REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

National Strategy
for Development and Integration

Progress Report
2008

November 2009

**Department of Strategy and
Donor Coordination**

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ANNEX II: Revision of Millenium Development Goals

Introduction

Albania has testified strong political will to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by adapting them to the country's needs at a national level. The process of setting MDG targets and indicators began in 2002–2003. In July 2003, the Albanian parliament approved a Resolution in support to the MDGs. The Resolution encouraged government, civil society and other stakeholders to work in partnership towards meeting these goals. Goals, targets and related indicators for Albania were identified by 2005, through a wide consultation process developed by the then government, with the participation of central institutions, local communities, civil society, other national stakeholders and the donor community. Parliament has constantly monitored the MDG agenda, and sessions in May 2006 discussed the complementary nature of MDG and EU Integration.

In 2007, four new targets were introduced in the international MDG monitoring system. The decision for revising the monitoring system was made by member states at the 2005 World Summit (with the Resolution adopted by General Assembly A/RES/60/1). The Resolution was supported by the Secretary General's Report (paragraph 24, A/61/1) with the recommendations of "Inter-Agency and Expert Group on MDG Indicators" (IAEG). The list entered into force on January 15th 2008.

Eight MDGs for Albania and one MDG on Good Governance constitute a set of national complex commitments towards each of the country's development priorities. In the process of preparing the NSDI, Albanian has harmonized MDGs with the EU integration agenda and other priorities included in sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies into an unique integrated planning system. The NSDI represents the first government strategic document that assumes full responsibility for the monitoring of the progress of MDGs. The MDG targets and indicators are also incorporated in the sector and crosscutting strategies.

MDG reporting and progress monitoring is an important process that helps in renewing political commitments based on MDGs, as well as on issues related to specific MDG priorities included in national, sectoral and cross-sectoral strategies. The 2005 National Progress Report and NSDI 2006–2007 Progress Report, prepared by DSDC, have included as an integral part the report on progress for the period before 2005, and for the period 2006 through 2007.

The part of the report on MDGs, prepared with the support of UNDP, made a general assessment of whether Albania will meet each of the targets by 2015. The assessment undertook an analysis of trends during the last decade for the indicators under each MDG as well as of the status of the current enabling environment. According to the assessment, Albania is on the right track toward meeting MDGs and that a number of targets set at the global and national levels are being met. Additionally, it becomes clear that some of the indicators (levels) will be reached before 2015, but others are considered too ambitious and unreachable for 2015. In these reports, it is recommended that government consider adoption of new, more ambitious targets, or adopt the so-called MDG-Plus agenda.

In September 2008, DSDC initiated and organized an MDG revision process. UN agencies, WB and DFID supported DSDC during this process. The discussion between DSDC and the three agencies focused on identifying and meeting more ambitious MDGs, building on the existing MDG platform and taking this process to a higher level, i.e. establishing and achieving the more ambitious MDG targets. It is to be highlighted that for the first time since the MDGs were introduced in Albania, government has taken a proactive role in terms of MDG revision and made use of them as an instrument for improving government accountability.

PURPOSE OF MDG REVISION

The purpose of MDG targets and indicators revision is i) to agree on a set of revised MDG targets and indicators that better reflect Albania's more developed stage of social and economic development and its aspiration to become a EU member state in the foreseeable future, and ii) to clarify institutional responsibility in terms of target setting and monitoring in order to build a functional and unbiased monitoring system.

Given its level of social and economic development, Albania still needs to monitor the basic level of well-being as defined by the MDGs. Based on current monitoring, absolute poverty, though decreasing, still represents a challenge for the country. Also, enrolment in basic education is far from being universal, the child and maternal mortality still remain a concern, and access to safe drinking water is distant even by neighbouring country standards. Under these circumstances, Albania still needs to monitor the basic level of well-being as defined by MDGs. On the other hand, Albania has submitted its application to obtain the status of EU candidate country and is aspiring to become an EU member in the short- to mid-term horizon. Therefore, the country should gradually introduce the EU system of social inclusion indicators. Hence, it is logical that MDG targets and indicators will cohabit with EU social inclusion indicators for some years to come. Based on this reasoning, the proposed system of targets and indicators reflects both Albania's social and economic development level and its aspiration to be an EU member.

