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**Information Gathering - Data Collection**

**On Vulnerable Groups at Risk of Labour Market Exclusion**

**November 2012**

# Glossary of Acronyms

AP Action Plan

BA Business Association

DG Direction General

EC European Commission

EES European Employment Strategy

EU European Union

INSTAT National Institute of Statistics

JIM Joint Inclusion Memorandum

JS Job Seeker

LFS Labour Force Survey

LSMS Living Standards Measurement Survey

LT Long Term

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation

MoES Ministry of Education and Science

MoF Ministry of Finances

MoLSAEO Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities

MS Member States

NES National Employment Services

NGOs Non Governmental Organizations

NAVETAQ National Agency for VET and Qualifications

NSDI National Strategy for Development and Integration

NSPD National Strategy on People with Disabilities

NSRI National Strategy for Roma Integration

OMC Open Method of Coordination

PR Progress Report

R&D Research and Development

RDE Regional Department of Education

RED Regional Employment Department

SA Social Assistance

SE Social Exclusion

SEVT Strategy on Employment and Vocational Training

SI Social Inclusion

SICS Social Inclusion Crosscutting Strategy

SII Social Insurance Institute

SME Small and Medium size Enterprises

SSS State Social Service

TWG Technical Working Group

VET Vocational Education and Training

VT Vocational Training

VTC Vocational Training Center

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# Executive Summary

This information and data gathering report is prepared in the context of a joint ILO/UNDP project “*Addressing social inclusion through vocational education and training”* SIVET[[1]](#footnote-1). This report introduces a bottom – up approach in addressing the needs of vulnerable groups at risk of labour market exclusion[[2]](#footnote-2). The related statistical model is based on the data collected and analyzed in Elbasan, Lezha and Fier Regions. All recommendations could be easily extended to any other Albanian Regions.

**Identification of Problems**

The desk review, the results of a semi-structured survey, and several analyses of the European Commission, identified a number of concerns with regards to the Albanian social inclusion: the vulnerable groups are not specifically identified and their most priority concerns are not fully reflected in the priority measures financially supported by the government budget and/or international donors’ programs; common indicators that help to measure social exclusion in the same way at national level and across the different Regions are missing and it is not possible to measure the progress either at national or local level; the comparisons with European Union indicators are very difficult to be realized; policymaking is not based on local data and policy measures often does not coincide with the local highest priorities actions; and there are not social inclusion strategies or Action Plans specific to the Albanian Regions that harmonize national measures with the main related concerns and priorities identified in the local level.

**European Union Approach**

Europe 2020 promotes the active inclusion in society and labour market of the most vulnerable groups. While the Member States have different policies in the area of social inclusion, they have agreed common objectives in this area, as well as common indicators known as the Laeken indicators so that they can compare best practices and measure progress towards these common objectives. The common targets have been adopted by Member States based in the Open Method of Coordination on social protection and social inclusion finalizing a Joint Inclusion Memorandum.

**Proposed Model**

As a first step, semi structured interviews with public officials and NGOs representatives identified people receiving Social Assistance, Roma community, unemployed persons, people with disability and women as the five most vulnerable groups at risk of social exclusion. Low income, unemployment and low level of education were identified by these target groups’ representatives as their most priority concerns of them. Thereafter, a decentralized local data gathering system was proposed based on existing statistical data. This system establishes some baseline indicators to compare local social inclusion status and progress. The basic concept is to collect local annual statistical information in the Regional Departments according to specific standard forms and to calculate commonly agreed indicators in a designed coordinating institution. The Regional Council could be considered as the most appropriate institution for this purpose. The institutional voluntary cooperation by all related local institutions could be an optimal solution with less effort to adopt the proposed system. This cooperation could be formalized through the Joint Inclusion Memorandum.

**Pilot Implementation in three Regions**

The proposed system was tested in Elbasani, Fieri and Lezha regions. The most vulnerable to exclusion from general secondary education resulted Roma pupils and disabled pupils. Girls, Roma pupils and disable pupils are also almost totally deprived from vocational education and training and the lowest access was identified in Gramshi, Peqini, Lushnja and Mallakastra Districts, and in Librazhdi, Kurbini and Mirdita Municipalities. Vocational education and training is totally lacking in the rural area.

In terms of the low income that is in most of the cases related to the low integration in the labour market, the administrative units represent very different characteristics: Librazhdi, Gramshi, Mallakastra and Mirdita Districts are the most vulnerable local units in terms of the number of peoples benefitting Social Aide. The highest share of the vulnerable households is confirmed in rural areas and in some Communes this is the only source of incomes for more than 35% of households. In the Commune of Ungrei, Kokur, and Kacinar Social Aide is the only income for about 55%, 44% and 43% of households respectively.

The highest unemployment rate is in Lezha Region, almost the double of the country average. Women unemployment rate is very high in Laci, Elbasani, and Fieri Municipalities where they represent more than 50%, 72% and 55% of the number of unemployed women of the related Regions respectively. A public vocational training center is not yet established in Lezha Region depriving all inhabitants of the Region from training and retraining services.

Considering the detailed analyses for each local administrative unit and for each target group, it is possible to identify specific priority actions to increase social inclusion including a territorial dimension to them. It was largely confirmed that the proposed data gathering model was a very effective instrument in this respect.

**Policy Recommendations**

The concept of vulnerability was developed in relation to unemployment, poverty and access to education. In a dynamic labour market and among a large variety of vulnerable groups in Albania, it is recommended to be focused on 5 of them: people receiving Social Assistance, Roma community, unemployed persons, people with disability and women. Meeting the needs of vulnerable groups requires further “disaggregation” of national policies in priorities and Action Plans specific to each Region and/or District. Such strategic documents at local level could fundamentally improve the planning process of the budget by defining clearly the most priority concerns to be resolved with regards to social inclusion.

In order to implement this approach, there is need that all related institutions in the local level set common objectives to reach shared goals based on the related national objectives, agree to common indicators, prepare strategic documents setting out new actions to meet the common objectives, prepare joint assessments of social inclusion progress, and set key priorities to be financed by state and local budget. A local data gathering system to support this disaggregation is also necessary.

As an initial step, it is proposed the signing of a Joint Inclusion Memorandum that helps local institutions to first adopt improvements on their statistical and policy formulation system, and afterwards to develop a local monitoring and evaluation system on social inclusion progress. All above information will helps policy makers to know the real vulnerable in each location and therefore allow them for adequate budget allocation. In order to realize it, there is need to design a local institution to lead and coordinate social inclusion actions. The Regional Council could be recommended as the most appropriate option not only to facilitate the progress of the social inclusion towards these common objectives, but also to reinforce the role of the Regional Council as institution in charge for planning at regional level.

After analyzing the existing statistical information system in the local level with regards to poverty, employment and education, existing data necessary to calculate 30 selected short term indicators harmonized with European Union related standards were identified. A specific methodology was carried out that was thereafter successfully tested in three case studies including Elbasani, Lezha and Fieri. The implementation of the proposed system largely confirmed that the proposed improvement on identification of the real vulnerable in each local administrative unit could provide information to the policy makers and therefore allow them for adequate budget allocation.

The participation of vulnerable groups is fundamental in the implementation of such approach and first of all in programming actions and monitoring the progress at community level. Therefore, it is recommended that NGOs and government institutions consider actions to promote participatory approach in the local level and submitting their activities to the critical review of those intended to gain from them.

It is recommended also that the implementation of the proposed system starts with discussions among decision makers in the related Ministries to inform them on the model and to ensure their understanding and agreement. In addition, round table discussions with local decision makers must be organized to present the technical solutions and to sensitize them to sign agreements that will open the way to the implementation of this methodology starting from 2013.

In terms of timelines, March 2013 is the most appropriate time to provide statistical information for the preceding year. As a result, all necessary agreements with decision makers must be finalized before March 2013. Then, the Regional Councils could process data and draft the first regional annual report on vulnerable groups.

The implementation of the system could start without additional resources. The local statistical data necessary for calculation of the proposed indicators are those included in the existing statistical information system according to the related Regional Departments. It is the same for the Regional Council administration where the Department of Social Issues is already implementing several tasks regarding social inclusion and there is need only to redefine tasks and position descriptions. However, capacity building, including technical assistance and equipment support, is needed for the related unit in the Regional Council. There is need also for formal and in the job training for data collection experts in the related Regional Departments and for specific Guidelines including standard data collection forms.

# Introduction

Social Inclusion (SI) in Albania has been subject of analyses by European Commission (EC) Progress Reports (PR) especially with regards to the socially vulnerable and persons with disabilities, and Roma population. Following above analyses, EC drew four conclusions to be considered by Albanian Government Institutions[[3]](#footnote-3), which are:

1. There is a need for closer integration between different institutions in the system and closer co-operation between actors, while the reforms need to focus more on treating the system as a whole;
2. The system needs to ensure that it meets basic needs and responds to new social problems faced, in particular by women, children, people with disabilities, and migrants, through improved co-ordination between central and local governments and the community;
3. Improved partnerships with Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), social partners and businesses to supplement the limited regional and local government resources available, while avoiding increasing regional inequalities;
4. Alignment of statistical systems, improved information and improved analysis and evaluation of programmes.

All above conclusions underline the importance of the effective coordination between related stakeholders and the necessity to collect and use specific and reliable statistical information with regards to the vulnerable groups. This is directly related to the effectiveness of the SI policies adopted by the Albanian Government and to the efficiency of the selected priority measures.

For the purpose of this report[[4]](#footnote-4) focused on the risk of exclusion from the labour market, three main dimensions are analyzed: poverty, employment, and education considering disaggregation by local administrative units and identifying data regarding the most vulnerable groups. Other dimensions such as health, living conditions and social participation are not considered as not directly related to the objectives of the document.

Considering these three dimensions, the main representative indicators to present them are identified, facing the following constraints in relation to their choice:

1. Data availability is by far the biggest limitation on the effective representation of complex phenomena such as SI. What data set, what data periodicity, which institutions must be responsible for data collection and data processing and aggregation, what could be the data standard forms, which shall be the most appropriate coordinating institution in the regional level, what legal and regulatory framework arrangements are necessary to be adopted, are the most fundamental questions to be addressed;
2. The related data at national level are mainly based on the INSTAT standard surveys without significant disaggregation by local administrative units[[5]](#footnote-5). They are considered by the policymakers as good instruments to develop the national approach. While groups who are deemed to be the most vulnerable to Social Exclusion (SE) are unlikely to vary significantly between different Regions in Albania, also in terms of ethnic composition and quantity, the level and intensity of their exclusion is subject of greater variation. Thus, policymaking at local level needs to be based also on local data. Therefore, administrative data collected by local institutions (dependent of central government and/or local government institutions) are the only viable source of information to analyze SI at local context;
3. While comparing information among Regions, it is essential that the indicators are comparable and the phenomenon is measured in the same way across the different Regions. This could be assured to some extend by using the same data source for each indicator;

Due to the complexity of SI in the labour market, it is important to supplement objective indicators with qualitative information through measuring citizens’ perception that could be a powerful tool in evaluation objectively of phenomena. This is related in particular to the evaluation of priority needs, personal satisfaction with institutional supports, trust in local institutions, financial availability and the satisfaction level from public services regarding the selected dimensions.

This report is prepared in the framework of the project SIVET[[6]](#footnote-6) targeting Elbasan, Lezha and Fier Regions. Thus, the statistical model is based on the data collected and analyzed in these three regions selected as case studies. The developed model and the related conclusions and recommendations could be easily extended to any other Albanian Regions.

# Measuring Social Inclusion

SI is a complex and multidimensional concept that cannot be measured directly[[7]](#footnote-7). It relates to a large number of factors, such as income and leaving standards, educational opportunities, effective social protection systems, housing, and access to good quality health services. However, measuring SI poses several major difficulties with regards to the definition of vulnerable groups, related indicators and institutional arrangements.

## 2.1 Definition

There is no universal or common definition of vulnerability. However, the concept of vulnerable groups in relation to employment denotes the risk of marginalization from the labour market and SE. In this respect, different sources have adopted slightly different definitions.

According to EU Directorate General of Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion, vulnerable groups are groups that experience a higher risk of poverty and SI than the general population. Ethnic minorities, migrants, disabled people, the homeless, those struggling with substance abuse, isolated elderly people and children often face difficulties that can lead to further SE, such as low levels of education and unemployment or underemployment[[8]](#footnote-8). Other sources[[9]](#footnote-9) consider people who are long-term unemployed, and also others who are inactive but not registered as unemployed. It should include workers who are engaged in some form of employment but are at a high risk of losing their jobs.

In the Albanian context, vulnerable groups are defined in the list that the Albanian Government[[10]](#footnote-10) has adopted for employment promotion programmes, namely:

* Long term unemployed;
* People receiving Social Assistance (SA);
* People receiving unemployment benefit;
* First entrants in the labor market, aged 18-25 years;
* People over 45 years of age, who have a level of education below secondary;
* People with disability;
* People from Roma communities.

Another slightly different definition has been adopted for the vulnerable groups in the labour market or at risk of exclusion from the labour market classifying them as follows[[11]](#footnote-11):

1. *The absolute poor*: The absolute poverty line includes the cost of the food basket necessary to attain the minimum energy intake and adding a small allowance for nonfood expenditures. In monetary terms, the absolute poor are considered those whose per capita monthly consumption is less than 4,891 ALL in 2002 prices or about 5,722 ALL in 2008. This vulnerable group is mainly located in the rural areas, and in the mountain regions where labour market conditions and opportunities are more limited than in other regions. The economic constraints are also barriers to education, labour market participation, job security, and sustaining livelihoods, and there is a clear link between poverty and SE;
2. *Individuals with no education or with primary education*: Individuals with no education or with low levels of education have lower skills and face more difficulties finding a job or having a stable job which provide adequate income or job benefits. The majority of the low educated groups lives in the rural areas, in the central and mountain regions ;
3. *The unemployed*: Unemployment is a primary risk of exclusion and vulnerability. The problem of unemployment is not solely a rural problem, but also the mountain areas have a higher percentage of individuals that do not have a job;
4. *Self employed or family farm workers in agriculture*: Due to volatility and income insecurity, the group of people who work in family farms, or for their own account, or family enterprises are vulnerable in terms of employment. This type of employment is deemed as vulnerable employment because if employment for own account fails, individuals in this group will face challenges in joining the labour market and finding formal employment that is no more for their own account;
5. *The landless or near landless in the rural areas[[12]](#footnote-12)*: Living in rural areas and not holding land poses major difficulties in sustaining livelihoods since rural non-farm employment in these areas is limited and the economic as well as labour market conditions there are less favorable than in the rest of the country;
6. *Vulnerable women*: Women living in households that are in absolute poverty are included in the vulnerable group as all the members of such families. Besides the consumption and income constraints, they also face additional constraints in the labour market due to child caring and rearing responsibilities, as well as other household responsibilities typical for women;
7. *Roma and Egyptian community members*: Being among the poorest of the population, lacking employment, employment opportunities and basic education, Roma and Egyptian communities are considered as the most vulnerable part of the population;
8. *The disabled:* The disabled face economic and social constraints, which place them in a vulnerable position. Most of them face economic difficulties because they do not participate in the labour market and rely solely on disability benefits.

## 2.2 The European Union Approach

### 2.2.1 Growth and Employment

Europe 2020 is the European Union’s (EU) strategy for **smart, sustainable and inclusive growth** for this decade. Based on this document, promoting the active inclusion in society and the labour market of the most vulnerable groups became one of the key challenges for all Member States (MS) and a specific Recommendation has been issued by the EC[[13]](#footnote-13) for this purpose.

**Smart Growth**

Smart growth means improving the EU’s performance in:

1. Education encouraging people to learn, study and update their skills:
2. Research/innovation creating new products/services that generate growth and jobs and help address social challenges;
3. Digital society using information and communication technologies.

Europe’s lower growth than its main competitors is largely due to a productivity gap caused in part by lower levels of investment in Research and Development (R&D) and innovation, insufficient use of information/communication technologies and difficult access to innovation in some sections of society. More specifically, in education/training sector, some 25% of European school children have poor reading skills, too many young people leave education/training without qualifications, the qualifications often fail to match labour market needs, and European universities rank poorly in global terms. The EU targets for smart growth include: (i) combining public and private investment levels to reach 3% of EU’s GDP as well as better conditions for R&D and innovation; (ii) 75% employment rate for women and men aged 20-64 by 2012 achieved by getting more people into work, especially women; and (iii) better educational attainment, in particular reducing school drop-out rates below 10%.

**Sustainable Growth**

Sustainable growth means improving the EU’s performance mainly in:

1. Sustainable use of resources;
2. Protecting the environment;
3. Improving business environment, in particular for Small and Medium Enterprises (SME).

EU dependence on oil, gas and coal leaves consumers and businesses vulnerable to harmful and costly price shocks, threatening economic security. As results, EU needs to improve its productivity and competitiveness. It must maintain its early lead in green solutions.

**Inclusive Growth**

Inclusive growth means improving the EU’s performance in:

1. Raising EU’s employment rate - more and better jobs – especially for women, young people and older worker;
2. Helping people of all ages anticipate and manage change through investment in skills and training;
3. Modernizing labour market and welfare systems;
4. Ensuring the benefits of growth reach all parts of EU.

EU needs inclusive growth because Europe’s workforce is shrinking as a result of demographic change and the employment rate is particularly low for women (63% against 76% for men aged 20-64). In addition, the economic crisis has brought high youth unemployment – over 21% - and made it harder for out-of-work people to find jobs. In terms of skills, why the EU has around 80 million people with low or basic skills benefiting less from lifelong learning than more educated people, 16 million more jobs will require high qualification by 2020, with 12 million fewer jobs requiring low skill-levels. There is need to fight poverty considering that even before the crisis, there were 80 million people at risk of poverty and 8% of working people do not earn enough to make it above the poverty line.

