

Format for the Country Programme Performance Summary

This format is mandatory to be submitted to the Executive Board (EB) alongside the Country Programme Documents (CPDs). The summary format should factor in all evaluative evidence, such as the latest country programme evaluation, and will be posted together with other mandatory documents for access by the Executive Board.

A. Country Information		
Country name: Albania		
Category per decision 2013/31:	Current programme period: 2017-2021	Cycle of assistance: Fourth

B. Country Programme Outputs Achievement <i>(please complete for all your CP outputs)</i>			
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Output 1 Strengthened health system to provide equal access to quality integrated sexual and reproductive health services at national and municipal levels and in humanitarian settings

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Number of guidelines, protocols and standards for the provision of integrated SRH services, including for vulnerable groups endorsed by Ministry of Health.	8	12	14
• Number of new human – rights based training programmes covering SRH services at all levels, including for vulnerable groups, institutionalized,	0	4	6
• MISP national contingency plan operationalized.	No	Yes	Yes
• Percentage of service delivery points (PHC and Maternity Units) with no stock outs of modern methods of contraception in the last six months.	80	90	85

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

- Ensuring sexual and reproductive health and rights.
- Building a national infrastructure for Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) and make it operational during most recent crises, including the November 2019 Earthquake and Covid-19 pandemic.
- Strengthen national response on cervical cancer prevention: Establishment of national cervical cancer screening programme based on HPV testing.
- Development and endorsement of guidelines and protocols for the provision of SRH services at every level of care.
- Strengthening capacities of health care providers on SRHR.
- Quality of care for mothers and newborns, improved.
- Community health model strengthened.
- Establishment of Youth voice network, youth CSO platform, SRHR media platform and Ypeer network nationally and in at least 16 municipalities.

Output 2 Strengthened engagement and partnerships between government and nongovernmental institutions to promote reproductive rights and empowerment of women and reduce inequalities in sexual and reproductive health.

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Core set of SRH indicators included in the National Health Management Information System.	No	Yes	No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National mechanisms to monitor SRH strategies and programmes, established. 	0	3	3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participatory platforms at national and municipal levels for non-governmental organizations and community-led organizations that advocate for increased investment in sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, including for vulnerable groups and key populations established 	2	4	4 at national level 16 at local level
<p>Key Achievements (<i>input also from the last CP evaluation</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The national RH committee was revitalized to fill the gaps in coordination and management this sector has faced during the last decade. A new law on RH was initiated as well as monitoring and evaluation of the national SRHR strategy, health promotion action plan and contraceptive security strategy completed. Manual on piloting core health indicators (including SRH indicators) developed and endorsed. The list of SRH indicators generated at PHC level developed under the leadership of Health Care Operator. Second round of Albanian Demographic and Health Survey and related in-depth analysis successfully conducted, generating key data on UNFPA mandate areas. In addition to the existing Ypeer network and Youth voice network in Tirana municipality, at the end of 2021 there are at least 16 municipalities providing operational participatory platforms for youth NGOs and communities, including Roma groups. Memorandums of Understanding were signed with the municipalities and organizations members of the ‘Youth Voice’ network youth <i>to encourage them become advocates for sexual and reproductive health / ASRH at local level, to increase their participation in decision making about their sexual and reproductive health at local level, to promote SRHR and ASRH at local level¹</i>. In addition, the youth CSOs national network was established in cooperation with the MoESY. This has served as a platform for the consultations, discussions and development of the first ever Youth Law in Albania Establishment of the media platform and jotabu online platform helped boost awareness raising and engagement of more young people at national and local level, in at least 15 municipalities, providing participatory platforms in relation to youth reproductive rights. 			
<p>Output 3 Rights and needs of adolescents and youth are fully addressed in laws, policies and programmes, including comprehensive sexuality education at national and subnational levels as well as in humanitarian settings.</p>			
Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of secondary schools with CSE introduced in their curricula. 	20	80	75
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of young people (15-24) reporting that sexual and reproductive health services are accessible (by key population groups). 	NA	30	NA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of participatory platforms for non-governmental organizations that advocate for increased investment in youth, including marginalized adolescents and youth 	1	3	4 at national level 16 at local level

