

Country-Level Data for Albania country Outcome

XM-DAC-41146-ALB_D_1.3

OUTCOME ALB_D_1.3 [XM-DAC-41146-ALB_D_1.3](#)

By 2026, all persons contribute to, gender-responsive governance that strengthens equality and non-discrimination, promotes women's empowerment and human rights, and reduces violence against women and children (UNSDCF C2).

OUTCOME DETAILS

SDG alignment



Impact areas



Governance and participation in public life



Ending violence against women

Organizational outputs



Norms, laws, policies and institutions



Financing for gender equality



Women's voice, leadership and agency

Outcome Description

Transparent and accountable institutions, delivering quality, inclusive services, enabling rule of law and increased access to justice, and implementing human rights commitments.

Policy Marker

GENDER EQUALITY

Humanitarian Scope

No

UN System Function

Advocacy, communications and social mobilization

Capacity development and technical assistance

Direct support and service delivery

Integrated policy advice and thought leadership

Intergovernmental Normative Support

Support functions

RESOURCES

\$1.45 M

Planned Budget

\$1.05 M

Actual Budget

PLANNED BUDGET

ACTUAL BUDGET AND SHORTFALL

EXPENSES




Funding Partners

Regular resources (Core):


 UN Women
\$40,759

Other resources (Non-Core)/ Funding Partners:

 Sweden \$251,713

 Peacebuilding Fund
\$59,941

 Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office  European Commission \$294,215
\$391,961

 United Nations Resident
Coordinator's Office \$13,953

TOTAL OTHER RESOURCES (NON-CORE)
\$1,011,784

OUTCOME ALB_D_1.3

B - Baseline M - Milestones T - Target

| OUTCOME STATEMENT | INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|--|--|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| By 2026, all persons contribute to, gender-responsive governance that strengthens equality and non-discrimination, promotes women’s empowerment and human rights, and reduces violence against women and children (UNSDCF C2). | Proportion of women aged 18-74 years subjected to i) intimate partner domestic violence; ii) non-partner violence; iii) sexual harassment in the previous 12 months (CF indicator) | 2018 (Baseline) | i) 33.7 ii) 2.4 iii) 8.5 | N/A |
| | | 2022 (Milestone) | - | i) 33.7; ii) 2.4; iii) 8.5 |
| | | 2023 (Milestone) | - | i) 33.7 ii) 2.4 iii) 8.5 |
| | | 2024 (Milestone) | - | |
| | | 2025 (Milestone) | - | - |
| | | 2026 (Target) | i) 32 ii) 2 iii) 8 | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|--|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Level of implementation of accepted recommendations from the UPR and human rights treaty bodies (Rating 4-point scale: 4. Fully implemented; 3. Partially; 2. Inadequately; 1. Not/Poorly implemented) (UNSDCF C1/c) | 2018 (Baseline) | 3 | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | - | 3 |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | - | 3 |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | 3 | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | 4 | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | 4 | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of laws that were adopted, revised or repealed to advance gender equality and women's empowerment (CO) | 2021 (Baseline) | 34 | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | 0 | 0 |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | 0 | 0 |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | 1 | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | 1 | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of national and/or local (multi) sectoral strategies, policies and/or action plans that are adopted with a focus on gender equality (CO) | 2021 (Baseline) | 6 | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | 4 | 5 |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | 2 | 0 |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | 1 | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | - | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|--|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of adopted National Action Plans on Women, Peace and Security with monitoring indicators (CO) | 2021 (Baseline) | Yes | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | No | FALSE |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | Yes | FALSE |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | Yes | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | - | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | 1 | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| SDG Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations to gender equality and women's empowerment (Desk Review) | 2021 (Baseline) | No | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | Yes | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of countries that incorporate gender equality targets within national investment and financing frameworks (CO) | 2023 (Baseline) | Yes | N/A |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | Yes | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Percentage of national budget allocated to gender equality and women's empowerment out of total budget (CO) | 2021 (Baseline) | 8.9 | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | 9 | 9 |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | 9 | 9.6 |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | 9.3 | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | 9.6 | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | 10 | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|--|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of countries where there has been an increase in the number of women who access services after experiencing violence or discrimination (CO) | 2021 (Baseline) | No | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | No | TRUE |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | No | FALSE |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | No | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|--|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Level of influence of civil society organizations working on gender equality and women's empowerment, including women's organizations, in key normative, policy and peace processes (CO, RO, HQ) | 2021 (Baseline) | 1 process, level 2 | N/A |
| | 2022 (Milestone) | 1 process, level 2 | 1 |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | 2 | 5 |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | 3 | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | 1 | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of countries demonstrating use of gender statistics, analysis, and policy relevant research (CO, RO, HQ) | 2023 (Baseline) | 1 | N/A |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | 3 | |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | 1 | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

| INDICATOR STATEMENT | YEAR | BMTS | REPORTED RESULT |
|---|------------------|------|-----------------|
| Number of UNCTs implementing UN-system commitments and advocacy on women's equal participation in elections and temporary special measures in their support to Member States (CO) | 2022 (Baseline) | No | N/A |
| | 2023 (Milestone) | Yes | TRUE |
| | 2024 (Milestone) | No | - |
| | 2025 (Milestone) | Yes | - |
| | 2026 (Target) | - | - |

STRATEGIC NOTE OUTCOME PROGRESS NOTE

SHOWING DATA OF : 2023

By 2026, all persons contribute to, gender-responsive governance that strengthens equality and non-discrimination, promotes women's empowerment and human rights, and reduces violence against women and children (UNSDCF C2).