### 2.2.2 European Employment Strategy

The European Employment Strategy (EES) was launched at the so-called 'Jobs Summit' in 1997. Since then indicators have been used for the assessment of EU Member countries’ progress on implementing the employment guidelines developed under the EES. The guidelines are proposed by the EC and approved by the European Council and present common priorities to the EU Member countries' national employment policies. Most recently, the employment guidelines were revised within the Europe 2020 strategy and the indicators for monitoring and analysis of the employment guidelines are provided by Eurostat.

### 2.2.3 Fundamental principle – Promotion full employment

Since 1992, new EU policy instruments have emerged. One such instrument is the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) on social protection and social inclusion[[14]](#footnote-14). **OMC is a voluntary process for political cooperation based on agreeing common objectives and common indicators**, which show how progress towards these goals can be measured. National governments translate the common objectives into national plans and national strategic reports. On bases of OMC principles, three overarching objectives have been defined:

1. Promoting social cohesion, equality between men and women and equal opportunities for all;
2. Promoting effective and mutual interaction between the Lisbon objectives [[15]](#footnote-15) of greater economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion;
3. Promoting good governance, transparency and the involvement of stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of policy.

EES is another instrument, which aims, inter alia, to strengthen SI, fight poverty, and prevent exclusion from the labour market and support integration into employment of people at a disadvantage[[16]](#footnote-16).

The Commission hereby recommended that the MS design and implement an integrated comprehensive strategy for the active inclusion of people excluded from the labour market combining adequate income support, inclusive labour markets and access to quality services.

### 2.2.4 Common Indicators

To measure progress in meeting the Europe 2020 goals, 5 headline targets have been agreed for the whole EU[[17]](#footnote-17):

1. *Employment*: 75% of the 20-64 year olds to be employed;
2. *R&D*: 3% of the EU’s GDP to be invested in R&D;
3. *Climate change/energy*: greenhouse gas emission 20% lower than 1990, 20% of energy from renewable, and 20% increase in energy efficiency;
4. *Education*: reducing school drop-out rates below 10%, and at least 40% of 30-34 year-olds completing third level education;
5. *Poverty/social exclusion*: at least 20 million fewer people in or at risk of poverty and social exclusion.

All above headline targets are currently measured by some specific related indicators.

In addition, the Europe 2020 strategy promotes SI, in particular through the reduction of poverty, by aiming to lift at least 20 million people out of the risk of poverty and social exclusion. This indicator corresponds to the sum of persons who are: at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in several sub-indicators.

At risk-of-poverty are persons with an equivalized disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60 % of the national median equivalized disposable income (after social transfers). Material deprivation covers indicators relating to economic strain and durables. Severely materially deprived persons have living conditions severely constrained by a lack of resources, they experience at least 4 out of 9 following deprivations items: cannot afford (i) to pay rent or utility bills, (ii) keep home adequately warm, (iii) face unexpected expenses, (iv) eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, (v) a week holiday away from home, (vi) a car, (vii) a washing machine, (viii) a color TV, or (ix) a telephone. People living in households with very low work intensity are those aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) work less than 20% of their total work potential during the past year.

**Table 1: The Laeken Indicators[[18]](#footnote-18)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Areas** | **Primary indicators** | **Secondary indicators** |
| **1** | **Low income** | By age and gender | [Low income rate by threshold](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e11/index.shtml) |
| [By work status](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e01b/index.shtml) | [Low income rate by fixed threshold](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e12/index.shtml) |
| [By household type](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e01c/index.shtml) | [Low income rate before social transfers](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e13/index.shtml) |
| [By housing tenure](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e01d/index.shtml) | [Gini coefficient](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e14/index.shtml) |
| [Low income amounts](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e01e/index.shtml) | [Persistent very low income](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e15/index.shtml) |
| [By work status](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e02/index.shtml) |  |
| [Persistent low income](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e03/index.shtml) |  |
| [Depth of low income](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e04/index.shtml) |  |
| **2** | **Work** | [Regional cohesion](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e05/index.shtml) | [Long term unemployment share](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e16/index.shtml) |
| [Long term unemployment rate](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e06/index.shtml) | [Very long term unemployment rate](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e17/index.shtml) |
| [Jobless households](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e07/index.shtml) |  |
| **3** | **Education and training** | [Not in education or training](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e08/index.shtml) | [Low educational attainment](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e18/index.shtml) |
| **4** | **Health** | [Life expectancy at birth](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e09/index.shtml) |  |
| [Self-defined health status](http://www.poverty.org.uk/e10/index.shtml) |

The Laeken indicators are also a set of common European statistical indicators on poverty and SE[[19]](#footnote-19). While the EU countries have different policies in the area of SI, they have agreed common objectives in this area, as well as common indicators so that they can compare best practices and measure progress towards these common objectives. These common indicators consist of an overall list of 14 headline indicators, the “overarching list” in 4 main areas and for each of the selected areas, primary and secondary indicators are identified (see Table 1).

## 2.3 Social Inclusion in Albania

Albania made significant progress in social protection and SI areas reforming in particular the main components of the system including Social Services, Social and Health Insurance, and Employment systems, as well as the whole education system.

### 2.3.1 Government Strategies

There are at least 5 main strategic documents adopted by the Albanian Government institutions that relate to the marginalized groups.

***The National Strategy for Development and Integration 2007-2013*** (NSDI) develops an integrated approach for the social-economic development of the country and its EU integration perspective. Guaranteeing a modern education system, which will stimulate economic growth, consolidating democracy and achieving success in the regional and international dialogue and competition are emphasized as important challenges of the NSDI in the field of education, including Vocational Education and Training (VET). Improving public employment services, increasing efficiency of the employment programs, and improving VET system are specific priority objectives with regards to employment and vocational education included in NSDI.

***The Strategy on Employment and Vocational Training*** ***2007 – 2013*** (SEVT) was adopted by the Albanian Government in January 2007 parts of which are the priority actions on employment promotion and Vocational Training (VT) system development: establishment of a modern and unique system of employment services, human resources capacities and partnership development, introducing information technology in the employment services, harmonization of vocational qualifications with the labour market needs, and better collaboration with private employment services.

***The Social Inclusion Crosscutting Strategy 2007 – 2013*** (SICS)[[20]](#footnote-20) was developed with the purpose to articulate government policies in this broad area in an integrated manner and provide the monitoring framework against which progress can be assessed. The monitoring framework of the strategy is modeled along EU practices and aims to report on the Laeken Indicators. SICS includes three main strategic priority objectives as follows:

1. To raise the income generation opportunities of individuals through facilitating labour market participation of particular groups, extending and formalizing the labour market and promoting lifelong learning;
2. To facilitate access to services (social care, health, justice, housing, transport, telecommunications, water and sanitation);

(iii) To assist vulnerable groups, including children, Roma, people with disabilities, women, young people at risk and elderly people.

***The National Strategy on People with Disabilities*** (NSPD) was adopted by the Albanian Government on January 2005. This is a long-term scheme of measures, which aim to improve the lives of people with disabilities considering the international principals of quality, non-discrimination, participation and self-determination. NSPD was followed by an Action Plan (AP) that provides a number of tasks for each government institution for the strategy implementation. The overall objective of the NSPD is to ensure significant improvement in the status and life quality of people with disabilities in accordance with UN standards and Equal Opportunity Acts. Specific objectives of the NSPD are:

(i) Encourage and educate for a non-disabling society;

(ii) Ensure rights for people with disabilities;

(iii) Provide the best education for people with disabilities;

(iv) Employment and economic development opportunities for people with disabilities;

(v) Aware and responsive public service;

(vi) Support quality living in the community for people with disabilities;

(vii) Collect and use relevant information about people with disabilities and disability issues.

***The National Strategy for Improving Roma Living Conditions*** (NSR) was adopted by the Albanian Government in 2004 defining objectives and priority measures in the following main issues with regards to the economic and social Roma life and living conditions:

(i) Schooling and awareness, including preschool education, basic education, scholarships and support schemes for Roma children, and education of Roma in specialties attracted by the Public Service such as social sciences, police and military academies, law and economics, teacher training etc.;

(ii) Cultural heritage and family, including family lifestyles, support to the Roma history and values; youth, sports, and access to public media;

1. Economy, employment, poverty reduction and social welfare, including employment and vocational training, social protection measures, labour conditions, social security and civic status;
2. Health and infrastructure, including mother and child healthcare, housing conditions, water supply and electricity;

(v) Public order, justice, and public administration, including recruiting Roma people in police forces and prevention of trafficking of Roma women and children.

The implementation of this strategy is evaluated by the EC[[21]](#footnote-21) that continues to be slow despite the huge efforts made by Government Institutions mainly due to inadequate resources. There have been no sufficient budgetary allocations for the provision of critical social services for Roma and there is excessive reliance on civil society and international donors’ assistance in this field.

### 2.3.2 Main Stakeholders

A very large number of stakeholders in the national and local level are involved in SI issues with specific responsibilities with regards to the statistical information on the labour market (see Chart 1).

In the **central level**, the ***Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities*** (MoLSAEO) is the lead ministry. The minister heads an Inter-Ministerial Committee on Social Inclusion comprising members from all relevant line ministries. There is also a Technical Working Group (TWG) led by the Vice Minister of MoLSAEO, and an External Social Inclusion Advisory Group, which includes a range of stakeholders including representatives from the Non-Governmental and business sectors. The MoLSAEO develops policy and legislation in the areas of employment, VT, social protection, and the labor environment.

The ***National Employment Service***(NES) is an autonomous body under MoLSAEO. Its mission is to ensure that all Albanian citizens who live in Albania have access to employment through employment services and participation in the labour market programs, as well as the overall development of the country’s labour force through investments to increase employment and self-employment skills, flexibility and competitive skills. The main NES functions are: mediation service for jobseekers, employed persons, disable persons and employers; professional advice, career guidance and qualification for the jobseekers; unemployment benefits support; incentives for employers who create new jobs and employ persons with disabilities; and the preparation of labour market studies.

*The* ***State Social Service*** (SSS) is a National Agency depended from MoLSAEO in charge of the implementation of SA policies and legislation, financial support for persons with disabilities, and management of social care institutions.

The ***Ministry of Education and Science*** (MoES) is the main governmental body responsible for preparing and implementing the educational policies and for the education system management. In addition to the basic education, MoES is responsible for VET schools of the secondary education. In particular, the National VET schools depend directly from MoES.



**Chart 1: The main related stakeholders**

The ***National Agency for VET and Qualifications*** (NAVETAQ) was established in 2006 as a subordinate institution of MoES. Its mission is the establishment of a unified VET system nationally and internationally recognized. NAVETAQ prepares programs for VET development that are approved by the MoES and MoLSAEO. Preparation of the national list of specialties (professions), Albanian Qualification Framework and Frame Curricula; accreditation of VET providers; establishment of standards for initial and ongoing training for teachers and trainers; and the establishment of VET evaluation and certification criteria are the main functions of NAVETQ.

The ***Ministry of Finances*** (MoF) is responsible to define and provide financing from the state budget to all central government institutions related to SI issues. In addition, the Social Insurance Institute (SII) is a dependent institution of the MoF responsible for social insurance contributors (compulsory, voluntary and supplementary contributions), social insurance beneficiaries (old age, invalidity, and survivors pensions as well as maternity, sickness and work accidents), and for other treatments (military, special state pensions, veterans etc.).

All above central government institutions provide periodically statistical information according to their responsibilities. The ***National Institute of Statistics*** (INSTAT) depending from the Prime Minister provide aggregate statistical information based on the central government institutions statistical administrative data and its own surveys divided into two main groups: (i) Social indicators including employment and unemployment; as well as living standards, health, social insurance, social protection data; (ii) Economic indicators including all main national data regarding economic and financial developments.

In the **local level**, all above central institutions have their Regional Departments as presented in the Chart 1 that manage all related responsibilities in the local level. Local government institutions (Regional Councils, Municipalities and Communes) have also some decentralized responsibilities regarding SI especially related to the SA management.

NGO-s and business Associations (BA) are also important stakeholders regarding SI issues. They are implementing several projects in the local level in close cooperation with local institutions[[22]](#footnote-22).

### 2.3.3 Legal Framework

The existing legal framework clearly defines the role of the central government institutions with regards to several issues related to SI. The policy formulation and monitoring functions are under the responsibilities of related Ministries. The implementation function is under the responsibility of the Regional Departments that depend from the related Ministries.

The existing legal framework includes also several measures to promote SI of marginalized groups. In absence of a related specific law, the following main laws must be considered as more relevant:

The **Law on Employment Promotion** is the basic law on employment in Albania. The law defines:

(i) State employment policies promoting effective employment for all interested job seekers and supporting their vocational training;

(ii) Competences of the related public institutions - MoLSAEO as the central government institution responsible for the preparation and implementation of employment policies and coordination with MoES for the development of VT system, and NES as the public autonomous institution depending on the MoLSAEO;

(iii) National Fund for employment revenues and expenditures with a specific status approved by the Government;

(iv) Employers and NES obligations vis-à-vis the labour market information;

(v) Specific measures for disable persons. The he law defines some specific measures for disable persons, with regards to their employment. According to the Law, employers must employ one person with disabilities for each 25 employees. In case that this article is not reinforced, the employer must pay a fine to NES in an amount equal to the minimum approved wage. The revenues will be utilized by NES to promote employment of disable people.

A specific **Government Decree** defines the employment promotion programs among the various active labour market promotion measures: unemployed job seekers in difficulty, on the job training for unemployed job seekers, training of youngsters finalizing university education, and unemployed women that are directly related to the marginalized groups. Other regulations in the education sector provide benefits for pupils attending basic and secondary education. This is related to free distribution of textbooks for some categories of pupils and to specific supports for Roma pupils.

## 2.4 Perception of the Reality

### 2.4.1 Methodology

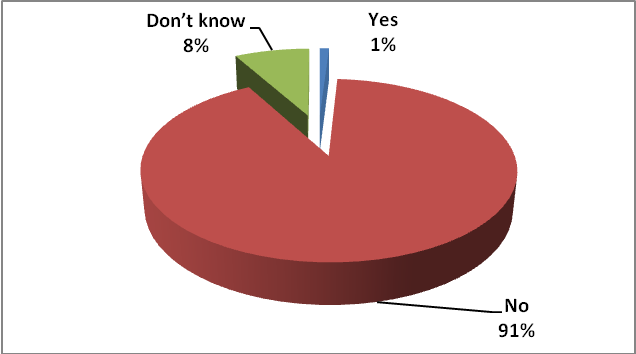
In order to better understand the SE status and concerns for different marginalized groups, semi structured interviews were organized in the selected locations targeting several group of population:

1. *Public officials and local NGO-s representatives[[23]](#footnote-23)*: the aim of the interviews was to identify the understanding on the importance of local SI strategies, what are the most vulnerable groups at risk of SE, to what extend local institutions are involved in drafting policies regarding SI, which are the most significant issues related to SI to be considered for improvement, how could be improved the SI status, and which is the most appropriate local institution for programming and monitoring local SI measures.
2. *People at risk of SE[[24]](#footnote-24)*: Women, people benefiting SA and persons from Roma community were asked on their perception about SI progress, their most priority concerns to be resolved, and their knowledge, role and participation in monitoring SI progress.

### 2.4.2 Local SI Policies

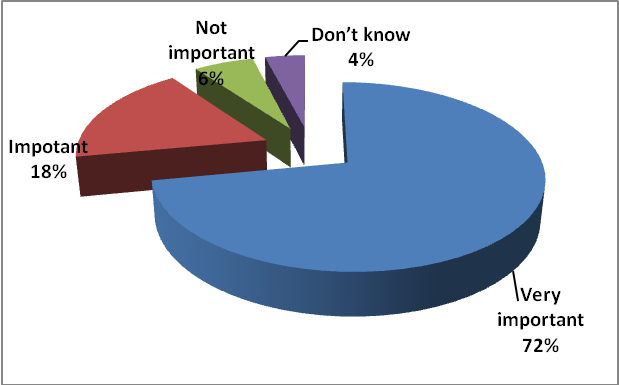
Public officials of local government institutions and local departments depending from the central government, as well as representatives of local NGOs in Elbasani, Lezha and Fieri Regions largely confirmed that there is no SI strategy specific to their Region (see Chart 2).

**Chart 2: There exist SI strategies specific to your Region?**



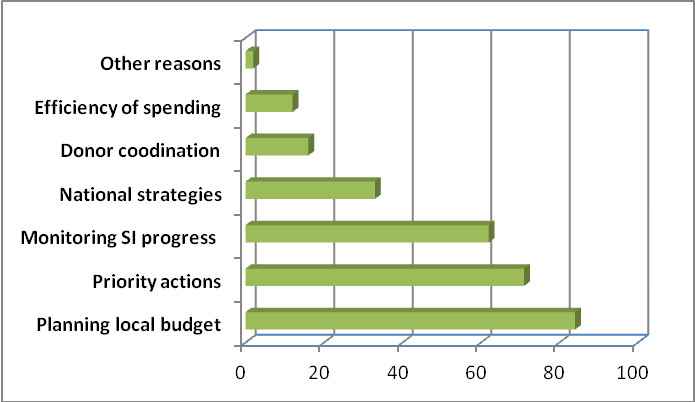
This is related to the existing legal and regulatory framework that defines the Ministries as responsible bodies to prepare and monitor SI policies at country level and all other national and local institutions as responsible for their implementation. As results, the local development strategies already prepared in the Municipality and Regional levels usually have not taken into consideration the SI issues.