REVISION PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY

The MDG revision process was guided by DSDC, and supported by UNDP. The process was conducted in the period March to June 2009, and went through several phases. Seven working groups were set up to carry out the MDG target and indicator process, namely on i) poverty reduction, ii) education, iii) health, iv) gender, v) environment, vi) global partnership, and vii) governance. The working groups consisted of representatives from line ministries at the level of experts with strategy preparation and monitoring, non-for-profit organizations and UN agencies that all played a very active role.

During the revision process and identification of new MDG targets and indicators, the working groups i) conducted a consultation process with all interest groups, ii) reflected political and social ambitions of government and of other non-government actors, iii) considered the EU average level of indicators and those of countries in the region, iv) took into consideration the past and the expected trends, v) considered the past and the expected financial allocations, and vi) reflected the recommendations of the NSDI Progress Report 2006–2007, and the MDG Report 2007.

During the revision process, working groups were instructed to identify indicators that were in conformity with MDG global indicators and of EU social inclusion indicators but also indicators that were realistic and manageable by Albanian institutions. The revision process went through several discussion phases, including i) revision of goals, targets and indicators, (ii) revision of the level of indicators, by reflecting Albania's aspiration to become an EU member, (iii) clarification of institutional responsibility in terms of indicator level as well as indicator monitoring, and (iv) identification of information sources.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce the risk of social exclusion

Improvements regarding MDG1 can be summarised as follows:

1. *The formulation of MDG 1 and of MDG 1-related targets has been altered*

   The most important change in terms of MDG 1 relates to consideration of a reduction in the risk of social exclusion, according to the EU social inclusion policy. This is reflected in introducing a new target: "Improve income distribution in order that the Albanian distribution model get closer to the EU model between 2008 and 2015".

2. *Targeted levels of indicators have been more ambitious*

   This being true for the majority of indicators, it is particularly visible for the indicators of absolute poverty, poverty gap, children malnutrition, etc.

3. *New indicators have been introduced*

   The new indicators introduced monitor relative poverty (social exclusion) and the scale of children malnutrition.

4. *Some indicators, part of the older monitoring system, have been removed*

   Indicators monitoring ICT have been transferred to MDG 8. On the other hand, the monitoring system has been made lighter by removing the level of Foreign Direct Investment and energy use.

   A summary of the monitoring system for MDG 1 is presented in the table below. Indicators 1.1.5, 1.1.6, 1.1.7 are not collected periodically by the MoH. In connection with these three indicators, MOH owns data from ADHS for 2002–2007. Methodology used in this study is different from that used in previous studies carried out as LSMS and MICS.

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce the risk of social exclusion

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1.1. Eradicate extreme poverty and reduce three-fold absolute poverty between 2002 and 2015	1.1.1. Absolute poverty headcount rate (% of population below national poverty line)	total	LSMS, every three years, BHS	INSTAT	%	13	12.4	8	MOLSAEO
		F			%	nd	12.9	8.2	
		M			%	nd	11.9	7.6	
	1.1.2. Extreme poverty headcount rate	total			%	0	1.2	0	
		F			%	0	1.3	0	
		M			%	0	1	0	
	1.1.3. Poverty gap	total			%	3	2.3	1.2	
	1.1.4. Share of poorest quintile in national consumption	total			%	6.3	9.2	>10	
	1.1.5.[1] Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age	total	DHS		%	8	5	3	MoH
	1. 1.6. Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age	total			%	nd	9	6	
	1.1.7. Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age	total			%	nd	19	17	

