progress
Despite progress in certain areas and identification as a key challenge for country’s progress, corruption is widespread and presents a major problem for Albania, as confirmed by virtually every report on Albania, the high level of public perception on corruption and the identified cases of corruption in the country. Anti-corruption reforms are focused on three main areas: (1) prevention, transparency, inclusiveness and education of the public; (2) investigation and punishment of corruption acts; and (3) consolidation of international coordination and cooperation. Other achievements were related to delivery of public services in a number of government sectors.

During 2016, Albania ranked 83rd in the Corruption Perception Index of the Transparency International, with a slight improvement from the previous year and leaving behind only Bosnia Herzegovina and Kosovo from all the European countries.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.5:

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

Both global indicators proposed for this target currently are not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.6 is broadly defined and generally in line with the vision of the NSDI II for the public institutions and virtually every other national policy document, its alignment with the national policy is considered as partial.

Achieved progress
Strong, effective and democratic government institutions are Albania’s foundation for growth and they are essential for EU membership. Good governance in Albania defines well-functioning legal and regulatory frameworks for businesses, social groups and individuals, and embodies the key notions of transparency, accountability, participation and client-oriented service delivery. All government functions of policy, programming and delivery are to be carried out in a transparent, accountable, and predictable manner. All policy is coordinated and integrated, through the NSDI-II and related instruments and mechanisms such as the Integrated Planning System and the Sector Budget Approach, and is subject to workable monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Albania’s political will, at all levels, in achieving integration and national development goals is translated into meaningful commitment and important actions, a modern and professional public administration and civil service, in making available the necessary resources, and in providing for effective control and oversight mechanisms.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.6:

16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services.

The indicator 16.6.1 is available with efforts from the comparison between the approved budget and the actual expenditures for each year and by sectors. All the information required is accessible at the Ministry of Finance and Economy website.

Information on indicator 16.6.2 is partially available as it corresponds to the domestic indicator 8.b of the Cross Sector Strategy of the Public Administration Reform 2015 - 2020. According to the survey used for monitoring this indicator during the year 2016, 51% of the respondents were satisfied or partially satisfied with their experience with the public service. This indicator was measured for the first time during 2016 and it reflects the public satisfaction from a pool of 16 central institutions, not comprising all government institutions and local government services.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.7 is also broadly defined, its alignment with the national policy, most notably the NSDI II 2015-2020, 8.2 : Strengthening Legislative and Electoral Processes, the Cross-cutting Public Administration Reform 2015-2020, in Objectives No 2,4,6,7 & 10 and the Social Inclusion Policy Document 2016-2020, is considered as partial.

Achieved progress

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.7:
16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.

The information on indicator 16.7.1 is partially available by the Public Administration Department and referring to the central government positions, not including local government and judiciary. Persons with disabilities are not reported in this information.

The indicator 16.7.2 is not monitored in Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 16.8

*Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.8 is considered as partially aligned with the national policy. Albania, as a developing country, participates in the institutions of global governance and the domestic policy enables such participation and is aligned with the commitments of the country with these institutions.

Achieved progress
Progress under Target 16.8 relates to the collective achievements by all the countries.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.8:

16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations.

The proposed global indicator comprises information from all the countries and is not directly relevant to Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
TARGET 16.9

By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.9 is aligned with the national policy in Albania. Birth registration and legal identity is a basic right traditionally respected and required by the law in Albania.

Achieved progress
The World Bank through the development indicators, reports that during 2009, 98.6% of the children under 5 are registered with a birth certificate. While the small number of children not registered is not systematic, it is linked with special groups within the Albanian population, where the incidence of this factor should be much higher.

The information from the Ministry of Interior indicates that although the birth registration is freely provided to all the Albanian citizens, two categories face problems with this procedure. The first relates to the roma minorities due to the lack of documents for administrative records. Through awareness campaigns with the affected citizens and the supporting human rights organizations, the registration of children from this community has improved significantly, particularly through the application of the birth acknowledgment by court decisions. The second category includes children from parents legally not registered in the country of residence, especially in Greece, because of lack of the legal documents. The Albanian institutions are supporting these isolated cases (about 200 cases estimated) to resolve their problems through obtaining the required documents or through the justice system.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.9:

16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age.