**Chart 3: In your opinion, how important are local SI strategies?**



However, based on their experience during the transition, the large majority of respondents considered as very important the preparation of the local SI strategies that harmonize national measures included in the national strategic documents with the main related concerns and priorities identified in the local level (see Chart 3). Such local strategies can be prepared by local government institutions and adopted by the Regional and/or Municipal Councils.

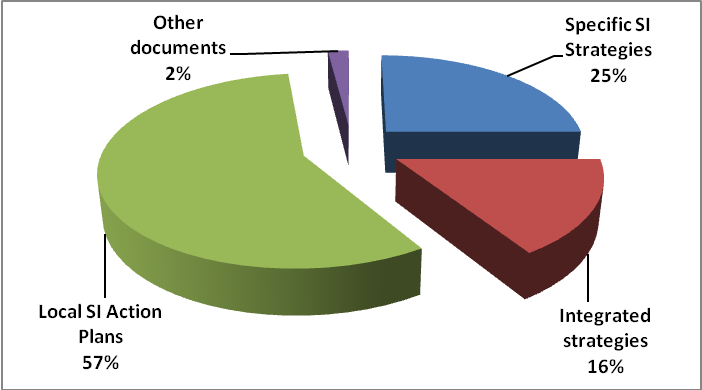
**Chart 4: Why local SI strategies could be important?**



Considering this opinion, the interviewees were asked for what purpose such strategic documents carried out at local level could be important. Their almost unanimous response was to fundamentally improve the planning process of the local budget through clearly defining the most priority concerns to be resolved with regards to SI (see Chart 4). In addition, they stressed the importance of periodically monitoring SI progress that could be more effectively realized through a local strategic document that includes measurable indicators for each of the proposed measure.

Regarding the model of this strategic document, most of the respondents considered that local institutions must avoid the copy paste method of the national SI strategies and focus more on the priority actions to be undertaken in the local level to improve SI status of the most vulnerable groups (see Chart 5). This document could be presented as an AP with clear deadlines and costing for each action considering all phases of the budget-planning period.

**Chart 5: What kind of local SI documents could really help to improve SI status?**

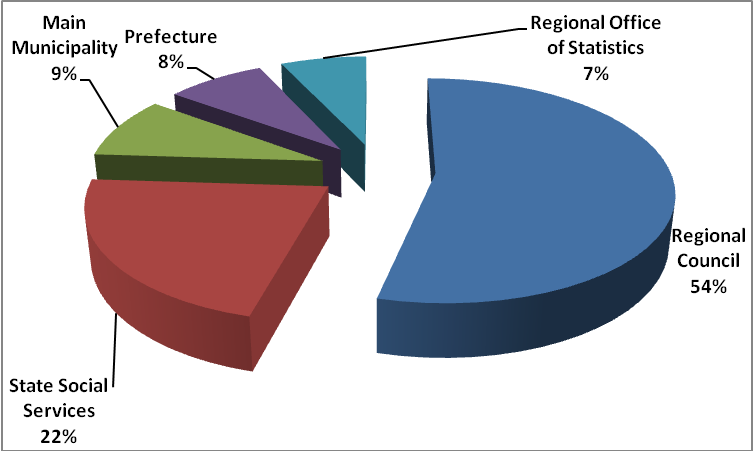


Several options were discussed with respondents regarding the possibility to collect local statistical data on SI issues that could guide the local SI actions. While the overall opinion was that such statistical information is indispensible to prepare adequate AP, different opinions were expressed regarding the potential local institution to collect and present aggregated local statistical data. The large majority of respondents considered that the Regional Council could be the responsible institution (see Chart 6). Their main argument was the legal responsibility of the Regional Council “to prepare regional development policies harmonizing them with government policies”[[25]](#footnote-25). However, most of the respondents emphasized the difficult coordination between the Regional Council as local government institution, and local departments depending from the central government i.e. Regional Department of Education (RDE), Department of SSS and Regional Employment Department (RED).

Other respondents considered SSS as the most appropriate institution with the argument that they collects detailed information on SA across the Region through institutional coordination with all local government units. In addition, there exists an institutional relationship between SSS and RED.

As results, there is a need for a common agreement of central and local government about the institution that should be responsible to collect and provide local information on SI.

**Chart 6: In your opinion, which is the most appropriate local institution to program local SI measures?**

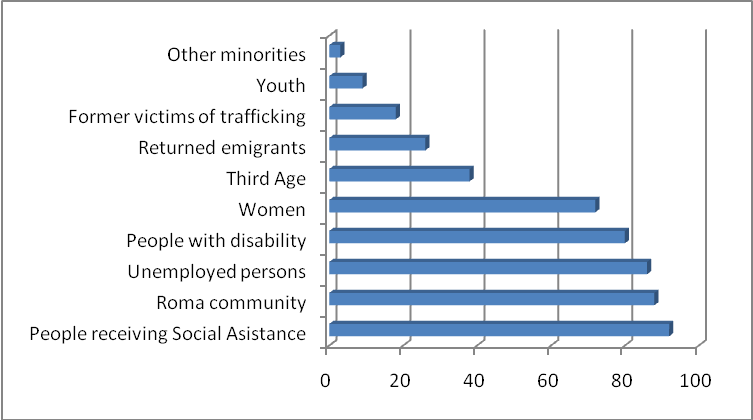


### 2.4.3 Most vulnerable groups

Considering the large variety of definitions for vulnerable groups and the variation of the level of intensity of their exclusion according to the Regions, stakeholders’ representatives in each target region were asked to present their opinions on the most vulnerable groups at risk of SE in their location.

The respondents were almost unanimous in defining people receiving SA, Roma people, unemployed persons and persons with disabilities as the most vulnerable because of the high level of poverty. In addition, they considered women as very vulnerable to the risk of SE (see Chart 7).

**Chart 7: In your opinion, which are the most vulnerable groups at risk of SE in your Region?**

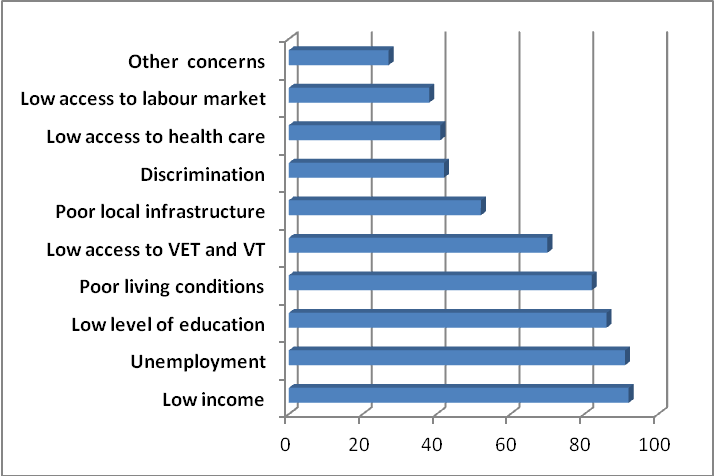


The respondents were almost unanimous in defining people receiving SA, Roma people, unemployed persons and persons with disabilities as the most vulnerable because of the high level of poverty. In addition, they considered women as very vulnerable to the risk of SE (see Chart 7).

### 2.4.4 SI progress

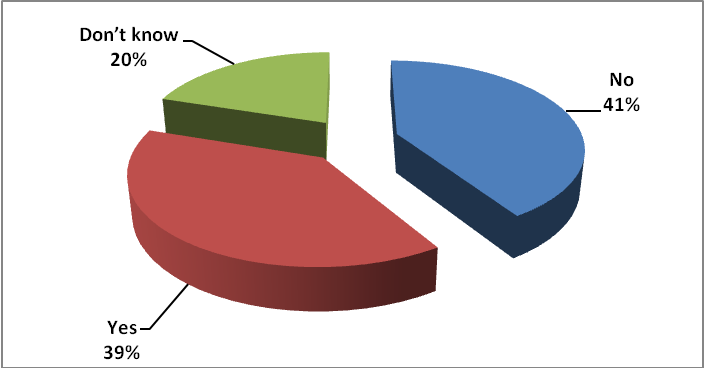
Respondents identified the main priority concerns with regards to the above identified vulnerable target groups (see Chart 8). Four out of five main concerns indicated by respondents are directly related to the access level to labour market: low income, unemployment, level of education, and access to VET and VT.

**Chart 8: What are in your opinion the most priority concerns to be resolved?**



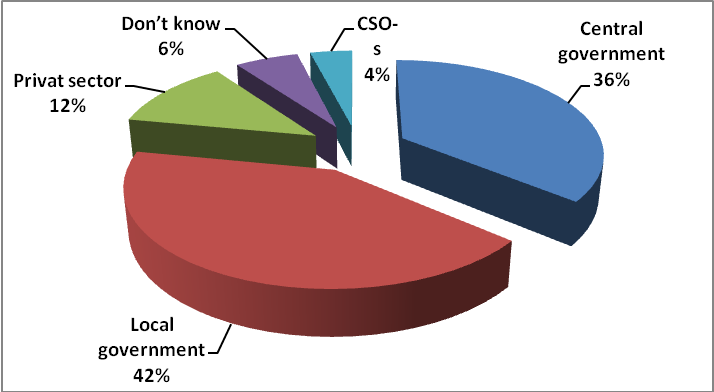
Generally speaking, almost all interviewees recognized the efforts of the central and local government institutions, as well as NGOs to resolve their concerns. However, 39% of them only confirmed that they are aware of such efforts and/or they participate in the implementation of the related actions (see Chart 9).

**Chart 9: Are you aware on the efforts to resolve your concerns?**



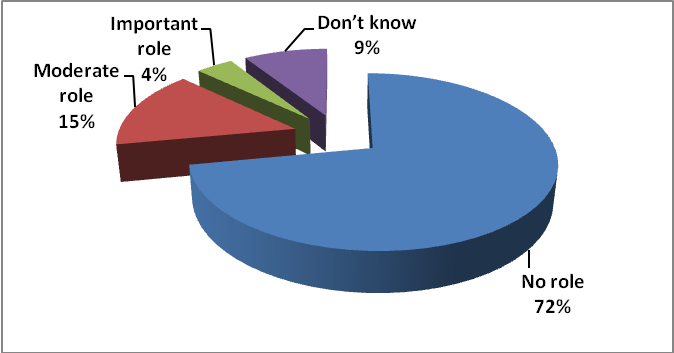
All respondents considered state institutions in the central and local level as the most important actors to address the identified concerns (see Chart 10). It is important to note that the majority of answers (about 42%) have a decentralized approach in defining local government actions as the best way to address their concerns.

**Chart 10: In your opinion, what could be the best way to address your concerns?**



Community participation is a new culture in Albania. As results, the major number of respondents doesn’t feel to have role in monitoring SI progress (see Chart 11). They explained that they are not asked to participate in monitoring SI progress, they are not informed on the monitoring process and they don’t know monitoring results if this monitoring was carried out. However, they confirmed to be contacted by evaluators of some NGOs projects only to know their opinion about the implemented activities in their community.

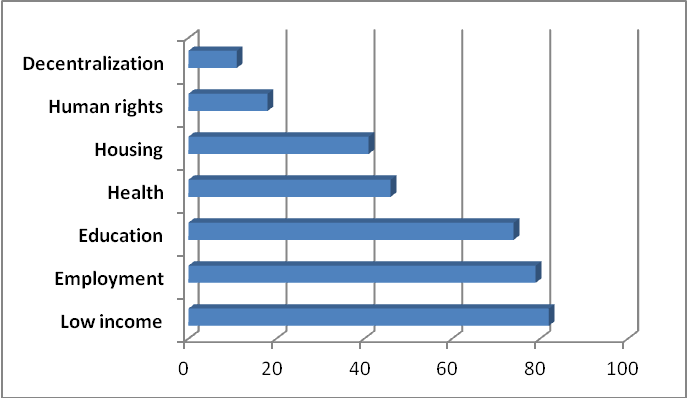
**Chart 11: Do you feel to have any role in monitoring SI progress?**



### 2.4.5 SI Indicators

Poverty related to the low income, employment and education are defined as the most significant issues to be considered in monitoring local progress on SI (see Chart 12).

**Chart 12: In your opinion, what could be some significant issues to be considered in monitoring local progress on SI**



In their opinion, there is a clear interaction of all three issues: poverty is related to low incomes, low incomes to the unemployment, and the poor access to the labour market is related to the low level of education and specifically to the low level of vocational education and vocational training.

# Local Administrative Data

## 3.1 Data Gathered at Local Level

### 3.1.1 Methodology of Analyses

Local administrative data collected by different institutions in the central and local level[[26]](#footnote-26) were carefully analyzed considering the following main objectives:

1. Understanding of existing statistical information with regards to the poverty, employment and education both at local and national level;
2. Identification of existing data that could be utilized to establish local SI database;
3. Selection of some representative SI Indicators to measure local SI status and progress.

Existing data base in the Regional SSS, RED, RDE and Department of Social Services in the Municipalities served to prepare disaggregate standard Forms in consultation with related specialists that could facilitate the calculation of SI Indicators. The standard Forms are presented in the Annex 1 regarding education; Annex 2, 3 and 4 regarding SA; and Annex 5 and 6 regarding Labour Market.

### 3.1.2 The example of Poverty data

Basic administrative local data[[27]](#footnote-27) with regards to the poverty are related to the SA. There are two sources of information about SA in the local level:

1. *Local Government* – namely Municipalities and Communes that are in charge of identification of households/persons eligible for SA and payment’s execution;
2. *Regional State Social Service* that allocate the related budget to the local government institutions and collect all related information for the Region. A network of social service specialist is also included in all local administrative units (Municipalities and Communes’ administration).

Municipality Councils and Commune Councils decide on the SA benefits[[28]](#footnote-28). Their administration presents for this purpose the following information:

1. *Number of households’ beneficiaries of SA* (see Table 2): This table provides the number of beneficiary’ households by administrative units, namely Municipality, Municipality Units, Commune, and Village. It is prepared at monthly bases to be presented to the Municipality/Commune Council for approval;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Table 2: Number of households beneficiary of SA in May 2012 in the Municipality of Elbasan.** | | | | | | |
| **No.** | **Municipality/Municipality Units/ Communes** | **Households April** | **New Entries May** | **Returned May** | **Out flowed May** | **Households Total**  **May** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |

1. *Arguments for allocation of SA to each individual newly included in the SA scheme* (see Table 3). Arguments are based on the Personal General Declaration of the Economic Status prepared by each applicant (household) and on the Personal Monthly Declaration prepared by applicants;

**Table 3: New entries in SA scheme in May 2012 in the Municipality of Elbasan.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Municipality/Municipality Units/ Communes** | **Name/Surname** | **File’s No.** | **Amount of SA** | | **Reason of allocation** |
| **Full** | **Partial** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |

1. *List of Persons with Disabilities beneficiaries* *of SA* as well as the total SA amount financed to them (see Table 4). In this table beneficiaries are divided in three main categories according to the related legal framework: disable invalids, blinds and pre-tetraplegics. In addition, it is foreseen the assistance for each category of disable beneficiaries according to the criteria defined by the law.

**Table 4: Disabled, Blinds, and Pre- Tetraplegics beneficiaries of SA in May 2012 in the Municipality of Elbasan.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Beneficiary** | **Total** | **Amount in Lek** | **Additional payment** | **Sanitation package** | **Reductions** | **Reduction Alimentary pension** | **Total Net** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 1 | **Disable Invalids** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 | **Disabled Invalids’ Assistant** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 | **Blinds** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | **Blinds’ Assistants** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 | **Pre - tetraplegics** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | **Pre – tetraplegics**  **Assistant** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. *Number of working disabled* beneficiaries and the related amounts allocated to them (see Table 5). In that case, data are disaggregated considering beneficiaries affected by general diseases and beneficiaries affected by professional diseases defining the amount allocated for each of the groups.

**Table 5: SA allocated for** **working disabled in May 2012 in the Municipality of Elbasan.**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Total**  **Beneficiaries** | **SA allocated for** | | **Total Amount** |
| **General Diseases** | **Professional Diseases & Accidents** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** |

All above data are collected by the Municipality/Commune administration in order to disburse the state budget amount allocated to them through the Regional Department of State Social Service. As results, all local government unit reports to the Regional State Social Service and data are included in its database. No specific analyses are carried out by SSS.

The existing database includes the following information presented in 46 items (see Table 6)

**Table 6: Data Base of the Regional State Social Service**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **No. of households according to the civil register** | **No. of households with disability members beneficiary of SE** | **No. of Roma households beneficiary of SE** | **Persons beneficiary of SE** | | |
| **Total** | **Orphans** | **Victims of Trafficking** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households beneficiary of partial SE** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **According to the number of household’s members** | | | | | | |
| **1 member** | **2**  **members** | **3**  **members** | **4**  **members** | **5**  **members** | **6**  **members** | **More than 6 members** |
| **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households beneficiary of full SE** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **According to the number of household’s members** | | | | | | |
| **1 member** | **2**  **members** | **3**  **members** | **4**  **members** | **5**  **members** | **6**  **members** | **More than 6 members** |
| **16** | **17** | **18** | **19** | **20** | **21** | **22** | **23** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons beneficiary of partial SE** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **According to the number of household’s members** | | | | | | |
| **1 member** | **2**  **members** | **3**  **members** | **4**  **members** | **5**  **members** | **6**  **members** | **More than 6 members** |
| **24** | **25** | **26** | **27** | **28** | **29** | **30** | **31** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Persons beneficiary of full SE** | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **According to the number of household’s members** | | | | | | |
| **1 member** | **2**  **members** | **3**  **members** | **4**  **members** | **5**  **members** | **6**  **members** | **More than 6 members** |
| **32** | **33** | **34** | **35** | **36** | **37** | **38** | **39** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total number of households in civil register** | **Number of households with disabled benefiting SA** | **Number of Roma households benefiting SA** | **Number of households with women headcount benefiting SA** | **Persons benefiting SA** | | |
| **Total** | **Orphans** | **Victims of trafficking** |
| **40** | **41** | **42** | **43** | **44** | **45** | **46** |

Considering all above information in the SSS and Municipality databases, two standard Forms are prepared for SA data in order to facilitate the calculation of SA indicators. The first one is composed of 12 items considering data of civil register for the number of households and inhabitants, as well as data on the beneficiaries of full and partial SA (see Table 7). The second one is composed of 7 items considering data on disable persons benefitting SA (see Table 8).