1.2. Reduce unemployment rate towards EU rate between 2002 and 2015	1.2.1. Unemployment rate	total	LFS, Admin data	INSTAT/ MOLSAEO	%	7	13	9	MOLSAEO
		F			%	nd	13.54	9	
		M			%	nd	12.45	9	
1.3. Improve income distribution in order that Albanian distribution model get closer to EU model between 2008 and 2015	1.3.1. At risk of poverty rate	total	BHS	INSTAT	%	nd	15.6	15	
		M			%	nd	16.1	15	
		F			%	nd	15	15	
	1.3.2. At risk of poverty rate before social transfer	total			%	nd	na	nd	
		M			%	nd	na	nd	
		F			%	nd	na	nd	
	1.3.3. Relative at risk of poverty gap	total			%	nd	3.14	3	
		M			%	nd	3.31	3	
		F			%	nd	2.97	3	
	1.3.4. Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 quintile share ratio	total			%	nd	4.1	4	
	1.3.5. Regional cohesion (dispersion of regional employment rates)	total	LFS		%	nd	na	11.1 (2007)	
		M			%	nd	na	nd	
		F			%	nd	na	nd	

F=Female, M=Male, HBS=Household Budget Survey, DHS=Demographic Health Survey, LFS=Labour Force Survey, nd=not defined, na=not available

MDG 2: Achieve high quality basic universal education

Improvements with regard MDG 2 can be summarised as follows:

1. *Targets have been reformulated*

    The target of universal enrolment in basic education has been altered to take into consideration the legal obligation of nine years duration of basic education. On the other hand, the target of basic education system financing has been reworded to express Albania's aspiration to become an EU member; setting new EU member countries as a target makes the target more realistic.

2. *Targeted levels of indicators have been more ambitious*

    Given that all indicators regarding enrolment and completion of basic education have been set to their maximum, indicators of spending in basic education have been made more ambitious.

3. *New indicators have been introduced*

    The indicators introduced are those affecting enrolment in pre-school education, gross enrolment ratio and indicators of quality in basic education. Given the above and because indicators of quality in basic education are indicators of status in education, the working group on education recommends that they should be part of the education monitoring system. Based on the above, external evaluation indicators have been recommended, such as average grade in maths and reading at the end of basic education

4. *Inappropriate indicators have been removed*

    Given the dynamic migration movements over the past two decades, the indicator tracking the proportion of pupils starting grade 1 and reaching grade 9 does not adequately reflect the situation. It has therefore been removed from the monitoring system.

A summary of the monitoring system for MDG 2 is presented in the table below.

MDG 2: Achieve high quality basic universal education

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2.1. Ensure universal enrolment of basic education (1–9 years) by 2015	2.1.1. Enrolment ratio in pre-school education for children of 5 to 6 years of age	total	Admin data, every year	MoE / INSTAT	%	nd	49.6	70	MoE
		F			%	nd	48.8	70	
		M			%	nd	50.2	70	
	2.1.2. Net enrolment ratio in basic education	total			%	100	89.3	96	
		F			%	100	89.9	96	
		M			%	100	89.1	96	
		R			%	100	na	96	
		U			%	100	na	96	
	2.1.3. Gross enrolment ratio in basic education	total			%	100	94.3	100	
		F			%	100	na	100	
		M			%	100	na	100	
		R			%	100	na	100	
		U			%	100	na	100	
	2.1.4. Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5 (low cycle of basic education)	total			%	100	93 (2007)	100	
		F			%	100	95 (2007)	100	
		M			%	100	91 (2007)	100	
		R			%	100	83 (2007)	100	
		U			%	100	100 (2007)	100	
	2.1.5. Literacy rate of 15–24 year-olds	total	LSMS (HBS, DHS)		%	100	98.8	100	
		F			%	100	99.1	100	
		M			%	100	98.5	100	
		R			%	100	98.6	100	
		U			%	100	99.1	100	
	2.1.6. Average years of schooling	total	LSMS (HBS, DHS)	INSTAT	years	>13.5	11.2	14	
		R			years	nd	na	nd	
		U			years	nd	na	nd	
	2.1.7. Net attendance ratio	total	Admin data, every year		%	100	92 (2007)	nd	
2.2. Improve education quality to approach OECD countries level	2.2.1. Average grade for language at the end of basic education	total	Admin data, every year	MoE	no.	nd	6.24 (2007)	nd	
					no.	nd	na	nd	
					no.	nd	na	nd	
	2.2.2. Average grade for maths at the end of basic education	total			no.	nd	na	nd	
					no.	nd	na	nd	
					no.	nd	na	nd	
	2.2.3. PISA	total			points	nd	na	nd	
2.3. Increase spending for basic education to the level of new EU member states	2.3.1. Proportion of government budget for pre-school and basic education	total		MoE	%	nd	58	52	
	2.3.2. Government budget for education as part of GDP	total			%	nd	3.5	5	
	2.3.3. Public spending per pupil for pre-school and basic education	total		MoE	ALL	nd	42,000	72,000	
		pre-school			ALL	nd	30,000	50,400	
		basic			ALL	nd	44,000	72,000	

