

**Outcome 4 Environment and Climate Change**  
**Joint Work Plan**  
**2019-2020**

**1. Cover Page**

Country: <b>Albania</b>
Corresponding One Programme Outcome(s): <b>Outcome 4 – Environment and Climate Change</b> Government and non-government actors adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.
Chairing United Nations/government entity: <b>FAO &amp; UNDP / Ministry of Tourism and Environment</b>
Results Group Members (United Nations and non-United Nations entities): <b>FAO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, WHO</b> <b>Line Ministries (Ministry of Tourism and Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy, Ministry of Education, Sports and Youth), INSTAT, Development Partners, etc.</b>
<b>National Development Goals from NSDI II:</b> Accession to the European Union; Growth Through Sustainable Resources & Territorial Development; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law (Strengthening Public Order and Emergency Preparedness) SDGs: 6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16 <b>EU Integration Chapters and Priority Areas:</b> 15, 27
<b>Work-plan duration:</b> 2019-2020 <b>Anticipated start/end dates:</b> 1 January 2019 – 31 December 2020

**2019 Total Planned Budget (USD) - Outcome 4**

Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/extra budgetary (USD)	Albania SDG Acceleration Fund	Available Budget	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total Budget
UNDP	35,000	1,542,192	-	1,577,192	1,050,000	2,627,192
UNICEF	-	-	-	-	200,000	200,000
UNIDO	-	350,000	-	350,000	-	350,000
UNEP	-	387,000	-	387,000	-	387,000
UNESCO	40,000	15,000	-	55,000	300,000	355,000
FAO	150,000	-	-	150,000	150,000	300,000
WHO	6,130	6,037	-	12,167	20,000	32,167
UNECE	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	20,000
<b>Total Budget (USD)</b>	<b>251,130</b>	<b>2,300,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,551,359</b>	<b>1,720,000</b>	<b>4,271,359</b>

2019 Contributing Partners (incl. Albania SDG Acceleration Fund)	Amount (USD)
Government of Italy	316,682.00
GEF	1,591,362.00
Government of Germany	6,037.00
Government of Norway	215,586.00
Government of Croatia	170,562.00
<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>2,300,229.00</b>

## Signatures<sup>1</sup>

<b>Government of Albania</b>	
<b>Outcome Co - Chair</b>	<b>Signatures</b>
Minister of Tourism and Environment	
<b>Implementing Line Ministries</b>	<b>Signatures</b>
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	
Ministry of Infrastructure and Energy	

<b>United Nations</b>	
<b>UN Resident Coordinator</b>	<b>Signature</b>
<b>Outcome Co - Chairs</b>	<b>Signatures</b>
UNDP Resident Representative	
FAO Assistant Representative	
<b>UN Agencies</b>	<b>Signatures</b>
UNECE	
UNESCO	
UNEP	
UNICEF	
UNIDO	
WHO	

<sup>1</sup> When civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations are designated as implementing partners, they do not sign this Joint Work Plan. Each participating United Nations entity will follow its own procedures in signing Work Plans with these partners.

## Executive Summary

Environment and Climate Change area constitutes an important chapter (Chapter 27) for Albania's EU negotiations - resonates with 16 Conventions and additional 30 Protocols of transboundary context. This JWP is aligned with **NSDI-II Priority 6**: Greater connectivity in country infrastructure & sustainable use of resources. **SDGs 6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16**. **EU Integration Chapters/Priority Areas 15, 27**.

