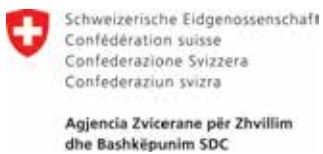


S U S T A I N A B L E
D E V E L O P M E N T

GOALS

Albania 2022





Pikëpamjet dhe përfundime të shprehura në këtë publikim nuk pasqyrojnë domosdoshmërisht ato të Qeverisë së Zvicrës apo Agjencisë Zvicerane për Zhvillim dhe Bashkëpunim, SDC

S U S T A I N A B L E
D E V E L O P M E N T



Albania 2022

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ALBANIA 2022

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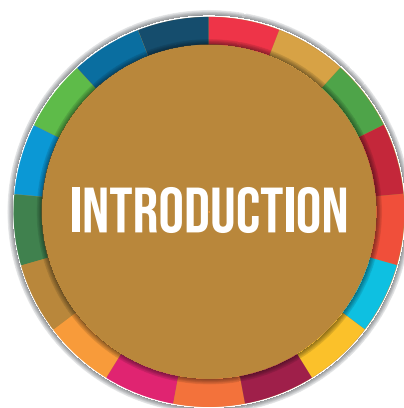
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The Institute of Statistics Albania continues to pay a special attention to the production of the SDG indicators as statistics are the instrument chosen to lay the basis for monitoring the implementation of these goals at the national, regional and international levels. Policies and strategies to be developed to achieve the 17 goals and 169 objectives should be supported by statistical indicators for evidence-based decision making.

INSTAT has included in its annual plan, which is approved by the Albanian Assembly, the production and monitoring of SDGs, based on existing sources, statistical surveys or administrative sources.

Currently, INSTAT produces 61 statistical indicators, which are updated on the platform for SDGs <http://instat.gov.al/al/sdgs/>, created in collaboration with UNDP. This Dashboard contains SDGs with 17 objectives, where the definitions, direction, alignment with the UN and the source of information for the production of the indicator are presented. The progress of each indicator is presented with an interactive graph.

INSTAT for years has established the UN INSTAT Joint Data Group, a group composed of members from all UN agencies with the aim of close cooperation on data and the 2030 Agenda in focus.

The statistical community attributes great importance to the SDGs. In the various meetings of the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, UNECE and Eurostat, the Statistical

Indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals have had a special importance on their agenda. In this context, the Conference of European Statisticians, in June 2021, has approved the second guide for statistics for the UNECE, to which INSTAT has given its contribution. <https://unece.org/statistics/publications/CES-roadmap-sdg-2>. This publication contains 9 Chapters as well as 2 annexes, which starts with key messages to recommendations for the preparation of voluntary reports as well as case studies and different initiatives from around the world regarding the progress of the SDGs.

INSTAT has been very active both in national and international level and starting from June 2019, Albania represented by Ms Elsa Dhuli, Director General of INSTAT, is a Member State of the United Nations High Level Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building Group on Statistics for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (HLG-PCCB). From November 2020 Ms Elsa Dhuli Director General of INSTAT, has been appointed co-chair of the High Level Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building Group on Statistics for the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (HLG-PCCB). <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/hlg/members>.

HLG-PCCB aims to create a global partnership for sustainable development data. They report annually to the Statistics Commission and provide strategic leadership for the process of implementing the sustainable development goal as it relates to statistical monitoring and reporting.

This edition is enriched with new indicators and both available in Albanian and English.

1 NO POVERTY



End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

Eradicating extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030 is a pivotal goal of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Between 2015 and 2018, global poverty continued its historical decline, with the poverty rate falling from 10.1 per cent in 2015 to 8.6 per cent in 2018. Nowcasts suggest that owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global poverty rate increased sharply from 8.3 per cent in 2019 to 9.2 per cent in 2020, representing the first increase in extreme poverty since 1998 and the largest increase since 1990 and setting back poverty reduction by about three years.

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic reversed the steady progress of poverty reduction over the past 25 years. This unprecedented reversal is being further exacerbated by rising inflation and the impacts of the war in Ukraine. It is estimated that these combined crises will lead to an additional 75 million–95 million people living in extreme poverty in 2022, compared with pre-pandemic projections.

1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line. (last available data in 2021)

- 22.0 % At- risk of poverty, +0.2 pp compared to 2020.



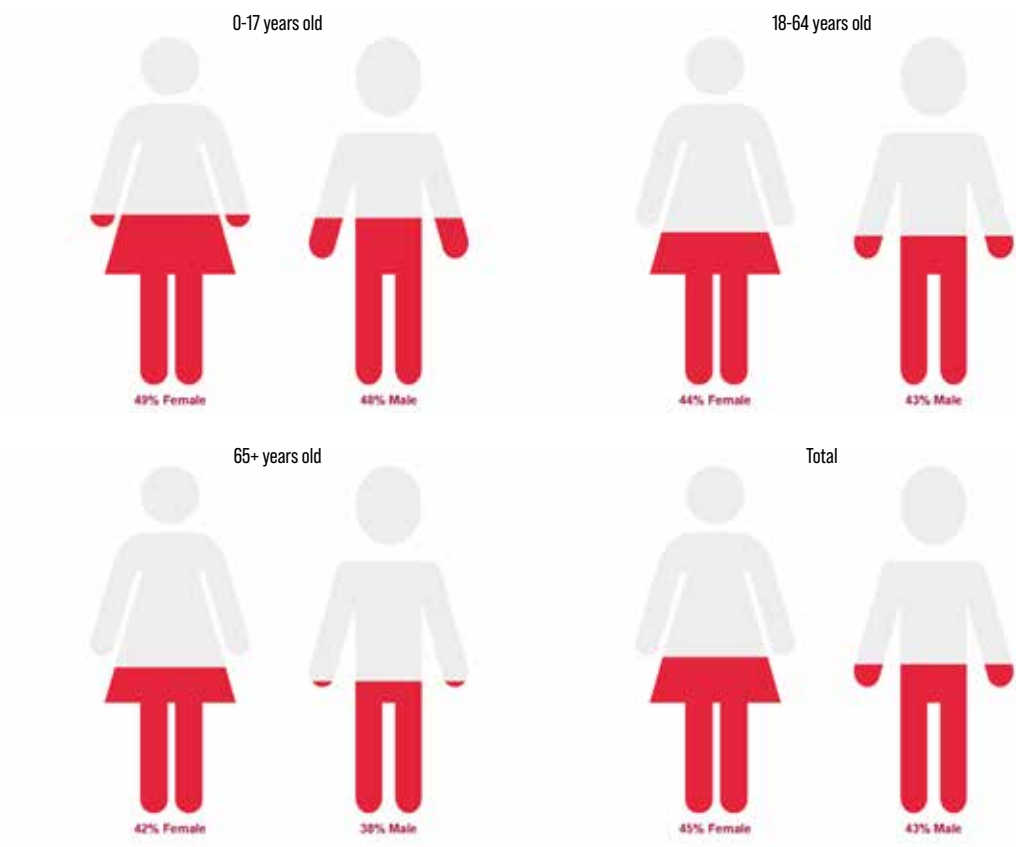
▲ +0.2 pp compared to 2020

22.0 % At- risk of poverty

1.2.2 Proportion of population living in at risk of poverty or social exclusion AROPE. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 43.9 % At- risk of poverty or social exclusion AROPE, +0.5 pp compared to 2020.