**Table 7: Standard Form for SA data**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Municipality/Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** |
|
| **Inhabitants** | **Total** |
| **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |

The preparation of the proposed standard Forms does not require additional work by specialists in charge of statistical information in the related central and local government institutions.

**Table 8: Standard Form for data on disable persons benefiting SA**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Municipality/ Commune** | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
| **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** |

Similar analyses are carried out for data regarding other issues of interests related to SI with a special focus on education data including VET and data related to labour market including VT.

# Proposed Model on Local Data Collection

## 4.1 The decentralized system

Considering all above institutional arrangements and local statistical information analysis, a local data gathering system followed by a flexible decentralized SI programming and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system could be proposed based on existing statistical data at the local and central government institutions level.

Under this decentralized system, all related institutions:

1. Set common objectives to reach shared goals based on the national SI objectives established under the national SI strategies;
2. Agree to common indicators for measuring progress toward the goals;
3. Prepare strategic reports setting out new actions over an agreed period to meet the common objectives;
4. Prepare joint M&E reports assessing progress made towards implementing SI policies;
5. Set key priorities to be financed by state and local budget and identify good practice of common interest.

In addition, this system establish some baseline indicators to compare SI status and progress between different local government units part of the Region and between Regions setting up specific SI priorities to improve status and promote progress in each of them. In this respect, the system presents a good opportunity for central government institutions and especially for MoLSAEO to carry out comparative analyses between Regions defining specific measures and actions with regards to the successfully implementation of the related national strategies.

As previously discussed, the Regional Council (or the Regional SSS) could be an appropriate option to lead a local SI programming process followed by M&E at annual bases (see Chart 13). In that case, the following range of tasks in 4 main steps could be suggested:

1. **Step 1**: Regional State Social Services, RED and RDE must provide to the Regional Council annual data according to standard forms previously adopted;
2. **Step 2**: Regional Council administration collect other additional information from Civil Register Office, and Municipalities, as well as from NGOs when there is a need;
3. **Step 3**: Regional Council administration calculates and presents annually all data according to the proposed methodology;
4. **Step 4**: The Regional Council prepares annual M&E reports on SI progress applying a participatory approach. In addition, Government institutions update their SI strategies considering these indicators and the main findings of the annual M&E reports.

**Chart 13: Possible local monitoring and evaluation system**

## 4.2 Institutional Arrangement

In Albania, responsibilities regarding SI are distributed among several local institutions depending from central government and local government (as described in 1.3) demanding some efforts to well coordinating between them. In addition, local institutions could very often have different political affiliation between them or with central government institutions that negatively affects their coordination.

Considering the need for a monitoring and reporting system with regards to SI and lessons learned from the EU models, it would be possible to promote the ***Institutional Voluntary Cooperation*** at the local level. This could be an optimal solution with less effort as compared to the efforts to modify the existing legal and regulatory arrangements or to adopt new ones. The establishment of this institutional voluntary cooperation could be based on:

1. Identification of some common indicators regarding SI focused in labour market issues;
2. Agreement on a decentralized statistical system at regional level regarding SI and labour market to collect the necessary data for calculating the identified common indicators;
3. Drafting a local SI strategy and defining a monitoring and reporting system to measure its implementation progress.

This cooperation could be formalized through the **Joint Inclusion Memorandum** (JIM) that helps local institutions to adopt some improvements on their statistical and policy formulation systems. Uniquely, JIM is an instrument that brings together all local stockholders for the common goals of fighting SE and promoting social protection. In addition, JIM provides a solid foundation for preparation, implementing and monitoring specific local policies in line with the national ones adopted by the central government institutions.

## 4.3 Main Indicators

The use of commonly agreed indicators to monitor progress towards commonly agreed objectives is an essential component to measure SI status and progress and to compare results.

Based on the EU related experience and indicators set up by EUROSTAT and agreed by MS under the OMC (see 2.2.3), as well as considering local environment, institutions and their capacities, the following list of indicators could be identified with regards to the vulnerable groups at risk of exclusion from the labour market (see Table 9, 10 and 11). Indicators are grouped in Primary, Secondary and Context Indicators according to EU standards considering 4; 2 and 4 items respectively.

**Table 9: Primary Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Item** | **Indicators** | | **Levels** | **Indicative Source** |
| **SHORT TERM** | **LONGER TERM** |
| 1 | **Pupils completing basic education** | Girls as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of girls | District,  Region | Regional Directorate of Education |
| Roma as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of Roma |
| Disabled as% of total pupils | Enrollment rate of disabled |
| 2 | **Enrollment in first grade of general secondary education** | Girls as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of girls |
| Roma as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of Roma |
| Disabled as% of total pupils | Enrollment rate of disabled |
| 3 | **Enrollment in VET** | Girls as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of girls |
| Roma as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of Roma |
| Disabled as% of total pupils | Enrollment rate of disabled |
| Girls from urban area as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of girls from urban area |
| Girls from rural area as % of total pupils | Enrollment rate of girls from rural area |
| Share of pupils of secondary education enrolled in VET | Share of pupils of secondary education enrolled in VET |
| 4 | **Training in VT Centers** | Share of unemployed persons trained in VTC *in %* | Share of unemployed persons trained in VTC *in %* | Region  District  Rural  Urban | VTC |
| Share of JS trained in VTC *in %* | Share of JS trained in VTC *in %* |
| Share of Women trained in VTC *in %* | Share of Women trained in VTC *in %* |
| Share of Roma trained in VTC *in %* | Share of Roma trained in VTC *in %* |
| Share of persons with disability trained in VTC *in %* | Share of persons with disability trained in VTC *in %* |

**Table 10: Secondary Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Item** | **Indicators** | | **Levels** | **Indicative Source** |
| **SHORT TERM** | **LONGER TERM** |
| 1 | **Persons benefiting Social Aide** | Number of households benefiting SA as % of total number of households | Number of households benefiting SA as % of total number of households | Region  District,  Urban,  Rural | Regional State Social Service  Civil Register |
| Number of households benefiting partial SA as % of total number of households | Number of households benefiting partial SA as % of total number of households |
| Number of households benefiting full SA as % of total number of households | Number of households benefiting full SA as % of total number of households |
| Persons benefitting SA as % of number of inhabitants | Persons benefitting SA as % of number of inhabitants | Region |
| Roma households benefiting SA | Roma households benefiting SA as % of total number of Roma households | District |
| Disable persons benefiting SA | Disable persons benefiting SA | District |
| Households with women headcount as % of the no of households benefiting SA in % | Households with women headcount as % of the no of households benefiting SA in % | Region  District |
| 2 | **Employment and Unemployment** | Employment rate in % | Employment rate in % | Region,  District | Regional Employment Directorate |
| Women employment rate | Women employment rate |
|  | Roma people employment rate |
| Unemployment Rate in % | Unemployment Rate in % |
| Women Unemployment Rate in % | Women Unemployment Rate in % |
| Long Term Unemployment Rate in % | Long Term Unemployment Rate in % |
| Women Long Term Unemployment Rate in % | Women Long Term Unemployment Rate in % |
|  | Unemployment rate of Youngsters in % |
|  | Unemployment Rate of Roma people in % |
|  | Unemployment Rate of Disable people in % |

**Table 11: Context Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Item** | **Indicators** | | **Levels** | **Indicative Source** |
| **SHORT TERM** | **LONGER TERM** |
| 1 | **Local Cohesion** |  | Dispersion of households benefiting SA | District,  Commune  Urban  Rural | Regional State Social Service |
|  | Dispersion of local unemployment rate | District,  Commune  Urban  Rural | Regional Employment Department |
| 2 | **Net income of social assistance recipients** |  | Net income per households’ members benefited partial SA per month | Region  District,  Urban,  Rural | Regional Social State Service |
|  | Net income per households members benefited full SA per month |
|  | Average net income per Disable person benefiting SA |
|  | Average net income per Roma family benefiting SA |
|  | Average income per households with women headcount benefiting SA |
| 3 | **Persons benefiting Unemployment payment** |  | Average net income per unemployed persons | Region  District |  |
| 4 | **Deprivation from vocational education and training** |  | Deprivation from VT | Region, District  Urban, Rural | Regional Directorate of Education  VTC |
|  | Deprivation from VET |
| 5 | **Effectiveness and efficiency of vocational education and training** |  | Employment rate after VET completion | Region | RDE  VTC |
|  | Employment rate after VT completion |

In order to better understand the above data, the following additional explanation must be considered:

1. The proposed indicators are short term (30 Indicators in total) and longer term indicators (46 Indicators in total). Short term indicators could be immediately applied based on the existing statistical information in the local level. Other indicators that imply additional statistical information are considered as longer term indicators.
2. The enrollment of Roma pupils in last grade of the basic education is one of the Primary Indicators. In short term only the total number of Roma pupils finalizing the last grade of the basic education could be calculated considering that there is a lack of information on the number of Roma pupils included in the related age-group. After this data will be available, it will be possible to calculate the enrollment rate of Roma pupils in the last grade of basic education that will replace the short term indicator actually calculated;
3. In the employment and unemployment item, Roma people unemployment rate is considered as a longer term indicator because the number of Roma people participating in the active labour force is not part of the actual data. After this data will be available, it will be possible to calculate this indicator;
4. All context indicators included in Table 11 are considered as longer term indicators to be calculated after the related necessary data will be completed.

# 5 Cast Studies: 2011 Data on marginalized groups

The proposed system was tested in Elbasani, Fieri and Lezha regions providing important findings for target groups in risk of social exclusion according to the above definitions and the defined methodology. The information is very specific to the regions, districts, and municipality and commune levels, and presents a good orientation for prioritization of actions by decision makers in the main administrative units.

## 5.1 Elbasani Region

### 5.1.1 The most vulnerable to exclusion from Education

Considering education data included in the Annex A1.1 several indicators are calculated with regards to the potential deprivation from education of some specific target groups according to the Districts.

In the compulsory basic education there is a good level of enrollment for girls (see Table 12) that demonstrate their equal opportunity to follow this education system. The number of Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities is limited, 268 and 163 respectively in the Regional level[[29]](#footnote-29) and without data on their group-age number it is not possible to calculate their enrollment rate and their deprivation from basic education.

**Table 12: Basic education Indicators, Elbasani Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** | **Roma completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** | **Disable completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** |
| 1 | Elbasan | 47.5 | 1 | 0.2 |
| 2 | Gramsh | 50.2 | 0 | 5.9 |
| 3 | Librazhd | 50.1 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 4 | Peqin | 48.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 |

The interest of girls to follow general secondary education is high and in all Districts they represent about 50% of the total number of pupils enrolled in this level of education (see Table 13). It is not the same for Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities. Only one of the 268 Roma pupils that finalized basic education in Elbasani and Peqini Districts was enrolled in the general secondary education and none of the 123 pupils with disabilities[[30]](#footnote-30).

In 2011, in the VET schools of Elbasani, Cerriku and Prrenjasi Municipalities are enrolled 1018; 231 and 104 pupils respectively out of about 40,000 pupils that finalized basic education in the Region. This is related to the following main reasons:

**Table 13: Secondary education Indicators, Elbasani Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education**  **(first grade)** | **Roma enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education**  **(first grade)** | **Disable enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education**  **(first grade)** |
| 1 | Elbasan | 54.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Gramsh | 49.8 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Librazhd | 49.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Peqin | 45.8 | 0 | 0 |

1. VET schools are concentrated in 3 Municipalities out of 6 Municipalities and 43 Communes of the Region and the access of pupils remained very limited;
2. Almost all pupils of the rural areas have not access to VET because there are not VET schools in the rural areas with the exception of a very limited non-identified number of pupils from villages close to the three Municipalities where VET schools are established;
3. The related private sector is not yet developed;
4. Low interest of pupils from rural areas to follow studies in VET schools.

**Table 14: VET schools indicators by Districts, Elbasani Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET**  **(first grade)** | **Roma enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET**  **(first grade)** | **Disable enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET (first grade)** |
| 1 | Elbasan | 9.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Gramsh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Librazhd | 3.8 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | Peqin | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In addition, VET schools are dominated by boys: girls represent 9.5% and 3.8% only of the total pupils enrolled in the VET schools of the Region (see Table 14). There is a total lack of interests of Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities to be enrolled in VET schools clearly indicated in Table 14.

While there are a very limited number of girls from urban area enrolled in VET schools clearly indicated by the very low share of girls as percentage of the total pupils enrolled in VET schools, there are no girls from rural areas enrolled in VET schools (see Table 15).

The enrollment rate in VET as compare to the total pupils in secondary education is low in Elbasani District (15.2%), very low in Librazhdi District (3.8%) and zero in Gramshi and Peqini Districts. The present enrolment rate is subject of many actions by MoES with regards to the VET reform in Albania including increasing access to VET schools especially for rural areas and cities without VET schools, harmonization of VET with labour market demands, establishment of multifunctional VET schools and fellowship for pupils enrolled in VET schools.

**Table 15: VET schools indicators by areas, Elbasani Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET according the areas** *in %* | | **Enrollment rate in VET as compare to the total pupils in secondary education** *in %* |
| **Urban** | **Rural** |
| 1 | Elbasan | 9.5 | 0 | 15.2 |
| 2 | Gramsh | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Librazhd | 3.8 | 0 | 3.6 |
| 4 | Peqin | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### 5.1.2 Socially excluded by low incomes

Considering statistical data on SA of Elbasani Region (see Annex 1) and the selected Secondary Indicators included in 4.2, the main Indicators on SA are calculated in each of the foreseen level and are presented in the Table 16.

Analyzing the Indicators, the following main findings could be underlined with regards to the Elbasani Region and its Districts:

* The total number of persons benefiting SA[[31]](#footnote-31) in Elbasani Region represents about 9.7% of the population of the Region. Less than 4% of them are disabling. While detailed information on their economic situation and on their net income are to be further elaborated, they could be considered part of the marginalized group of the Region because they lived with SA support only;

**Table 16: SA indicators of Elbasani Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Elbasani District** | | **Gramshi District** | | **Librazhdi District** | | **Peqini District** | |
| **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** |
| No of urban households benefiting SA as % of the total no. of urban households *in %* | 5.93 | 0.66 | 9.17 | 5.64 | 5.69 | 4.28 | 16.51 | 0.17 |
| No of rural households benefiting SA as % of the total no. of rural households *in %* | 0.04 | 9.61 | 0.49 | 21.1 | 0.06 | 23.58 | 0 | 7.69 |
| No of households of the District benefiting SA as % of the total no. of households of the District *in %* | 3.62 | 4.43 | 3.65 | 15.42 | 1.48 | 18.71 | 10.23 | 5.86 |
| No of households of the District benefiting SA (full and partial SA) as % of the total no. of households of the District *in %* | 8.05 | | 19.15 | | 20.20 | | 9.88 | |
| Roma households in the District benefiting SA | 174 | | 0 | | 0 | | 34 | |
| Total persons in the District benefiting SA as % of no of inhabitants of the District *in %* | 9.07 | | 16.31 | | 22.21 | | 10.90 | |
| Total disables[[32]](#footnote-32) in the District benefiting SA as % of no of inhabitants of the District *in %* | 3.78 | | 3.98 | | 3.38 | | 3.02 | |
| Total persons in the Region benefiting SA as % of the no of inhabitants of the Region *in %* | 9.70 | | | | | | | |
| Households in the Region with women headcount as % of the no of households benefiting SA *in %* | 9.2 | | | | | | | |

* In the District level, the vulnerability is higher in Gramshi and Librazhdi Districts. SA is the only financial revenue for about 19% of households in Gramshi District and about 21% of households on Librazhdi District as compare to about 16% and 8% of Peqini and Elbasani Districts respectively. The indicators for the number of persons benefiting SA as compare to the District population are similar: about 22% and 16% for Librazhdi and Gramshi Districts as compare to about 11% and 9% for Peqini and Elbasani Districts respectively;
* The highest share of the vulnerable households benefiting SA in Elbasani District is confirmed in the Communes: Zavaline (37.6%), Labinot Mal (36.8%), Funar (21.8%), Gracen (20.7%) and Klos (18.5%). In Gramshi District Kokur (44.3%), Porocan (35.7%) and Kodoviat (32.7%) are Communes with the highest share of vulnerable households. In Librazhdi District the most vulnerable households are in Polis (36.4%) and Orenje (32%).
* There is a significant variation between the number of households benefiting SA in the urban and rural areas that confirm a greater vulnerability of the rural population. With the exception of Peqini District, the ratio of households benefiting SA is grater in the rural areas: about 23%, 22% and 9% in Librazhdi, Gramshi and Elbasani Districts respectively as compare to 10%, 15% and 7% in the urban areas of the same Districts;
* There is a clear distinction between the SA financing “policy” in the urban and rural areas. While the full SA payment is dominant in Municipalities, the partial SA payment is dominant in the Communes. Thus, the share of urban households benefiting full SA varies from about 6% to 16% and the share of those benefiting partial SA varies from about 0.2% to 5.64%. The share of rural households benefiting full SA varying from 0% to 0.5%, the partial SA was benefited by from 8% to 24% of the households;
* Roma people represent the most vulnerable group in the local level. This is clearly confirmed by the high number of Roma households benefiting SA. In Elbasani and Peqini Districts are concentrated about 400 Roma households [[33]](#footnote-33) out of which about 52% are supported by SA;
* Regarding the profile of the households benefiting SA, the major number of them in the urban area represent households composed of 4 persons while in the rural area are households with 5 persons. In addition, households with women headcount represent 9.2% of the number of households benefiting SA in the Region (see Annex 3.1).

