



NATIONAL AGENCY FOR PROTECTED AREAS FINANCIAL PLAN 2019 – 2023



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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AICS	Italian Agency for Development Cooperation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CM	Council of Ministers
DSPBP	Document of Strategic Policies for the Biodiversity Protection
EU	European Union
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MTE	Ministry of Tourism and Environment
NAPA	National Agency for Protected Areas
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPF	National Planning Framework
NSID	National Strategy for Integration and Development
NTDS	National Tourism Development Strategy
PA	Protected Area
RAPA	Regional Administration for Protected Areas
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The development of a new institutional framework for Albania's protected area system in terms of assurance its financial sustainability unquestionably testifies to number of challenges. Two however, are particularly critical and of highest priority:

1. Adoption of regulatory changes related to the establishment of the Special fund for protected areas management (as foreseen by the Draft of the Decision on the establishment of a Special fund for PAs)¹ which will enable that self-generated income from the use of protected areas is exclusively earmarked for its funding (i.e. direct transfer of self-generated income to a Special fund account within the budget account of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and not to the central state budget account), and
2. Strengthening the existing financial mechanisms related to self-generated income in protected areas particularly focused to sustainable resource use and development of special forms of tourism (nature and culture-based tourism) as foreseen by the draft Decision on income generated by tariffs, measures and criteria of its use².

Changes in the legal and regulatory framework that are currently ongoing is a way forward but further efforts in strengthening existing and introduction of innovative financial mechanisms on national and international level, as well more investments for improvement of institutional and individual capacities for absorption of available funds, are identified as prerequisites for the protected area system sustainability.

It is also important to take into account that natural and cultural heritage of protected areas in Albania is a valuable asset for tourism development as one of the priority sectors of the country's economy. The conservation, protection, and promotion of Albanian heritage through special forms of sustainable tourism development could create benefits for local communities, as well as overall development of the country. An encouraging trend has been already noticed in the country, of increased international arrivals and increased interest for non-beach related products like culture- and nature-based activities.

The IUCN's Guidelines for sustainability in Tourism and visitor management of protected areas define tourism as a crucial and unique way of fostering visitors' connection with protected area values, making it a potentially positive force for biodiversity conservation.³

¹ Draft of the Decision on the establishment of a Special fund for PAs is given under Annex I

² Draft of the Decision on Income generated by tariffs, measures and criteria of its use is given under Annex II

³ IUCN 2018, see <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/PAG-027-En.pdf>

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The financial sustainability of protected areas in Albania continues to be one of the most significant challenges of the Ministry of Tourism and Environment and the National Agency for Protected Areas, particularly considering the gradual expansion of the system of protected areas, which currently covers 18.31% of Albanian territory (compared to 5.2% of the country's territory in 2005). Although some progress on financial development has been achieved over the past five years, most protected areas in the country are still severely underfunded and the funding gap is increasing in relation to the rapid growth in the coverage of the protected area system, and associated management costs.

Albania's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) is the starting point for assessing the financial needs of biodiversity management, mobilizing financial resources, and integrating biodiversity in national accounting and reporting systems. Strengthening the financial basis for biodiversity protection contributes to the Convention on Biological Diversity's Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2 and 20, as follows:

“Target 2 - By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems.”

“Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011 - 2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.”

As emphasized in Albania's Document of Strategic Policies for the Biodiversity Protection (DSPBP), it is important to substantially enhance investments in biodiversity conservation; expected financing sources include the State Budget, EU financial instruments, donor and other sources, including private sector.

Recreational values related to biological and landscape diversity represent an asset that can be leveraged for sustainable development. Protection and sustainable development of these values are powerful instruments for fostering development in Albania. The existence of mountaineering, rafting, parachuting, mountain biking, fishing, trekking and other ecotourism-related activities requires the country to protect the environment and its biodiversity. Recently, the concept of ecotourism has turned into an important domain that is generating financial benefits for protected areas, and

contributes to the sustainable use of biodiversity components. This element was identified and integrated in the National Tourism Development Strategy 2013 – 20204 (NTDS).

The basic principles in the NTDS of sustainable tourism development strongly considers that economic objectives must be balanced with the protection of the environment, culture and community welfare, and that tourism development must be based on, and supportive of, environmental protection, including all of the components of biodiversity.

The National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI II)⁵ for the period 2014 to 2020, prepared in 2013 as revision of the NSDI I for the period 2007-2013, is strategic document of national vision for the social and economic development of Albania. The NSDI II vision 2020 of “Creating wealth and well-being for European Albania” under second pillar (Through Sustained Economic Growth - the Vehicle for Albania’s Development) considers that economic growth should not be at the expense of the economic and social well-being of future Albanian generations due to unsustainable depletion of natural resources or loss of biodiversity. Achievement of the NSDII-II vision through government policies and actions is aimed to bring Albania to the point of European Accession.

1.2 Purpose of this Financial Plan

The purpose of this financial plan is to give an overview on the key weaknesses of the institutional framework for the protected area system in Albania related to financial management of protected areas, through identification of current funding gaps, seeking solutions to address funding priorities, and fostering resource mobilization for more effective management of protected areas.

A mid-term financial plan for the NAPA is a core part of the National Planning Framework for the protected area system in Albania that is being prepared under the GEF funded project ESPRIT - “Enhancing Financial Sustainability of the Protected Areas System in Albania”, implemented by the UNDP.

ESPRIT was specifically designed to assist the Government of Albania in reducing existing funding gaps for the system of protected areas, improving the management of individual protected areas, improving cost-efficiencies, and building the financial management capacities of the protected area staff in the NAPA and RAPAs. The Financial Plan development should support these efforts and ease the process of implementation for the MTE and NAPA in: (i) securing sufficient, stable and long-term financial resources for protected areas; (ii) allocation of these resources in a timely manner; and (iii) ensuring that the protected areas are managed effectively and efficiently with respect to conservation and other complementary objectives.

⁴ <https://mjedisi.gov.al/strategjia-e-turizmit/>

⁵ https://shtetiweb.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/NSDI_2014-2020_version_JUNE-2013.pdf

1.3 Current funding of Protected Areas system

There are three major sources of funding for Albania's protected area system:

1. Annual allocations from the state budget are used for the staff costs of NAPA and RAPAs, and operational costs related to administration of PAs (e.g. costs of energy, fuel, office supply and similar).

Total allocations from state budget, over the period 2016 – 2018, account for 85% - 90% of total funding of PAs system through NAPA and RAPAs administration. Funding of investments and emergency issues is determined separately, by the decision of Minister.

2. International financial flows are comprised of grants from donor agencies and foundations (e.g. Global Environment facility, German Government etc.) and EU financial mechanisms (e.g. IPA, Interreg etc.) that directly contribute to implementation of activities under NAPA area of responsibilities (physical and non-physical investments - studies, trainings and similar).

Total international flows consumed directly through the NAPA administration amounts approximately 6% of the total budget. In parallel, total international flows related to implementation of nature protection objectives in Albania through various projects supported by donors, development agencies and foundations (e.g. GEF, UNDP, German Government, AICS, SIDA etc.) as well EU financial mechanisms for the period 2015 - 2020 amounts even 87,5 million euro (list of projects is given as Annex III).