At Risk of Poverty or Social Exclusion refers to the individuals who are at risk of poverty or severe materially deprived or living in a household with very low work intensity.



▲ +0.5 pp compared to 2020

43.9 % At- risk of poverty or social exclusion AROPE

2 ZERO HUNGER



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

Sustainable Development Goal 2 is about creating a world free of hunger by 2030. In 2020, between 720 million and 811 million persons worldwide were suffering from hunger, roughly 161 million more than in 2019. Also in 2020, a staggering 2.4 billion people, or above 30 per cent of the world's population, were moderately or severely food-insecure, lacking regular access to adequate food. The figure increased by nearly 320 million people in just one year. Globally, 149.2 million children under 5 years of age, or 22.0 per cent, were suffering from stunting (low height for their age) in 2020, a decrease from 24.4 per cent in 2015.

The number of people going hungry and suffering from food insecurity had been gradually rising between 2014 and the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 crisis has pushed those rising rates even higher and has also exacerbated all forms of malnutrition, particularly in children. The war in Ukraine is further disrupting global food supply chains and creating the biggest global food crisis since the Second World War.

2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Prevalence of stunting
11% of children under 5 years;
- 11.0 pp compared to 2005.



▼ - 11.0 pp compared to 2005

11 % of children under 5 years

2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height $>+2$ or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight). *[last available data in 2021]*

- Overweight in children
9.9 % of children under 5 years;
- 11.8 pp compared to 2008-2009.
- Wasting in children
1.6 % of children under 5 years;
- 7.5 pp compared to 2008 - 2009.



▼ - 11.8 pp compared to 2008-2009

9.9 % of children under 5 years



▼ - 7.5 pp compared to 2008 - 2009

1.6 % of children under 5 years

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEIGN



**Ensure healthy lives and promote
well-being for all at all ages.**

Ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being at all ages is essential to sustainable development. The COVID-19 pandemic continues to spread human suffering. As of mid-2022, COVID-19 had infected more than 500 million people worldwide.

The latest estimates show that global “excess deaths” directly and indirectly attributable to COVID-19 could have been as high as 15 million by the end of 2021. The pandemic has severely disrupted essential health services, triggered an increase in the prevalence of anxiety and depression, lowered global life expectancy, derailed progress towards ending HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria, and halted two decades of work towards making health coverage universal. As a result, immunization coverage dropped for the first time in 10 years, and deaths from TB and malaria increased. Urgent and concerted action is needed to set the world back on a trajectory towards achieving Goal 3.

3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel 99.97%
-0.01 pp compared to 2020

▼ -0.01 pp compared to 2020

99.97% Proportion of births attended
by skilled health personnel



3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 inhabitant. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 7.0 deaths due to road traffic per 100,000 inhabitant; +9.9% compared to 2020



▲ +9.9% compared to 2020

7.0 deaths due to road traffic per
100,000 inhabitant

3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 95.8 coverage of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis vaccine; -2.7 pp compared to 2020
- 95.0 coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine; +2.6 pp compared to 2020
- 89.2 coverage of measles containing vaccine; -1.8 pp compared to 2020



▼ -2.7 pp compared to 2020

95.8 coverage of diphtheria and tetanus toxoid with pertussis vaccine



▲ +2.6 pp compared to 2020

95.0 coverage of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine



▼ -1.8 pp compared to 2020

89.2 coverage of measles containing vaccine

3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 12.1 birth per 1,000 women aged 15-19 years old for 2021
-9.0 % compared to 2020



▼ -9.0 % compared to 2020

12.1 birth per 1,000 women aged 15-19
years old for 2021

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Providing quality education for all is fundamental to creating a peaceful and prosperous world. Education gives people the knowledge and skills they need to stay healthy, get jobs and foster tolerance. The COVID-19 outbreak, however, has caused a global education crisis. Most education systems in the world have been severely affected by education disruptions and have faced unprecedented challenges. School closures brought on by the pandemic have had devastating consequences for children's learning and well-being.

It is estimated that 147 million children missed more than half of their in-class instruction over the past two years. This generation of children could lose a combined total of \$17 trillion in lifetime earnings in present value. School closures have affected girls, children from disadvantaged backgrounds, those living in rural areas, children with disabilities and children from ethnic minorities more than their peers.

4.1.1 Percentage of the population aged 18 to 24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in any education or training (neither formal nor nonformal) in the four weeks preceding the survey. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 17.1 % for females; + 1.6 pp compared to 2020.
- 17.8 % for males; + 2.1 pps compared to 2020.
- 17.4 % for youth in total; + 1.8 pps compared to 2020.



▲ + 1.8 pps compared to 2020

17.4 % for youth in total



▲ + 2.1 pps compared to 2020

17.8 % for males



▲ + 1.6 pp compared to 2020

17.1 % for females

4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill. *(last available data in 2022)*

- 24.7 % of population 16-74 years with ICT skills: Creating presentations or documents integrating text, pictures, tables or charts;
+6.0 pp compared to 2021



▲ +6.0 pp compared to 2021

24.7 % of population 16-74 years creating presentations

4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Participation rate of children 92.9 %, +6.6 pp compared to 2020
- Participation rate of boys 95.1 %, +6.5 pp compared to 2020
- Participation rate of girls 90.6 %, +6.6 pp compared to 2020



▲ +6.6 pp compared to 2020

92.9 % Participation rate of children



▲ +6.5 pp compared to 2020

95.1 % Participation rate of boys



▲ +6.6 pp compared to 2020

90.6 % Participation rate of girls

4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Pre-primary gender equality index 0.98, +0.02 pp compared to 2020
- Primary and lower secondary gender equality index 0.94, no change compared to 2020
- Upper secondary gender equality index 0.91, -0.02 pp compared to 2020
- Tertiary gender equality index 1.48, -0.06 pp compared to 2020



1.00 Male



0.98 Female

▲ +0.02 pp compared to 2020
Pre-primary gender equality index



1.00 Male



0.94 Female

no change compared to 2020
Primary and lower secondary gender equality index



1.00 Male



0.91 Female

▼ -0.02 pp compared to 2020
Upper secondary gender equality index



1.00 Male



1.48 Female

▼ -0.06 pp compared to 2020
Tertiary gender equality index

5 GENDER EQUALITY



**Achieve gender equality and
empower all women and girls.**

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. There has been progress over the last decades, but the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030. The social and economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation even bleaker. Progress in many areas, including time spent on unpaid care and domestic work, decision-making regarding sexual and reproductive health, and gender-responsive budgeting, is falling behind.