The overall programme strategy will build institutional capacity, data, and knowledge to integrate environment and climate considerations more fully into the national regulatory framework, and to develop new capacities and systems for implementation and compliance monitoring across major sectors. Specific UN agency efforts will:

- Support protection and enforcement schemes for nature conservation (protected areas and biosphere reserves) and eco-tourism promotion through innovative financing schemes;
- Support sustainable use of natural resources, with a specific focus on the poor and (female) farmers; Capacity building on Climate Smart Agriculture concept and relevant agricultural and landscape interventions (Conservation Agriculture, ecosystem-based services, flood and drought management).
- Support the development of LGU capacities for environmental protection planning and budgeting;
- Assist in the formulation of action plans regarding land degradation and reforestation/deforestation;
- Scale-up action on DRR and climate change mitigation and adaptation across sectors and support the development of a national disaster risk reduction strategy and local disaster early warning systems, that adheres to international and Hyogo Framework standards, with particular attention being paid to vulnerable groups living in areas affected by climate change;
- Support the government to establish a mutual network for the prevention of risks and management of emergencies, with a view to reducing the risk of pollution of marine environment and to strengthening the capacity
- Support LGUs to prepare high quality, costed DRR plans, including for world heritage sites, and including rural areas; Support capacity and institutional development for risk reduction, preparedness and emergency response (including PDNA), resilience and climate change adaptation at community, local and central government level;
- Support LGUs, school administrations, civil society organizations, youth and children in promoting environmental education and developing initiatives aimed at natural resources preservation; Support to education and awareness about the environment, climate change, health and security;
- Promote innovative technologies for renewable energy and application of energy efficient solutions; Provide support schemes to ensure a sustainable expansion of bio-energy technologies; Assist the relevant institutions and provide recommendations on improving the renewable energy quality infrastructure; Enhance local capacities for sustainable forest management, taking into consideration the needs of poor households regarding bio-fuels;
- Promote integration of health and environmental considerations into transport policies - particularly when it comes to city dwellers suffering from air pollution- including strengthening national capacity in road safety management; Support ministries and departments to incorporate sustainability and low emission measures into sector policies, strategies, and regulations;
- Support transboundary cooperation on natural resources management with focus on water management in the Drin river basin;
- Support the implementation of drinking water safety plans;
- Enhance the integration of Albanian Maritime Standards in line with the EU requirements, and improve capacities in the field of preparedness, risk assessment and response.
- Strengthening the capacities in administering the environmental management and monitoring system (EIMMS) aligned with the MEAs international reporting obligations and enhancing the role of the information centers improving transparency in the process.
- Support the government in the ratification of the Minamata Convention and relevant actions in chemical management.

## Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned:

The protection of Albania's environment has not kept pace with its economic growth. Increased demand for natural resources and uncontrolled exploitation has caused significant damage to the environment. Some 36% of Albania's territory is forested, providing significant livelihood resources, yet it is declining due to clearance for agriculture, overgrazing, and woodcutting for fuel and building. More than 60% of forest and pasture lands are under municipal or commune management, providing local incentives to improve management and protection of forests, land and water resources.

MoTE has developed and approved through the DCM no. 814, dated 31.12.2018, the policy document for forests in Albania 2019-2030 guiding the political decision-making and the sector for the next 10 years, resulting in four national priorities (i) clarity on the rights and obligation of each actor in the sector (ii) functional sector reorganization (from ministry to local communities) (iii) sustainable forestry use for energy and industry (iv) protection of forests (from fire, illegal logging and natural pests).

Through DCM nr. 232, dated 26.4.2018, amendments for packaging and their waste, MoTE highlighted that the production of plastic bags is made using biodegradable additives with a cycle of not less than 36 months, which enables the complete cycle of use from production, storage, trading, use and return for recycling before this product has lost recycle values. The production of plastic retaining bags with a thickness of more than 35 microns shall be made using not less than 55% of the recycled raw material or alternative non-plastic auxiliary material. The aim of this decision is to protect, preserve and improve the quality of the environment and public health by: a) preventing negative impact from packaging and waste; b) preventing the production of wastes from packaging by increasing their reuse, recycling and other forms of waste reclamation from packaging; c) Reduction of the quantities of such waste that are ultimately destroyed.

Through the DCM Nr. 633, dated 26.10.2018 with the aim of reduction of air pollution, MoTE set up new standard in the motor vehicles emissions and discharges. New cars that have not previously been registered for circulation in any other country, which meet the European Union's EURO 5 rate, are automatically registered in Albania. While used cars should meet the EURO 4 standard, should have been produced no more than 10 years before the date of their first registration in Albania.