OECD=Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, PISA=Programme for International Student Assessment, F=Female, M=Male, R=Rural, U=Urban, na=not available, nd=not defined

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Improvements regarding MDG 3 can be summarised as follows:

1. *New targets have been introduced*

    The newly introduced targets are related to preventing and combating violence against women, and eliminating gender disparity in employment and payment. The two targets introduced aim at improving gender status in Albania. They reflect the problems of the current situation, and therefore are considered as major objectives of the Strategy of Gender Equality and Preventing Gender-based Violence.

2. *New indicators have been introduced*

    The indicators introduced measure progress towards preventing gender-based violence and elimination of gender inequality in employment and payment.

3. *Targeted levels of indicators have been more ambitious*

    The targeted levels for 2015 for both newly introduced indicators and the former ones are set at a quite ambitious level.

Targets have been reformulated according to the proposals from the MOLSAEO and UNIFEM, and indicators have been rearranged to fit the reformulated targets. A summary of the monitoring system for MDG 3 is presented in the table below.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
3.1. Eliminate gender disparities in basic education (grade 1 to 9) by 2015	3.1.1. Ratio of females to males in basic education	total	MoES, every year	MoES INSTAT	no.	1	0.92	1	MoES
		R			no.	1	0.94	1	
		U			no.	1	0.92	1	
	3.1.2. Ratio of literate women to men, 15–24 years old	total	LSMS (HBS, DHS)	INSTAT	no.	1	1	1	
		R			no.	1	0.9	1	
		U			no.	1	1.1	1	
3.2. Eliminate gender disparities in elected bodies, decision making in central and local government, and judicial system	3.2.1. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament	total	parliament, every 4 years	MOLSAEO INSTAT	%	30	7.1	30	MOLSAEO
	3.2.2. Proportion of females holding posts of minister and deputy minister	total	every year, admin. data		%	30	14.2 and 25	30	
	3.2.3. Proportion of females in local elected government bodies	total	MoI, every 4 years		%	30	0–16	30	
	3.2.4. Proportion of females employed in civil service, at four highest levels of office	total	DPA, every year		%	nd	43	50	
	3.2.5. Proportion of females at decision making positions in judicial system	total	MoJ, every year		%	nd	na	nd	
3.3. Proportion of budget allocated to gender equality and to reduction of violence against women and children increased by 50% between 2009 and 2015	3.3.1. Percentage of budget allocated to gender equality	central level	MF, every year		%	nd	na	nd	
		local level			%	nd	na	nd	
	3.3.2. Percentage of budget allocated to prevent gender based violence	central level	MF, every year		%	nd	na	nd	
		local level			%	nd	na	nd	
	3.3.3. Number of registered gender based violence cases	total	MoI, national surveys		no.	nd	na	nd	
		F			no.	nd	na	nd	
		M			no.	nd	na	nd	
3.4. Eliminate gender inequality in employment by reducing women's dependence on informal employment, closing gender gaps in earnings and reducing occupational segregation	3.4.1. Female to male employment ratio	total	LFS	INSTAT	no.	nd	0.72	nd	
	3.4.2. Proportion of females employed in public administration	total	admin. data	MOLSAEO	%	nd	58	>50	
	3.4.3. Share of women in wage employment in non-agricultural sector	total	LFS	INSTAT	%	50	32	50	
	3.4.4. Women to men wage gap	total	LFS	INSTAT	%	nd	19.15	nd	