Women's health services, already poorly funded, have faced major disruptions. Violence against women remains endemic. And despite women's leadership in responding to COVID-19, they still trail men in securing the decision-making positions they deserve. Commitment and bold action are needed to accelerate progress, including through the promotion of laws, policies, budgets and institutions that advance gender equality. Greater investment in gender statistics is vital, since less than half of the data required to monitor Goal 5 are currently available.

5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age.
(last available data in 2018)

- 33.7 % Psychological or physical violence or sexual violence



33.7 % Psychological or physical
violence or sexual violence

5.5.1 (a) Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 37.7 % women in national parliaments; + 8.2 pp compared to 2020.



▲ + 8.2 pp compared to 2020

37.7 % Percentage of women in Parliament

5.5.1 (b) Proportion of seats held by women in local governments, 2019. *(last available data in 2018)*

- 43.7 % women in local governments



5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 35.5 % of women; +0.1 pp compared to 2020



▲ +0.1 pp compared to 2020

35.5 % of women in managerial positions

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



**Ensure availability and sustainable
management of water and
sanitation for all.**

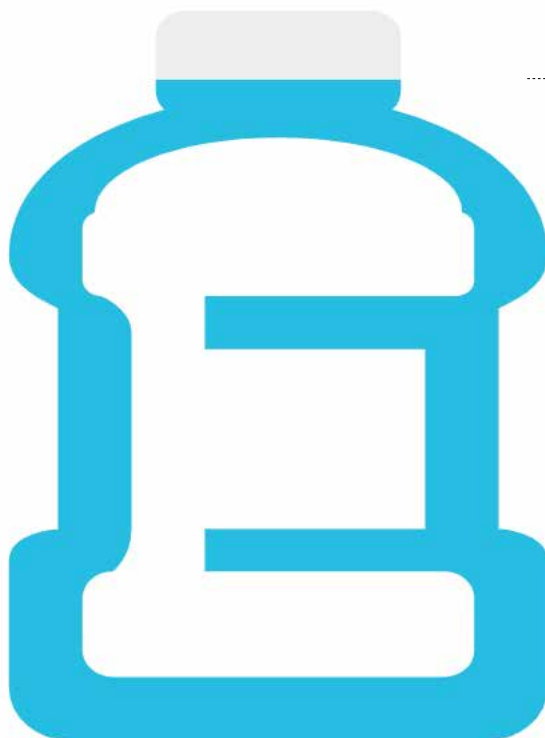
Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene is the most basic human need for health and well-being. Billions of people will lack access to these basic services in 2030 unless progress quadruples. Demand for water is rising owing to rapid population growth, urbanization and increasing water needs from agriculture, industry, and energy sectors.

Decades of misuse, poor management, overextraction of groundwater and contamination of freshwater supplies have exacerbated water stress. In addition, countries are facing growing challenges linked to degraded water-related ecosystems, water scarcity caused by climate change, underinvestment in water and sanitation and insufficient cooperation on transboundary waters.

To reach universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene by 2030, the current rates of progress would need to increase fourfold. Achieving these targets would save 829,000 people annually, who die from diseases directly attributable to unsafe water, inadequate sanitation and poor hygiene practices.

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Proportion of population with drinking water supply in households
90.5 % of population;
- 0.1 pp compared to 2020.



▼ - 0.1 pp compared to 2020

90.5 % of population with drinking
water supply in households

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Proportion of population with toilet inside household
96.9 % of population;
+ 1.9 pp compared to 2020.

▲ + 1.9 pp compared to 2020

96.9 % of population using safely managed sanitation services



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Ensure access to affordable, reliable,
sustainable and modern energy for all.

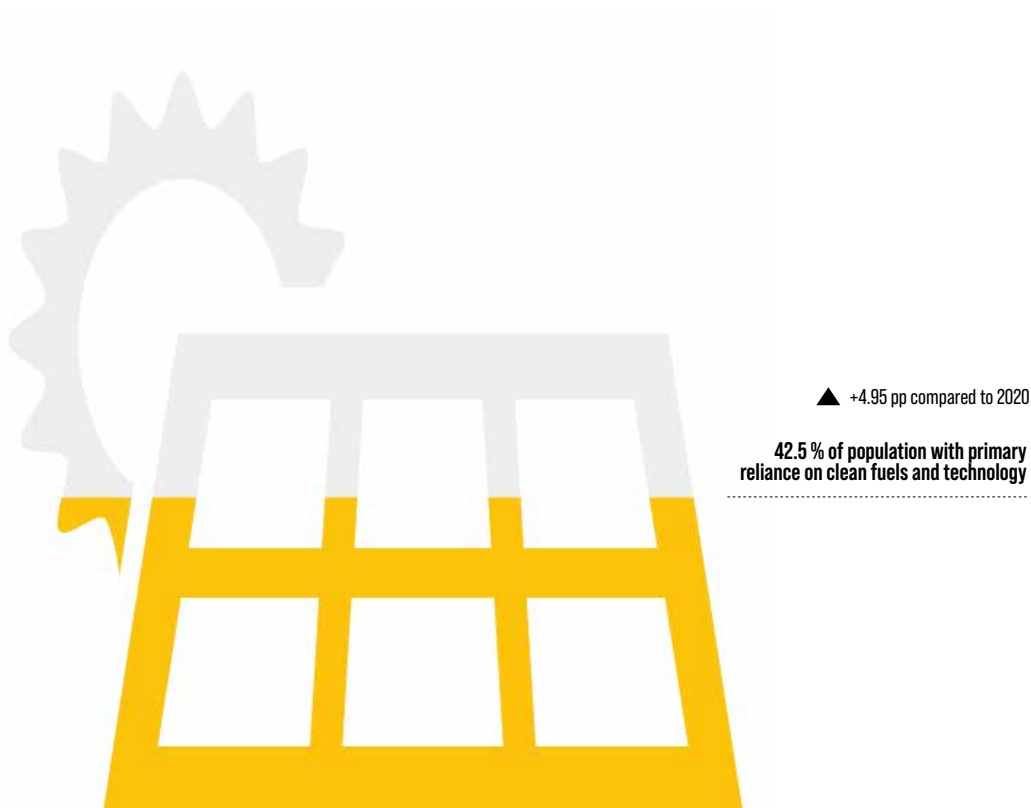
Goal 7 is about ensuring access to clean and affordable energy, which is key to the development of agriculture, business, communications, education, healthcare and transportation. The lack of access to energy hinders economic and human development.