Adequate political will at the local and national level is critical for achieving sustainable results, however the local users need to see concrete tangible benefits. Pilot activities, especially if demonstrating innovative management practices can more easily attract local stakeholder support and buy-in to other project activities (like pilot recycling initiative in Vlora bay). The new Law on Protected Areas and respective bylaws is a step forward on supporting of the government to an effective management of the protected areas. However, enforcement and control mechanisms need to be strengthened. Significant positive shift of the sustained tourism activities in the area with a marked increase number of the exploration & nature interpretation visits, tourists & tour operators, both in the marine protected area of Karaburun Sazani and in the info center adjacent to the area is observed an increasing of more than twofold of the number of tourists from 28.000 in 2017 to more than 63.300 in 2018.

In line with the needs for legislation implementation, financial mechanisms for protected areas need to be in place in order to ensure adequate management. Progress has been made in Vlora, Llogara-Karaburun-Sazani complex with the drafting of the business plan, while the financial baseline analysis is developed for Dajti National Park. A site by site approach will be pursued, in order to obtain the lessons learned and scale it up nationally.

A key legislation in nature conservation is the Law on Biodiversity, which provides the grounds for the ABS policy development in Albania, with further stakeholder collaboration and policy development for ABS such as relevant by-laws, the GoA will develop the adequate capacities to implement the Nagoya protocol.

The national environmental and monitoring management portal has been developed and handed over to the Ministry of Tourism and Environment, further support in management and administration while ensuring alignment with international MEAs and public transparency will be provided to NEA. In line with the DCM no. 1189, dated 18.11.2009 "On the Rules and Procedures for the Design and Implementation of the National Environmental Monitoring Program" the environmental registers and databases are open to the public. EIMMS is a tool that provides for a transparent national database open for the public that will be able to integrate the global environmental commitments into national planning and monitoring processes. Through the management and monitoring of environmental information, it is aimed at developing and applying national and international standard environmental indicators according to EU requirements and multi-stakeholder environmental agreements and stakeholder capacity building for information management (data collection and processing) of key global data and information usage (interpretation and reporting) at national and local level.

Over 90% of electricity production is from hydropower, while agriculture is critically dependent on irrigation. Irrigation, energy production, and industrial activities place serious strains on country's water resources. The pollution of water resources and marine environment is a serious problem, mainly due to insufficient wastewater collection and treatment, leaking sewers and waste dumps. Risks and costs of water pollution on health and nutrition are not addressed, nor factored into disaster preparedness planning. Municipal waste management has become another major source of pollution due to poor planning and budgeting, inadequate taxation for waste management services at local level, attempts to implement national waste strategy, illegal dumpsites, and a very low level of recycling. Industrial pollution is concentrated in 35 hotspots where copper, chromium, iron-nickel and oil industries have produced several million tons of industrial waste. Remediation costs for 14 hotspots are estimated at 112 million Euros.

According to third national communication report to UNFCCC, Albania's total direct GHG emissions for base year-2005 amounted to 8,863.3 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, with energy/transport sectors as main contributors (52,28% % of overall emissions in 2005) followed by Agriculture (15.83%), Industrial processes (12.61%), LUCF (11.91%) and Waste (7.37%). Regarding vulnerability and adaptation, Albania's coastal area is likely to become warmer over time from climate change, while Adriatic Sea has already experienced an average sea level rise of about 15 cm over the last century leading to a retreating movement of the shoreline for each cm of average sea level rise. Similarly, increasing trends in annual and seasonal temperatures, both minimum and maximum values, are expected. Albania's fourth National communication to UNFCCC and the first Biannual Update Report – BUR has started and will update accordingly the GHG inventory anchoring the capacities at responsible institutions through mentoring and hands on trainings.