3. User fees, conservation taxes, fines, and other self-generated income in the analyzed period (2016 - 2018) has been comprising of income from: sale of wood and wooden materials, hunting, pasture leasing, rent and land use and revenue from entrance tickets.

Income from sale of wood and wooden materials as well hunting activities from 2017 onwards is not present nor foreseen in near future due to 10-year moratorium on forestry and hunting, approved by the Government.

Income from pasture leasing have great potential to be increased as well revenues from rent and land use all over country as valuable sources of generating income for NAPA. A better management of lease agreements and slight increase of lease prices could bring to NAPA considerable revenue increase. Total revenues from pasture leasing, rent and land use for 2018 amount of low 4% of total revenue.

Revenues from entrance tickets for 2018 amount just 3% of total revenue, and according to tourism statistics of the country and the upward trend of travelling at the global level, this revenue source represents the biggest potential opportunity for income generation for the protected area system in Albania.

Self-generated income from the use of protected areas is directly transferred to the state budget and not exclusively earmarked for funding of protected areas, which is one of the top issues to be resolved in the further process of enhancing financial sustainability of PAs.

Tables 1, Table 2, and Table 3 below give an overview of the NAPA financial situation for 2016 – 2018, and the relative contribution of particular funding sources to the total funding for the PA system. Data have been provided by the NAPA's Directorate for Finance and Services.

FUNDING	Year 2016		Year 2017		Year 2018	
	Plan	Execution	Plan	Execution	Plan	Execution
External Funding						
Government funding (state budget)	395.951.266	358.106.630	255.000.000	215.910.000	207.989.200	231.594.904
Funds from donors (international flows)	12.000.000	12.000.000	-	-	14.800.000	14.800.000
TOTAL EXTERNAL FUNDING	407.951.266	370.106.630	255.000.000	215.910.000	222.789.200	246.394.904
Income from wood material	-	5.910.743	-	-	-	-
Income from pastures	2.600.000	2.674.760	3.000.000	3.513.158	3.000.000	2.183.068
Income from rent and land use	15.000.000	13.011.801	10.000.000	9.642.146	10.000.000	8.450.200
Fines	-	103.767	-	1.783.780	-	80.000
Other income	1.000.000	822.047	500.000	336.072	500.000	280.246
Revenues from entrance tickets	2.770.000	3.425.750	3.970.000	6.532.525	3.970.000	8.209.500
TOTAL SELF-GENERATED INCOME	21.370.000	25.948.868	17.470.000	21.807.681	17.470.000	19.203.014
TOTAL REVENUES	429.321.266	396.055.498	272.470.000	237.717.681	240.259.200	265.597.918

Table 1 NAPA Funding by Source, 2016 - 2018 (Albanian lek)

As further shown in Figure 1, Government funding for protected areas has decreased by more than 30% in 2017 - 2018 compared to 2016, while it has been at about same levels in 2017 and 2018. Other sources of revenue have also been quite inconsistent. No donor funds were received in 2017, although they were in 2016 and 2018; donor funds equate to between 3 - 6% of the NAPA's funding annually.

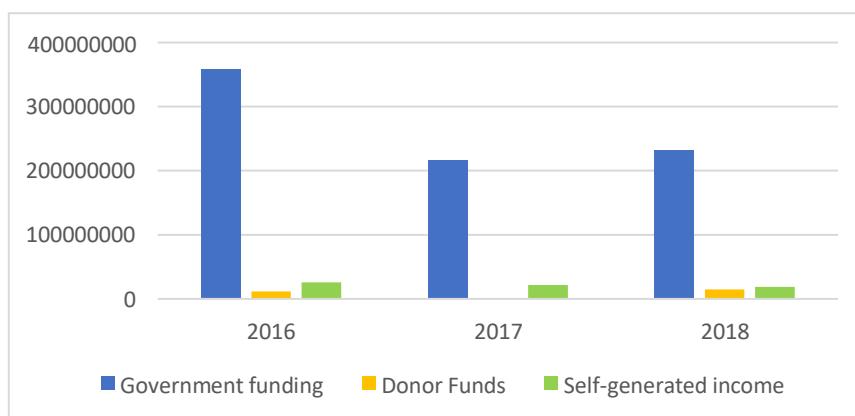


Figure 1 NAPA Funding Sources, 2016 - 2018 (Albanian lek)

Figure 2 shows the NAPA's self-generated revenue by type of income. Self-generated revenue, which makes up 7 – 9% of NAPA funds, has unfortunately declined from 2016 - 2018, dropping 16% from 2016 - 2017, and this revenue looks set to drop again significantly in 2018. There are a few reasons for this decline, including the notable fact that income from wood material and hunting has not been a

source of income since 2016. The largest source of self-generated revenue, income from rent and land use, has also declined. On the bright side, revenue from entrance tickets has been increasing, more than doubling from 2016 - 2018.

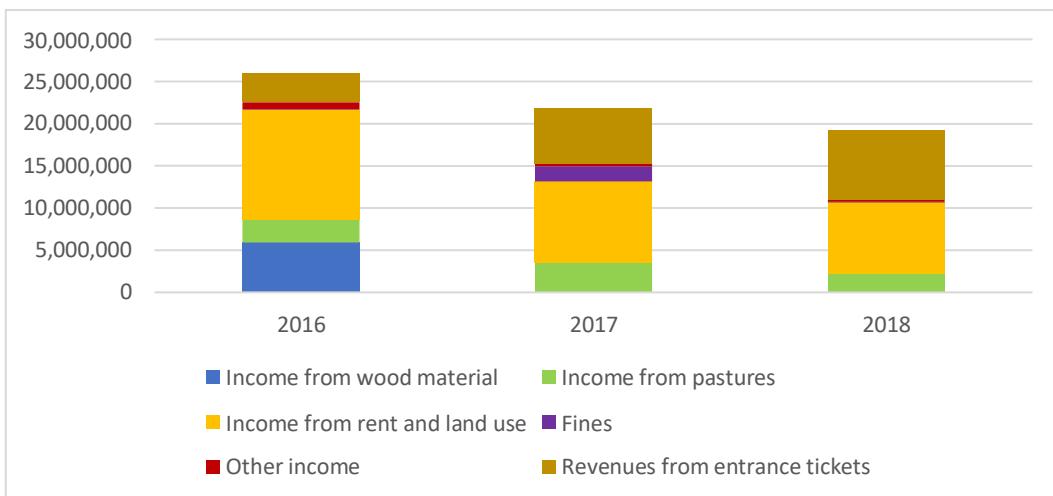


Figure 2 Self-Generated Revenue by Type, 2016 - 2018 (Albanian lek)

As seen from Table 2 and Figure 3 below, while the amount of NAPA funding from each source has jumped up and down, the state budget is by far the largest source of funding, accounting for between 87 - 91% of the NAPA's budget. Donor funds, when present, have accounted for between 3 - 6% of NAPA funding, while self-generated income accounts for between 7 - 9%.