Latest data suggest that the world continues to advance towards sustainable energy targets. Nevertheless, the current pace of progress is insufficient to achieve Goal 7 by 2030. Huge disparities in access to modern sustainable energy persist.

Rising commodity, energy and shipping prices have increased the cost of producing and transporting solar photovoltaics modules, wind turbines and biofuels worldwide, adding uncertainty to a development trajectory that is already far below Goal 7 ambitions. Achieving energy and climate goals will require continued policy support and a massive mobilization of public and private capital for clean and renewable energy, especially in developing countries.

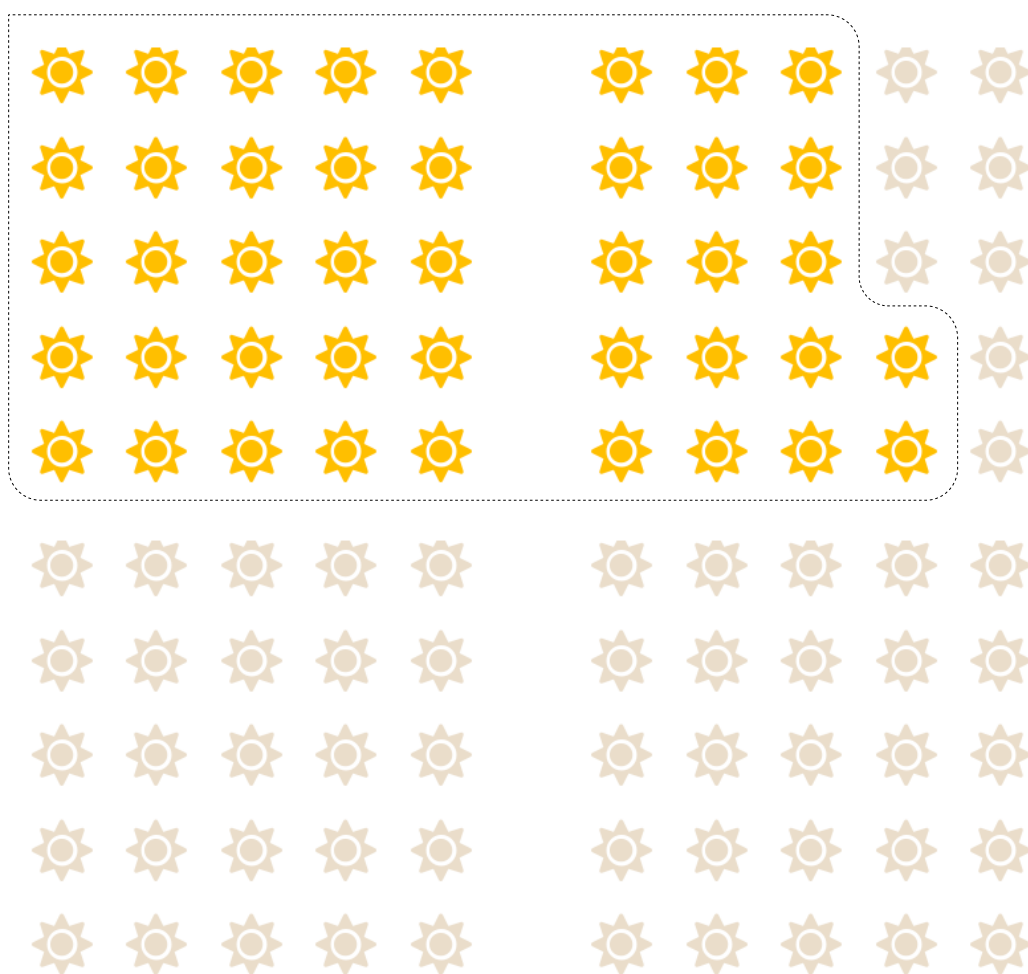
7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 42.5 % of population; +4.95 pp compared to 2020.



7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 41.4% of total final energy consumption; -3.6 pp compared to 2020.



▼ -3.6 pp compared to 2020

41.4% of total final energy consumption

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

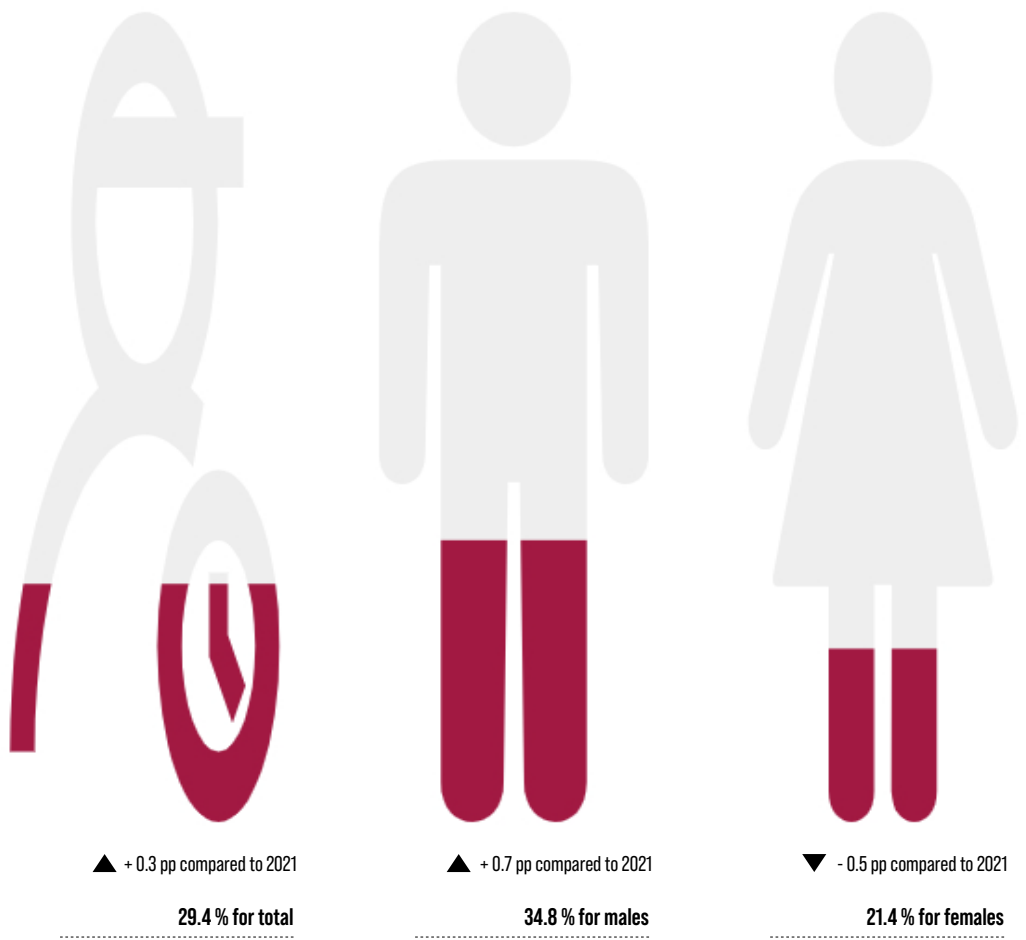
Sustained and inclusive economic growth can drive progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standards.