The proposed indicator is not monitored in Albania as registration of all children with the civil authority is mandatory. According to the information from the Ministry of Interior (National Registry of Civil Status) 99.92% of the children up to 18 years old is registered with the authorities.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
TARGET 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 16.10 is broadly defined and its alignment with the national policy is considered as partial. The freedoms referred by the Target 16.10 are guaranteed by the Albanian Constitution and the legislation in Albania.

Achieved progress
The People’s Advocate institution (Ombudsman) contributed not only in promoting human rights, but also in protecting human rights when threatened by illegal and arbitrary actions of the state. They provided for protection in cases of persons deprived of their freedom and of persons in contact with judicial entities (in particular, in cases of vulnerable groups, such as minors, children, women, Roma and other vulnerable groups).

The Office of the Commissioner for Freedom of Information and Protection of Personal Data (ZKMDP) established in 2008 achieved progress in monitoring the personal data protection law, increased awareness, and strengthened the conduct of administrative investigations. Following the approval in September 2014 of the new law no. 119/2014 “On the Right to Information”, responsibility for this area was transferred from the Ombudsman to the ZKMDP strengthening its role and competencies in monitoring the other major pillar, the right to information. The administration is in the process of developing transparency programs, appointing access-to-information coordinators and establishing registries of requests for information, as required under the new law. So far 141 coordinators were nominated by public administration institutions.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 16.10:

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

Both global indicators proposed for Target 16.10 are not monitored in Albania.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

SDG 16 MEANS: TARGETS 16.a, 16.b

- **16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.**
- **16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.**

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Both Targets 16.a and 16.b are partially aligned with the national policy in Albania. The NSDI II 2015-2020, Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.3: Integrated Border Management; 8.5: Strengthening public order and preparedness for cases of civil emergencies, the National Strategy Against Violent Extremism and Action Plan 2015 and the National Strategy of Public Order 2015-2020, Strategic Objective III.1 – III.3, the Cross-cutting strategy on Integrated Border Management 2014-2020: Strategic Objective 2 provide the reference to the national policy on the topics of these targets.

Achieved progress
In the recent years, Albania has made progress in its fight against organized crime, trafficking and terrorism. The “Cross-Cutting Strategy on Combating Organized Crime, Trafficking, and Terrorism 2014-2020” was updated in November 2014, to include the fight against child trafficking, the fight against money laundering, and the fight against drug trafficking. In addition, a specific action plan for the strategy on the fight against human trafficking was developed and adopted during the same year.

Progress was reflected in the EC Progress Reports for Albania for 2013, 2014, and 2015.72 The moratorium on the speedboats represented a strong legal instrument in the 5 years policy for the elimination of illegal migration, and managed to eliminate illegal migration towards Italy via the sea route.

International police cooperation continued to produce good results in relation to police operations, detentions and investigative exercises. This was followed by an increase in the number of infestation of assets, confiscations and court proceedings.

There was significant improvement in terms of risk analyses and use of criminal intelligence. The prosecution and confiscation of drug cases increased due to the efficient use of available means and equipment, risk analysis and international cooperation. Capacities for ensuring witness protection were further strengthened. MONEYVAL recommendations regarding money laundering were also addressed.
Changes in the Criminal Code addressed aspects of internal human trafficking, including with regard to criminalization of the use of the services of victims of trafficking.

A new unit for combating cybercrime is now in place. Compared to the previous structure, this new unit runs computerized investigation and preliminary review of all computer data saved on computer devices, and used as material evidence. This has led to increased cooperation between the police and the prosecution authorities. Joint trainings with the police, prosecution and other staff of the law enforcement agencies has been ongoing.

While the fight against production and trafficking of drugs was significantly strengthened in the course of 2013-2015, it still remains an important challenge. Special attention has been given to the fight against terrorism, in particular prevention of extremism and radicalization, followed with strong religious and ethnical connotation. This was reflected in amendments to the Criminal Code and the entry into force of the "Law on prohibition of joining the armed conflicts outside the state territory for Albanian citizens" which provides for serious punishment for such criminal offences.