¹ UNFPA Annual report

Key Achievements (*input also from the last CP evaluation*)

- Despite of major challenges as a result of devastating earthquakes in 2019 and COVID – 19 pandemic, CSE programme is under implementation and expanded at national scale aiming to reach 75 – 80 % coverage by the end of 2021.
- ToT and teachers’ capacities strengthened on CSE implementation.
- Y-Peer network expanded in 12 municipalities of the country reaching out with information young people in and out of school, focusing more on the most vulnerable youth.
- Work with young key populations and hard to reach groups including injecting drug users, LGBTI, sex workers, intensified.
- Establishment and expansion of the Voluntary Counselling and Testing Centers network in prison settings, aiming to improve access to services for the most vulnerable youth including young key population.
- In 2019 UNFPA in close cooperation and partnership with the Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth (MoESY), CSOs, Youth Voice and the Youth NGOs network have succeeded in the development of the *Law on Youth*. It is for the first time when youth policy has been considered as one of the most important achievements in the field of youth policies at national level. The law is an important objective of the Youth Action Plan and its implementation will meet better the youth and adolescents needs, including reproductive and sexual health and rights . The new law will help in empowering young girls and boys equally, addressing inequalities and ensuring the inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- The new strengthened partnership between UNFPA/UN Albania and RYCO has contributed to prioritizing youth policy at national level. UNFPA role as member of the Advisory Board of RYCO and in implementation of the project in the six Western Balkan countries funded by Peace Building Fund (a UN Secretary General fund) contributed to a great extent to youth empowerment and exchanges in the area of peace building, peacekeeping and reconciliation²;
- UNFPA advocacy work and established partnerships at local level scaled up the "youth voice" platform, SRH media platform and Y-Peer network in 16 municipalities. Signed Memorandums of agreements between UNFPA and each of 16 municipalities resulted in including young people's needs on SRHR and ASR into local budgets;
- Youth surveys organized by local government and their engagement with youth groups were effective ways to ensure participation of young people in decision making processes on needed services, implemented in cooperation with the municipal social service departments within the *Leave No One Behind* project.
- Individual activists³ have been ‘*transformed into professionals and leaders*’ during the processes built with the support of UNFPA.

Output 4 Strengthened multi-sectoral response for prevention and management of gender-based violence and harmful practices with a focus on adolescents and youth, including in humanitarian settings

Indicators	Baseline	Target	End-line data
• Coordinated community response model introduced in health sector response to gender-based violence	No	Yes	Yes
• Standard operating procedures for health sector on gender-based violence implemented	No	Yes	Yes

² Progress Report 2019. Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development 2017-2021

³ KII #3

Key Achievements *(input also from the last CP evaluation)*

Regulatory Framework:

- Standard Operating Procedure (SoP) on multi-sectoral response to GBV developed and approved in February 2020 (SoP's for health care response; GBV in emergencies; psycho-social care response.)
- National Action Plan on Ageing 2020-2024

Research and data:

- KAP Survey on Child Marriage, 2018
- Second Albanian and Demographic Health Survey (2017-2018)
- Analysis of Demographic and Health Challenges facing Albania in the 21st Century, 2020
- Report on Adolescent and Youth Abuse, 2020
- Support to Census 2022

Advocacy and Awareness to combat GBV and harmful practices:

- Establishment and Scaling up of Men Engage initiative through “Be a Man” Club
- Strong partnership with Parliament on Population and Gender Equality issues
- Strong partnership with National Human Rights Institutions and mediation of the partnership between Statistics office and People’s Advocate to improve monitoring of HR related SDG indicators
- Strong partnership with National Statistics Institute (INSTAT).
- Support to Faith based Organisations to engage in combatting GBV and harmful practices.

Human Rights, Reporting and Monitoring:

- Support to Government and CSO to report to international legal instruments, UPR 3rd cycle 2019 and CEDAW 5th Periodic Review 2020.
- Strong support to government to monitor UPR and CEDAW recommendations.

C. National Progress on Strategic Plan Outcomes ⁴	Start value	Year	End value	Year	Comments
Outcome 1: Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services (including family planning, maternal health and HIV) that are gender-responsive and meet human rights standards for quality of care and equity in access					

⁴ The format is aligned to the UNFPA Strategic Plan outcomes, 2014-2017.