COVID-19 has disrupted billions of lives and endangered the global economy. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects a global recession as bad as or worse than in 2009. As job losses escalate, the International Labor Organization estimates that nearly half of the global workforce is at risk of losing their livelihoods.

Even before the outbreak of COVID-19, one in five countries – home to billions of people living in poverty – were likely to see per capita incomes stagnate or decline in 2020. Now, the economic and financial shocks associated with COVID-19—such as disruptions to industrial production, falling commodity prices, financial market volatility, and rising insecurity—are derailing the already tepid economic growth and compounding heightened risks from other factors.

8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment.
(last available data in 2021)

- 34.8 % for males; + 0.7 pp compared to 2021.
- 21.4 % for females; - 0.5 pp compared to 2021.
- 29.4 % for total; + 0.3 pp compared to 2021.



8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 22.1 % for males; - 5.0 pp compared to 2020.
- 25.9 % for females; - 0.3 pp compared to 2020.
- 24.0 % for youth in total; - 2.6 pp compared to 2020.



▼ - 2.6 pp compared to 2020

24.0 % for youth in total



▼ - 5.0 pp compared to 2020

22.1 % for males



▼ - 0.3 pp compared to 2020

25.9 % for females

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources.

However, the world still has a long way to go to fully tap this potential. Least developed countries, in particular, need to accelerate the development of their manufacturing sector if they are to meet the 2030 target, and scale up investment in scientific research and innovation.

Global manufacturing growth has been steadily declining, even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic is hitting manufacturing industries hard and causing disruptions in global value chains and the supply of products.

Innovation and technological progress are key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as increased resource and energy-efficiency. Globally, investment in research and development (R&D) as a proportion of GDP increased from 1.5 per cent in 2000 to 1.7 per cent in 2015 and remained almost unchanged in 2017, but was only less than 1 per cent in developing regions.

In terms of communications infrastructure, more than half of the world's population is now online and almost the entire world population lives in an area covered by a mobile network. It is estimated that in 2019, 96.5 per cent were covered by at least a 2G network.

9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport. *(last available data in 2021)*

1. Passengers by mode of transport

- 2,928,275 air passengers; +123.4 % compared to 2020.
- 862,757 sea passengers; +127.6 % compared to 2020.
- 24,018 railway passengers; +33.8 % compared to 2020.

2. Freight volumes by mode of transport

- 2 (000/tonnes) Freight by air; +13.3 % compared to 2020
- 4,840 (000/tonnes) Freight by sea; +13.2 % compared to 2020.
- 632 (000/tonnes) Freight by rail; +0.5 % compared to 2020.



▲ +33.8 % compared to 2020

24,018 railway passengers



▲ +127.6 % compared to 2020

862,757 sea passengers



▲ +123.4 % compared to 2020

2,928,275 air passengers

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 9.4 % for males; + 0.6 pp compared to 2020.
- 13.5 % for females; - 0.6 pp compared to 2020.
- 11.2 % for total; 0.0 pp compared to 2020.



▼ - 0.6 pp compared to 2020

13.5 % for females



▲ + 0.6 pp compared to 2020

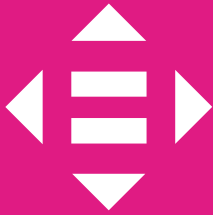
9.4 % for males



0.0 pp compared to 2020

11.2 % for total

10 REDUCED INEQUALITY



Reduce inequality within and among countries.

Reducing inequalities and ensuring no one is left behind are integral to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Inequality within and among countries is a persistent cause for concern.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic appear to be reversing any positive trends of narrowing income inequality. The pandemic has also intensified structural and systemic discrimination. Emerging markets and developing economies are experiencing slow recoveries, widening disparities in income between countries. The number of refugees and migrant deaths worldwide reached the highest absolute number on record in 2021.

Meanwhile, the war in Ukraine rages on, forcing even more people from their homes and creating one of the largest refugee crises in recent memory.

10.1.1 Yearly growth rate of the share of equivalised disposable income among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population.
[last available data in 2021]

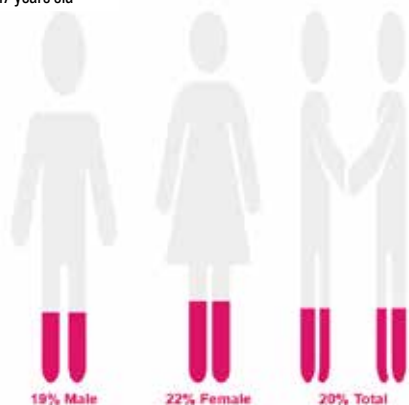
- Yearly growth rate of the share of equivalised disposable income among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population is 0.3 %, -4 pp compared with annual change of 2020.



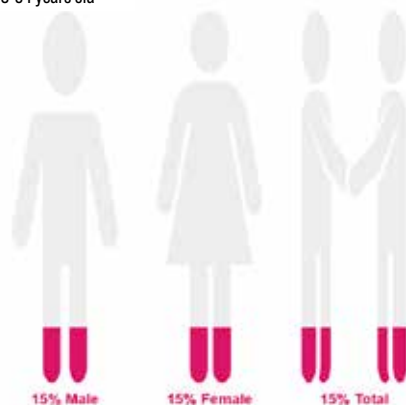
10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median equivalised disposable income. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 15.0% people living below 50 per cent of median equivalised disposable income, +0.6 pp compared to 2020.

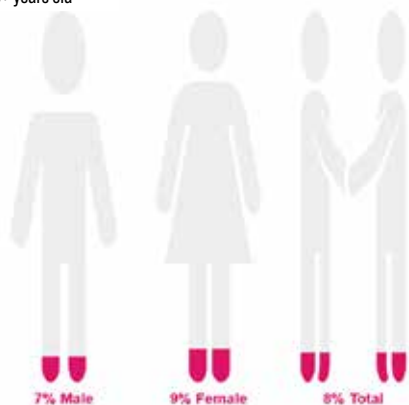
0-17 years old



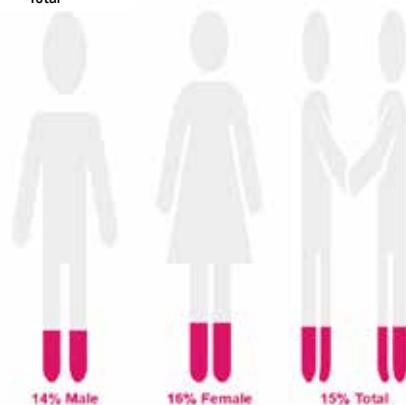
18-64 years old



65+ years old



Total



▲ +0.6 pp compared to 2020

15.0% people living below 50 per cent of median equivalised disposable income

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



**Make cities and human settlements
inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.**

The world is becoming increasingly urbanized. Since 2007, more than half the world's population has been living in cities, and that share is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 2030.