**Unemployment and social exclusion**

The employment rate in Elbasani Region is 86.7% and women employment rate is about 87% (see Table 17). The unemployment rate of Elbasani Region is 13.1% and it is lower than the Albanian average (see Table 17). However, some 16209 persons are registered as job seekers (JS) in the RED representing a target group vulnerable to the labour market (see Annex 4). The unemployment rate of women is lower than the Regional average (12.9%) that corresponds to some 7756 unemployed women. About 72% of them are inhabitants of Elbasani Municipality.

**Table 17: Labour market indicators - 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Employment rate** *In %* | | **Unemployment rate** *in %* | | | **LT Unemployment rate** *in %* | | |
| **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** | **Male** | **Female** |
| **Elbasani** | 86.8 | 87.1 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 12.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| **Fieri** | 89.3 | 88.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 11.1 | 8.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 |
| **Lezha** | 73.3 | 76.2 | 26.7 | 30.3 | 23.8 | 17.7 | 17.7 | 17.7 |
| **Total Albania** | 86.7 | 85.7 | 13.3 | 12.4 | 14.3 | 8.3 | 8 | 8.7 |

The Long Term (LT) Unemployment Rate in Elbasani Region is higher than the Albanian average (see Table 17) corresponding to some 9960 long term unemployed people. The LT unemployment rate of women is lower than the regional average (7.6%)

### 5.1.3 Vocational Training

There is established a public Vocational Training Center (VTC) in Elbasani Region that trained 970 trainees during the year 2011 (see Annex A5.1). Detailed analyses of the main characteristics of the trainees in VTC could lead to the following indicators (see Table 18):

**Table 18: VT Indicators – 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | **Region** | **Share of the Unemployed persons trained in %** | **Share of JS trained in %** | **Share of Women trained in %** | **Share of Roma trained in %** | **Share of Disable trained in %** |
|
|
| 1 | **Elbasani** | 46 | 23 | 10 | 4.5 | 0.2 |
| 2 | **Fieri** | 23 | 23 | 5.3 | 14.5 | 0 |
| 3 | **Lezha** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

* About 46% of the trainees are unemployed persons;
* JS registered in the RED represents only 23% of the total number of trainees;
* Only 10% of the trainees are women;
* Persons from Roma community represent about 4.5% of the total number of trainees;
* The number of persons with disabilities trained in VTC is very limited representing only 0.2% of the total number of trainees.

## 5.2 Lezha Region

### 5.2.1 Deprivation from Education

**Table 19: Basic education Indicators, Lezha Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** | **Roma completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** | **Disable completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** |
| 1 | Lezha | 45.0 | 0.7 | 0 |
| 2 | Kurbini | 49.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Mirdita | 50.0 | 0 | 0 |

In all Districts of Lezha Region there is a good enrollment level of girls in basic education (see Annex 1.2 and Table 19). In Lezha District, where Roma community is concentrated, 9 Roma pupils finalized basic education in 2011 that represent about 0.7% of the total pupils that completed this education level. However, the lack of data by group-age makes impossible the calculation of their enrollment rate and their access level to basic education. The same situation remains true for disable pupils: none of them finalized basic education in 2011 and there is no data on their group-age number.

**Table 20: Secondary education Indicators, Lezha Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education**  **(first grade)** | **Roma enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education**  **(first grade)** | **Disable enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education**  **(first grade)** |
| 1 | Lezha | 51.8 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Kurbini | 44.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Mirdita | 50.0 | 0 | 0 |

The access of youngsters to labour market is closely related to their secondary education level. In all Districts of Lezha Region, there is a good enrollment rate for girl in the general secondary education: about 49% of the total number of pupils is enrolled in this level of education (see Table 20). The figures for Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities are different. Only one of the 9 Roma pupils that finalized basic education in Lezha District was enrolled in the general secondary education and no pupils with disability are enrolled in 2011 in this education level.

Regarding vocational secondary education, Kurbini and Mirdita districts are totally deprived from this level of education because there are not VET schools in these Districts (see Table 21). In Lezha District, where such a school exists, in 2011 girls represented about 45% of the total number of pupils that could be considered as a good level of participation of girls. However, there is a total lack of interests of Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities to be enrolled in VET schools considering that none of them was enrolled in VET schools in 2011.

**Table 21: VET schools indicators by Districts, Lezha Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET**  **(first grade)** | **Roma enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET**  **(first grade)** | **Disable enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET (first grade)** |
| 1 | Lezha | 45.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 2 | Kurbini | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Mirdita | 0 | 0 | 0 |

All girls enrolled in vocational secondary education in 2011 are from urban areas and there are no girls from rural areas enrolled in VET schools (see Table 22). Generally speaking, the enrollment rate in VET as compare to the total pupils in secondary education is about 22% in Lezha District, and zero in the two other districts of the Region.

**Table 22: VET schools indicators by areas, Lezha Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET according the areas** *in %* | | **Enrollment rate in VET as compare to the total pupils in secondary education** *in %* |
| **Urban** | **Rural** |
| 1 | Lezha | 45.3 | 0 | 22.4 |
| 2 | Kurbini | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Mirdita | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### 5.2.2 Poverty and Social Assistance

The main Indicators on SA for Lezha Region are calculated on District and Regional levels considering both urban and rural areas and are presented in the Table 23 (see also Annex 3). Analyzing the Indicators, the following main findings could be underlined:

* The total number of persons benefiting SA[[34]](#footnote-34) in Lezha Region represents about 13.3% of the population of the Region. Less than 3% of them are disabled. As results, they could be considered part of the marginalized group of the Region because they lived with SA support only;

**Table 23: SA indicators of Lezha Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Lezha District** | | **Kurbini District** | | **Mirdita District** | |
| **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** |
| No of urban households benefiting SA as % of the total no. of urban households *in %* | 5.62 | 1.40 | 9.20 | 27.75 | 7.31 | 13.41 |
| No of rural households benefiting SA as % of the total no. of rural households *in %* | 0.56 | 9.20 | 3.63 | 12.38 | 15.73 | 29.48 |
| No of households of the District benefiting SA as % of the total no. of households of the District *in %* | 2.10 | 6.83 | 7.70 | 5.37 | 4.87 | 20.21 |
| No of households of the District benefiting SA (full and partial SA) as % of the total no. of households of the District *in %* | 8.93 | | 13.06 | | 25.12 | |
| Roma households in the District benefiting SA | 7 | | 39 | | 0 | |
| Total persons in the District benefiting SA as % of no of inhabitants of the District *in %* | 9.04 | | 13.05 | | 22.35 | |
| Total disables[[35]](#footnote-35) in the District benefiting SA as % of no of inhabitants of the District *in %* | 2.34 | | 2.52 | | 2.96 | |
| Total persons in the Region benefiting SA as % of the no of inhabitants of the Region *in %* | 13.28 | | | | | |
| Households in the Region with women headcount as % of the no of households benefiting SA *in %* | 12.2 | | | | | |

* In the District level, the vulnerability is higher in Mirdita where SA is the only financial revenue for about 25% of households and for about 22.3% of the population;
* The highest share of the vulnerable households benefiting SA in Lezha Region is confirmed in the Commune of Ungrej in Lezha District where about 55% of the households are beneficiaries of SA support. However, the rural area of Mirdita District could be considered as the poorest part of the Region. In the five Communes of the District namely Kacinar, Orosh, Fan, Selite and Kthel are supported with SA about 44.4%, 34%, 33.4%, 30% and 16% of the households respectively confirming Mirdita as the poorest District of the Region. One out of four households in this District is beneficiary of SA;
* There is not significant variation between the number of households benefiting SA in the urban and rural areas of the Region. In the Kurbini District the share of urban households supported with SA is even higher than in the rural area of this District (about 37% in urban area against 16% in rural area). This is related especially to the high number of households benefiting SA in Laci and Mamurras Municipalities that represent together about 37% of the total number of households in the urban area of the District;
* The partial SA payment is dominant in each District both in rural and urban areas probably due to the large number of households that apply for SA as compare to the available budget;
* There are 46 Roma households benefiting SA in the Lezha Region and most of them are in Kurbini District. While there is not yet a clear evidence of the total number of Roma households living in Lezha Region, indicatively the Roma households benefiting SA represent about 48% of the total number of households;
* Households with women headcount represents about 12.2% of the number of households benefiting SA in the Region (see Annex 3.2).

### 5.2.3 Labour Market

The employment rate in Lezha Region is 73.3% and women employment rate is about 76.2% (see Table 17). The unemployment rate of Lezha Region (26.7%) is almost the double of the country’s average (see Table 17) corresponding to some 14,233 persons registered as JS in RED (see Annex 4). The unemployment rate of women is lower than the Regional average (23.8%) that corresponds to some 8,410 unemployed women. About 53% of them are inhabitants of Laci Municipality.

LT unemployment Rate of Lezha Region is also almost the double of the Albanian average (see Table 17) corresponding to 9,420 long term unemployed people. The long term unemployment rate of women is also very high (17.7%) corresponding to 4,710 women.

There is no public VTC operating in the Lezha Region.

## 5.3 Fieri Region

### 5.3.1 Deprivation from Education

In all Districts of Fieri Region there is a good level of enrollment for girls in basic education (see Annex 1.3 and Table 24). In Lushnja District, Roma pupils that finalized basic education in 2011 represent about 1.7% of the total pupils that completed this education level. In Fieri District this ration is about 0.4% and corresponds to 12 pupils only. There were not Roma pupils and pupils with disability that finalized basic education in Mallakastra District.

**Table 24: Basic education Indicators, Fieri Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** | **Roma completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** | **Disable completing basic education as % of total pupils in this grade** |
| 1 | Fieri | 50.9 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| 2 | Lushnja | 47.9 | 1.7 | 0.2 |
| 3 | Mallakastra | 48.9 | 0 | 0 |

The share of girls enrolled in the general secondary education is good in all Districts of Fieri Region[[36]](#footnote-36), (see Table 25). It is not the same for Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities. Only 5 out of 12 Roma pupils and 3 out of 12 pupils with disability that finalized basic education in Fieri District were enrolled in the general secondary education.

**Table 25: Secondary education indicators, Fieri Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | | **District** | **Girls enrolled in general secondary education as % of total pupils in general secondary education (first grade)** | **Roma enrolled in general secondary as % of total pupils in general secondary education (first grade)** | **Disable enrolled in general secondary as % of total pupils in general secondary education (first grade)** |
| 1 | Fieri | 49.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| 2 | Lushnja | 50.0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Mallakastra | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

There are no Roma pupils and persons with disability enrolled in 2011 in Lushnja District in education level. The share of girls in vocational secondary education has decreased drastically as compare to their enrollment in general secondary education: it is 10.1% and 4.6% in Fieri and Lushnja Districts respectively corresponding to 30 and 20 girls enrolled respectively in the VET schools in the above Districts (see Annex A3 and Table 26).

**Table 26: VET schools indicators by Districts, Fieri Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | | **District** | **Girls enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET**  **(first grade)** | **Roma enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET**  **(first grade)** | **Disable enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET (first grade)** |
| 1 | Fieri | 10.1 | 0.4 | 0 |
| 2 | Lushnja | 4.6 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | Mallakastra | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

In addition, there is a total lack of interests of Roma pupils and pupils with disabilities to be enrolled in VET schools considering that only one Roma pupil was enrolled in VET schools in 2011.

**Table 27: VET schools indicators by areas, Fieri Region-2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Girls enrolled in VET as % of total pupils in VET according the areas** *in %* | | **Enrollment rate in VET as compare to the total pupils in secondary education** *in %* |
| **Urban** | **Rural** |
| 1 | Fieri | 10.1 | 6.8 | 7.3 |
| 2 | Lushnja | 4.6 | 0 | 8.2 |
| 3 | Mallakastra | 0 | 0 | 0 |

In Fieri District, 6 out of 30 girls enrolled in VET schools in 2011 are from rural area that represents about 6.8% of the total number of pupils enrolled in these schools (see Table 27). In Lushnja Distrit, all girls (20 girls) are from urban area and represents about 4.6% of the total number of pupils enrolled in VET schools in that District. More generally speaking, the enrollment rate in VET as compare to the total pupils in secondary education is very low, about 7.3% and 8.2% in Fieri and Lushnja Districts respectively.

### 5.3.2 Poverty and Social Assistance

Table 28 presents the main Indicators with regards to the SA calculated for Fieri Region (see also Annex 2). As results, the following main findings could be identified:

* The total number of persons benefiting SA[[37]](#footnote-37) in Fieri Region represents only 4.46% of the population of the Region. More than half of them are disabled;
* In the District level, the vulnerability is higher in Mallakastra District. SA is the only financial revenue for about 8.6% of households in this District as compare to about 3% and 1.6% of Fieri and Lushnja Districts respectively;

**Table 28: SA indicators of Fieri Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Fieri District** | | **Lushnja District** | | **Mallakastra District** | |
| **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** | **Full SA** | **Partial SA** |
| No of urban households benefiting SA as % of the total no. of urban households *in %* | 3.84 | 0.15 | 4.82 | 0.06 | 19.29 | 0.06 |
| No of rural households benefiting SA as % of the total no. of rural households *in %* | 0.49 | 1.51 | 0.02 | 1.02 | 0.09 | 10.32 |
| No of households of the District benefiting SA as % of the total no. of households of the District *in %* | 2.17 | 0.83 | 1.97 | 0.65 | 1.20 | 7.35 |
| No of households of the District benefiting SA (full and partial SA) as % of the total no. of households of the District *in %* | 3.10 | | 2.82 | | 8.55 | |
| Roma households in the District benefiting SA | 95 | | 17 | | 0 | |
| Total persons in the District benefiting SA as % of no of inhabitants of the District *in %* | 2.94 | | 2.49 | | 7.50 | |
| Total disables[[38]](#footnote-38) in the District benefiting SA as % of no of inhabitants of the District *in %* | 3.23 | | 2.93 | | 2.13 | |
| Total persons in the Region benefiting SA as % of the no of inhabitants of the Region *in %* | 4.46 | | | | | |
| Households in the Region with women headcount as % of the no of households benefiting SA in *%* | 16.82 | | | | | |

* The highest share of the vulnerable households benefiting SA in Fieri District is confirmed in the Communes: Ruzhdie (13.4%), Dermenas (11.9%) dhe Kurjan (6.7%). In Lushnja District Remas (9.5%) and Karbunare (4.3%) are Communes with the highest share of vulnerable households. In Mallakastra District the most vulnerable households are in Ngracan (24%), Selite (21%), and Fshat (15%).
* The ratio of households benefiting SA is grater in the urban areas of each District. Thus, this ration is about 19%, 5% and 3.5% in Mallakastra, Lushnja and Fieri Districts respectively as compare to 10%, 1% and 2% for rural areas in the same Districts;
* The share of urban households benefiting full SA varies from about 4% to 12% and the share of those benefiting partial SA varies from about 0.06% to 0.15%. The share of rural households benefiting full SA varies from 0.02% to 0.5%, the partial SA goes for the benefit of 1.5% to 10% of the households;
* The number of Roma households benefiting SA is higher in Fieri and Lushnja Districts, representing about 17% and 24% of the total Roma households leaving respectively in those Districts[[39]](#footnote-39);
* The number of households with women headcount in the Region is relatively high representing 16.8% of the number of households benefiting SA in the Region (see Annex 3.1).

### 5.3.3 Labour Market

The employment rate in Fieri Region is 89.3% and women employment rate is about 88.9% (see Table 17). The unemployment rate of Fieri Region is 10.7% and it is lower than the Albanian average (see Table 17). The unemployment rate of women is higher than the Regional average (11.1%) that corresponds to 6,970 unemployed women. About 56% of them are inhabitants of Fieri Municipality.

LT Unemployment Rate of Fieri Region (8.1%) is lower than the Albanian average (8.3%; see Table 17) corresponding to some 11,865 long term unemployed people. The long term unemployment rate of women is almost the same as the regional average (8.2%)

### 5.3.4 Vocational Training

There is established a public VTC in Fieri Region that trained 678 trainees during the year 2011 (see Annex A5.1). Detailed analyses of the main characteristics of the trainees in VTC could lead to the following indicators (see Table 18):

* About 23% of the trainees are unemployed persons;
* JS registered in the RED represents only 23% of the total number of trainees;
* Only 5.3% of the trainees are women;
* Persons from Roma community represent about 14.5% of the total number of trainees;
* There are not persons with disabilities trained in VTC during the year 2011.

