

Why a NAP?

Climate change poses an unprecedented threat to the life and livelihoods of billions of people worldwide. Due to geographical location or socio-economic condition, some countries or regions are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than others. Albania, due to its coastal position in Southern Europe, as well as its socio-economic, institutional and regulatory circumstances, faces particularly high climate risks. It is indispensable to cope with such challenges, through reducing vulnerability and building resilience towards a changing climate. Adaptation efforts are needed to adjust systems and manage climate risks through a process of identifying, planning, developing and implementing policies, programmes and projects. To ensure that a key strategy and detailed plan for addressing its main climate vulnerabilities, Albania has prepared its second National Adaptation Plan that covers the period 2026-2036

The NAP preparation included a comprehensive and inclusive process conducted between 2021-2025 under the frame of the NAP Project, supported by the United Nations Development Programme and the Green Climate Fund.

PRIORITY SECTORS HIGHLY VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE CHANGE



The National Adaptation Plan

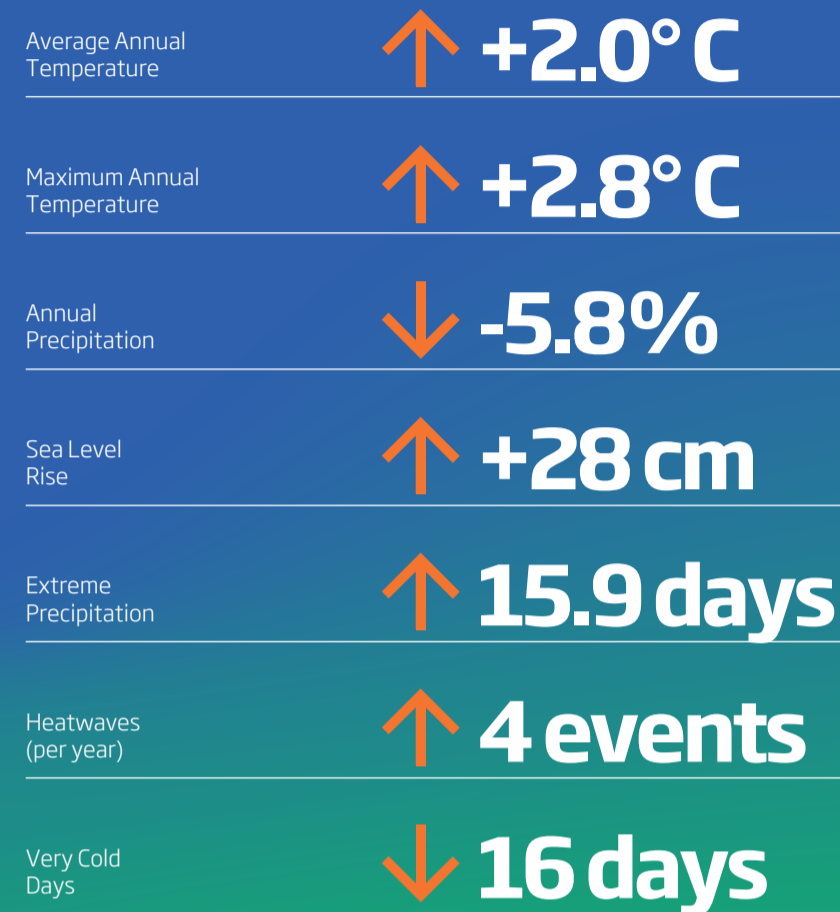
NAP Process

The 2nd National Adaptation Plan drafting process (2021 – 2025) was a country-driven initiative designed to assist national institutions and eight municipalities in identifying, addressing and adapting to the challenges posed by climate change. Through a series of assessments, studies, and capacity-building programs, the process informed the development of the Second NAP.

STEP 1	Stocktaking Report Baseline analysis of Albania's institutional, policy, and legal frameworks on climate change, identifying gaps, vulnerabilities, and adaptation needs.
STEP 2	Institutional and Legal Frameworks Capacity and legal analyses including drafting key national regulations and ministerial orders to strengthen climate governance.
STEP 3	Local Adaptation Plans (LAPs) Developed for eight municipalities to integrate local risks, priorities, and adaptation measures.
STEP 4	National Training Programme Capacity-building initiative coordinated by IMWGCC to strengthen national and local expertise in climate adaptation.
STEP 5	Climate and Socioeconomic Scenarios Developed national and local projections and conducted vulnerability and risk assessments for five priority sectors.
STEP 6	Adaptation Measures Identification Compiled a long list of 150 adaptation measures and prioritized 66 for implementation.
STEP 7	Policy and legal integration Reviewed sectoral policies to ensure effective mainstreaming of climate adaptation across development planning.
STEP 8	NAP Strategy, Implementation, and Financing Developed the final NAP Strategy, Implementation Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Communication & Stakeholder Engagement Plan, alongside a Financing Strategy and MEL framework.

Albania's Climate Risks and vulnerabilities

Climate projections for Albania by 2050 reveal a clear pattern of **rising temperatures, declining precipitation, and increasing frequency of extreme events across all emission scenarios**. Since the mid-20th century, temperatures have increased—particularly in spring and summer—while precipitation has gradually decreased, especially during winter and spring. Future projections indicate further warming, reduced rainfall, and greater variability in weather patterns, including longer dry spells and more intense storms. Sea level rise is also expected to affect coastal zones, especially along the Adriatic, threatening communities, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Together, these projections highlight the urgent need for coordinated and multisectoral adaptation planning to protect Albania's communities, ecosystems, and economy.