Cities and metropolitan areas are powerhouses of economic growth—contributing about 60 per cent of global GDP. However, they also account for about 70 per cent of global carbon emissions and over 60 per cent of resource use.

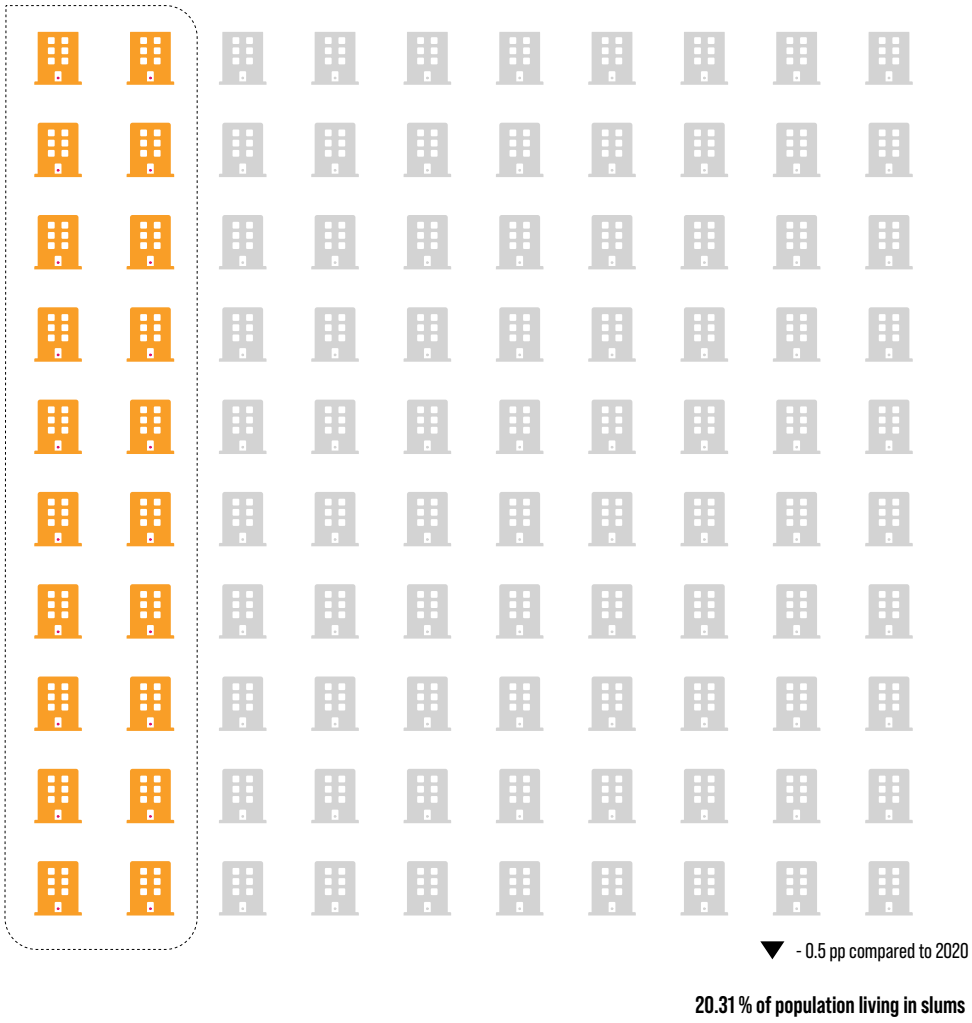
Rapid urbanization is resulting in a growing number of slum dwellers, inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services (such as waste collection and water and sanitation systems, roads and transport), worsening air pollution and unplanned urban sprawl.

The impact of COVID-19 will be most devastating in poor and densely populated urban areas, especially for the one billion people living in informal settlements and slums worldwide, where overcrowding also makes it difficult to follow recommended measures such as social distancing and self-isolation.

The UN food agency, FAO, warned that hunger and fatalities could rise significantly in urban areas, without measures to ensure that poor and vulnerable residents have access to food.

11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements, or inadequate housing. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Proportion of population living in slums
20.31 % of population;
- 0.5 pp compared to 2020.



11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Proportion of urban solid waste collected and disposed
91.6 % of total;
+ 2.3 pp compared to 2020.



▲ + 2.3 pp compared to 2020

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



Ensure sustainable consumption and
production patterns.

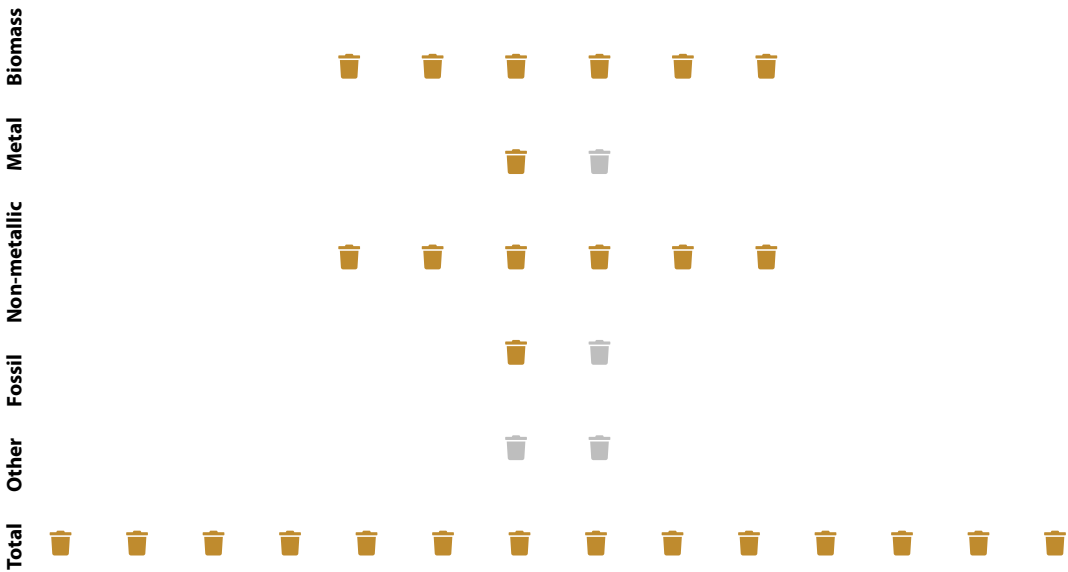
Worldwide consumption and production - a driving force of the global economy - rest on the use of the natural environment and resources in a way that continues to have destructive impacts on the planet.