	2016	2017	2018
State budget	90%	91%	87%
International flows	3%	0%	6%
Self-generating income	7%	9%	7%

Table 2 Share of NAPA Funding by Source, 2016 - 2018

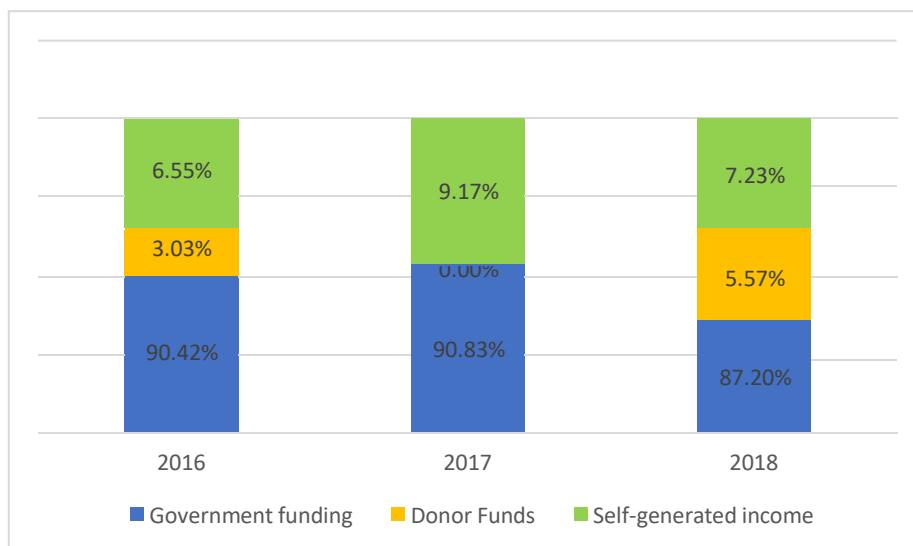


Figure 3 NAPA Funding by Source Share, 2016 - 2018

As seen in Table 3 and Figure 4 below, the NAPA has significantly reduced operational cost from 2016 to 2018 (about 37%) while salaries costs for 2017 and 2018 increased respectively 30 – 35%. It is also important to emphasize that expenditures related to capital investments are determined and paid separately and directly through the state budget. Table 3 presents 2016 as an exceptional year related to capital investments in PAs but Government investments in tourism, forestry, agriculture, fisheries and related sectors in the following years (not visible in the NAPA overall budget) have also direct or indirect impact to PAs.

EXPENSES	Year 2016		Year 2017		Year 2018	
	Plan	Execution	Plan	Execution	Plan	Execution
Salaries (and HR related cost)	167.200.000	147.776.000	221.300.000	191.410.000	174.500.000	198.585.656
Operational costs (office supply, fuel, telephone, energy, travel, other etc.)	39.200.000	38.696.645	25.000.000	24.500.000	24.789.200	24.370.248
Capital investments	189.551.266	171.633.985	8.700.000	-	8.700.000	8.639.000
TOTAL EXPENSES	395.951.266	358.106.630	255.000.000	215.910.000	207.989.200	231.594.904

Table 3 NAPA Expenditures, 2016 - 2018

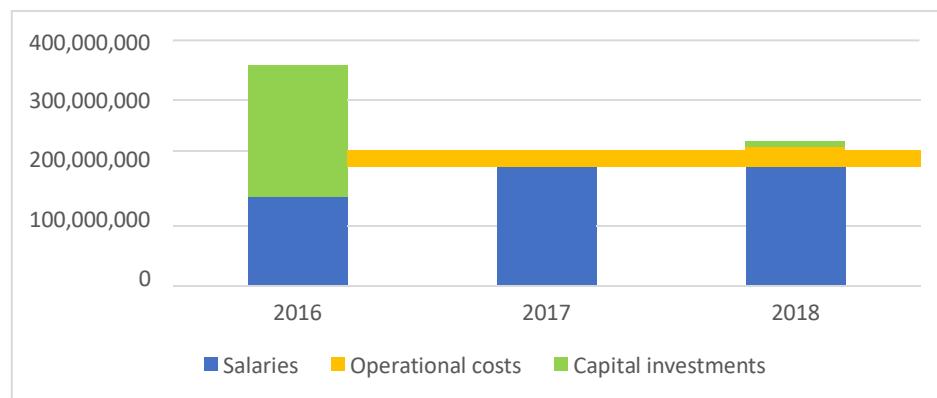


Figure 4 NAPA Expenditures by Category, 2016 - 2018 (Albanian lek)

2. PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

2.1 Objectives of the Financial Plan

To ensure sufficient financial resources for biodiversity the Government of Albania has the critical task improving the regulatory framework through adoption of necessary by-laws and ordinances related to management of protected areas. Also necessary is stronger involvement and better understanding of the need for mobilization of financial resources for biodiversity protection. The Government of Albania must further identify and implement appropriate mechanisms for enhancing financial sustainability of the protected area system.

In the previous planning period (2016 - 2018), financial resources for the implementation of the DSPBP were expected from the following sources:

- Medium-term budget plan of the Ministry of Environment for 2016 – 2018 and long-term planning by 2020;
- Funds from projects in the area of nature protection currently under implementation or that will begin to be implemented until 2020, in the context of IPA projects;
- Applications in the context of calls for different projects that will be launched during the period of the implementation of the DSPBP;
- Different fund sources that may be generated and allocated for biodiversity purposes in Albania, in the context of Global Environmental Facility (GEF-6) funds 2018 – 2022.

The DSPBP has the following specific target in relation to funding for biodiversity:

“By 2020, the financial resources on biodiversity from all sources to double compared to annual financing average for 2006 - 2010”

This specific target corresponds to Aichi targets 2 and 20 specified under section 1.1. and from the perspective of 2019 is unlikely to be achieved, so Albania needs to urgently mobilize additional financial resources, in order to ensure effective implementation of DSPBP to the prevent the loss of global biodiversity. In relation to this specific target, DSPBP highlights need of ensuring adequate funding for biodiversity from all resources and importance of exploring financial possibilities at the national level, both in terms of creating special funds and integration in the sector budgets and programs. It is necessary to mobilize new financial resources, such as partnerships with the private sector and to create conducive conditions that enable encouragement, and involvement of the private sector in support of the objectives, including the financial sector.

2.2 Determination of Funding Gaps

There are many challenges related to protected areas financing, which constantly undermine national and international efforts to preserve the country's biodiversity more effectively. Key gaps and weaknesses have been identified through many assessments, reviews and analysis during the last five years.