Monitoring framework
The following indicators from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, have been proposed to monitor Target 16.a and 16.b:

16.a.1 *Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles*

16.b.1 *Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law*

Albania’s Ombudsman fulfills the requirement of the indicator 16.a.1.

The indicator 16.b.1 is reported by the Albanian Commissioner on Protection from Discrimination. The 2016 report of the Commissioner, states that during 2016, 239 discrimination cases were considered, out of which 131 were new cases and decisions were taken for 202 cases considered during the year. Individuals represent 205 of these cases and 11, from organizations.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

PRIMARY INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SDG 17, BY TARGETS:

- MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND ECONOMY (17.1 - 17.17)
- MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SPORTS – NATIONAL AGENCY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND INNOVATION (17.6)
- E-AUTHORITY / AKEP (17.8)
- AGENCY FOR THE SUPPORT OF CIVIL SOCIETY (17.17)
- INSTAT (17.18, 17.19)

Alignment of SDG 17 targets with the national policies in Albania:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aligned (2)</th>
<th>Partially Aligned (7)</th>
<th>Not Aligned (0)</th>
<th>Not Applicable (10)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.1, 17.13</td>
<td>17.10, 17.11, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19</td>
<td></td>
<td>17.2, 17.3, 17.4, 17.5, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.9, 17.12, 17.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Availability of SDG 17 Global Indicators in Albania

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Readily Available</th>
<th>Available after more efforts</th>
<th>Partially Available</th>
<th>Not Available</th>
<th>Not Applicable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The strategic framework reference to the policy areas of SDG 17:

NSDI II Policy Areas related to SDG 17:
• Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law,
  o 8.7 Creating an enabling environment for the civil society, and its development
  o 8.11: Strengthening Albanian Statistics;
• Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability,
  o 9.1: Strengthening the Financial System and Monetary Policy;
  o 9.2: Strengthened Public Finance and Fiscal Stability
• Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation,
  o 10.3: Expanding Scientific Research and Innovation;
  o 10.4: Investing in Information Technology and Communications;
• Pillar 4: Growth Through Sustainable Use of Resources and Territorial Development,
  o 12.3: Sustainable Environment and Economic Development

Key National Policy Documents related to SDG 17:

• Albania Public Finance Management Strategy 2014 – 2020, Pillars 1-6
• Cross-cutting Strategy Digital Agenda of Albania 2015-2020, Strategic Objective 1-3; National Broadband Plan 2013
• Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goal 1-4
• Cross-cutting Anti-Corruption Strategy 2015-2020, Strategic Objective C3;
• Guideline for Preparation of a Enabling Environment for Civil Society, 2015
• National Plan of Statistics

TARGET 17.1

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.1 is aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - primarily the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability, 9.2: Strengthened Public Finance and Fiscal Stability and Albania Public Finance Management Strategy 2014 – 2020, Pillars 1-6.

Achieved progress
Among the key achievements include: (1) institutionalization of the Medium Term Budget Program (MTBP), the institutionalization of the MTBP as a key instrument for connecting the budget with national policies and sector activities; (2) improvements in public expenditure management and the raising of cash through the Automated information Treasury System; (3) strengthening of Public Internal Financial Control in line with EU standards; (4) increased transparency since 2002 in intergovernmental fiscal relations through the application of the formula for the allocation of unconditional transfers; and (5) significant improvements in the public procurement.

As an essential component of the fiscal policy, the structural reform may constitute an efficient instrument for enhancing innovation and competitiveness, through facilitation of business and economic development on one hand, and macroeconomic growth and fiscal stability on the other. As established in the Strategy for the Management of Public Finances for 2014-2020, some of the future actions include:

- introduction of tax and customs electronic systems (e-tax and e-customs)
- Review of tax policy and reform of the tax and customs administrations, with the view to enhancing revenues collection efficiency, reduction of tax gap, fight against tax evasion and informal economy.
- Adopting the tax policy to the new legislation on corporate income tax and personal income tax.
- Reform of property tax.
- Continuous review of tax percentages in light of the Budget needs and in line with the economic developments.
- Measures against fiscal informality and payments systems.

Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.1:

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.

Indicator 17.1.1 is reported regularly by the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Here is the latest available (2016) information for this indicator:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tax Revenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.1 From tax offices and customs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.2 Revenues from Local Gov.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II.3 Social Ins. Contributions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Nontax Revenue</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Indicator 17.1.2 is also reported regularly by the Ministry of Finance and Economy. Here is the latest available (2016) information for this indicator:
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(in million Lek)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL REVENUE</td>
<td>407,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Grants</td>
<td>14,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Tax Revenue</td>
<td>369,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Nontax Revenue</td>
<td>22,498</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.2

Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.2 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.2:

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors’ gross national income (GNI).

The indicator 17.2.1 is not relevant to Albania as it has been designed for advanced economies.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None

TARGET 17.3

Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 9.c is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.3:

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP.

Indicator 17.3.1 is only partially available in Albania.

Indicator 17.3.2 is available through the Bank of Albania and the Ministry of Finance and Economy as follows:

Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>in % of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
TARGET 17.4

Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.4 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.4:

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.

This indicator is reported by the Ministry of Finance and Economy as per following:

Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>in % of Exp</th>
<th>in % of GDP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>3.88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.5

Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.5 is not applicable for Albania.
Achieved progress
Not applicable

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.5:

17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.

The indicator 17.5.1 is not applicable for Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.6

Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.6 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.6:

17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.
The indicator 17.6.1 is available (in Albanian, attached) by the Ministry of Justice.

The indicator 17.6.2 is reported regularly by the e-Authority (AKEP). The information for this indicator during 2016 is:

The number of Fixed internet broadband subscriptions by the end of 2016: 266,379:
- 256 kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s - 7% of subscriptions
- 2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s - 76% of subscriptions
- Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s - 17% of subscriptions

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.7

Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.7 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.7:

17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

The indicator 17.7.1 is not applicable to Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
TARGET 17.8

Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.8 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.8:

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet.

The indicator 17.8.1 is reported regularly by the e-Authority (AKEP). The information for this indicator during 2015 is:

Proportion of individuals using Internet: 63.25 %


Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.9

Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.9 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.9:

17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.

The indicator 17.9 is not applicable to Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.10

Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.10 is aligned with the whole national policy in Albania as the country is an active member of the WTO since September 2000.

Achieved progress
Albania is a full member of the WTO since 2000 and actively participates in the multilateral negotiations of the Doha Agenda. Albania provides preferential treatment through the regional and bilateral free trade agreements with the EU countries, CEFTA, Turkey and EFTA countries.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.10:

17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average.
According to the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the value of this indicator for the year 2016 was 1.3%, reflecting the opening of Albania’s foreign trade to the global markets and practically the removal of any tariff barrier.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

**TARGET 17.11**

*Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.11 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - primarily the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability, Pillar 2: Growth Through Enhanced Competitiveness and Innovation, and Business and Investments Development Strategy 2014-2020, Strategic Goal 1 although the second part of Target 17.11 is not reflected in any of the related strategic documents.

Achieved progress
The Albanian exports have steadily increased over the recent years and the EU continues to be Albania’s main trade partner, with annual average exports to 28 EU countries at 8.7% from 2010 until 2014. In 2014 the share of Albanian exports to EU-28 countries in value of total exports was 77.4%, while the share of Albanian imports from EU-28 countries in value of total imports was 61.1%.

The NSDI II 2015-2020 vision aims to improve export performance through integration in regional and European markets through:

- Annual progressive growth of annual exports volume;
- Expanding export sector;
- Increasing the share of scale of exports generated from internal manufacturing and facon industry;
- Expanding Competitiveness Fund (based on cost-sharing scheme) that will ensure grant support for companies, with the goal of making them more competitive;
- Strengthening legislation and Albanian export credit guarantee fund, providing support to export companies; and
- Participation of Albania in the EU program for competitiveness reform.
Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.11:

17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

The indicator 17.11.1 is available with efforts through information that exists in the foreign trade database accessible online at INSTAT’s website. Albania’s contribution in global exports of developing and least developed countries could be calculated from this information.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.12
Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.12 is not applicable for Albania.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.12:

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States.