Progress was made under this outcome. Governance in Albania is more gender responsive at central and local level UN Agencies, civil society and national human rights institutions issued key recommendations on the improvement of the anti-discrimination and gender equality legal and policy frameworks, which were taken into consideration by international human rights mechanisms to ensure that upcoming legal and policy updates are aligned with international standards. Further, the Government of Albania expressed a strong commitment to implement the CEDAW Concluding Observations (2023). All line ministries increased their budgetary allocations towards gender equality, which currently amounts to 9.6% in the 2023-2025 MTPB, compared to 9% of the previous year.. 53 out of 128 budgetary programmes are engendered, and Albania is amongst the few countries globally where a system is in place to track budget allocations dedicated to gender equality. All budget instructions include GRB amongst their criteria, and a gender budget statement was attached to project budget. The Gender Sensitive Citizens' Budget helped ensure the transparency of the budget for all citizens. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MoHSP) has taken on a more active role, advocating for gender key performance indicators in the MTBP. This achievement is a direct outcome of the partnership between UN Women, Ministry of Finance and Economy and Ministry of Health and Social Protection. Additionally, 280 public officials from 11 line ministries and 20 Gender Equality Employees enhanced their capacities on gender mainstreaming, the integration of GRB in MTBP 2023-2025, and gender statistics, through coaching and mentoring provided through this partnership. Members of Parliament have leveraged the findings emerging from the parallel audit focused on rural women's access to the labour market and unpaid care work to inform their deliberations and decisions. Albania has a stronger institutional framework to promote the implementation of the women, peace and security agenda thanks to the adoption of the second National Action Plan on the Implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325. A coalition of over 30 CSOs engaged in promoting the gender, peace and security agenda in

Albania further contributed to the monitoring of the plan. The plan contributes to the SDGs, the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2021–2030 and the EU Gender Action Plan III. It covers persisting issues pending since the first National Action Plan (2018–2020) and emerging issues such as digital violence and cybercrime. UN Women CO supported the development of the NAP and the coalition. Albania has enhanced visibility of GEWE issues and awareness due to an increase in gender-sensitive media reporting, with 55 gender sensitive media reports issued covering gender responsive budgeting, women’s political participation and violence against women. Over 40 journalists increased their capacities with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively report on the gender dimensions of budgets and their impact on different segments of society, contributing to this result. UN Women conducted these capacity building sessions with the media throughout the year and across thematic areas, including GRB, ERAW and WPP, and through media forums. 10 new municipalities implemented GRB in 2023, and 10 gender sensitive initiatives are now included in the annual budget of municipalities. 30 new gender responsive indicators have been included in the local budget of municipalities following systematic training and mentoring in GRB at local level by UN Women. 249 LGU staff, municipal councils and local gender machinery built their capacity on the application of GRB principles. Three additional Municipalities (Kavaja, Lezha and Vau i Dejës) signed the European Charter for Equality of Women and Men in Local Life, enhancing their commitment to promoting gender equality at the local level. Overall, 33% of Albanian municipalities have signed the Charter (18). UN Women provided tailored support to build their capacities on the European Charter for Equality and also for signing. The 2023 UNCT System Wide Action Plan (SWAP) Scorecard annual report revealed that UN Albania sustained overall positive performance. The UN Women led Gender Thematic and Results Group (GTRG), arguably the most active coordination group in the UNCT, continued to work through an intense workplan and delivered important results, such as a) the first comprehensive gender equality induction package for UN personnel, b) a legal review and set of recommendations on better alignment between the Criminal Code, Family Code and Civil Code of Albania with international standards, which have already been used for advocacy purposes, c) substantive engagement with key stakeholders on CEDAW state reporting which led (63% of CEDAW Concluding Observations being aligned with UNCT recommendations. Public dialogue around gender-based violence expanded as a result of the 16 Days of Activism to End Violence Against Women, coordinated by UN Women through the GTRG. Several activities took place to promote activism for the elimination of violence against women. The campaign was an opportunity to reinforce the UN-wide commitment to eliminate violence against women, which also figures as a UNSDCF output. Partnerships were essential to ensure progress in this outcome, including with the Ministry of Finance and Economy, the gender machinery, the Albanian School of Public Administration, public oversight institutions, the Albanian Institute of Statistics, civil society, media, and academic institutions. The engagement of the civil society continues to remain essential for the CO to effectively deliver its activities and have a sustained impact at local and national level, notably with the members of the Monitoring Network Against Gender Based Violence, which has played a critical role in mobilizing CSOs for joint advocacy on ERAW. The partnerships with UN Agencies, especially in the context of the UN Coordination mandate and the multiple UN JPs that the CO leads or participates in has been essential, to ensure achievement of joint results as expressed in the UNSDCF. The number of cases of violence against women handled by the Coordinated Referral Mechanism increased this year to 621, compared to 550 in 2022. As of October 2023, 4,338 cases of violence were reported by the police with 2,327 Protection orders issued (approx. 53% of cases). UN Women has engaged in key ongoing legal processes that are expected to bear fruits in coming year including the development of the new Criminal Code for Albania, supporting the Ministry of Justice to align the new code with international standards on ERAW, and the development of a standard socio-economic reintegration plan. Several recommendations on ERAW shared by UN Women and its partners were included in the CEDAW Concluding Observations. The CO and partners also strongly engaged in the GREVIO reporting process and supported developing the State report. These efforts will overall lay the groundwork for legal and policy improvements on ERAW in the upcoming years. These results were achieved with support from Sida (including through the Multi-Partner Trust Fund), the European Union and the Peacebuilding Fund. Considering progress made so far, the TOC for this outcome comprises the majority of UN Women’s Albania work and remains fully relevant.