The Protected Area System Financial Sustainability Scorecard completed in 2015 (based on the data of 2014), showed serious gaps related to financial sustainability of the protected areas system, due to the both weak institutional and individual capacities needed for mobilization of additional resources and adequate financial planning and management. Following table gives a general overview of progress and scores measured:

Total Score for Albania's Protected Area System	36
Total Possible Score	220
Actual score as a percentage of the total possible score	16.36%

Table 4 Scorecard of the financing system effectiveness (2015)

Challenges and issues related to the financial management of protected areas identified through various assessments (Capacity Development Scorecard, METT and Financial Scorecard, analysis of the METT tracking tools, etc.), document analysis, and interviews are listed in the Table 5 below. These have been identified as the main finance-related gaps and weaknesses that are barriers and key constraints for further development of the protected area system:

Level to be Addressed	Financial Weaknesses and Gaps	Activities foreseen by the Strategic plan
National government /systemic level	(i) Uncomplete legislation as prerequisite for more effective management of PAs; (ii) Lack of regulation on finance mechanisms for biodiversity; (iii) Excessive dependence on the State Budget and international donor funding sources; (iv) Lack of key stakeholders' participation (Ministries of Finance, Ministry of Agriculture, Government agencies, private sector); (vi) Lack of capacity to conceptualize and develop sectoral and cross-sectoral policy and regulatory frameworks; (v) Inadequate investments; (vi) Absence of revenue generation mechanisms and fee levels across PAs related to the co-arrangements with the local government administration (e.g. communal services, waste management) or private sector (cable car, restaurants, hotels);	1.1.1, 1.3.1, 2.1.1, 2.1.5, 2.1.6 2.2.4 3.1.4

	(vii) Weak perspective of Government plans to increase budget, over the long term, to reduce the PA financing gap; (viii) Weak capacities	
NAPA, RAPA / institutional level	(i) Lack of capacities and tools for adequate financial planning in NAPA; (ii) Ineffective functioning of the RAPAs, mostly caused by insufficient number of personnel, but also weak individual and institutional capacities; (ii) Lack of comprehensive financial data and transparent and coordinated cost (operational and investment) accounting system functioning for the PA system (both input and activity-based accounting); (iv) Absence of business plans, based on standard formats and linked to PA management plans and conservation objectives; (v) Lack of quality and applicability of the management plans for PAs, as well number of adopted plans; (vi) Lack of economic valuation studies on the contribution of protected areas to local and national development; (vii) Lack of mechanism for allocation of PA budgets to PA sites (criteria based on size, threats, management plans, performance etc.); (viii) Lack of resources and capacities to measure and report on financial returns of tourism related investments (e.g. track increase in visitor revenues before and after establishment of a visitor center); (ix) Lack of technical capacities related to the establishment of the Natura 2000 ecological network and the absorption of pre accession EU funds.	1.1.3, 1.1.7, 1.3.2, 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 2.1.2 – 2.1.6 2.2.1 – 2.2.5 3.1.1 – 3.1.4 3.2.1, 3.2.2

Table 5 Preview of financial weaknesses and gaps of the PA system

According to the financial scorecard analysis performed in 2015, the annual financing gap for a basic protected area system management scenario is projected at 566,5 million ALL, as shown in the Table 6. For the purposes of a basic (functional) management scenario, the mid-range funding projection of the functional scenario has been used, based on an international benchmark of \$15 USD/ha (1.650 ALL/ha) for developing countries⁶ for the calculation of recurrent costs. In addition, required average annual investments in infrastructure and large equipment in a basic scenario amount to approximately 161 million ALL. For this projections has been used an analysis of national protected area systems from developing countries in South and Central America, Central Asia, CIS, Eastern Europe, the Caribbean, Indian Ocean Islands, Africa and the Middle East which suggests that the average cost/ha for recurrent expenditure (= staff + operating costs + on-cost) of protected areas falls within the following ranges:

⁶ Emerton, L., 2006, see <https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/documents/PAG-013.pdf>

low scenario (poor management) of US\$ 0-5/ha; medium scenario (functional management) of US\$5-25/ha; and high scenario (optimal management) of >US\$25/ha. As a benchmark to the situation in region e.g. Croatian protected areas even have the high average of about US\$120/ha.

Total annual central government budget allocated to PA management	192.236.000,00 ALL
Total annual site-based revenue generation across all Pas	1.320.000,00 ALL
Donor funds	162.805.500,00 ALL
Total finances available to the PA system	355.041.500,00 ALL
Annual financing gap for basic management scenarios	-566.500.000,00 ALL
Annual financing gap for optimal management scenarios	-1.174.123.500,00 ALL

Table 6 Protected Area System Financial Scorecard Annual Budget Gap (2015)

Since the total funding for protected areas decreased in 2017 and 2018 for about 100 million ALL in relation to the figures for 2014, the funding gap has been increased.

Following the same logic of calculation for the basic management scenario, the protected area system today covers 526,334.39 ha, which is an increase of 66,274.39 ha, or approximately 14% since 2014. Therefore, the corresponding financing gap increased to 868,5 million Albanian lek yearly. Taking into account that average annual operational and investment allocation for management and administration of protected areas over the period 2016 – 2018 amounted approximately to 260 million ALL, current funding gap results with more than 600 million ALL yearly (10% increase of funding gap compared to 2014).

2.3 Solution to the challenges

In correlation to the Strategic Plan of the protected area system National Planning Framework, listed below are activities that are foreseen under the implementation plan as response to the challenges and barriers for the achievement of objectives in order to contribute the financial sustainability and resource mobilization, as well the sustainable resource use and local development.

Necessary activities in a short-term:

- a) Strong advocacy in Ministry of Finance towards establishment of financial management system that ensures own income generated from PAs is earmarked for further investments in protected areas;
- b) Introduction of new resource mobilization mechanisms on a national level (entrance and service fees, environmentally related taxes, resource use charges etc.);
- c) Improvements of existing operational flows and financial management capacities through capacity building programs and introduction of regular finance reporting system (preparation of financial plans and budget execution reports, reports on number of visitors and income from fees, and similar);

- d) Better coordination with donors and better access to complementary funding sources on international level, particularly related to the absorption of pre accession EU funds.

Recommended activities over the mid-term:

- a) Assessment to valuation of ecosystem services and preparation of visitors plans for PAs focused to sustainable tourism and traditional use of resources;
- b) Greater support to local community development by promoting viable farming, fishing and sustainable tourism practices through organization of educational programs for farmers, homemade producers, hotels, tourist operators and other stakeholders performing activities within PAs;
- c) Support to the increase of traditional and sustainable resource use practices and recreation activities in protected areas through educational and promotional activities on a local and national level;
- d) Preparation of joint marketing strategy for protected area system which would enable coordinated approach to specific sustainable types of tourism (ecotourism, adventure tourism, cultural tourism etc.) with joint promotion on target markets and stipulating positive influence to sustainable local development.

2.4 Long-term solutions

A critical long-term source for financing protected areas in Albania is through nature-based tourism and introduction of other new and innovative financial mechanisms.

2.4.1 Nature based tourism

2017 was a record year for Albania's tourism, which, according to Instat⁷ (the Albanian Institute of Statistics), saw more than 5 million international tourists. The main tourism flow is coming from the region (Kosovo - 41%, Macedonia - 12%, Montenegro - 6%, Italy - 6% and Greece - 9%) representing together 76% of the total foreign arrivals.