Albania ranks as one of the countries with the highest economic risk in the world from multiple hazards, with 86% of its territory prone to two or more disasters. Impacts fall disproportionately on vulnerable women and children. Legislative gaps remain, and Albania does not have a comprehensive and countrywide disaster risk management strategy. Relevant organizational and technical capacities at national and LGU levels are extremely low. Floods in 2010, 2015 and 2017 showed that Albania's national disaster preparedness tends to be reactive rather than preventive and that investments are needed to develop and implement national and local measures to adapt to changing climate conditions and reduce risks from future disasters.

Cooperation on various services notably those linked to the capacity building in the public sector and better coordination of planning activities is needed for preparing the ground for better marine and maritime governance and services. UNDP will support to promote the integration of Albanian Maritime Standards in line with the EU requirements, by developing and implementing maritime transport policy framework, improve capacities in the field and encourage the development of a Maritime Clusters with the relevant stakeholders.

**Outcome Indicators** from the Results Framework of the Government of Albania and United Nations Programme of Cooperation for Sustainable Development 2017-2021

<b>Outcome Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline 2016</b>	<b>Target 2021</b>
Extent to which comprehensive measures - plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets - are being implemented to achieve low-emission and/or climate-resilient development objectives	Current RES in energy portfolio (34.22%)	38% RES in energy mix (Energy Community Treaty Target)
Number of hectares of land that are managed sustainably as protected areas under a conservation, sustainable use or access- and benefits-sharing regime	9,424 ha	73,219 ha
Number of farmers accessing disaster early warning system	0 Female 30%	10% 2017 20% 2018 30% 2019 40% 2020
Gender action plan for climate change adaptation and mitigation prepared	No plan	Action plan prepared

## 2. Joint Work Plan including Common Budgetary Framework (table)

### Outcome 4 – Environment and Climate Change

Government and non-government actors adopt and implement innovative, gender-sensitive national and local actions for environmental sustainability, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and disaster risk reduction.

**National Development Goals from NSDI II:** Accession to the European Union; Growth Through Sustainable Resources & Territorial Development; Investing in People and Social Cohesion; Good Governance, Democracy and the Rule of Law (Strengthening Public Order and Emergency Preparedness)

**SDGs:** 6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16

**EU Integration Chapters and Priority Areas:** 15, 27

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
<p><b>Output 4.1</b> Scaled up action on DRR and climate change mitigation and adaptation across sectors</p> <p><b>Gender Marker 2</b> <i>Gender equality/women's empowerment is a significant objective</i></p>	<p>UNDP UNICEF UNIDO UNEP UNESCO FAO WHO</p>	<p>Nº of sites, including World Heritage sites, with costed DRR plans/ interventions, that are gender-sensitive Baseline2016: 0 (UNESCO) sites Target2019: 3 (UNESCO) sites</p> <p>Nº Financial mechanisms and 'pipelines' developed to access climate finance, including GCF Baseline 2016: 0 Target 2019/2020: 3</p> <p>Number of partnerships at local level for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions, including businesses, targeting also underserved communities/groups and women Baseline 2016: 5 partnerships, 11 factories, No related CO2 emissions Target 2019/2020: 10 partnerships, 15 demonstration plants (detailed designs to implement energy efficient public buildings</p>	<p>Ministry of the Interior report World Heritage management plans</p> <p>Quantitative information from Ministry of Tourism and Environment EPR report</p> <p>MoEnergy reports, Min of Local Government reports, Project documents</p> <p>EPR report</p>	<p>Several technical and field missions per year by relevant UN agencies involved</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> - The EU continues its work to support strengthening of environmental legislation. - Implementation of the territorial-administrative reform continues.</p> <p><b>Risks</b> - Parliamentary elections bring about high staff turnover at central and local level. - Fiscal decentralization policy is not implemented. - Inadequate resources to deliver the outcome.</p>

### 2019 Annual Common Budgetary Framework

Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2019	Total (USD) 2020 Indicative
UNDP		215,946 (GEF)	500,000	715,946	250,474
UNICEF			100,000	100,000	
UNIDO		270,000 (GEF)		270,000	
UNEP		387,000 (GEF)		387,000	313,000
UNESCO	20,000	5,000 (Government of Italy)	100,000	125,000	55,000
FAO	90,000		90,000	180,000	
WHO	6,130	6,037 (Government of Germany)	10,000	22,167	
<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>116,130</b>	<b>883,983</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,800,113</b>	<b>618,474</b>