LFS=Labour Force Survey, DPA=Department of Public Administration, MoJ=Ministry of Justice, nd=non defined, na=not available

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

The data in the table below show that the MDG 4 target and indicators are almost the same as those of the previous monitoring system. The targeted level of child mortality of 10/1,000 is considered as quite ambitious given that the current level of child mortality (12/1,000) is under reported.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
4.1. Reduce under-five mortality rate to 10/1,000 by 2015	4.1.1. Infant mortality per 1,000 live births	total	DHS, admin data, every year	INSTAT/MoH	per thousand	10	11.1	10	MoH
	4.1.2. Under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 live birth	total			per thousand	10	12.4	10	
	4.1.3. Proportion of children vaccinated against measles rubella and parotitis	total			%	>95	>95	>95	

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Improvements regarding MDG 5, can be summarised as follows:

1. *Targets have been reworded*

    The target on maternal health has been reworded to become more ambitious and to express Albania's ambition to become an EU member.

2. *Targeted levels of indicators have been more ambitious*

    Targeted level of maternal mortality has been lowered to eight per 100,000 live births instead of ten per 100,000.

3. *Current indicators have been <u>disaggregated</u> into rural and urban.*

    Given that maternal mortality tends to be higher in rural areas, this indicator has been <u>disaggregated</u> into rural and urban indicators.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
5.1. Reduce maternal mortality rate to 8/100,000 by 2015	5.1.1. Maternal mortality rate	total	DHS, admin. data	INSTAT/MoH	per 100,000	11	20.9	11	MoH
	5.1.2 Percentage of medical visits made during pregnancy	total			%	70	54.4	>70	
	5.1.3. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	total			%	>98	>98	>99	

R=Rural, U=Urban, nd=not defined, na=not available

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

Improvements regarding MDG 6 can be summarised as follows:

1. *New indicators have been added and the current indicators have been disaggregated*
   The newly added indicators aim at monitoring groups at risk, including new mothers and persons taking drugs. Additionally, the indicator of Adult HIV prevalence rate has been disaggregated by gender and age.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS and Tuberculosis

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
6.1. Halt by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	6.1.1. Adult HIV prevalence rate	total			no.		350		
		F			no.		107		
		M			no.		243		
		0–5 old			no.		12		
		6–14 old			no.		5		
		15–19 old			no.		4		
		over 19 old			no.		329		
	6.1.2. HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15–24 years	total	DHS, Admin data	INSTAT/MoH	%	Nd	na	nd	MoH
	6.1.3. Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection taking antiretroviral care	total			%	100	120 adults 15 children	100	
	6.1.4. Percentage of population aged 15–24 years with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS	total			%	100	na	100	
	6.1.5. Number of people taking drugs	total			no	Nd	na	nd	
6.2. Halt and eliminate mortality from tuberculosis, by 2015	6.2.1. Tuberculosis notification rate [2]	total			%	100	100	100	
	6.2.2. Proportion of tuberculosis cases detected and cured under DOTS	total			%	100	44.2 (2007)	100	
	6.2.3. Tuberculosis mortality rate (per 100,000)	total			per 100,000	2.5	0.5 (2008)	<2.5	

MDG 7: Ensure sustainable environment development

Improvements regarding MDG 7 can be summarised as follows:

1. New indicators have been introduced

The newly introduced indicators aim at monitoring pollution and threatened natural resources. The indicators introduced are selected in such a way that they track the progress toward meeting government objectives but also be in line with global MDG indicators.

2. The current indicators have been disaggregated

Indicators of access to safe drinking water and sanitation have been disaggregated by rural and urban areas.

3. Targeted levels of indicators have been more ambitious, or more realistic

Targeted level for terrestrial and marine areas protected has been more ambitious. But indicators of access to safe drinking water and access to sanitation have been more realistic.