<p>Percentage in which at least 95% of service delivery points in the country have seven life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines from the WHO priority list</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>No assessment available in this regard. However should be highlighted that life-saving maternal/reproductive health medicines are available in all the maternity hospitals of the country. At primary health care level there are available medicines from the approved essential list of drugs as well as the list of modern methods of contraceptives (offered free of charge to all population groups).</p>
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<p>Contraceptive prevalence rate (total)</p>	<p>70 (for any method) 11 (for modern methods)</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>46 (for any method) 4 (for modern methods)</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>This indicator comes from Albanian Demographic and Health Surveys respectively conducted in 2008 – 2009 and 2017 – 2018. This indicator reflects “Percentage of currently married women using any method”, and “Percentage of currently married women using any modern method”.</p>
<p>Proportion of demand for contraception satisfied (total)</p>	<p>82.1 (Total Demand for Family Planning) 13 (Unmet need for Family Planning)</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>60 (Total Demand for Family Planning) 15 (Unmet need for Family Planning)</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>This indicator coming from ADHS 2008 – 2009 and ADHS 2017 – 2018 reflects “Total Demand for Family Planning among Currently Married Women” and “Unmet Need for Family Planning among Currently Married Women”.</p>

Percentage in which at least 60% of service delivery points in the country have no stock-out of contraceptives in the last six months	80	2016	85	2021	This indicator reflects "Percentage of Service Delivery Points in the country having No Stock-Out of contraceptives in the last 6 months. Data comes from LMIS system.
Percentage in which at least 80% of live births in the country are attended by skilled health personnel	100	2016	100	2021	We report 100% of deliveries with skilled birth attendants.
Number of adapted and implemented protocols for family planning services in the country that meet human rights standards including freedom from discrimination, coercion and violence	2	2016	2	2021	Family Planning Guideline and Protocols have been developed / adapted based on WHO guideline and have been endorsed from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection of Albania.

<p>Percentage of women and men aged 15-49 who had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months who reported use of a condom during their last intercourse (female/male)</p>	<p>0.1 % of women 15-49 who had 2 or more partners in the past 12 months.</p> <p>25.3 % of women who used a condom at last sexual intercourse</p> <p>7% of men 15-49 who had 2 or more partners in the past 12 months.</p> <p>40% of men having 2 or more partners in the past 12 months, used condom in the last intercourse.</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>0.2% of women 15-49 who had 2 or more partners in the past 12 months.</p> <p>18% of women used a condom during the last sexual intercourse</p> <p>3% of men 15-49 who had 2 or more partners in the past 12 months.</p> <p>59 % of men having 2 or more partners in the past 12 months, used condom in the last intercourse.</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Data comes from Albanian Demographic and Health Survey 2008 – 2009 and 2017 – 2018.</p>
<p>Has the country increased the national budget for sexual and reproductive health by at least 5 per cent?</p>	<p>\$25</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>NA</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>This indicator captures “Total Expenditure per Capita for RMNCAH”</p>

Summary of National Progress

UNFPA’s Contributions *Please provide contributions to those outcomes only to which the CP contributed. Not all outcome areas are expected to be covered under UNFPA contributions.*

UNFPA Albania has provided valuable contribution in:

- Advancing policy dialogue and advocacy on SRHR: a) Development of strategies and action plans around SRHR, including first ever Youth Law, evaluation of the National Youth Action Plan 2015-2020; b) Strengthening national programmes on SRH priority areas (the best example being National Cervical Cancer Screening Programme); Strengthening coalition building and coordination among key stakeholders around SRHR (should be highlighted revitalization of National RH Committee)
- In generating data for evidence based policy advice: (Second Round of ADHS conducted in 2017 – 2018; Demographic and Health Challenges Facing Albania in the 21st Century);
- In strengthening National Family Planning Programme: a) Consolidating LMIS system; Development of guidelines and protocols and aid materials for health care providers; Strengthening capacities of health care providers using even innovative learning approaches as ‘Virtual learning platform in FP’; Strengthening community health promotion model focusing in rural and remote areas where the most vulnerable and marginalized communities live;
- Improving quality of care for mothers and newborns (Beyond the Numbers initiative; Strengthening capacities of health care providers on Helping Mothers Survive Post – Partum Haemorrhage, Essential Care for Small Babies and Essential Care for Every Baby; Strengthening national capacities for Clinical Guidelines Development on SRHR);
- Strengthening preparedness of national response mechanisms in delivering sexual and reproductive health services in humanitarian crisis and emergency, including services for adolescents;
- Promoting SRHR among young people focusing more on the most vulnerable youth and young key population.
- UNFPA supported transformation of ad-hoc interventions in the regions into local development plans. 15 municipalities have introduced budget lines for youth, including education and SRH.