# 6 Conclusions and Recommendations

**6.1 Targeting the most vulnerable groups**

In absence of a universal or common definition of vulnerability, we developed this concept in relation to employment considering that having or losing a job is a key factor in moving in and out of poverty and the concept of vulnerable groups denotes the risk of marginalization from the labour market and SE. Such a concept would include people, who are unemployed, having SA as the only income, partially or totally excluded from education that provide skills, knowledge and qualifications and facilitate their labour market participation, and persons at risk of poverty for reasons related to their gender or minority status.

In a dynamic labour market and with the diversity of population changes, among above large variety of vulnerable groups, we are focused on 5 of them: people receiving SA, Roma community, unemployed persons, people with disability and women, considered as the most vulnerable in the three target Regions[[40]](#footnote-40) by a large number of stakeholders’ representatives.

**6.2 National policies versus local actions**

MoLSAEO is better and better coordinating national SI policies with an emphasis on cross-cutting and inter-departmental measures to promote the integration of excluded people into society. This is the case of SEVT, SICS, NSPD, and NSR, as well as of the related legal and regulatory framework. At the level of the client, this means more effective coordination of services to meet their multiple and diverse needs. This requires not only coordination between central government institutions, but also coordination between services and agencies at the local level.

To date, the SI dimension is considered only as part of the above strategies adopted at the national level. Local development strategies already prepared in the Municipality and Regional levels usually does not pay attention to this dimension. The general opinion in the three target Regions confirmed that meeting the needs of clients in vulnerable groups requires further “disaggregation” of national policies in priorities and AP specific to each Region and/or District. Such strategic documents at local level could fundamentally improve the planning process of the local budget by defining clearly the most priority concerns to be resolved with regards to SI.

**6.3 De-concentrated and/or Decentralized system**

Despite different policy measures adopted by government institutions in the national level based on aggregate national statistical data, a local data gathering system followed by a flexible de-concentrated and/or decentralized SI programming and M&E system could positively affect the SI progress and results in meeting needs of the vulnerable groups. Under this system, all related institutions in the local level could set common objectives to reach shared goals based on the national SI objectives, agree to common indicators, prepare strategic documents setting out new actions to meet the common objectives, prepare joint assessments of SI progress, and set key priorities to be financed by state and local budget.

This system could establish some common indicators that could serve as baseline indicators to compare SI status and progress between different local government units. Thus, central government institutions and especially r MoLSAEO, and local institutions could carry out comparative analyses between different administrative units measuring progress towards common objectives, comparing best practices and defining further specific actions.

**6.4 Common Indicators**

Based on EU related experience and considering local institutional environment, a list of 30 short term indicators was proposed covering 10 selected items with regards to education, SA, and labour market issues. All of them could be immediately applied based on the existing statistical information in the local level. Other indicators that imply additional statistical information are considered as longer term indicators leading to a completed and improved list of 46 indicators.

In addition, all indicators are grouped on Primary, Secondary and Context Indicators according to the related EU standards.

After analyzing the existing statistical information system in the local level with regards to poverty, employment and education, existing data were identified to calculate the selected short term indicators. This methodology was thereafter applied in three case studies carried out for Elbasani, Lezha and Fieri Regions. Standard data collection forms were prepared for this purpose and distributed to the related local institutions.

**6.5 Pilot implementation in three regions**

The system was tested in Elbasani, Fieri and Lezha Regions providing important findings for target groups in risk of SE according the main areas.

**The most vulnerable to exclusion from education**

In Elbasani region, Roma pupils and disabled pupils are the most vulnerable group vis-à-vis general secondary education in all Districts. None of those who completed the basic education in 2011 was enrolled in the general secondary schools. Similarly, girls, Roma pupils and disable pupils are almost totally deprived from VET. As results, specific actions must be programmed and implemented to fundamentally improve SI status in this level of education for girls, Roma pupils and disable pupils throughout the Region and especially in Gramshi and Peqini Districts and in Librazhdi Municipality. In addition, vocational education is totally lacking in the rural area where very specific actions are needed in this respect.

While in all Lezha Districts there is a good level of enrollment in basic education for both boys and girls, only 9 Roma pupils finalized in 2011 the compulsory education in Lezha District only and none of them was enrolled in secondary education. In addition, there are no disable pupils enrolled in secondary education in Lezha Region. As results, Roma pupils and disable pupils are the most vulnerable groups in the Region deprived from secondary education, including VET, that need specific actions to be programmed and implemented. In addition, there is no access to VET for pupils living in rural areas and for pupils of Kurbini and Mirdita Municipalities. This is another priority to be resolved in order to develop the necessary skills for their successful participation in the labour market.

In Fieri region, a very low number of Roma pupils (12 pupils in total) and disable pupils (12 pupils in total) finalized the last grade of the basic education in 2011 (in Fieri and Lushnja Districts) and only 5 and 3 of them respectively were enrolled in secondary education schools. As results, Roma pupils and disable pupils are the most vulnerable groups also in this Region deprived from secondary education, including VET. In addition, there is no access to VET for pupils living in rural areas and for pupils Lushnja and Mallakastra Districts.

**Socially excluded by low incomes**

Librazhdi and Gramshi Districts of Elbasani region present the most vulnerable local units in terms of peoples benefitting SA with about 21% and 19% of households in need for SA which is more than the double of the Elbasani Region average. The highest share of the vulnerable households benefiting SA is confirmed in rural areas and in some Communes SA is the only source of incomes for more than 35% of households. As results, specific actions are needed in these local units to increase participation in labour market and reduce poverty. Roma people represent the most vulnerable group in this Region and this is especially related to Elbasani and Peqini Municipalities where the number of Roma household benefiting SA represents about 50% of the total number of Roma households.

In Lezha Region, Mirdita District is the most vulnerable in terms of peoples benefitting SA with about 25% of households benefiting SA. The highest share of the vulnerable households is confirmed in rural areas and in some Communes SA is the only source of incomes for more than 40% of households. In the Commune of Ungrei, SA is the only income for about 55% of households. Roma people represent the most vulnerable group in Kurbini District because about 48% of Roma households in this District are beneficiary of SA.

In the Districts of Fieri Region, the share of the households in need of SA is lower than in other Regions and differently from them the ratio of households benefitting SA is grater in urban area than in rural area in each of the three Districts. As results, specific measures for combating poverty in Fieri Region need to be programmed and implemented in the urban area and especially in Mallakastra District where about 19% of households are in need for SA. In addition, Roma people represent the most vulnerable group in Lushnja and Fieri Districts where about 24% and 17% of Roma households respectively live with SA.

**Unemployment and social exclusion**

In Elbasani region, about 72% of unemployed women are inhabitants of Elbasani Municipality presenting the need for specific women employment promotion policies in this Municipality. In addition, specific policy measures need to be programmed and implemented in Elbasani Region with regards to VT considering that the very low rate of JS trained in the VTC, that only one out of ten trainees is women, and the insignificant number from Roma community and disable persons participate in training courses organized by VTC.

The unemployment rate of Lezha Region is almost the double of the country average making necessary specific employment promotion measures in this Region. In addition, women unemployment rate is very high in Laci Municipality where they represent more than 50% of the unemployed women in all Lezha Region. A public VTC is not yet established in Lezha Region and depriving all inhabitants of the Region from training and retraining services.

The unemployment rate of Fieri Region is lower than the country’s average. Women unemployment rate results higher in Fieri Municipality where they represent more than 55% of the unemployed women in all Fieri Region. Specific policy measures are needed in this Municipality to promote women employment. In addition, specific measures are needed also with regards to VT considering the very low rate of JS trained in the VTC, the fact that only one out of twenty trainees is women, the insignificant number of people involved in training from Roma community, and the total absence of disable persons participating in training courses organized by VTC.

**6.6 Partnerships in combating SE**

Partnerships have increasingly become the model for developing policy and action at all levels: European, national, regional, and, perhaps especially, local. There are many examples of innovative and effective partnerships across the EU, involving the active contributions of local and central government authorities, Civil Society Organizations, and business community in developing SI policies and services for vulnerable groups. The OMC is a typical EU model of partnership.

In Albania, responsibilities regarding SI are distributed among several Ministries, local institutions depending from central government and local government institutions. In addition, local institutions could very often have different political affiliation that negatively affects their coordination.

The partnership is already well developed in the national level through establishment of functional TWG, cooperation in preparing sector and cross sector strategic documents, and monitoring their implementation, as well as in common agreements for budget allocations. However, the role of local partnerships is weaker and there is a need for better understanding of all local actors on the necessity of common efforts on SI. As an initial step for effective partnership, in the local level it is proposed the agreement on a Joint Inclusion Memorandum that helps local institutions to first adopt improvements on their statistical and policy formulation system, and thereafter to develop a local M&E system.

**6.7 Designing leading local SI institution**

Several options were proposed and discussed on designing a local institution to lead and coordinate SI actions. The Regional Council and the Regional SSS were considered the most appropriate options and further discussion could be needed before a final decision be taken. However, the decentralized system focused on the Regional Council not only will improve the participation of local community to the solution of relevant social problem, but also will reinforce the role of the Regional Council as institution in charge for planning at regional level

Considering the EU models, it would be possible to promote more an institutional voluntary cooperation rather than to modify the existing legal and regulatory arrangements already adopted and implemented. This voluntary cooperation could be promoted through the JIM that helps local institutions to adopt some improvements on their statistical information and programming systems.

**6.8 Participation of people from vulnerable groups**

The involvement of socially excluded people can bring considerable benefits in combating SE through increasing the sensitivity and relevance of planning process, creating a resource through which to implement programmes, providing job and other opportunities for those who are unemployed or otherwise not active in employment, and submitting employment measures to the critical review of those intended to gain from them. NGOs that represent the real needs of the target groups they are working for could have an important role in this respect.

The participation of vulnerable groups is fundamental first of all in programming SI actions and monitoring their progress in community level. However, the results of our survey in three target Regions showed that socially excluded people have little information on the efforts in combating SE and more specifically doesn’t feel to have a role in programming and monitoring SI progress. Therfore, it is recommended that NGOs and government institutions consider actions to promote participatory approach in the local level especially in the design or development of programmes and submitting their activities to the critical review of those intended to gain from them.

**6.9 Implementation approach**

It is recommended that the implementation of the proposed system starts with discussions among decision makers in the related Ministries to inform them on the model and to ensure their understanding and agreement. In addition, round table discussions with local decision makers must be organized to present the technical solutions and to sensitize them to sign agreements that will open the way to the implementation of this methodology starting from 2013.

In terms of timelines, central government institutions at local level normally finalize annual statistical reports by the end of March. This is the most appropriate time for them to provide statistical information for the preceding year. As a result, all necessary agreements with decision makers must be finalized before March 2013. Then, the Regional Councils could process data and draft the first regional annual report on vulnerable groups.

**6.10 Feasibility of the proposed system**

The implementation of the system could start without additional resources. The local statistical data necessary for calculation of the proposed indicators are those included in the existing statistical information system according to the related Regional Departments. It is the same for the Regional Council administration where the Department of Social Issues is already implementing several tasks regarding social inclusion and there is need only to redefine tasks and position descriptions.

However, in order to successfully implement this initiative, capacity building, including technical assistance and equipment support, is needed for the related unit in the Regional Council at least in three main modules: (i) data gathering and calculation of the social inclusion indicators; (ii) identification of the local policy measures and related priority actions to increase social inclusion; and (iii) progress monitoring and evaluation procedures. There is need also for formal and in the job training for data collection experts in the related Regional Departments and for specific Guidelines including standard data collection forms.

# ANNEXES

**Annex 1: Education Data - 2011**

**Annex A1.1: Elbasani Region**

| **No** | **Municipalities/Communes** | **Pupils completing basic education** | | | | **Pupils enrolled in General Secondary Education** | | | | **Pupils enrolled in the VET** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Out of which** | | | **Total** | **Out of which** | | | **Total** | **Out of which** | | |
| **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** |
| **1** | Municipality of Elbasan | 10412 | 4815 | 227 | 27 | 4719 | 2472 | 1 | 0 | 1018 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipality of Cerrik | 1054 | 514 | 14 | 2 | 563 | 238 | 0 | 0 | 231 | 43 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipality of Belsh | 1320 | 634 | 0 | 0 | 493 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Bradashesh | 1437 | 685 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Fierze | 257 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 76 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Funar | 297 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Gostime | 1046 | 522 | 0 | 1 | 280 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Gracen | 351 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Grekan | 441 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 72 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Gjergjan | 692 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Gjinar | 449 | 213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kajan | 509 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Klos | 420 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Labinot Fushe | 1079 | 501 | 0 | 1 | 131 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Labinot Mal | 873 | 416 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Mollas | 849 | 399 | 0 | 0 | 359 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Paper | 903 | 429 | 0 | 2 | 149 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Rrase | 209 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Shales | 486 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Shirgjan | 994 | 476 | 0 | 3 | 364 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Shushice | 1379 | 660 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Tregan | 492 | 245 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Zavaline | 195 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2** | Municipality of Gramsh | 750 | 402 | 0 | 77 | 168 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kodoviat | 118 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 42 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kukur | 120 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 48 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kushove | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Pishaj | 80 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 56 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Porocan | 73 | 42 | 0 | 2 | 45 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Shenepremte | 53 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Skenderbegas | 65 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Sult | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Tunje | 62 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **3** | Municipality of Librazhd | 1382 | 688 | 0 | 4 | 713 | 383 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bashkia Prrenjas | 984 | 489 | 0 | 4 | 489 | 265 | 0 | 0 | 104 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Hotolisht | 845 | 410 | 0 | 2 | 256 | 129 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Lunik | 454 | 291 | 0 | 0 | 93 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Orenje | 673 | 333 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Polis | 497 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Qender | 1152 | 551 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Qukes | 1227 | 626 | 0 | 0 | 364 | 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Rajce | 1282 | 636 | 0 | 0 | 418 | 192 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Stebleve | 75 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Stravaj | 341 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 105 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **4** | Municipality of Peqin | 861 | 384 | 11 | 10 | 433 | 205 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Gjocaj | 789 | 403 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Karine | 189 | 120 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Pajove | 1063 | 515 | 3 | 4 | 503 | 224 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Perparim | 539 | 264 | 13 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Sheze | 448 | 218 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **40266** | **19454** | **268** | **163** | **11986** | **6258** | **1** | **0** | **1353** | **122** | **0** | **0** |

**Annex A1.2: Lezha Region**

| **No** | **Municipalities/Communes** | **Pupils completing basic education** | | | | **Pupils enrolled in General Secondary Education** | | | | **Pupils enrolled in the VET** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Out of which** | | | **Total** | **Out of which** | | | **Total** | **Out of which** | | |
| **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** |
| **1** | Municipality of Lac | 397 | 194 | 0 | 0 | 393 | 201 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipality of Mamurras | 290 | 150 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Milot | 152 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 184 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Fushe-Kuqe | 164 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **2** | Municipality of Lezhe | 461 | 220 | 3 | 0 | 521 | 275 | 1 | 0 | 322 | 146 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Balldra | 150 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 51 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Blinisht | 52 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Dajc | 80 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 67 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kallmet | 57 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kolsh | 43 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Shengjin | 93 | 52 | 5 | 0 | 75 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Shenkoll | 237 | 134 | 1 | 0 | 112 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Ungrej | 36 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Zejmen | 171 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **3** | Municipality of Rreshen | 199 | 110 | 0 | 0 | 212 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Municipality of Rubik | 73 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 64 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Fan | 64 | 34 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kacinar | 33 | 16 | 0 | 0 |  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Kthelle | 30 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Orosh | 42 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Commune of Selite | 13 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | **Total** | **2837** | **1342** | **9** | **0** | **2421** | **1174** | **1** | **0** | **354** | **146** | **0** | **0** |

**Annex A1.3: Fieri Region**

| **No** | **Municipalities/**  **Communes** | **Pupils completing basic education** | | | | **Pupils enrolled in General Secondary Education** | | | | **Pupils enrolled in the VET** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total** | **Out of which** | | | **Total** | **Out of which** | | | **Total** | **Out of which** | | |
| **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Girls** | **Roma** | **Disabled** |
| **1** | Municipality of Fier | 1073 | 512 |  | 2 | 1473 | 736 | 4 | 3 | 237 | 24 | 1 |  |
| Municipality of Patos | 258 | 149 |  | 2 | 241 | 118 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Municipality of Roskovec | 112 | 53 |  | 2 | 239 | 129 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commune of Cakran | 159 | 78 |  | 1 | 123 | 38 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dermenas | 131 | 63 | 3 | 1 | 37 | 21 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Frakull | 132 | 59 |  | 1 | 69 | 35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kuman | 91 | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kurjan | 79 | 39 |  | 3 | 35 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Levan | 141 | 70 | 1 |  | 65 | 37 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Libofshë | 119 | 71 |  | 1 | 111 | 68 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mbrostar | 136 | 74 | 1 |  | 72 | 34 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Portëz | 96 | 49 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qendër | 97 | 52 | 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 88 | 6 |  |  |
| Ruzhdie | 22 | 9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strum | 125 | 73 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Topojë | 56 | 29 | 1 |  | 76 | 29 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Zharrëz | 100 | 61 |  |  | 90 | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **2** | Municipality of Lushnje | 3439 | 1657 | 145 |  | 1647 | 826 |  |  | 436 | 20 |  |  |
| Municipality of Divjake | 1249 | 595 |  |  | 477 | 258 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commune of Alikaj | 558 | 263 |  |  | 206 | 114 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ballagat | 341 | 168 |  |  | 127 | 71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bubullime | 634 | 294 |  |  | 234 | 125 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dushk | 1085 | 541 | 12 |  | 281 | 132 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fier-Shegan | 949 | 448 |  |  | 301 | 131 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Golem-Lushnje | 731 | 360 | 22 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Grabian | 464 | 237 | 72 |  | 149 | 65 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gradishte | 973 | 468 |  |  | 413 | 208 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hysgjokaj | 409 | 204 |  |  | 152 | 84 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Karbunare | 602 | 285 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kolonje | 739 | 363 |  |  | 299 | 147 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Krutje | 941 | 422 |  |  | 394 | 190 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Remas | 588 | 285 | 5 |  | 156 | 75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terbuf | 1635 | 770 | 6 |  | 476 | 230 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **3** | Municipality of Ballsh |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Commune of Aranitas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fratar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Greshice |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hekal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kute |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ngracan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Qender |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Selite |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Annex 2: Social Assistance in Elbasani Region**