The Strategy of Tourism 2013 - 2020 considers tourism as an important sector for the economy, and as a strategic priority to development of infrastructure investments and improvement of services.

Strategic Positioning of Albania Tourism Sector:

"Albania is a safe, high-value tourism destination featuring an unparalleled variety of world-class natural and cultural attractions in a small geographic area, managed in an environmentally and socially responsible manner, easily accessible to European tourism markets".

The World Economic Forum, in its Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017⁸, ranks Albania 98th out of 136 analyzed countries for tourism competitiveness. Strengths outlined are improvements in

⁷ <http://www.instat.gov.al/en/>

⁸ <https://www.weforum.org/reports/the-travel-tourism-competitiveness-report-2017>

the performance of the destination through the quality of air transport infrastructure (68th), environmental treaty ratification (20th), and the Government prioritization of the travel and tourism industry (61st). On the other hand, the weakest points are price competitiveness (82nd), international openness (107th), and the quality of tourism infrastructure (93rd).

Besides foreign visitors from the EU and region, Albania is internationally considered as a laboratory for the tourism development. Figure 5 provides an overview summary of the types of tourism in Albania, and clearly shows that Albanian nature is one among three prominent reasons for country visitation. The number of visitors of PAs, in the following table, go in favor of it, with more than 2 million visitors in 2017, which is considerably high share of about 40% of the total number of visitors.

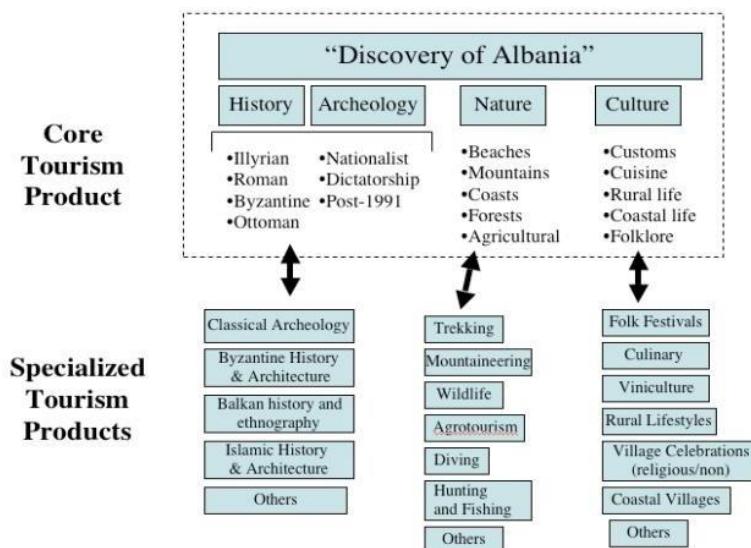


Figure 5 Tourism Products of the NTDS (2013 - 2020)⁹

IUCN Category	Protected Area Category	No. of visitors in 2016	No. of visitors in 2017
I	Strict Nature Reserve	4.500	4.750
II	National Park	714.279	1.051.046
III	Nature Monument	65.978	73.277
IV	Managed Nature Reserve	175	40.130
V	Protected Landscape	8.146	118.633
VI	Managed Natural Resources	368.650	754.080
Total		1.161.728	2.041.916

Table 7 Number of visitors of PAs, per category

Aiming to decrease of considerable financial gap it is needed to stimulate the mid-term and long-term prospects for the protected area management through the effective interaction of all aspects related to legislation and regulatory framework, along with building the institutional and individual capacities for adequate management, administration and reporting on a national and local level.

⁹ Göler D, Doka D., 2018. Tourism and Transition in the Western Balkans

2.4.2 Innovative financial mechanisms

During the last 20 years globally has been given a lot of attention to the research of new or innovative financial mechanisms to supplement the government, NGO and donor funds that have been the traditional source of international financing for biodiversity conservation and protection.

Implementation of innovative financial schemes, rationale and the way of raising the funds in developing countries is still very new, thus the potential of contribution to overall funding of PAs is enormous. It is also important to point that such funding sources are mostly channeled through the Government so many regulatory efforts have been required to develop and enforce the institutional and legal bases needed for introduction many of these innovative financial mechanisms.

Table 8 below aggregates traditional and innovative financial mechanisms potentially available for biodiversity conservation at the local, national and international level.

Local Level Financial Mechanisms	
More traditional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protected areas entrance and fees - Tourism related incomes - Local markets for sustainable rural products - Local NGO and charities - Local businesses good will investments 	More innovative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earmarking public revenues - Local green markets - Local markets for all type of ecosystem services (PES)
National Level Financial Mechanisms	
More traditional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government budgetary allocations - National tourism - National NGO fundraising and fund granting - National businesses good will investments 	More innovative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Earmarking public revenues - Environmental tax reform - Reforming rural production subsidies - National level PES - Green lotteries - New good will fundraising instruments (e.g. internet based) - Businesses/public/NGO partnerships - Businesses voluntary standards - National green markets - National markets for all type of ecosystem services (PES)
International Level Financial Mechanisms	
More traditional <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bilateral aid - Multilateral aid - Debt-for Nature-Swaps - Development banks and agencies - GEF - International NGOs fundraising and fund granting - International foundations - International tourism - International businesses good will investments 	More innovative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long term ODA commitments - Auction or sale of part of carbon emission permits and other cap-and-trade schemes - Environment related taxes - Other international taxes - Reforms in the international monetary system - Green lotteries - New good will fundraising instruments (e.g. internet based) - Businesses/public/NGO partnerships - Businesses voluntary standards - International green markets - International markets for all type of ecosystem services (PES)

Table 8 Traditional and Innovative Financial Mechanisms for Biodiversity Conservation¹⁰

¹⁰ WWF MPO, 2007, A review of innovative finance mechanisms for biodiversity

3. MID-TERM FINANCIAL PLAN

3.1 Implementation framework

The Financial plan for NAPA relies on the implementation framework of the Strategic plan that has been prepared as an action plan with a set of activities for each specific objective with defined sources of funding for each activity along with the responsible institution for implementation.

As joint contribution to the implementation of the activities related to improvement of financial sustainability of the PAs (Table 5), will be involved decision making level representatives of the MTE, employees of NAPA and RAPAs, as well external experts and NGOs since particular activities are planned for implementation through donor financed projects.