The indicator 17.12.1 could be calculated from the Harmonized System of Nomenclature and the applicable tariffs to the specific countries included in the definition of the indicator. The information is accessible from the customs authorities.
Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions

None to be reported.

**TARGET 17.13**

*Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Target 17.13 is aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - primarily the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Pillar 1: Growth Through Macro-Economic and Fiscal Stability, 9.2: Strengthened Public Finance and Fiscal Stability and Albania Public Finance Management Strategy 2014 – 2020, Pillars 1-6.

Achieved progress

With only a few exceptions, Albania’s economic growth has been positive since the beginning of its transition towards a free market economy. The limited impact of the global financial crisis in the economy is explained in large part by the low degree of integration of its financial sector with the rest of the world, the presence of sufficient buffers of capital, liquidity and accommodating monetary policy, and by the government’s counter-cyclical fiscal policy that focused on increasing internal demand through increased public investments. Consequently, this helped the country avoid the deep contractions experienced in other EU economies.

Nonetheless, national economic growth rates have been falling since 2008, from 7.5% in 2008 to 1.1% in 2013, likely reflective of a delayed negative impact of the global economic downturn. Sluggish performance of the economy and particularly, exports growth, persisted during the period 2013-2016 with more positive forward expectations.

On the demand side, growth has been driven mainly by a combination of consumption and heavy public investment from 2008 to 2011, with subsequent lower levels post 2012. Growth in all sectors of the economy continued to slow after 2012 as result of increasing uncertainties and low levels of confidence in the private sector. Domestic aggregate demand components slowed down considerably over the period 2009-2013, while external demand remained sluggish due to continuing challenges within the EU economies.

The structure and dynamics of the Albanian economy in the course of 2007-2014 was dominated by the service sector (on average with about 52%), followed by agriculture (on average 20%), industry (on average 11–14%), and construction (which went down from 18% in 2008 to approximately 11% in 2014). It is significant to note that agriculture has continued to be the main employment generator in Albania, despite the fact that its contribution to economic growth has been slowly declining over the past several years.
Monitoring framework

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.13:

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard.

The macroeconomic dashboard is prepared by the Ministry of Finance and Economy as part of the government program or any short/long term budget planning. The latest available macroeconomic dashboard is shown below, including the projections until 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation (end-of year)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP Deflator</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-0.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (Average)</td>
<td>ALL/USD</td>
<td>124.1</td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>119.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange rate (Average)</td>
<td>ALL/Euro</td>
<td>137.4</td>
<td>134.1</td>
<td>134.1</td>
<td>134.1</td>
<td>134.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The conversion factor according the Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)</td>
<td>ALL/USD</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
<td>43.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real GDP Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>ALL Billion</td>
<td>1,472.8</td>
<td>1,555.2</td>
<td>1,650.0</td>
<td>1,755.0</td>
<td>1,873.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>USD Billion</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Euro Billion</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (Average)</td>
<td>Thousand ALL</td>
<td>512.1</td>
<td>540.2</td>
<td>572.5</td>
<td>607.8</td>
<td>647.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>4,124.8</td>
<td>4,535.5</td>
<td>4,807.0</td>
<td>5,102.8</td>
<td>5,435.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>Euro</td>
<td>3,727.9</td>
<td>4,026.9</td>
<td>4,268.0</td>
<td>4,530.6</td>
<td>4,825.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>USD-PPP</td>
<td>11,865.5</td>
<td>12,516.9</td>
<td>13,266.2</td>
<td>14,082.6</td>
<td>14,999.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Revenues</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Fiscal Balance</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>-1.8</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
<td>-1.7</td>
<td>-1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Fiscal Balance</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current Fiscal Balance</td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of GDP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
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<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Net Borrowing</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Public Dept</td>
<td></td>
<td>72.4</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>66.4</td>
<td>63.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Government</td>
<td></td>
<td>68.7</td>
<td>67.8</td>
<td>65.2</td>
<td>63.0</td>
<td>60.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Dept</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Dept out of Fiscal Indicators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>-7.6</td>
<td>-7.6</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
<td>-6.5</td>
<td>-6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Balance (Goods &amp; Services)</td>
<td></td>
<td>-16.8</td>
<td>-15.8</td>
<td>-14.5</td>
<td>-14.0</td>
<td>-13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods</td>
<td></td>
<td>-24.3</td>
<td>-23.8</td>
<td>-22.9</td>
<td>-22.8</td>
<td>-22.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td></td>
<td>-30.9</td>
<td>-31.4</td>
<td>-30.8</td>
<td>-30.8</td>
<td>-30.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance of Payments</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.14

*Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.*

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies

Achieved progress
In line with Target 17.14, the NSDI-II 2015-2020 is a key component of the Integrated Planning System (IPS). IPS is a union of operational principles that ensure that planning and implementation of Government’s planning policies are coherent, efficient and integrated. IPS has evolved and includes two main pillars of strategic planning and policy coordination at the national level:

- **The medium-term strategic planning process** up to the long-term planning of NSDI II, alongside sector strategies that guide policy-making at high levels, in the definition of national strategic priorities and goals, and,

- **Medium-term budgeting program** (MTBP), which requires from every governmental agency and Ministry to draft a three year plan, within a given ceiling of expenditures, for the delivery of the policy objectives, as interim steps in the realization of NSDI-II.
The NSDI-II guides the *annual adopted budget funds*, by introducing policy objectives that are part of the guidelines of the Ministry of Finance and Economy during budget preparation, by all line ministries and implementing agencies. NSDI-II represents an important *reference* document for the development partners, from the perspective of the harmonization of their countries’ strategies and programs and aligning them with the national strategies for development and integration of the country in the EU, as well as for reporting on progress made. Finally, NSDI is an overview of the current stage of the country’s development vis-a-vis the country’s aspiration and progress in its historical road towards European integration.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.14:

*17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.*

The indicator 17.14.1 is not applicable to Albania.

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

None to be reported.

**TARGET 17.15**

*Respect each country’s policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.*

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**

Target 17.15 is not applicable for Albania.

**Achieved progress**

Not applicable.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.15:

*17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation.*
The indicator 17.15.1 is not applicable to Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.16

Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
As Albania actively participates in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, the alignment of Target 17.16 with the national policy is considered as partial.

Achieved progress
Not applicable.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.16:

17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

The indicator 17.16.1 is not applicable to Albania.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.

TARGET 17.17

Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on
the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.17 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.7: Creating an enabling environment for the civil society, and its development; and the Guideline for Preparation of a Enabling Environment for Civil Society, 2015, a policy document of the Albanian Government in the area of the support to civil society.

Achieved progress
Civil society is viewed by the Albanian Government and citizens as a mechanism that enables the preservation and coordination of public interests, the facilitation of large-based discussions, the convening of organizational forums, the provision of information in the public interest, the promotion and advocacy for human rights, and the independent monitoring of government itself. These essential elements of political freedom are necessary for a functional democracy and accountable governance.

Compared to the initial period of transition (1991-2000) when priority was given to supporting vulnerable groups and the promotion of human and women’s rights, attention is now focused on higher civic representation in the area of advocacy, rather than on service delivery. In the case of the media, the role in part is that of independent ‘watch-dog’ of government in terms of also investigating and reporting on cases of corruption, and through various research, analysis and investigative capacities reporting on government performance. There is also the importance of developing the partnership between civil society and private sector, not only as a way to generate funding to support CSO activities but also in the light of promoting social responsibility of private sector.

According to existing legislation, civil society organizations may compete for government service contracts on equal terms with other competitors through open procurement processes. In practice however, civil society organizations generally fail to engage in contracts with other service providers due to a lack of clear rules and procedures, and also due to weak contracting management capacities within public institutions.

The commitment of the Government towards a new approach of improved dialogue with the civil society is reflected in the establishment of the National Council for Civil Society, adopted by Law no. 119/2015. There are in place several formal mechanisms for the representation of CSOs in policy and decision-making processes. The first was adoption by Law no. 15/2015, of March 5, 2015, on “The role of the Parliament in the process of Albania’s EU integration” and establishment of the National Council of European Integration with representatives as well from the CS sector. A second body, and quite essential for the representation of interests of CSOs is the National Council of Civil Society”. This council is composed of a majority of civil society representatives with participation from high level officials from state institutions. The council is to ensure that issues relevant to civil society are addressed by relevant state institutions: e.g. on capacities of civil society organizations, on legal frameworks and on funding
arrangements, among other issues. In addition, the National Economic Council established in line with Law no. 57/2014 and the National Labor Council include representatives from the civil society.