**Table A2.1: Full and partial SA in Elbasani District**

| **No** | **Municipality/Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | | **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** | **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** | **Total** | **Roma** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** |
| 1 | Municipality of Elbasan | 37348 | 127728 | 2227 | 168 | 111868 | 7982 | 167 | 0 | 7529 | 692 |
| 2 | Municipality of Cerrik | 4355 | 14846 | 417 | 3 | 18029 | 1422 | 50 | 0 | 1634 | 220 |
| 3 | Municipality of Belshe | 3811 | 14900 | 57 | 0 | 3299 | 229 | 85 | 0 | 2565 | 379 |
| 4 | Commune of Bradashesh | 3025 | 13010 | 129 | 2 | 5814 | 574 | 174 | 0 | 8880 | 780 |
| 5 | Funar | 1100 | 3260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 240 | 0 | 6326 | 1057 |
| 6 | Gostime | 2949 | 12800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 2049 | 270 |
| 7 | Gracen | 780 | 2552 | 0 | 0 | 394 | 0 | 162 | 0 | 4300 | 722 |
| 8 | Grekan | 1387 | 5109 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 1336 | 256 |
| 9 | Gjinar | 1437 | 5012 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 248 | 0 | 7598 | 1142 |
| 10 | Gjergjan | 2002 | 7699 | 3 | 0 | 194 | 10 | 174 | 0 | 4788 | 751 |
| 11 | Kajan | 1668 | 6484 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 0 | 736 | 89 |
| 12 | Fierze | 902 | 3970 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 77 | 0 | 2123 | 353 |
| 13 | Klos | 1180 | 5086 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 218 | 0 | 7273 | 967 |
| 14 | Labinot Mal | 1410 | 5550 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 519 | 0 | 14355 | 2669 |
| 15 | Labinot Fushe | 1550 | 6285 | 1 | 0 | 77 | 8 | 264 | 0 | 11637 | 1230 |
| 16 | Mollas | 1831 | 7728 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 199 | 0 | 5994 | 958 |
| 17 | Paper | 2356 | 9230 | 2 | 0 | 102 | 7 | 77 | 0 | 2689 | 326 |
| 18 | Rrase | 600 | 2420 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 0 | 1517 | 216 |
| 19 | Shales | 1770 | 7440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 694 | 55 |
| 20 | Shirgjan | 2650 | 9980 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 0 | 7980 | 1218 |
| 21 | Shushice | 2900 | 11000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 101 | 0 | 2815 | 443 |
| 22 | Tregan | 1040 | 4460 | 9 | 0 | 478 | 35 | 60 | 0 | 1944 | 296 |
| 23 | Zavaline | 534 | 2165 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 0 | 201 | 0 | 6034 | 853 |
| 24 | Bashkia Peqin | 2361 | 9120 | 390 | 34 | 17828 | 1537 | 4 | 0 | 187 | 19 |
| 25 | Gjocaj | 1778 | 7305 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 4000 | 738 |
| 26 | Karine | 465 | 1982 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 1062 | 153 |
| 27 | Pajove | 2176 | 8590 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 211 | 0 | 5716 | 952 |
| 28 | Perparim | 1460 | 5376 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 3038 | 500 |
| 29 | Sheze | 1452 | 5445 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 | 1340 | 224 |

**Table A2.2: Full and partial SA in Gramshi and Librazhdi Districts**

| **No** | **Municipality/Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | | **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** | **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** | **Total** | **Roma** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
| 30 | Municipality of Gramsh | 3400 | 15000 | 312 | 0 | 12726 | 1078 | 192 | 0 | 6007 | 747 |
| 31 | Commune of Pishaj | 1668 | 6662 | 26 | 0 | 1182 | 101 | 152 | 0 | 4796 | 720 |
| 32 | Kodovjat | 742 | 3320 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 6445 | 1115 |
| 33 | Kukur | 971 | 3528 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 14259 | 1786 |
| 34 | Skenderbeg | 590 | 2463 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 2435 | 304 |
| 35 | Porocan | 482 | 1890 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 172 | 0 | 7593 | 869 |
| 36 | Lenie | 276 | 1274 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 6798 | 57 |
| 37 | Tunje | 573 | 2411 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 2849 | 430 |
| 38 | Sulte | 343 | 1457 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 910 | 87 |
| 39 | Kushove | 292 | 1200 | 2 | 0 | 41 | 3 | 64 | 0 | 2303 | 281 |
| 40 | Municipality of Librazhd | 2832 | 10160 | 98 | 0 | 4686 | 355 | 8 | 0 | 395 | 36 |
| 41 | Municipality of Prenjas | 2122 | 8847 | 184 | 0 | 7369 | 679 | 204 | 0 | 6266 | 863 |
| 42 | Commune of Qukes | 2754 | 10800 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 657 | 0 | 18032 | 3137 |
| 43 | Stravaj | 870 | 3180 | 7 | 0 | 216 | 28 | 177 | 0 | 4149 | 823 |
| 44 | Hotolisht | 2010 | 7300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 394 | 0 | 16277 | 1919 |
| 45 | Polis | 1145 | 5149 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 417 | 0 | 10860 | 1911 |
| 46 | Qender | 2635 | 11300 | 2 | 0 | 120 | 9 | 518 | 0 | 12909 | 2798 |
| 47 | Lunik | 890 | 4179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 254 | 0 | 9679 | 1163 |
| 48 | Orenje | 1481 | 5326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 473 | 0 | 18332 | 2153 |
| 49 | Sterbleve | 314 | 1900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 0 | 2124 | 320 |
| 50 | Rrajce | 2599 | 10547 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 504 | 0 | 19098 | 2356 |

**Table A2.3: Disable persons benefiting SA in Elbasani District**

| **No** | **Municipality/ Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 1 | Municipality of Elbasan | 37348 | 127728 | 3043 | 1409 | 2234 | 5277 | 435,682 |
| 2 | Municipality of Cerrik | 4355 | 14846 | 285 | 106 | 263 | 548 | 45,317 |
| 3 | Municipality of Belshe | 3811 | 14900 | 199 | 92 | 264 | 463 | 41,152 |
| 4 | Commune of Bradashesh | 3025 | 13010 | 232 | 77 | 257 | 489 | 44,962 |
| 5 | Funar | 1100 | 3260 | 49 | 19 | 156 | 205 | 20,605 |
| 6 | Gostime | 2949 | 12800 | 125 | 43 | 236 | 361 | 36,085 |
| 7 | Gracen | 780 | 2552 | 16 | 7 | 101 | 117 | 13,977 |
| 8 | Grekan | 1387 | 5109 | 56 | 26 | 91 | 147 | 13,050 |
| 9 | Gjinar | 1437 | 5012 | 36 | 10 | 107 | 143 | 15,437 |
| 10 | Gjergjan | 2002 | 7699 | 85 | 42 | 150 | 235 | 25,652 |
| 11 | Kajan | 1668 | 6484 | 65 | 34 | 112 | 177 | 18,171 |
| 12 | Fierze | 902 | 3970 | 76 | 45 | 69 | 145 | 11,446 |
| 13 | Klos | 1180 | 5086 | 52 | 20 | 78 | 130 | 12,322 |
| 14 | Labinot Mal | 1410 | 5550 | 58 | 22 | 207 | 265 | 27,991 |
| 15 | Labinot Fushe | 1550 | 6285 | 108 | 42 | 263 | 371 | 34,619 |
| 16 | Mollas | 1831 | 7728 | 91 | 36 | 173 | 264 | 29,550 |
| 17 | Paper | 2356 | 9230 | 136 | 69 | 181 | 317 | 30,969 |
| 18 | Rrase | 600 | 2420 | 24 | 18 | 63 | 87 | 7,898 |
| 19 | Shales | 1770 | 7440 | 81 | 38 | 111 | 192 | 18,078 |
| 20 | Shirgjan | 2650 | 9980 | 106 | 37 | 243 | 349 | 38,243 |
| 21 | Shushice | 2900 | 11000 | 114 | 37 | 295 | 409 | 40,563 |
| 22 | Tregan | 1040 | 4460 | 52 | 25 | 113 | 165 | 18,362 |
| 23 | Zavaline | 534 | 2165 | 24 | 9 | 59 | 83 | 29,826 |
| 24 | Bashkia Peqin | 2361 | 9120 | 170 | 79 | 152 | 322 | 29,514 |
| 25 | Gjocaj | 1778 | 7305 | 65 | 29 | 156 | 221 | 24,112 |
| 26 | Karine | 465 | 1982 | 8 | 2 | 44 | 52 | 6,059 |
| 27 | Pajove | 2176 | 8590 | 69 | 32 | 158 | 227 | 25,299 |
| 28 | Perparim | 1460 | 5376 | 61 | 24 | 120 | 181 | 20,901 |
| 29 | Sheze | 1452 | 5445 | 51 | 24 | 91 | 142 | 14,134 |

**Table A2.4: Disable persons benefiting SA in Gramshi and Librazhdi Districts**

| **No** | **Municipality/ Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 30 | Municipality of Gramsh | 3400 | 15000 | 342 | 144 | 301 | 643 | 53,896 |
| 31 | Commune of Pishaj | 1668 | 6662 | 104 | 34 | 151 | 255 | 22,859 |
| 32 | Kodovjat | 742 | 3320 | 44 | 16 | 92 | 136 | 15,348 |
| 33 | Kukur | 971 | 3528 | 47 | 18 | 103 | 150 | 14,747 |
| 34 | Skenderbeg | 590 | 2463 | 29 | 13 | 45 | 74 | 9,062 |
| 35 | Porocan | 482 | 1890 | 18 | 9 | 49 | 67 | 7,636 |
| 36 | Lenie | 276 | 1274 | 14 | 6 | 31 | 45 | 11,344 |
| 37 | Tunje | 573 | 2411 | 31 | 14 | 61 | 92 | 18,262 |
| 38 | Sulte | 343 | 1457 | 25 | 11 | 40 | 65 | 21,618 |
| 39 | Kushove | 292 | 1200 | 15 | 6 | 20 | 35 | 3,724 |
| 40 | Municipality of Librazhd | 2832 | 10160 | 193 | 75 | 177 | 370 | 35,906 |
| 41 | Municipality of Prenjas | 2122 | 8847 | 127 | 47 | 148 | 275 | 28,898 |
| 42 | Commune of Qukes | 2754 | 10800 | 114 | 36 | 237 | 351 | 34,874 |
| 43 | Stravaj | 870 | 3180 | 44 | 11 | 91 | 135 | 13,108 |
| 44 | Hotolisht | 2010 | 7300 | 113 | 37 | 170 | 283 | 24,233 |
| 45 | Polis | 1145 | 5149 | 81 | 37 | 119 | 200 | 22,337 |
| 46 | Qender | 2635 | 11300 | 150 | 59 | 250 | 400 | 48,777 |
| 47 | Lunik | 890 | 4179 | 43 | 13 | 75 | 118 | 11,412 |
| 48 | Orenje | 1481 | 5326 | 57 | 24 | 135 | 192 | 21,276 |
| 49 | Sterbleve | 314 | 1900 | 125 | 28 | 183 | 308 | 32,859 |
| 50 | Rrajce | 2599 | 10547 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 32 | 3,412 |

**Annex 3: Social Assistance in Fieri Region**

**Table A3.1: Full and partial SA in Fieri District (April 2012)**

| **No** | **Municipality/**  **Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | | **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** | **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
| 1 | Municipality of Fier | 21678 | 82376 | 757 | 0 | 2947 | 2525 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | Municipality of Patos | 9200 | 34960 | 469 | 0 | 1835 | 1788 | 41 | 0 | 144 | 155 |
| 3 | Municipality of Roskovec | 2600 | 9880 | 61 | 1 | 222 | 239 | 9 | 0 | 46 | 38 |
| 4 | Commune of Mbrostar | 2529 | 9610 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Libofshe | 2575 | 9836 | 6 | 0 | 25 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | Dermenas | 1820 | 6952 | 10 | 0 | 50 | 41 | 206 | 0 | 415 | 827 |
| 7 | Topoje | 1869 | 7139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | Levan | 4420 | 16796 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | Frakull | 2587 | 9882 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 14 | 0 | 38 | 62 |
| 10 | Portez | 2235 | 8515 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 42 | 47 | 0 | 93 | 198 |
| 11 | Qender | 3040 | 11643 | 111 | 94 | 467 | 387 | 7 | 0 | 22 | 25 |
| 12 | Ruzhdie | 755 | 2869 | 12 | 0 | 45 | 50 | 89 | 0 | 122 | 370 |
| 13 | Zhares | 1953 | 7421 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 22 | 48 |
| 14 | Kurjan | 1320 | 5055 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 88 | 0 | 240 | 418 |
| 15 | Kuman | 1920 | 7315 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 0 | 28 | 53 |
| 16 | Strum | 2250 | 8617 | 13 | 0 | 38 | 46 | 12 | 0 | 31 | 42 |
| 17 | Cakran | 4230 | 16116 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 45 | 94 |

**Table A3.2: Full and partial SA in Lushnja District (April 2012)**

| **No** | **Municipality/**  **Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | | **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of**  **beneficiaries** | **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of**  **beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
| 18 | Municipality of Lushnje | 15169 | 48540 | 816 | 2 | 3157 | 2737 | 11 | 0 | 35 | 36 |
| 19 | Municipality of Divjake | 2177 | 6313 | 21 | 0 | 80 | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 20 | Commune of Hysgjokaj | 910 | 5329 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 11 | 41 |
| 21 | Golem-Lushnje | 1860 | 6950 | 5 | 12 | 18 | 19 | 52 | 0 | 141 | 194 |
| 22 | Fier-Shegan | 2868 | 10898 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 12 |
| 23 | Karbunare | 1406 | 5349 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 12 | 57 | 0 | 132 | 222 |
| 24 | Alikaj | 2100 | 7980 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25 | Krutje | 2500 | 9875 | 7 | 0 | 23 | 29 | 10 | 0 | 42 | 42 |
| 26 | Bubullime | 1696 | 6953 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Kolonje | 2100 | 8820 | 7 | 0 | 29 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 11 |
| 28 | Gradishte | 2720 | 11424 | 5 | 0 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 0 | 16 | 22 |
| 29 | Remas | 1654 | 6616 | 17 | 0 | 73 | 70 | 141 | 0 | 397 | 585 |
| 30 | Ballagat | 900 | 3690 | 5 | 0 | 25 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Grabian | 2205 | 9261 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Terbuf | 2500 | 10250 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Dushk | 2784 | 11971 | 7 | 2 | 31 | 28 | 10 | 0 | 43 | 40 |

**Table A3.3: Full and partial SA in Mallakastra District (April 2012)**

| **No** | **Municipality/**  **Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | | **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of**  **beneficiaries** | **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of**  **beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
| 34 | Municipality of Ballsh | 3162 | 22799 | 61 | 0 | 242 | 201 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 11 |
| 35 | Commune of Fashat | 2278 | 8656 | 42 | 0 | 188 | 189 | 301 | 0 | 1024 | 1355 |
| 36 | Hekal | 1130 | 4633 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 25 | 0 | 69 | 117 |
| 37 | Aranitas | 976 | 3806 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 168 | 373 |
| 38 | Fratar | 1277 | 5363 | 12 | 0 | 36 | 54 | 148 | 0 | 404 | 607 |
| 39 | Kut | 795 | 3259 | 11 | 0 | 42 | 45 | 21 | 0 | 42 | 82 |
| 40 | Selite | 559 | 2347 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 120 | 0 | 356 | 519 |
| 41 | Ngracan | 267 | 1041 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 63 | 0 | 237 | 266 |
| 42 | Greshice | 490 | 2058 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 10 | 45 | 0 | 200 | 205 |

**Table A3.4: Disable persons benefiting SA in Fieri District**

| **No** | **Municipality/ Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 1 | Municipality of Fier | 21678 | 82376 | 1604 | 678 | 1244 | 2848 | 9984 |
| 2 | Municipality of Patos | 9200 | 34960 | 520 | 212 | 421 | 941 | 3306 |
| 3 | Municipality of Roskovec | 2600 | 9880 | 116 | 46 | 120 | 236 | 872 |
| 4 | Commune of Mbrostar | 2529 | 9610 | 96 | 45 | 211 | 307 | 1435 |
| 5 | Libofshe | 2575 | 9836 | 102 | 46 | 146 | 248 | 1059 |
| 6 | Dermenas | 1820 | 6952 | 123 | 46 | 247 | 370 | 1745 |
| 7 | Topoje | 1869 | 7139 | 86 | 39 | 148 | 234 | 1041 |
| 8 | Levan | 4420 | 16796 | 176 | 82 | 363 | 539 | 2289 |
| 9 | Frakull | 2587 | 9882 | 76 | 29 | 187 | 263 | 1179 |
| 10 | Portez | 2235 | 8515 | 126 | 56 | 193 | 319 | 1260 |
| 11 | Qender | 3040 | 11643 | 144 | 47 | 181 | 325 | 1120 |
| 12 | Ruzhdie | 755 | 2869 | 23 | 9 | 67 | 90 | 454 |
| 13 | Zhares | 1953 | 7421 | 98 | 39 | 167 | 265 | 1160 |
| 14 | Kurjan | 1320 | 5055 | 48 | 18 | 160 | 208 | 1292 |
| 15 | Kuman | 1920 | 7315 | 85 | 44 | 173 | 258 | 1122 |
| 16 | Strum | 2250 | 8617 | 52 | 19 | 213 | 265 | 1652 |
| 17 | Cakran | 4230 | 16116 | 145 | 51 | 395 | 540 | 2748 |