3.2 Financial Plan 2019 – 2023

REVENUES	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Government funding (State Budget)	220.500.000	330.700.000	338.000.000	343.000.000	367.000.000
Income from donors (international flows)	24.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	50.000.000	70.000.000
Revenues from entrance tickets	12.000.000	14.400.000	17.280.000	19.008.000	20.908.800
Income from rent and land use	5.500.000	5.650.000	5.650.000	5.650.000	5.650.000
Income from pastures	4.000.000	4.100.000	4.200.000	4.400.000	4.600.000
Fines	500.000	500.000	500.000	500.000	500.000
TOTAL REVENUES	266.500.000	405.350.000	415.630.000	422.558.000	468.658.800
EXPENSES	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Salaries (and HR related cost)	200.500.000	215.000.000	218.000.000	220.000.000	240.000.000
Operational costs (office supply, fuel, energy etc.)	20.000.000	60.000.000	60.000.000	58.000.000	60.000.000
Investments	-	55.700.000	60.000.000	65.000.000	67.000.000
TOTAL EXPENSES	220.500.000	330.700.000	338.000.000	343.000.000	367.000.000
CHANGES IN NET ASSETS [revenues - expenses]	46.000.000	74.650.000	77.630.000	79.558.000	101.658.800
NET ASSETS, beginning of the year	- 1.064.921	46.000.000	74.650.000	77.630.000	79.558.000
NET ASSETS, end of the year	44.935.079	120.650.000	152.280.000	157.188.000	181.216.800

Table 9 Financial plan for the NAPA, 2019 – 2023

ANNEX I

DRAFT

DECISION

No., dated2018

"ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL FUND FOR PROTECTED AREAS AND CRITERIA OF ITS USE"

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Constitution and Article 59, point 2 of Law No. 81, of 04.05.2017 "On Protected Areas", with the joint proposal of the Minister of Tourism and the Environment and the Minister responsible for Finances and Economy, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED

1. The National Agency for Protected Areas (NAPA) is responsible for the administration and use of all revenues generated by the economic activity in the territory of the environmental protected areas, environmental payments made by the entities, fines, mechanisms for ecosystem services and other sources of funding as defined in Article 56, point 1, Article 57 and points 1 and 3 of Article 58 of the Law "On Protected Areas", in accordance also with the provisions of other legal acts by-law, in force.
2. Physical and legal subjects, domestic and foreign, for the activities performed within the protected environmental zones, pay the annual fee, according to the activities, to the current NAPA account.
3. Tariffs, amount and criteria for their use shall be determined by a specific Decision of the Council of Ministers.
4. Revenues provided by tariffs and financing for economic, social, tourist, scientific-research activities and any other activities provided for in the management plan, not expressly prohibited by the law "On protected areas", shall not be subject to the rules for public procurement and are subject to the provisions of this DCM.
5. NAPA, within its account creates a "Special Fund for Protected Areas" with funds provided by the revenues and donor contribution.
6. Income from the "Special Fund for Protected Areas" account is used by NAPA, with the approval of the responsible Minister, only according to the provisions of point 4, Article 57 and point 1 of Article 59 of the Law "On the Protected Areas".

7. The income provided in the environmental protected areas are transferred to the state budget and to the NAPA account, respectively at 10% to 90%. NAPA income is kept in the current account "Special Fund for Protected Areas".

8. The planning and allocation of funds from the state budget shall be done in accordance with the procedures provided for in the legislation in force for the management of the budgetary system in the Republic of Albania.

The Ministry of Tourism and Environment, the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the National Agency of Protected Areas are responsible for implementing this decision.

This decision enters into force after its publication in the Official Gazette.

PRIME MINISTER

ANNEX II

DRAFT

DECISION

No., dated2018

"PROTECTED AREAS INCOME GENERATED BY TARIFFS, MEASURES AND CRITERIA OF USE"

Pursuant to Article 100 of the Constitution and Article 58, point 4 of Law No. 81, dated 04.05.2017 "On Protected Areas", upon the proposal of the Minister of Tourism and the Environment, the Council of Ministers

DECIDED:

1. Revenues generated by tariffs and / or various financing through economic, social, tourism, research, environmental payments by entities, ecosystem services and any other activities provided for in the plan management, are administered by the National Agency for Protected Areas (NAPA), in accordance with the provisions of the Law "On Protected Areas" and other applicable legal and sub legal acts.
2. NAPA annually drafts the environmental PA management plan (the source and the amount of income, expenditures, operative costs, services and investments), taking into account funding from the State Budget, other legitimate sources and funds generated under the "Special Fund for Protected Areas".
3. Each year, NAPA structures compile the revenue plan as per activities based on the approved tariffs.
4. From the revenues generated from tariffs, donations or various financing NAPA will use for:
 - (a) 60% of the amount for:
 - investments in protected areas;
 - drafting of management plans for the Environmental Protected Areas (EPA) and inventory of forests, pastures, monitoring of wild flora and fauna;
 - forestation projects, improvements, habitat and landscape rehabilitation, removal and management of foreign invasive species;
 - fire prevention and protection measures;
 - Construction and maintenance of infrastructure within protected areas, communications, buildings and visitor centers (VCs);

- Publishing, awareness raising, educating and informing the general public.

(b) 40% of the amount for:

- measures to prevent and combat erosion;
- combating diseases and pests;
- breeding, feeding and providing living conditions for wild fauna;
- purchase of means of communication and transport, furnishing and improvement of RAPA work and field work;
- Coverage of seasonal employment expenditures for activities within protected areas;
- support the traditional activities of local communities.

5. Planning of investments for the following year, for all types of works in the EPAs to be funded by the "Special Fund for Protected Areas" shall be made by the administrative and responsible structures of NAPA in accordance with the activities set out in the management plan.

6. Tariffs and measures of their use for economic, social and tourist activities; research; administrative services; environmental payments made by entities, and payments of visitors and tourists visiting the area; the monetary values of the liabilities payable by the damaging entities or mechanisms for ecosystem services and any other activity envisaged in the management plan are as per Annex 1 attached to this decision.

7. The NAPA structures, in cooperation with RAPA or with physical or juridical subjects, with the due license, draft the technical project, which addresses all the necessary elements for the rehabilitation, health, support and construction of the necessary infrastructure, based on the annual programs and the EPAs management plan.

8. The drafting of the technical-economic project shall be based on the methodology and criteria set forth in the instruction of the responsible minister. The technical-economic project is subject to the environmental impact assessment procedure, in accordance with the legislation in force.

9. Upon approval of the financial plan for NAPA, within the month of December, upon the order of the Director-General, a working group for evaluation and designation of projects to be implemented next year, according to the priorities of the EPA management program, is established.

10. Physical or legal persons, domestic and foreign, that are winners, sign the contract with NAPA for the implementation of the project.

11. The implementation of project works is monitored on a case by case basis by a supervisor. At the end of the works, the supervisor presents the final report to NAPA. Project report and implementation is verified in the field after review, in cases where there are no disputes, is certified by NAPA experts.

The Ministry of Tourism and the Environment and the National Agency of Protected Areas are responsible for implementing this decision.

This decision enters into force after its publication in the Official Gazette.

PRIME MINISTER

LIST OF TARIFFS FOR PROTECTED AREAS

For activities performed within the protected environmental zones, according to the provisions of the law "On protected areas" and other applicable sub-legal acts, an annual fee is paid.

1. Service Fees.

- (a) The NAPA's engagements and administrative costs are evaluated as services to third parties and paid by the applicant in the form of a service fee.
- (b) The fee value includes administrative expenses and all the practical activities of NAPA and RAPA staff during the process of request review and service performance.
- (c) The paid service fee is irrevocable, regardless of whether or not the request is definitively approved by the responsible Minister or the General Director of NAPAAKZM.