**Monitoring framework**

The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.17:

17.17.1 *Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.*

The indicator 17.17.1 is partially available in Albania as the budget of the Civil Society Agency that is responsible to finance activities of the civil society in the country. This information however, does not include commitments to public-private partnerships or other sources of financing for the civil society in the country.

**Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions**

Civil society participation is essential for the success in implementing the Agenda 2030. The inclusion of the civil society in the inter-ministerial committee on the SDGs is a first right step in this direction.

**TARGET 17.18**

*By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.*

**Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies**

Target 17.18 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.11: Strengthening Albanian Statistics; and the National Plan of Statistics, adopted in 2016.

**Achieved progress**

The Census of October 2011 marks a key achievement for the statistics in Albania, bringing population data closer to the reality. Over the period 2012-2013, INSTAT significantly improved indicators to measure the social and economic situation of families and individuals in Albania. The Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) was held in 2012 and the Labor Market survey was launched in 2012. A series of macro-economic indicators were assessed alongside with a number of existing indicators,
which were updated and improved. With the publication of these short-term macroeconomic accounts, Albania was able to meet another key requirement of the Special Data Distribution Standards. The statistical register of local units in line with EU requirements was the most important output of the Census of Non-Agriculture Economic Enterprises. NACE Rev.2 was implemented and has become an integrated part of all economic statistics provided by INSTAT allowing Albania to be in line with the international classifications used by the EU.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.18:

17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding.

The proposed indicator 17.18.1 is available through calculations from this report – 32% of the indicators are currently available in Albania.
Data for the indicators 17.18.2 and 17.18.3 should be collected at the global level by all the countries but as Albania fulfills the requirement of both these indicators we consider them as available.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
Key challenges in the field of statistics include: (1) strengthening the role of the National System of Statistics, to give public institutions sufficient, accurate and transparent official statistics; (2) mobilization of resources for funding statistical programs and projects; (3) improving and updating step by step inter-institutional contacts and professional capacities, to ensure equal development, from each perspective; and (4) increasing public confidence at INSTAT for the delivery of statistical information, as a public good and service for public users.

TARGET 17.19

By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
Alignment with the strategic framework and related policies
Target 17.18 is partially aligned with the national policy in Albania, as reflected in the key strategic documents - the NSDI II 2015-2020 through the Foundations: Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law, 8.11: Strengthening Albanian Statistics; and the National Plan of Statistics, adopted in 2016.

Achieved progress
The Census of October 2011 marks a key achievement for the statistics in Albania, bringing population data closer to the reality. Over the period 2012-2013, INSTAT significantly improved indicators to measure the social and economic situation of families and individuals in Albania. The Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) was held in 2012 and the Labor Market survey was launched in 2012. A series of macro-economic indicators were assessed alongside with a number of existing indicators, which were updated and improved. With the publication of these short-term macroeconomic accounts, Albania was able to meet another key requirement of the Special Data Distribution Standards. The statistical register of local units in line with EU requirements was the most important output of the Census of Non-Agriculture Economic Enterprises. NACE Rev.2 was implemented and has become an integrated part of all economic statistics provided by INSTAT allowing Albania to be in line with the international classifications used by the EU.

Monitoring framework
The following indicator from the global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and agreed upon, has been proposed to monitor Target 17.19:

17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

The indicator 17.19.1 is available in Albania through the financing of the statistical system in country.

Data for the indicator 17.19.1 should be collected at the global level by all the countries but as Albania fulfills both requirements of the indicator we consider it as available.