MDG 7: Ensure sustainable environment development

Revised target	Revised indicator	Disaggregation	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7.1. Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the trend of loss of environmental resources	7.1.1. Proportion of terrestrial and marine areas protected	total	Every year, admin data	MEFWA	%	11.4	11.42	14 (2014)	MEFWA
	7.1.2. Proportion of land area covered by forest	total			ha	1,045	1,040	1,041.5	
	7.1.3. CO_2 emissions	total			000 ton	nd	9,200	13,000	
	7.1.4. Consumption of ozone depleting substances	total			ton	nd	0	0	
	7.1.5. Proportion of fish stocks within safe biological limits	total			ton	nd	7,132	39,000	
	7.1.6. Proportion of total water resources used	total			%	nd	na	nd	
	7.1.7. Proportion of species threatened with extinction	total			no.	nd	936		
7.2. Improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation to approach EU standards, by 2015	7.2.1. Proportion of population declaring having access to safe drinking water	total	LSMS, HBS	INSTAT	%	98	75	98	MPWTT
		R			%	98	82.1	98	
		U			%	98	69	90	
	7.2.2. Proportion of population having access to sewage systems and having septic holes	total			%	nd	86.3	90	
		U			%	nd	98.6	100	

PPP=Purchasing Power Parity, R=Rural, U=Urban, MEFWA=Ministry of Environment, Forest and Water Administration, nd=non defined, na=non available

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Improvements regarding MDG 8 can be summarised as follows:

1. *New targets have been introduced*

   A new target related to access of Albanian products in developed countries markets in order to make debt management sustainable in the long run has been introduced

2. *Current targets have been reformulated*

   The first target has been reformulated to emphasize the partnership between government and donor community intended to increase aid effectiveness. Additionally, access to ICT has been transferred from MDG 1 to MDG 8 where it belongs. This target has also been reformulated to better express Albania's aspiration to get closer to EU standards of access to ICT.

3. *Targeted levels of indicators have been more ambitious, or more realistic*

   Indicator of access to Internet and indicator of access to mobile telephone service have become more ambitious, while the indicator of access to fixed telephony has become more realistic.

4. *New indicators have been introduced*

   Indicators of Target 8.1. are new ones. They have been extracted from the list of the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness. Additionally, indicators belonging to Target 8.2. are also new indicators adopted from the global list of MGD indicators.

   Indicator 8.2.4 Facilitate Debt under HIPC initiatives is taken out following Ministry of Finance proposal, as Albania is not a HIPC country. As regards yearly indicators 8.11 Aid reported to budget and 8.1.2 Improvement of in-year predictability, METE and MoD have proposed to take out, cause such data are impossible to gather. The report based on Paris Declaration prepared by DEBASKON every two years, foresees such information, but the data is still insufficient.

MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

Revised target	Revised indicators	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
8.1. Ensure partnership with donor community in order to increase aid effectiveness	8.1.1. Aid reported on budget	every two years	DSDC	%	nd	32 (2007)	>85	DSDC
	8.1.2. In-year predictability				nd	49 (2007)	>74	
	8.1.3. Use of programme-based approaches			%	nd	5 (2007)	>66	
	8.1.4. Proportion of sectoral (cross-sectoral) strategies equipped with targets and outcome indicators quantitatively measured	every year		%	nd	15	100	
	8.1.5. Proportion of total bilateral, sector-allocable ODA of OECD/DAC donors to basic social services (basic education, primary health care, nutrition, safe water and sanitation)	every year		%	nd	na	nd	
	8.2.1. Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	MoF, every year	MoF	%	nd	na	nd	MF
	8.2.2. Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	MoF, every year	MoF	%	nd	na	3.1	
8.3. Improve access to ICT to the level of EU new member countries	8.3.1. Telephone lines subscribers per 100 population	admin. data, every year	MPWTT / ANIS	%	58	10.29	20	MPWTT
	8.3.2. Cellular subscribers per 100 population			%	78	95	110	
	8.3.3. Internet users per 100 population		MPWTT / INSTAT	%	35	14.9 (2006)	35	ANIS

ODA=Official Development Assistance, DAC=Donor Aid Charts, ANIS=Albanian National Information Society

MDG 9: Improve governance for all citizens and especially for most disadvantaged groups

Improvements regarding MDG 9 can be summarised as follows:

1. *New targets have been introduced*

   Transparency through better use of ICT is seen as an effective way of radically improving governance. Based on this, a new target—Implementation of electronic governance in accordance to EU Standards—has been added. This target is expected to be met by considering the two sides of the market: supply, by offering public services on-line, and demand, improvement of citizens' willingness to use ICT, and access services on line.