Service fees for:

- Environmental permits provision, per request	10,000 Lekë
- Provision of different authorizations, per request	5,000 Lekë
- Provision of statistical data, maps, for wild flora and fauna etc. for EMA	15,000 Lekë
- Conduct field expertise, per request	50,000 Lekë

2. Tariffs on the wood material resulting from the performance of healthcare works, or from natural factors.

All the necessary interventions for the regeneration and health of different ecosystems are realized only if they are foreseen in the management plan or come as a result of natural emergencies and the technical project approved by NAPA. The resulting timber material is first sold to the community, located within the territory or in the surrounding ZMM areas, in order to meet their heating, cooking and other personal needs on the basis of the following tariffs.

In cases where the wood material resulting from the completion of health care work on private properties (based on prior approval by the RAPA) is used by the owner in order to meet the needs for heating, cooking and other personal uses.

The material:

- Coniferous Species	8,000 Lekë / m ³ (Matter); 3,000 Lekë / m ³ (Firewood)
- Broadleaf types	7,500 Lekë / m ³ (Matter); 4,500 Lekë / m ³ (Firewood)

3. Fees for the use of EMA areas, approved in accordance with the legal provisions and other sub-legal acts in force.

- (a) The value of the area occupied by the building / site / business

{Holiday and recreational constructions (playgrounds, sports facilities, recreational facilities, etc.)}

- Surface with forest vegetation.	100,000 Lekë / m ² / year
- Area with grazing vegetation	70,000 Lekë / m ² / year
- Surface without vegetation	40,000 Lekë / m ² / year
- Water surface	80,000 Lekë / m ² / year

(b) The value of the yard surface surrounding the building / ground / business

{Buildings for business, complex, hotels, restaurants, bars, shops, recreation and recreation facilities (playgrounds, sports facilities, recreation, etc.)}

- Surface with forest vegetation	130,000 Lekë / m ² / year
- Area with grazing vegetation	90,000 Lekë / m ² / year
- Surface without vegetation	60,000 Lekë / m ² / year
- Water surface	100,000 Lekë / m ² / year

(c) Area value released for use on the following purposes:

- Construction of shops, bars, restaurants, hotels	5,000,000 Lekë / ha / year
- Center or complex of rest, treatment and tourism	8,000,000 Lekë / ha / year
- Fixed, mobile, television, radio communication antenna	10,000,000 Lekë / ha / year
- Carrying out drilling, water, gas, oil, extension of pipelines to the surface, construction of high voltage connections, channel digging, hydrocarbon, geological mining, digging and depositing materials at surfaces, construction of various objects	10,000,000 Lekë / ha / year

(d) Area value for use for:

- Cultivation of various medicinal plants, aromatic and ethereal	200,000 Lekë / ha / year
- Wild fauna breeding	300,000 Lekë / ha / year

(e) Fees for the collection and use of products other than the ZMM.

{In the allowed zones, according to the legal provisions in force and in the management plan}

- Kidling	mst	30 Lekë
- Any kind of waste, garbage	m3	40 Lekë
- Any kind of birches	kv	100 Lekë
- Roots	kv	250 Lekë
- Stumps	m3	300 Lekë
- Livestock grass	kv	30 Lekë
- Fodder	kv	60 Lekë
- Collection of medicinal herbs for non-commercial purposes	kg	10 Lekë
- Collection of medicinal herbs for commercial purposes	kg	150 Lekë
Fruits, seeds	kv	800 Lekë
- Bark	kv	600 Lekë
- Different mushrooms	kv	5,000 Lekë
- Cones	kv	450 Lekë
- Green branches, with and without flowers	kv	200 Lekë,
- Leafy branches to use as broom	kv	300 Lekë
- Extraction of stone, sand, gravel, soil*	m3	100 lekë

(Note *: rural areas residents are excluded from tariffs when these materials are used for their own needs as well as by the RAPA for the rehabilitation of the damaged natural environment of the EPA)

(a) Grazing under permission:

- Cattle	900 Lekë / head / day
- Sheep	250 Lekë / head / day
- Goats	300 Lekë / head / day
- Pork	350 Lekë / head / day
- Equine	600 Lekë / head / day
- Equine (donkey)	200 Lekë / head / day
- Bees	100 Lekë / hive/ year

(b) Water usage for:

- Trade	3000 Lekë / liter / day
- Agricultural	1000 Lekë / liter / day
- HPP	5000 Lekë / liter / day
- Curative / thermal	500 Lekë / day / person

4. Fees for removing the surface from the EMA fund.

{with approval, according to the legal provisions and bylaws in force}

- Area with forest vegetation	500,000 Lekë / m ²
- Area with grazing vegetation	250,000 Lekë / m ²
- Area without vegetation	100,000 Lekë / m ²
- Water surface	300,000 Lekë / m ²

5. Tariffs for eco-tourism purposes

(a) Visitor and vehicle access through designated points in the protected areas: {from the following tariffs are excluded children under the age of 8, persons with disabilities, invalids, veterans, state delegations and employees who have activities or licensed businesses within the area of the protected area}

- For visitors and tourists	50 Leke / day / person
- Any vehicle with up to 5 people	100 Lekë / day / person
- Any vehicle with a capacity of 6 to 10 people	150 Lekë / day / person
- Any vehicle with a capacity of 11 to 20 persons	200 Lekë / day / person
- Any vehicle with a capacity of 21 up to 50 people	300 Lekë / day / person
- Any vehicle with a capacity of over 51 persons	500 Lekë / day / person

(b) Individual or collective camps, in any form exercised, are allowed, exclusively, in areas dedicated specifically to this purpose.

- Camping tents	150 Lekë / day / person
- Roulette	500 Lekë / day / person
- Portable barracks	1,000 Lekë / day / person

(c) Filming landscapes, wild flora and fauna, or similar areas of the EMA territory (except for exercising of journalistic rights) is subject to a fee set out below:

- Films planned for cinemas 100,000 Lekë for every minute to 20 minutes and 40,000 Lekë for each consecutive minute,
- TV, multimedia or video clips of 80,000 Lekë per minute recording up to 10 minutes and 40,000 Lekë for each subsequent minute,
- the production of advertising spots 40,000 Lekë per second of the duration.

{note: Authorization for the sale of third-party products made with images obtained in the EMA includes duplication of the above rights}.

- (d) Use of photos taken by the EMA, fees are charged as follows:
 - use of photographs for purposes: -books (with the exception of scientific publications), 15,000 ALL for each use; - 3,000 Lekë magazine for every use; - 20,000 Lekë advertising,
- (e) For various outdoor activities, in each case 500 ALL / day / person; Observation of wild fauna in special places or in observation towers 700 Lekë / day / person,
- (f) Sport fishing activity in lagoons 1,000 Lekë / day / authorized person; in lakes 1,300 leke / day / authorized person and in rivers 2,000 leke / day / authorized person,
- (g) Groups of people belonging to environmental protection organizations or volunteer organizations: 300 Leke per person and tourists: 1,000 Lek per person,
- (h) For the use of Visitor Centers: Single ticket 700 Lekë; Reduced price ticket for children (aged between 8 and 14 years) 400 Lekë; Tickets for groups (from 11 to 50 people) 7,000 Lekë.