Challenges for the SDG implementation process and recommendations for national policies and institutions
None to be reported.
Annex 1: Alignment of SDG Targets with the national policy, and availability of the SDG Global Indicators in Albania, by targets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</th>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</td>
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<tr>
<td>and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance</td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.2 Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
<td>levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions</td>
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</table>

**Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- 2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
- 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons

- 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
- 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land

- 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
- 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Readily Available</td>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction</td>
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<tr>
<td>associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries</td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Available with efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector</td>
<td>Not aligned</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.b Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.c Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies</td>
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<td>order to help limit extreme food price volatility</td>
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<td><strong>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
<td>health and well-being</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.8.2 Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health as a share of total household expenditure or income</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution | X |
| 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness | X |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>are ready for primary education</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated

4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex

4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student
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<tr>
<td>others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</td>
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<td>and other developing countries</td>
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<td>Available with efforts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
<td>5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age</td>
</tr>
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<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5 Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws</td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution,</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
<td>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate</td>
<td></td>
<td>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6.a</strong> By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and re- use technologies</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>6.b</strong> Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.1</strong> By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.2</strong> By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.3</strong> By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7.a</strong> By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity

7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP

7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</th>
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<tr>
<td>energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
<td>women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.10.1 (a) Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults and (b) number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries</td>
<td>9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets</td>
<td>9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</td>
<td>9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological</td>
<td>9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending</td>
<td>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States</td>
<td>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities</td>
<td>9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
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<td>Partially Aligned</td>
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<td>Not Aligned</td>
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<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>Readily Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Available with efforts</td>
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<td>Partially Available</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Available</td>
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<td>Not applicable</td>
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</table>

9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology</th>
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</table>

**Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries**

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population</th>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
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10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</th>
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<tr>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

### Target Alignment in Albania’s policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Readily Available</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.5 Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Indicators</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.b.1.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets</th>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
<th>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>11.c Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.1 Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>12.3.1 Global food loss index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania's policy</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>12.8 By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>development and lifestyles in harmony with nature</td>
<td>education; and (d) student assessment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.a</td>
<td>Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.b</td>
<td>Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.c</td>
<td>Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

### Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

| 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries | X | 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population | X |
| 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 | X |
| 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | X |

| 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning | X | 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) | X |

| 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning | X | 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula | X |
| 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement | X |
## Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
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<th>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible.

- **Indicators**
  - 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment

### 13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

- **Indicators**
  - 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities

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**Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</th>
<th>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</th>
<th>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
<td>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</td>
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<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation⁵</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
<td>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
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<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”</td>
<td></td>
<td>oceans and their resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss**

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

| 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area | X |
| 15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type | X |

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

| 15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management | X |

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a

<p>| 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area | X |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>land degradation-neutral world</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.5.1 Red List Index</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
<td>Target Alignment in Albania’s policy</td>
<td>Indicators</td>
<td>Availability of Global Indicator in Albania</td>
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<tr>
<td>significance reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species</td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>15.9.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems</td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
<td>15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation</td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
<td>15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing</td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
<td>15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities</td>
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</table>

**Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels**

16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere  

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age  

16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause  

16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months  

16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live

16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children  

16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month  

16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation  

16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18-29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18

16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all  

16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms  

16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms  

16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)  

16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with
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<td>of organized crime</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels</td>
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<td>16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law</td>
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</table>

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

<p>| 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection | X | | | | | | X |
| 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source | | | | | | | |
| 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes | | | | | | | X |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external</td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors’ gross national income (GNI) | X |

17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget | X |

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP | X |

17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services | X |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>Technology</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as</td>
<td>X</td>
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</table>

**Indicators**
- 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
- 17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
- 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

**Alignment**
- Aligned
- Partially Aligned
- Not Aligned
- Not Applicable
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
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<tr>
<td>mutually agreed</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Capacity-building</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Trade</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization,</td>
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including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020

X

17.11.1 Developing countries’ and least developed countries’ share of global exports

X

17.12 Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

X

17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

X

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

X

17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

X

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

X

17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

X
<table>
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<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Readily Available</td>
<td>Available with efforts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multi-stakeholder partnerships</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data, monitoring and accountability</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goals and targets (from the 2030 Agenda)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aligned</td>
<td>17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Partially Aligned</td>
<td>17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Aligned</td>
<td>17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td>17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>