Strategic Deliverables		Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner		
4.1.1 Implementation of the national road map for the Paris agreement, including NDC, NEEAP, NREAP and climate financing, including through Albania's participation in regional fora.		2019-2020	UNDP&UNESCO/MoARD, MoEI, MoIA (civil protection directorate), Technical Water Secretariat		
4.1.2 Promote investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies, such as biomass, solar and wood fuel. Develop capacity in national and local agencies and associations for policy making and assist in the assessment of resources and the creation of a data base inside INSTAT, including the assessment of the GHG generated/avoided.		2019-2020	UNDP, UNEP/MoTE, MoIE, MoARD		
4.1.3 Support capacity and institutional development for risk reduction, resilience (incl PDNA) and climate change adaptation at community, local and central government level, with a special focus on: Vjosa river and Drini from the transboundary perspective.		2019-2020	UNDP, FAO, MoARD, MoHSP, MoIA UNIDO (civil protection directorate), MoTE, INSTAT		
4.1.4 Improve sustainable land management, including the fight against land erosion and land degradation, with an initial special focus on Kolonja.		2019/2020	UNEP/MoTE, MoARD, Kolonja municipality		
4.1.5 Improve the capacities of the countries involved in climate proofing investments in the infrastructure sector through integration of EU best practices with regards to climate proofing and green infrastructure in the development of road infrastructure		2019/2020	UNEP		
4.1.6 Strengthening country capacities in relation to the GCF, engaging stakeholders in consultative processes and realizing direct access.		2019	UNEP		
4.1.7 Capacities of relevant institutions and stakeholders strengthened on climate change adaptation and mitigation actions and access to related climate finance instruments, through workshops/trainings and development of funding proposals for main climate finance windows		2019-2020	FAO, MoTE, MARD		
<b>Funding Gap Strategic Deliverables</b>		<b>Timeline</b>	<b>UN Agencies</b> (put approximate budget needs in brackets next to UN agency)		
Integration of DRR, risk assessment for designated sites and formulation of climate change adaptation frameworks in Drin river basin and within UNESCO designated sites.		2019-2020	100,000 (UNESCO) 250,000 (UNDP)		
Implementation of the national road map for the Paris agreement, including NDC, NEEAP, NREAP and climate financing		2019-2020	250,000 (UNDP)		
Support capacity and institutional development for risk reduction, preparedness and emergency response (including PDNA), resilience and climate change adaptation at community, local and central government level, with a special focus on rural women. Focus will be on 7 municipalities, mostly along the Vjosa river basin.		2019	10,000 (WHO) 60,000 (FAO)		
Promote safe schools & communities through application in the schools of the of new national guidelines for DRR in education.		2019-2020	100,000 (UNICEF)		
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
<b>Output 4.2</b> Central and local institutions and communities are strengthened to ensure the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.	UNECE UNDP UNICEF UNIDO UNESCO FAO WHO	Categories of Protected areas and Biosphere reserves with working, sustainable financial and legal mechanisms Baseline 2016: 0 Target 2019/2020: 2 plus, Prespa Lakes Zone  % of public schools implementing the new curriculum on environmental education and sustainable development that are gender sensitive Baseline 2016: Implemented in Grades 1 and 5 Target 2019: Implemented in other Grades	NAPA, CBD. UNECE Committee on Housing, Land Management & Population. Ministry of Urban Development. Joint Commission for the protection and rational use of water resources. Ministry of Agriculture, water basins commissions	Several technical and field missions per year by relevant UN agencies involved	<b>Assumptions</b> - The EU continues its work to support strengthening of environmental legislation. - Implementation of the territorial-administrative reform continues.  <b>Risks</b> - Parliamentary elections bring about high staff turnover at central and local level.