Economic and social progress over the last century has been accompanied by environmental degradation that is endangering the very systems on which our future development — indeed, our very survival - depends. The COVID-19 pandemic offers countries an opportunity to build recovery plans that will reverse current trends and change our consumption and production patterns towards a more sustainable future.

Sustainable consumption and production is about doing more and better with less. It is also about decoupling economic growth from environmental degradation, increasing resource efficiency and promoting sustainable lifestyles. Sustainable consumption and production can also contribute substantially to poverty alleviation and the transition towards low-carbon and green economies.

12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption as a proportion of GDP. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Domestic material consumption
6,8 per capita (tones);
- 14.0 pp compared to 2020.
- Total domestic material consumption
19,284 (000 tones);
- 14.0 pp compared to 2020.



▼ - 14.0 pp compared to 2020

19,284 (000 tones) Total domestic material consumption

12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Municipal waste recycled
166 tones per year;
- 12.33 pp compared to 2020.
- Recycling rate
18.8 % of total;
+ 13.87 pp compared to 2020.



▲ + 13.87 pp compared to 2020

18.8 % recycling rate

13 CLIMATE ACTION



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.



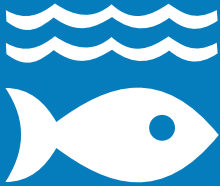
The global temperature has already risen 1.1°C above the pre-industrial level, with glaciers melting and the sea level rising. Impacts of climate change also includes flooding and drought, displacing millions of people, sinking them into poverty and hunger, denying them access to basic services, such as health and education, expanding inequalities, stifling economic growth and even causing conflict. By 2030, an estimated 700 million people will be at risk of displacement by drought alone.

Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its devastating impacts is therefore an imperative to save lives and livelihood, and key to making the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Goals – the blueprint for a better future – a reality.

In 2020, concentrations of global greenhouse gases reached new highs, and real-time data point to continued increases. As these concentrations rise, so does the Earth's temperature. In 2021, the global mean temperature was about 1.1°C above the pre-industrial level (from 1850 to 1900). The years from 2015 to 2021 were the seven warmest on record.

To limit warming to 1.5° Celsius above pre-industrial levels, as set out in the Paris Agreement, global greenhouse gas emissions will need to peak before 2025. Then they must decline by 43 per cent by 2030 and to net zero by 2050. Countries are articulating climate action plans to cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts through nationally determined contributions. However, current national commitments are not sufficient to meet the 1.5°C target.

14 LIFE BELOW WATER



**Conserve and sustainably use the
oceans, seas and marine resources
for sustainable development.**

Goal 14 is about conserving and sustainably using the oceans, seas and marine resources. Healthy oceans and seas are essential to human existence and life on Earth. They cover 70 per cent of the planet and provide food, energy and water. The ocean absorbs around one quarter of the world's annual carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, thereby mitigating climate change and alleviating its impacts.

It is essential to conserve and sustainably use them. Yet, human activity is endangering the oceans and seas – the planet's largest ecosystem – and affecting the livelihoods of billions of people.

15 LIFE ON LAND



Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.



Nature is critical to our survival: nature provides us with our oxygen, regulates our weather patterns, pollinates our crops, produces our food, feed and fibre. But it is under increasing stress. Human activity has altered almost 75 per cent of the earth's surface, squeezing wildlife and nature into an ever-smaller corner of the planet.

Around 1 million animal and plant species are threatened with extinction – many within decades – according to the 2019 Global Assessment Report on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Service. The report called for transformative changes to restore and protect nature. It found that the health of ecosystems on which we and all other species depend is deteriorating more rapidly than ever, affecting the very foundations of our economies, livelihoods, food security, health and quality of life worldwide.

Deforestation and desertification – caused by human activities and climate change – pose major challenges to sustainable development and have affected the lives and livelihoods of millions of people. Forests are vitally important for sustaining life on Earth, and play a major role in the fight against climate change. And investing in land restoration is critical for improving livelihoods, reducing vulnerabilities, and reducing risks for the economy.

15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area. *(last available data in 2021)*

- Proportion of forest ares to the total area
39.89 % of total land area;
+ 3.30 pp compared to 2020.



▲ + 3.30 pp compared to 2020

39.89 % of total land area

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.



Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain a great threat to sustainable development.

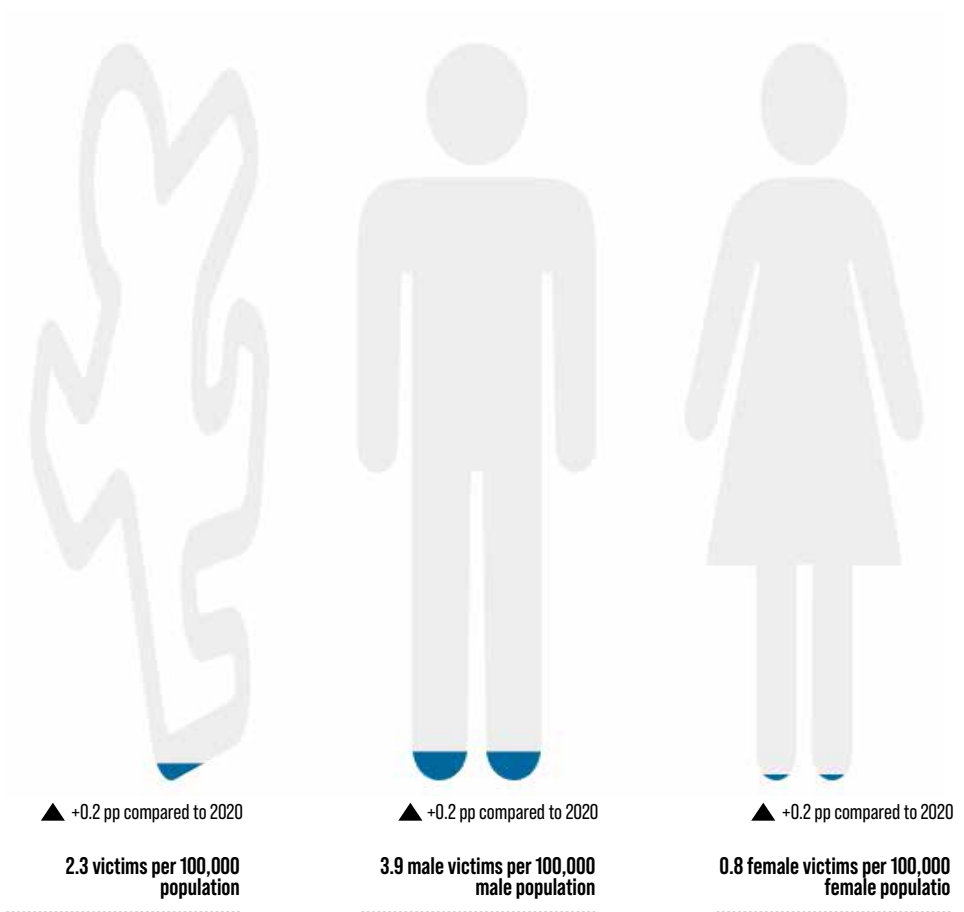
The number of people fleeing war, persecution and conflict exceeded 70 million in 2018, the highest level recorded by the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) in almost 70 years.