**Table A3.5: Disable persons benefiting SA in Lushnja District**

| **No** | **Municipality/ Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 18 | Municipality of Lushnje | 15169 | 48540 | 914 | 410 | 815 | 1729 | 6225 |
| 19 | Municipality of Divjake | 2177 | 6313 | 130 | 48 | 191 | 321 | 1528 |
| 20 | Komuna Hysgjokaj | 910 | 5329 | 35 | 21 | 44 | 79 | 365 |
| 21 | Commune of Golem-Lushnje | 1860 | 6950 | 31 | 12 | 82 | 113 | 588 |
| 22 | Fier-Shegan | 2868 | 10898 | 109 | 50 | 133 | 242 | 821 |
| 23 | Karbunare | 1406 | 5349 | 82 | 38 | 133 | 215 | 998 |
| 24 | Alikaj | 2100 | 7980 | 58 | 19 | 103 | 161 | 625 |
| 25 | Krutje | 2500 | 9875 | 36 | 13 | 76 | 112 | 585 |
| 26 | Bubullime | 1696 | 6953 | 88 | 38 | 172 | 260 | 1294 |
| 27 | Kolonje | 2100 | 8820 | 74 | 35 | 129 | 203 | 977 |
| 28 | Gradishte | 2720 | 11424 | 103 | 48 | 159 | 262 | 1271 |
| 29 | Remas | 1654 | 6616 | 118 | 58 | 175 | 293 | 1244 |
| 30 | Ballagat | 900 | 3690 | 66 | 15 | 114 | 180 | 819 |
| 31 | Grabian | 2205 | 9261 | 61 | 28 | 122 | 183 | 772 |
| 32 | Terbuf | 2500 | 10250 | 127 | 62 | 265 | 392 | 1859 |
| 33 | Dushk | 2784 | 11971 | 103 | 46 | 142 | 245 | 1111 |

**Table A3.6: Disable persons benefiting SA in Mallakastra District**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Municipality/ Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
|
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 34 | Municipality ofBallsh | 3162 | 22799 | 135 | 64 | 168 | 303 | 2311 |
| 35 | Komuna Fashat | 2278 | 8656 | 93 | 42 | 195 | 288 | 2329 |
| 36 | Komuna Hekal | 1130 | 4633 | 45 | 22 | 72 | 117 | 512 |
| 37 | Komuna Aranitas | 976 | 3806 | 26 | 10 | 62 | 88 | 456 |
| 38 | Komuna Fratar | 1277 | 5363 | 44 | 15 | 76 | 120 | 665 |
| 39 | Komuna Kut | 795 | 3259 | 16 | 7 | 46 | 62 | 336 |
| 40 | Komuna Selite | 559 | 2347 | 17 | 6 | 54 | 71 | 747 |
| 41 | Komuna Ngracan | 267 | 1041 | 11 | 5 | 45 | 56 | 348 |
| 42 | Komuna Greshice | 490 | 2058 | 15 | 10 | 32 | 47 | 256 |

**Annex 4: Social Assistance in Lezha Region**

**Table A4.1: Full and partial SA in Lezha Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Municipality/Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Beneficiaries of full SA** | | | | **Beneficiaries of partial SA** | | | |
| **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** | **Households** | | **Total amount**  **000/LEK** | **Total no. of beneficiaries** |
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Roma** | **Total** | **Roma** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
| 1 | Municipality of Lezhe | 7972 | 30463 | 448 | 71 | 1789 | 1651 | 112 | 0 | 457 | 497 |
| 2 | Commune of Zejmen | 2370 | 11286 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 185 | 0 | 637 | 881 |
| 3 | Shen Koll | 2995 | 14917 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 261 | 0 | 861 | 1300 |
| 4 | Shen Ngjin | 2999 | 10744 | 102 | 7 | 298 | 342 | 25 | 0 | 124 | 113 |
| 5 | Kolshe | 1860 | 8579 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 245 | 0 | 650 | 1130 |
| 6 | Balldren I ri | 2198 | 12124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 91 | 0 | 321 | 504 |
| 7 | Kallmet I madh | 1603 | 6820 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 114 | 0 | 247 | 485 |
| 8 | Ungrej | 970 | 4299 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 540 | 0 | 2056 | 2393 |
| 9 | Dajc | 1820 | 7672 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 213 | 215 |
| 10 | Blinisht | 1378 | 5614 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 163 | 0 | 500 | 664 |
| 11 | Municipality of Lac | 8448 | 40358 | 838 | 22 | 3814 | 3866 | 217 | 0 | 779 | 1175 |
| 12 | Municipality of Mamurras | 5495 | 24633 | 445 | 15 | 1640 | 1963 | 170 | 0 | 2343 | 794 |
| 13 | Commune of Milot | 3045 | 14050 | 188 | 0 | 881 | 853 | 481 | 0 | 554 | 2234 |
| 14 | Fushe Kuqe | 2133 | 10212 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 1807 | 766 |
| 15 | Municipality of Rreshen | 3829 | 16304 | 309 | 0 | 1025 | 1133 | 466 | 0 | 1763 | 2167 |
| 16 | Municipality of Rubik | 2270 | 9405 | 137 | 0 | 579 | 469 | 352 | 0 | 1340 | 1557 |
| 17 | Commune of Kacinar | 590 | 2748 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 262 | 0 | 1208 | 1220 |
| 18 | Orosh | 1010 | 4347 | 55 | 0 | 244 | 216 | 290 | 0 | 1310 | 1268 |
| 19 | Fan | 1400 | 6665 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 468 | 0 | 1888 | 2228 |
| 20 | Kthell | 910 | 4126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 146 | 0 | 509 | 662 |
| 21 | Selite | 604 | 2760 | 16 | 0 | 75 | 75 | 165 | 0 | 800 | 752 |

**Table A4.2: Disable persons benefiting SA in Lezha Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Municipality/**  **Commune** | **Civil Register**  **Data** | | **Working Disabled** | | **Persons with Disabilities** | **Total Disabled** | |
|
|
| **Households** | **Inhabitants** | **Total** | **Female** | **Persons** | **Amount** |
| **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** |
| 1 | Municipality of Lezhe | 7972 | 30463 | 444 | 199 | 356 | 800 | 1960 |
| 2 | Municipality of Zejmen | 2370 | 11286 | 79 | 24 | 147 | 226 | 1170 |
| 3 | Commune of Shen Koll | 2995 | 14917 | 176 | 60 | 187 | 363 | 0 |
| 4 | Shen Ngjin | 2999 | 10744 | 154 | 80 | 132 | 286 | 1014 |
| 5 | Kolshe | 1860 | 8579 | 78 | 14 | 101 | 179 | 644 |
| 6 | Balldren I ri | 2198 | 12124 | 114 | 34 | 141 | 255 | 744 |
| 7 | Kallmet I madh | 1603 | 6820 | 47 | 20 | 116 | 163 | 857 |
| 8 | Ungrej | 970 | 4299 | 25 | 7 | 57 | 82 | 379 |
| 9 | Dajc | 1820 | 7672 | 71 | 24 | 76 | 147 | 743 |
| 10 | Blinisht | 1378 | 5614 | 55 | 15 | 82 | 137 | 671 |
| 11 | Municipality of Lac | 8448 | 40358 | 527 | 186 | 459 | 986 | 4996 |
| 12 | Municipality of a Mamurras | 5495 | 24633 | 320 | 108 | 387 | 707 | 3213 |
| 13 | Commune of Milot | 3045 | 14050 | 116 | 35 | 201 | 317 | 1340 |
| 14 | Fushe Kuqe | 2133 | 10212 | 79 | 31 | 162 | 241 | 1266 |
| 15 | Municipality of Rreshen | 3829 | 16304 | 249 | 86 | 292 | 541 | 2477 |
| 16 | Municipality of Rubik | 2270 | 9405 | 154 | 47 | 148 | 302 | 0 |
| 17 | Commune of Kacinar | 590 | 2748 | 26 | 5 | 38 | 64 | 269 |
| 18 | Orosh | 1010 | 4347 | 76 | 22 | 71 | 147 | 679 |
| 19 | Fan | 1400 | 6665 | 51 | 16 | 92 | 143 | 735 |
| 20 | Kthell | 910 | 4126 | 37 | 12 | 55 | 92 | 96 |
| 21 | Selite | 604 | 2760 | 35 | 6 | 49 | 84 | 365 |

**Annex 4.3: Households with women headcount benefitting SA in Elbasani Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Households with women headcount by Districts** | | | | **Total Region** |
| **Elbasani** | **Peqini** | **Gramshi** | **Librazhdi** |
| Urban | 499 | 58 | 76 | 41 | 674 |
| Rural | 241 | 37 | 63 | 190 | 531 |
| Total | 740 | 95 | 139 | 231 | 1205 |

**Annex 4.4: Households with women headcount benefitting SA in Fieri Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Households with women headcount by Districts** | | | **Total Region** |
| **Fieri** | **Lushnja** | **Mallakastra** |
| Urban | 296 | 191 | 6 | 493 |
| Rural | 104 | 55 | 41 | 200 |
| Total | 400 | 246 | 47 | 693 |

**Annex 4.5: Households with women headcount benefitting SA in Lezha Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Households with women headcount by Districts** | | | **Total Region** |
| **Lezha** | **Laci** | **Mirdita** |
| Urban | 147 | 185 | 150 | 482 |
| Rural | 240 | 89 | 106 | 435 |
| Total | 387 | 274 | 256 | 917 |

**Annex 5: Labour Market Data - 2011**

**Annex A5.1: Employment data**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **Labour Force** | | **Employed persons** | | **Out of which employed in** | | | | | | **Unemployed** | |
| **Public sector** | | **Agriculture** | | **Non-agriculture private sector** | |
| **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **Female** | **Total** | **Female** |
| Elbasani | 123394 | 60187 | 107185 | 52431 | 14035 | 6807 | 79751 | 43801 | 13399 | 1823 | 16209 | 7756 |
| Fieri | 147127 | 71360 | 131428 | 67357 | 13658 | 6137 | 101677 | 58926 | 16092 | 2294 | 15700 | 8410 |
| Lezha | 53271 | 29311 | 39038 | 22341 | 6578 | 3015 | 24382 | 15682 | 8078 | 3644 | 14233 | 6970 |
| **Total Albania** | **1070536** | **509587** | **928052** | **436644** | **165100** | **71819** | **506664** | **282582** | **256288** | **82243** | **142428** | **72943** |

**Annex A5.2: Unemployment Data for Elbasani Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Total registered job seekers** | **Out of which** | | | **Unemployment support beneficiaries** | | | | **Total amount paid**  000/Lek |
| **Women** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Total** | **Out of which** | | |
| **Women** | **Roma** | **Disabled** |
|
| 1 | Elbasan | 11703 | 5621 | 522 | 206 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58,395 |
| 2 | Gramsh | 1896 | 933 | 97 | 26 | 175 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 15,777 |
| 3 | Librazhd | 1291 | 648 | 142 | 0 | 80 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 6,645 |
| 4 | Peqin | 1319 | 554 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 3,302 |
|  | **Total Region** | **16209** | **7756** | **761** | **232** | **931** | **431** | **19** | **0** | **84,119** |

**Annex 5.3: Unemployment Data for Lezha Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Total registered JS** | **Out of which** | | | **Unemployment support beneficiaries** | | | | **Total amount paid**  000/Lek |
| **Women** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Total** | **Out of which** | | |
| **Women** | **Roma** | **Disabled** |
|
| 1 | Lac | 7622 | 4491 | 224 | 68 | 180 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 21,528 |
| 2 | Lezha | 3570 | 2284 | 513 | 78 | 141 | 95 | 3 | 0 | 15,516 |
| 3 | Rresheni | 3041 | 1635 | 119 | 12 | 141 | 67 | 5 | 0 | 15,072 |
|  | **Total Region** | **14233** | **8410** | **856** | **158** | **462** | **257** | **11** | **0** | **52,116** |

**Annex A5.4: Unemployment Data for Fieri Region**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **District** | **Total registered JS** | **Out of which** | | | **Unemployment support beneficiaries** | | | | **Total amount paid**  000/Lek |
| **Women** | **Roma** | **Disabled** | **Total** | **Out of which** | | |
| **Women** | **Roma** | **Disabled** |
| 1 | Fieri | 8144 | 3905 | 37 | 20 | 511 | 145 | 0 | 0 | 3,876 |
| 2 | Lushnja | 5930 | 2380 | 427 | 79 | 95 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 835 |
| 3 | Ballshi | 1626 | 685 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 159 |
|  | **Total Region** | **15700** | **6970** | **464** | **99** | **621** | **202** | **0** | **0** | **4,870** |

**Annex 6: Vocational Training**

**Table A6.1: VT in public VTC - 2011**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | **Region** | **Total trained** | **Out of which** | | | | |
| **Unemployed persons** | **Registered JS** | | | |
| **Total** | **Women** | **Roma** | **Disable** |
| 1 | **Elbasani** | 970 | 471 | 252 | 101 | 43 | 2 |
| 2 | **Fieri** | 678 | 158 | 158 | 36 | 98 | 0 |
| 3 | **Lezha** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

1. Social Inclusion through Vocational Education and Training financed by Austrian Cooperation and UNDP and implemented by UNDP and ILO [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The report was prepared by HDPC research team: the team leader of the project was Dr. Ylli Cabiri and the lead research expert was Dr. Lindita Rama. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. European Commission, Social Inclusion and Social Protection in Albania, September 2008. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The report was prepared by HDPC research team: the team leader of the project was Dr. Ylli Cabiri and the lead research expert was Dr. Lindita Rama. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Census of Population, Labour Force Survey (LFS), and Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS) are the main standard surveys already periodically implemented in Albania. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Social Inclusion through Vocational Education and Training financed by Austrian Cooperation and UNDP and implemented by ILO [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. European Social Watch Report 2010: Time for Action – Responding to Poverty, Social Exclusion and Inequality in Europe and Beyond; June 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Social protection and Social inclusion Glossary; DG Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. European Foundation for the improvement of living and working conditions. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, 2002. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Government Decree Nr. 48, date 16.01.2008, “On the Employment promotion programmes for registered unemployed belonging to vulnerable categories”. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. J. Maluka, Report on Vulnerable Groups of Being Excluded from the Labour Market, Tirana, December 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Landless or near landless are all those whose landholding are less than 0.5 ha. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Commission Recommendation of 3 October 2008 on the active inclusion of people excluded from the labour market, 2008/867/EC. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Communication COM (2005) 706 – Working together, working better: a new framework for the open coordination of social protection and inclusion policies in the European Union. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. The Lisbon objectives were actions to make the EU "the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world capable of sustainable economic growth with more and better jobs and greater social cohesion", by 2010. It was set out by the [European Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Council) in [Lisbon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisbon) in March 2000 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Council Decision of 7 July 2008 on Guidelines for the employment policies of the Member States, Council Document 10614/2/082008 [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. European Commission, Europe 2020 in a nutshell, Brussels 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. One of the scope of our project was to measure the SI of Albania against the Laeken indicators [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. . The Laeken indicators are a set of common European statistical indicators on poverty and social exclusion, established at the [European Council](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_Council) of December 2001. They were developed as part of the [Lisbon Strategy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lisbon_Strategy), which envisioned the coordination of European social policies at country level based on a set of common goals. The related meeting was held in the [Brussels](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brussels) suburb of [Laeken](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laeken), [Belgium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium). [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, Social Inclusion Crosscutting Strategy 2007-2013, Tirana, December 2007. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. EC, Progress Report Albania 2011, Brussels, April 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. For example, Soros Foundation is working in the Regional Council of Elbasani to establish a statistical information data base for the Roma community. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. 20 interviews in each of the targeted regions. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. 30 interviews in each of the target regions. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Law No 8652, date 31.07.2000 “On the organization and functioning of the local governance” [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. The information is collected on paper form only. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. This is a pure data collection on paper forms without specific analyses. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. According to the criteria and procedures defined by Government Decree No. 787, date 14.12.2005 [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. This is the number of Roma pupils (or pupils with disabilities) that finalized basic education in 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. In 2011, in Elbasani, Gramshi, Librazhdi and Peqini Districts finalized basic education 47; 79; 10 and 27 pupils with disability respectively. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. The total number includes also the total number of disable persons [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. The total number of Disables includes Working Disabled and Persons with Disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. HDPC, Promoting Roma participation in Census 2011, December 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. The total number includes also the total number of disable persons [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. The total number of Disables includes Working Disabled and Persons with Disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. The related data for Mallakastra District are not available [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. The total number includes also the total number of disable persons [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. The total number of Disables includes Working Disabled and Persons with Disabilities [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. HDPC, Promoting Roma participation in Census 2011, December 2011. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. This policy document targeted Elbasani, Fieri and Lezha Retgions, out of 12 Regions of Albania [↑](#footnote-ref-40)