<p><b>Gender Marker 2</b> Gender equality/women's empowerment is a <u>significant objective</u></p>		<p>N<sup>a</sup> Environmental administrative court cases conducted Baseline 2016: 1 Target 2019/20: 3 per annum</p> <p>Presence and quality of a national integrated land degradation policy document and action plan that is gender sensitive and aligned with the 10YFP of the UNCCD Baseline 2016: No Target 2019: Yes</p> <p>Presence and quality of the First Biennial Update Report of Albania to the UNFCCC that is gender sensitive. Baseline 2016: No BUR; 3<sup>rd</sup> UNFCCC report in place Target 2019: First BUR finalized. Inhiation of 4<sup>th</sup> UNFCCC that is gender sensitive</p>	<p>MoTE-MoED reports</p> <p>Websites of different courts, prosecutors' offices, relevant NGOs</p> <p>National Reports to UNCCD</p>		<p>- Fiscal decentralization policy is not implemented. - Inadequate resources to deliver the outcome.</p>
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**2019 Annual Common Budgetary Framework**

Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD) 2019	Total (USD) 2020 Indicative
UNECE	20,000			20,000	10,000
UNDP	35,000	1,326,246 (GEF, Governments of Italy, Norway, Croatia)	550,000	1,911,246	650,000
UNICEF			100,000	100,000	
UNIDO		80,000 (GEF)		80,000	
UNESCO	20,000	10,000 (Government of Italy)	200,000	230,000	115,000
FAO	60,000		60,000	120,000	
WHO			10,000	10,000	
<b>Total (USD)</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>1,416,246</b>	<b>920,000</b>	<b>2,471,246</b>	<b>775,000</b>

Strategic Deliverables	Timeline (if multi-year Joint Work Plan)	UN entity/ National Partner
4.2.1. Establishment of the National GHG Inventory up to 2016; Support to the acceleration /establishment of the domestic Measurement, Reporting and Verification system supported at national level; publication of the First Biennial Update Report of Albania to the UNFCCC;	2019-2020	UNDP, UNESCO, UNECE/MoARD, MoTE, Agency for Water Resources Management
4.2.2 A functional coordination mechanism for the operational management of Ohrid-Prespa watershed, the Biosphere Reserve and cultural and natural heritage of Ohrid lake region established	2019-2020	UNESCO, UNECE/MoTE, MoC, Agency for Water Resources Management
4.2.3 Improve capacities in the administering of a shared environment information management system for an evidence-based decision-making process, based on set of indicators and piloted for a set of indicators in line w EU requirements and accessible to women and men.	2019-2020	UNDP/MoTE, NAPA, NEA, Inst of Public Health, MoHSP
4.2.4 Support central and decentralized planning, management and financial sustainability of parks, and marine & coastal protected areas (nation-wide), linking efforts to government's territorial plans.	2019-2020	UNDP/MoTE, NAPA