NAP's goal

reduce climate change related risks, through strengthened institutional and technical capacities that will support the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into long-term planning.

National Adaptation Plan of Albania



Learn More

66 Climate Change Adaptation Measures

\$9.8 Billion National Investment in Resilience

	Measures	Costs
Agriculture and forestry	21	\$2.81 billion
Tourism	11	\$8.5 million
Urban development	9	\$2.72 billion
Energy	8	\$1.96 billion
Transport	7	\$2 billion
Cross sectoral	10	\$256.7 million

Adaptation measures

The NAP includes 66 priority measures designed to strengthen Albania's resilience across five key sectors, complemented by cross-sectoral actions that enable coordination and coherence.

- **Cross-sectoral measures:** Strengthen climate governance, data systems, and finance — including regional cooperation, improved hydro-meteorological networks, and innovative funding mechanisms.
- **Agriculture and Forestry:** Enhance water management, promote nature-based solutions, and restore ecosystems through large-scale afforestation, erosion control, and support for farmers' climate resilience.
- **Tourism:** Focus on climate-informed spatial planning, resilient infrastructure, and capacity building to safeguard destinations and natural heritage sites.
- **Urban Development:** Integrate climate change into spatial planning and infrastructure, promote green corridors, and develop flood and drainage resilience in cities.
- **Energy:** Reinforce critical infrastructure, improve hydropower resilience, promote efficient technologies, and advance energy standards for buildings.
- **Transport:** Climate-proof road and transport networks through vulnerability assessments, bio-engineering solutions, and the integration of nature-based approaches.

Arrangements for NAP Implementation

1. Implementation Plan

The NAP Implementation Plan translates Albania's adaptation priorities into concrete and actionable interventions that are technically feasible, financially viable, and socially inclusive. Each measure is supported by a detailed implementation framework that defines the budget and funding sources, institutional roles and responsibilities, sub-activities for execution, and monitoring indicators to track progress and impact.

These measures are classified into "soft" (capacity-building) actions, "green" (nature-based) solutions, and "grey" (infrastructure-based) interventions, reflecting a balanced approach between governance, ecosystem restoration, and resilient infrastructure. Implementation is scheduled across three time horizons — short-term (2026–2028), medium-term (2029–2032), and long-term (2033–2036) — with some measures extending to 2042.

At the national level, the Ministry of Environment leads the coordination and oversight of the NAP Implementation Plan, while sectoral ministries, agencies, and municipalities are responsible for executing specific measures in collaboration with local and international partners.

2. Gender Action Plan

The Gender Action Plan was developed to ensure that women's needs, priorities, and perspectives are systematically integrated throughout Albania's climate adaptation efforts. Recognizing that climate change impacts affect women and men differently, the Plan seeks to advance equality, empowerment, and inclusion through gender-responsive planning, implementation, and monitoring.

In practice, it supports balanced participation in decision-making, gender budgeting, targeted training, and the use of sex-disaggregated data to monitor progress—ensuring that adaptation actions are inclusive, equitable, and effective, and that they enhance the resilience of women and vulnerable groups.

3. Communication and Stakeholder Engagement

Effective communication lies at the heart of Albania's National Adaptation Plan. The Communication and Stakeholder Engagement Plan turns climate adaptation into a shared national effort—bridging institutions, communities, and citizens through dialogue, awareness, and collaboration.

By promoting inclusive participation and evidence-based messaging, the plan aims to raise public understanding of climate risks, strengthen intersectoral coordination, and ensure that all voices—especially those of women, youth, and vulnerable groups—contribute to shaping Albania's climate-resilient future. Through continuous learning and transparent engagement, it reinforces adaptation as both a national priority and a collective responsibility.

4. Financing Strategy

The roadmap for funding Albania's adaptation priorities is set out in the NAP Financing Strategy, which ensures that sufficient and sustainable resources are mobilized and effectively allocated to implement the 66 adaptation measures. The total financing need—estimated at 2.7% of the 2025 GDP—is front-loaded in the early implementation years and considered fiscally feasible if supported by concessional finance, phased budget allocations, and full integration into national investment frameworks.

The strategy pursues five key objectives: to estimate financing needs, diversify funding sources, align financing with national systems, enhance coordination and efficiency, and ensure long-term financial sustainability. Despite government and partner commitments through the 2025–2027 Medium-Term Budget Program, a 93% financing gap remains, underscoring the urgency of mobilizing new resources from domestic, international, and private actors.

By providing a structured and inclusive framework, the Financing Strategy enables Albania to move from planning to action—protecting its development gains and advancing long-term climate resilience.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

The NAP Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning system provides the foundation for tracking progress, promoting transparency, and strengthening accountability in Albania's adaptation efforts. It ensures that progress is monitored inclusively across all sectors, supports cross-institutional coordination, and fosters continuous learning and improvement through data-driven decision-making. The Ministry of Environment serves as the coordinating authority for monitoring and evaluation, overseeing data collection and reporting to national and international entities, while line ministries and local governments supply annual data verified by the National Environment Agency (NEA). Implementation follows a phased approach—Institutional Setup, Capacity Building, Pilot Testing, Operationalization, and Review—culminating with a Mid-Term Review in 2030 and a Final Evaluation in 2036, ensuring alignment with Albania's long-term adaptation goals.

The Government of Albania reaffirms its commitment to advancing climate resilience through the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan. Guided by scientific evidence, strong institutions, and inclusive participation, Albania is determined to build a sustainable and climate-resilient future—protecting its people, ecosystems, and economy for generations to come.