   Government should improve access to services for all citizens, and especially access to services for those most in need. Control of corruption is expected to directly improve this access. Given that poverty in Albania has more a rural aspect, special attention has been paid to improving governance in rural areas. The target is to ensure access to services and resources for most disadvantaged groups in accordance with the most advanced standards, expected to motivate policies that improve access to services for less favoured groups.

2. *New indicators have been added*

   The newly added indicators support the newly added targets mentioned above. Improvement in the level of newly introduced indicators (so-called second tier indicators, refer to 9.2.1. through 9.3.8.) is expected to result in improvement of six main governance indicators (9.1.1. through 9.1.6.) monitored by the WB Institute. On the other hand, it should be highlighted that newly added indicators are sensitive to government policies in the short to medium term and therefore it is expected that they motivate active policies. Lastly, one should mention that the new indicators are costless: they are monitored periodically by UNPAN, Transparency International and International Food and Agricultural Development (IFAD).

3. *Targets and targeted level of indicators have been set at ambitious, but realistic levels.*

   The level of indicators measuring the frequency of corruption has been set at the EU average level for 2007, while the level for access to resources in rural areas has been set based on the average of the five most advanced countries having access to IFAD funds.

MDG 9: Improve governance for all citizens and especially for most disadvantaged groups

Revised target	Revised indicators	Source and periodicity	Institutional responsibility	Unit	Indicator level for 2015 in 2004 baseline report	Indicator level for 2008, or the most recent year	Revised indicator 2015	Institutional responsibility
9.1. Governance in Albania approaches EU governance standards by 2015	9.1.1. Voice and accountability	every year, WBI	WBI	points	81	50.0	81	DSDC
	9.1.2. Political stability			points	71	34.6	71	
	9.1.3. Government effectiveness			points	76	43.1	76	
	9.1.4. Regulatory quality			points	83	55.8	83	
	9.1.5. Rule of law			points	74	28.1	74	
	9.1.6. Control of corruption			points	73	36.7	73	
9.2. Implementation of electronic governance in accordance to EU standards	9.2.1. Availability of electronic services on-line	every year	AKSHI	no	Nd	50% of basic services offered at 1 and 2 level	EU average level	ANIS
	9.2.2. Index of electronic governance readiness	every year	UNDAN	no ranking	nd	0.467 (2008) rank 82	average ranking	
9.3. Ensure access to services and resources for most disadvantaged groups in accordance with the most advanced standards	9.3.1. Frequency of corruption in the court system	every year	TI	point (1–5; 5, worst)	nd	3.8	3.1	MoJ
	9.3.2. Frequency of corruption in the health system			points	nd	4.2	3.0	MoH
	9.3.3. Frequency of corruption in police system			points	nd	3.7	3.0	MoI
	9.3.4. Frequency of corruption in utilities (power, water)			points	nd	3.7	2.6	MPWTT
	9.3.5. Access to land	every year	IFAD	points (1–6; 6, best	nd	4.4	5.0	MAFCP
	9.3.6. Access to irrigation water			points	nd	3.9	4.6	
	9.3.7. Allocation & management of public resources for rural development			points	nd	4.7	4.9	
	9.3.8. Accountability, transparency and corruption in rural areas			points	nd	4.2	4.4	

WBI=WB Institute, IFAD=International Food and Agricultural Development, TI=Transparency International

1 MAP, Membership Action Plan; PARP, Partnership for Peace Planning and Review Process; IPP, Individual Partnership Programme

1   Data on Indicators 1.1.5;1.1.6;1.1.7 are not gathered periodically by MoH, that data is secured by ADHS 2002 – 2007. The methodology used in the study is different from that of LSMS and MICS.
2   According to MoH data, tuberculosis notification rate for 2008 is 13.4 cases in 100,000 persons

Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination

skzhi

Strategjia Kombëtare për Zhvillim dhe Integrim