4.2.5 Development and implementation of water safety action plans for urban and rural water facilities, based on WHO methodology.	2019-2020	WHO/MOHSP, MoE, Agency for Water Resources Management, municipalities
4.2.6 Under the SDG umbrella, support to education and awareness about the climate change, health and security, and advocacy about the Climate Change Convention and other conventions.	2019-2020	UNDP, WHO, FAO, UNICEF/MoARD, MoESY, MoTE, universities, municipalities
4.2.7 Capacity building on Climate Smart Agriculture concept and relevant agricultural and landscape interventions (Conservation Agriculture, ecosystem-based services, flood and drought management).	2019-2020	FAO, UNIDO/MoTE, MoARD, MoEI, universities
4.2.8 An assessment of the progress made by Albania in reconciling its environmental and economic targets, in meeting its international environmental commitments and accessible to women and men.	2019-2020	UNECE/MoTE, MoHSP
4.2.10 Develop assessment tool for marine habitats and their management and piloting the interpretative MSFD toolkit for the marine park.	2019-2020	UNDP/ NAPA/MoTE
4.2.11 Preparation of Tourism Code of Conduct and promoting best practices on sustainable tourism in Vlora bay to mitigate the pressure on marine park	2019-2020	UNDP/ NAPA
4.2.12 Develop the Business Plans for the management of the PAs in the Dajti NP, Divjaka NP and Llogara-Karaburun-Sazan complex.	2019-2020	UNDP/MoTE/NAPA/RAPA
4.2.13 Baseline assessment on the institutional management analyses and financial analysis of the General Maritime Directorate and develop an institutional framework providing for best practices and options on financial sustainability	2019-2020	UNDP/MoTE/NAPA
4.2.14 Developemnt of the Drini Strategic Action Plan based on the Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis	2019-2020	UNDP/Agency for Water resources Management/MoTE
4.2.15 Enhance the integration of Albanian Maritime Standards in line with the EU requirements, and improve capacities in the field of preparedness, risk assessment and response	2019-2020	UNDP/MIE /MoTE
<b>Funding Gap Strategic Deliverables</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>UN Agencies</b> (put approximate budget needs in brackets next to UN agency)
A functional coordination mechanism for the operational management of Ohrid-Prespa watershed, the Biosphere Reserve and cultural and natural heritage of Ohrid lake region established	2019-2020	200,000 (UNESCO)
In line with the innovation approach of the GoA in developing means for disseminating information to a range of users based on their roles and ensuring accessibility and transparency to the public in various economic sectors based in the INSPIRE EU Directive, it is important to compile an automated permit requests and reports platform that will further contribute to the standardization of the environmental indicators and increase government efforts in transparency to the public.	2019-2020	250,000 (UNDP)
Sharing knowledge and practice to mitigate impact into the ecosystem applying and supporting waste recycling actions	2019-2020	200,000 (UNDP)
Under the SDG umbrella, support to education and awareness about the climate change, health and security, and advocacy about the Climate Change Convention and other conventions.	2019-2020	10,000 (WHO) 60,000 (FAO)
Expand CLEEN (environment education and awareness activities in 4 regions in Albania)	2019-2020	100,000 (UNICEF)

**Outcome 4 - Environment and Climate Change**  
**2019 Overall Budget (the total of Available plus Unfunded)**

Outcomes/Outputs	Available Budget				Total Funding Gap	Total Budget	Gender Budget 100% GE 3 66% GE 2 33% GE 1
	Core/Regular	Non-Core/Other		Total Available Budget			
		Non-Core (Donor)	Albania SDG Acceleration Fund				
UNDP		215,946		215,946	500,000	<b>715,946</b>	142,524
UNICEF				-	100,000	<b>100,000</b>	
UNIDO		270,000		270,000		<b>270,000</b>	178,200
UNEP		387,000		387,000		<b>387,000</b>	255,420
UNESCO	20,000	5,000		25,000	100,000	<b>125,000</b>	16,500
FAO	90,000			90,000	90,000	<b>180,000</b>	59,400
WHO	6,130	6,037		12,167	10,000	<b>22,167</b>	8,030
<b>Output 4.1 DRR and Climate Change</b>	<b>116,130</b>	<b>883,983</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,000,113</b>	<b>800,000</b>	<b>1,800,113</b>	<b>660,075</b>
UNECE	20,000			20,000		<b>20,000</b>	13,200.00
UNDP	35,000	1,326,246		1,361,246	550,000	<b>1,911,246</b>	898,422.36
UNICEF				-	100,000	<b>100,000</b>	
UNIDO		80,000		80,000		<b>80,000</b>	52,800.00
UNESCO	20,000	10,000		30,000	200,000	<b>230,000</b>	19,800.00
FAO	60,000			60,000	60,000	<b>120,000</b>	39,600
WHO				-	10,000	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>Output 4.2 Natural Resources</b>	<b>135,000</b>	<b>1,416,246</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,551,246</b>	<b>920,000</b>	<b>2,471,246</b>	<b>1,023,822</b>
<b>Outcome 4 Environment and Climate Change</b>	<b>251,130</b>	<b>2,300,229</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,551,359</b>	<b>1,720,000</b>	<b>4,271,359</b>	<b>1,683,897</b>