Outcome 2: Increased priority on adolescents, especially on very young adolescent girls, in national development policies and programmes, particularly increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health

Percentage of young women and men aged 15-24 who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (female/male)	36 Percent of women and 22 percent of men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	2016	35 Percent of women and 20 percent of men age 15-24 have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS	2021	Data coming from Albanian Demographic and Health Survey 2008 – 2009 (start value) and 2017 – 2018 (end value).
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Does the country have laws and policies that allow adolescents (regardless of marital status) access to sexual and reproductive health services?	Yes	2016	Yes	2021	Youth friendly services have been integrated in the Basic Package of Primary Health Care Services with the support of UNFPA Albania.
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Summary of National Progress

UNFPA’s Contributions

UNFPA Albania has provided valuable contribution during the Country Programme 2017 – 2021 in:

- Scaling up CSE implementation in 80 % of the schools at national level and in strengthening capacities of teachers in delivering quality CSE;
- Development of the very first Youth Law in Albania;
- Establishing national mechanisms to promote participation of young people in policy and decision making related to sexual and reproductive health including HIV and STIs;
- In promoting research on youth related issues (ADHS 2017 – 2018; HBSC 2017 – 2018; In-depth Analysis on Abuse Among Adolescents and Youth in Albania 2020; and others).
- In establishing and strengthening Y-Peer Network in selected regions of the country where the most vulnerable and marginalized youth live;
- UNFPA contributed to three other major developments regarding youth. First, establishment of the youth and adolescents national platforms such as *Youth Voice*, and their impact on the lives of thousands of young people, in and out of school, who have been reached with information and counseling about issues such as child marriage, family planning etc. Second, setting up operational participatory municipality level platforms for youth NGOs and communities, including for Roma groups and young key populations. Third, strengthening the community health model by establishing and expanding networks of health educators for reaching communities of rural and remote areas. Many thousands mainly marginalized and vulnerable young people are reached with Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health information and advice.

Outcome 3: Advanced gender equality, women’s and girls’ empowerment, and reproductive rights, including for the most vulnerable and marginalized women, adolescents and youth

Does the country have the gender equality national action plans that integrate reproductive rights with specific targets and national public budget allocations?	Partial	2015	yes	2021	The new GE Strategy is being drafted and SRH related issues are mainstreamed.
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<p>Proportion of taken actions by the country on all of the Universal Periodical Review (UPR) accepted recommendations on reproductive rights from the previous reporting cycle</p>	<p>22% of the accepted recommendations related to SDG 5; 4% to SDG 4 (Education); 13% related to SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 33% to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions)</p>	<p>2019</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2023</p>	<p>Albania was reviewed by UPR WG 33, in May of 2019. It received 197 recommendations and it supported 186 recommendations at the adoption of its UPR outcome at Human Rights Council 42, in September 2019 (an increase of 11% with respect to the 2nd cycle). Supported recommendations related to: Legal and general framework of implementation, universal and cross-cutting issues, civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, women's rights, and rights of other vulnerable groups and persons.</p>
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Percentage of women aged 15–49 who think that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife/partner under certain circumstances	46.5% of women believe that a woman should tolerate some violence to keep her family together; (National Survey on Violence against Women and Girls in Albania, 2018	2018	N/A	2021	
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Summary of National Progress

Albania has made significant improvements in advancing the normative framework for gender equality in recent years, but inequalities still exist, and the institutional set-up for gender equality remains under-resourced and requires additional capacity. Albania is