In 2019, the United Nations tracked 357 killings and 30 enforced disappearances of human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists in 47 countries.

And the births of around one in four children under age 5 worldwide are never officially recorded, depriving them of a proof of legal identity crucial for the protection of their rights and for access to justice and social services.

16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 2.3 victims per 100,000 population; +0.2 pp compared to 2020
- 0.8 female victims per 100,000 female population; +0.2 pp compared to 2020
- 3.9 male victims per 100,000 male population; +0.2 pp compared to 2020



16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation. *(last available data in 2021)*

- 5.7 victims per 100,000 population; +2.7 pp compared to 2020
- 7.0 female victims per 100,000 female population; +2.6 pp compared to 2020
- 4.3 male victims per 100,000 male population; +2.6 pp compared to 2020



▲ +2.7 pp compared to 2020

5.7 victims per 100,000
population



▲ +2.6 pp compared to 2020

7.0 female victims per 100,000
female population



▲ +2.6 pp compared to 2020

4.3 male victims per 100,000
male population

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



**Strengthen the means of implementation
and revitalize the Global Partnership for
Sustainable Development.**



The SDGs can only be realized with strong global partnerships and cooperation.

A successful development agenda requires inclusive partnerships — at the global, regional, national and local levels — built upon principles and values, and upon a shared vision and shared goals placing people and the planet at the centre.

Many countries require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade. Yet, aid levels are falling and donor countries have not lived up to their pledge to ramp up development finance.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the global economy is projected to contract sharply, by 3 per cent, in 2020, experiencing its worst recession since the Great Depression.

Strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to recover from the pandemic, build back better and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source. *(last available data in 2021)*

- **+27.02 % ; +1.11 pp compared to 2020**
- Grants: +0.67 % ; +0.17 pp compared to 2020
- Tax revenue: +25.17 % ; +0.92 pp compared to 2020
- Nontax Revenue: +1.18 % ; +0.03 pp compared to 2020



▲ +0.17 pp compared to 2020

Grants: +0.67 %



▲ +0.92 pp compared to 2020

Tax revenue: +25.17 %



▲ +0.03 pp compared to 2020

Nontax Revenue: +1.18 %

17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes. *(last available data in 2021)*

- +79.80 % ; +5.47 pp compared to 2020



▲ +5.47 pp compared to 2020

+79.80 % Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Footnote: Semi-final estimations of GDP for year 2020 / Estimations of GDP for year 2021 are based on quarterly data.

17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP. *(last available data in 2021)*

- +9.41 % ; -0.43 pp compared to 2020.

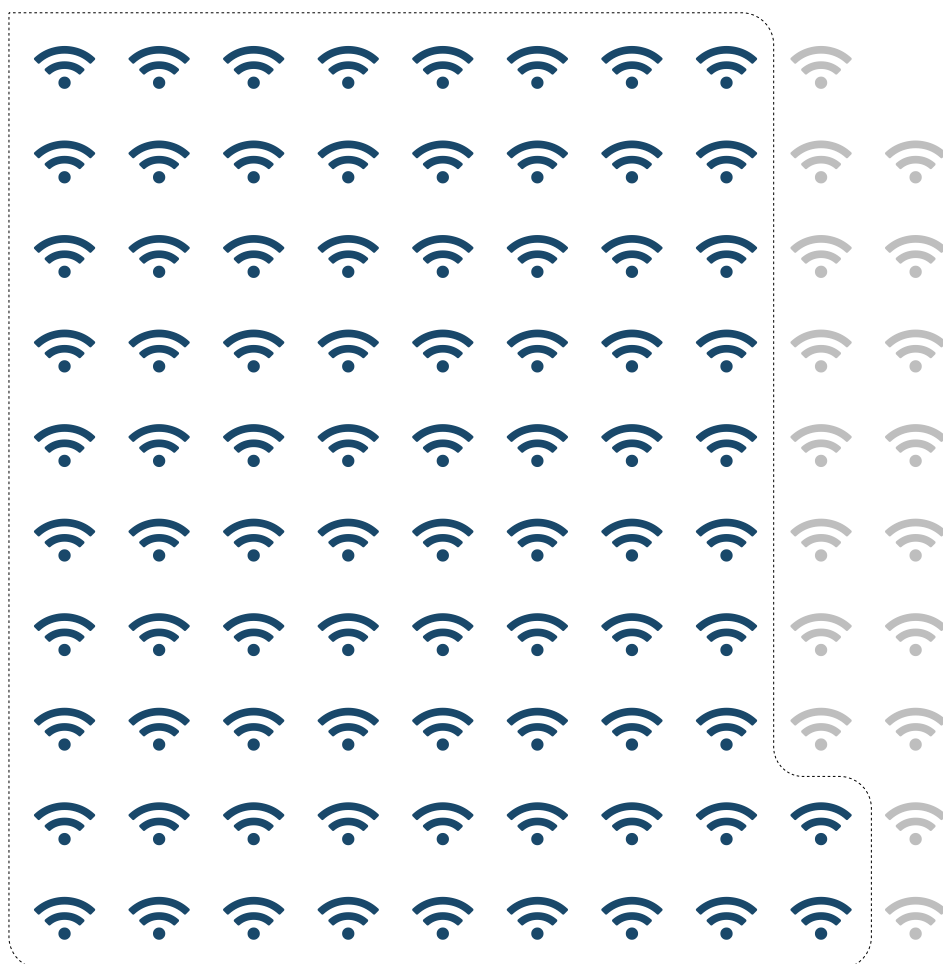


▼ -0.43 pp compared to 2020

9.41 % Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP

17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet. *(last available data in 2022)*

- 82.6 % of individuals aged 16-74 years old used the Internet from any location in the last three months; +3.3 pp compared to 2021.



▲ +3.3 pp compared to 2021

82.6 % of individuals aged 16-74 years old used the Internet

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Albania 2022