{Note: The categories exempted from paying the entrance ticket to the visitor center: - School children coming from one of the municipalities belonging to the EMA; - Persons with disabilities - Children under 8 years of age}.

- (i) Diving in the sea and lakes 20,000 Lekë / day / authorized person.
- (j) For allowed eco-tourism activities, recreation, entertainment and sports of any character, 1,300 ALL / day / person.
- (k) For artistic activities of any type, 13,000 Lekë / day / for each activity.
- (l) For the organization of races in allowed areas, according to the legal provisions in force:
 - vehicles of any type 7,000 Lekë / day / each vehicle,
 - motorcycles of any type 4,000 Lekë / day / each vehicle,
 - bicycles of any type 1.300 Lekë / day / each vehicle,
 - any rowing activity (sea + lake) 2,600 Lekë / day / by any means,
 - canoeing with 1-3 persons (river) 700 Lekë / day / for each canoe,
 - canoeing with 4-9 people (river) 1,400 Lekë / day / for each canoe,
 - canoeing with over 10 people (river) 2,400 Lekë / day / per canoe,
 - deltaplaning of any type 2,000 Lekë / day / for any vehicle.
- (m) For anchoring boats / skaters and other navigational vessels (excluding boats and other means licensed to fishermen):

- Vehicles with a capacity of up to 5 persons and water scooters, 1,300 Lekë / day / per boat,
 - anchoring of sailboats with capacity over 5 persons, 2,000 Lekë / day / per boat,
 - anchoring yachts and other navigation vehicles, 13,000 Lekë / day / for each vehicle,
- (n) For placement of stands, tables, advertisements, signs and posters of any character 7,000 ALL / year.

6. Fees for the purpose of scientific research and collection of genetic material and samples:

- (a) Researchers, scholars and specialists authorized by NAPA to conduct research and scientific-research monitoring, 700 Lekë / day / per person.
- (b) Gathering of genetic material and samples:
 - For wild flora species 7,000 Lekë / each sample,
 - For wild fauna species 13,000 Lekë / each sample,
 - For minerals, etc. of this nature 33,000 Lekë / each sample,
 - For paleontological findings 60,000 Lekë / for each sample,
 - For soil analysis 20,000 Lekë / for each sample.

ANNEX III

Nr.	Name of the Project	Acronym (if any)	Impl. Period	Donors	Budget - Meur	Budget	Implementing Agency
1.	Strengthening national capacity in nature protection - preparation for Natura 2000 network	NaturAI	2015-2018 (ext. 2019)	IPA 2013	4,4	4.4 MEur	AICS, IUCN, Societa Botanica Italiana
2.	Environmental Service Project	ESP	Jan. 2015 – Dec. 2019	EBRD, GEF, Sida, MTE	16,215	16.215 MEur	MTE & Experts
3.	Institutional Building for Enforcing Environmental and Climate Acquis	IBECA	2015-2018	EU, MTE	1,99	1.99 MEur	
4.	Technical Assistance for Integrated Solid Waste Management System for two Selected Municipalities of Albania		2017-2020	EU, MTE	2,2	2.2 MEur	EPTISA & Partners
5.	Improvement of Efficiency for the wetland Protection.	Wetmain Areas	2017-2019	Interreg V	0,122	0.122 MEur (Albanian share)	NAPA
6.	Planning Document for the planning of the water sector	SPD	2018-2020	EU-IPA, MTM	4,4	4.4 MEur	MARD, MIE, MTE
7.	Protection and sustainable use of biodiversity in the three lakes Shkodra, Ohrid and Prespa	CSBL-III	2018-2020	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)			GIZ, MTE
8.	Prespa Protected Area Biosphere (Fase II)		2017-2020	German Government, KfW, MTE	1,32	3.950 MEur (all three countries)	NAPA
9.	Prespa Ohrid Nature Trust	PONT	2015 -	MAVA, BMZ	28,2	28.2 MEur	PONT Team

10.	Conservation an Use of biodiversity in rural Areas in Albania (3rd Phase)	CABRA II	2018-2019	German Government	0,5	0.5 MEur	GIZ
11.	Climate Change Adaptation in Transboundary Flood Risk Management in the Western Balkans		2016-2018	German Government	2	2 MEur	GIZ
12.	Establishing Albania's Environmental Information Management and Monitoring System Aligned with the Global Reporting	EIMMS	Nov. 2015 –Nov. 2019	GEF, MTE	1,07	1.07 MEur	UNDP & Partners
13.	Marine and Coastal Protected Areas 2 - Improving coverage and management effectiveness of marine and coastal protected areas - PHASE II	MCPAS	Nov. 2017 – Nov. 2020	UNDP, AICS	1	1 MEur	UNDP
14.	Climate Change Adaptation and the Advantages of an Ecosystem-Based Approach to Increase Resilience to Climate Change Impacts		2016-2019	GEF, MTE	2,093	2.093 MEur	UNDP & Partners
15.	Aumentare la sostenibilità finanziaria del sistema di aree protette	ESPRIT	2017-2020	GEF	1,42	1.42 MEur	UNDP, REC, NAPA
16.	Climate-friendly integrated solid waste management and circular economy in Albania		2016-2019	German Government	3	3 MEur	GIZ
17.	Biomass energy for production use in small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the olive oil sector.		2016-2019	GEF, MTE	0,82	0.927 MUsd	National Agency for Natural Resources (AKBN); Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy (METE); Ministry of Agriculture and Food; MTE; Albanian Association of Olive Producers

18.	Dibër Trails & Tradition	D2T	Mar. 2017 -Mar. 2020	USAID, Sweden Embassy	1,33	1.5 MUsd	ALCDF, CNVP, Dibra Municipality
19.	Consolidation of Territorial and Administrative Reform (2nd Phase)	STAR 2	Jul. 2016 – Dec. 2019	UE, Sida, AICS, USAID, UNDP, GoA			UNDP
20.	Decentralization and Local Development Programme (dldp)	dldp	2012 - ongoing	SDC	8,2	8.2 MEur	dldp & partners
21.	Lëviz Albania			SDC	4	4 MEur	(Open Society Foundation for Albania – Partners Albania – Co-PLAN)
22.	Support for civil society organizations in Albania (2° Phase)	SENiOR-II	2016-2018	Sida	1,4	1.4 MEur	REC Albania
23.	Safety at Sea: Marine and Coastline Pollution Management		Jul. 2017- Mar, 2020	Croatian Government	0,12	138 kUSD	UNDP
24.	Implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in countries of the Western Balkans		Nov. 2017 – Oct. 2020	German Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety; Umwelt Bundesamt (Advisory Assistance programme)	0,34	340 kEur	REC
25.	Introducing the UN Sustainable Development Goals in Schools in South Eastern Europe	SEEDLING	Nov. 2015 – Oct. 2018	Austrian Development Agency	1,4	1.4 MEur	REC
				TOTAL	87,53		