UNFPA’s Contributions:

UNFPA Albania has provided valuable contribution during the Country Programme 2017 – 2021 in:

- UNFPA co-chairs the UN Output on Human Rights
- UNFPA co-chairs the UN –INSTAT data group
- Has provided strong supports to strengthen normative and accountability framework related to GB-VAW;
- Has supported to improve institutional practices, services and coordination for survivors of GB-VAW;
- Evidence through research and strong advocacy to challenge norms pertaining to GB-VAW at the state, community and individual levels;
- UNFPA has mediated the MoU between the National Statistics and People’s Advocate to collect data relating Human Rights SDG indicators
- UNFPA has provided strong support to strengthen accountability and oversight for human rights by improving the capacities of the Parliament, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) and CSOs to have capacities and mechanisms to assess the implementation of human rights and gender equality legislation, policies and strategies and to promote and protect the realisation of Albania’s human rights and gender equality commitments

Outcome 4: Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics and their links to sustainable development, sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights, HIV and gender equality

<p>Has the country had at least one census of good quality that was processed, analyzed and disseminated following internationally agreed recommendations (during the last 10 years)?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2011</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2022</p>	<p>The Census 2021 has been postponed to 2022 due to earthquakes in 2019 and Covid-19. The government is committed to Census taking place in 2022 while its piloting will take place in October 2021. UNFPA has provided support and will do so with secondary analysis once Census is complete.</p>
<p>Has the country collected, analyzed and disseminated a national household survey that allows for the estimation of key population and reproductive health indicators (in the last 5 years)?</p>	<p>No</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Key Populations Size Estimation: PWID, MSM, SW, conducted and disseminated in 2019.</p>

<p>Has the country completed evaluations on strategic interventions around sexual and reproductive health and adolescent and youth?</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2016</p>	<p>Yes</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>Evaluations of Strategic Documents on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights; Health Promotion Action Plan and Contraceptive Security Action Plan as well as National Youth Action Plan, conducted.</p>
<p>Proportion of new national development plans that address population dynamics by accounting for population trends and projections in setting development targets</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2017</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>2021</p>	<p>The national strategies do not make specific reference to population dynamics, nor properly address the demographic shifts and population ageing. There is some very limited reference to population ageing</p>

Summary of National Progress

Albania has improved the data collection and dissemination; It has also made progress towards monitoring of the strategies and reporting. It has built systems in place that allow for participation and voice even though the utilization is still low and needs strengthening.

UNFPA's Contributions

UNFPA Albania has provided valuable contribution during the Country Programme 2017 – 2021 in:

UNFPA has provided technical support to INSTAT for the preparatory work leading to Census 2022

Led the second Demographic and Health Survey 2017-2018

Strong support to INSTAT to strengthen population data disaggregation and use

Reinforcing advocacy interventions on promoting data transparency

Support to increase / strengthen capacities to generate quality disaggregated data to strengthen policies and programmes (results-based, gender sensitive, responsive demographic changes and the situation of vulnerable groups)

Developed the first National Action Plan on Ageing 2020-2024.

D. Country Programme Resources						
SP Outcome Choose only those relevant to your CP	Regular Resource (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Others (Planned and Final Expenditure)		Total (Planned and Final Expenditure)	
	Increased availability and use of integrated sexual and reproductive health services	0,8 mio	1,4 mio	0,25 mio	0,4 mio	1,05 mio
Youth policies and programmes, and increased availability of comprehensive sexuality education	0,5 mio	0,575 mio	0,25 mio	0,75 mio	0,75 mio	1,325 mio
Advanced gender equality, women's and girls' empowerment, and reproductive rights	0,5 mio	0,55 mio	0,25 mio	0,76 mio	0,75 mio	1,31 mio
Strengthened national policies and international development agendas through integration of evidence-based analysis on population dynamics	0,4 mio	0,479 mio	0,25 mio	0,79 mio	0,65 mio	1,269 mio
Programme coordination and assistance	0,3 mio	0,3 mio	-	-	0,3 mio	0,3 mio
Total	2,5 mio	3,3 mio	1 mio	2,7 mio	3,5 mio	6 mio