

**COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD**

**WRITTEN REPLIES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBANIA CONCERNING THE
LIST OF ISSUES (CRC/C/Q/ALB/1) RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE
RIGHTS OF THE CHILD RELATING TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE INITIAL
PERIODIC REPORT OF ALBANIA (CRC/C/11/Add.27).**

[Received on 16 December 2004]

CRC/C/RESP/77

Part I

A. Data and statistics

1. Number of Children under 18 yrs.

TAB.2.2

Rrethet Districts	Popullsia / Population*			
	Total	0 - 14	15 - 64	65 +
Total	3,069,275	898,838	1,939,074	231,363
Berat	127,837	36,791	82,771	8,275
Bulqizë	42,968	15,113	25,462	2,393
Delvinë	10,765	2,396	6,728	1,641
Devoll	34,641	8,570	22,565	3,506
Dibër	85,699	29,954	50,930	4,815
Durrës	181,662	52,484	115,283	13,895
Elbasan	221,635	65,988	141,606	14,041
Fier	199,082	57,658	126,659	14,765
Gramsh	35,750	11,527	22,122	2,101
Gjirokastër	54,647	14,149	35,255	5,243
Has	19,660	7,837	10,873	950
Kavajë	78,179	24,956	47,002	6,221
Kolonjë	17,161	4,368	11,037	1,756
Korçë	142,909	35,403	93,241	14,265
Krujë	63,517	20,377	39,241	3,899
Kuçovë	35,338	9,817	22,946	2,575
Kukës	63,786	23,596	36,794	3,396
Kurbin	54,392	17,311	33,641	3,440
Lezhë	67,734	20,821	42,036	4,877
Librazhd	72,387	23,526	44,612	4,249
Lushnjë	143,933	42,139	91,845	9,949
Malësi e Madhe	36,692	11,518	21,956	3,218
Mallakastër	39,529	11,988	25,009	2,532
Mat	61,187	19,977	37,054	4,156
Mirditë	37,056	11,369	22,902	2,785
Peqin	32,964	10,835	20,209	1,920
Përmet	25,780	6,704	16,445	2,631
Pogradec	70,471	20,413	45,059	4,999
Pukë	34,386	11,529	20,580	2,277
Sarandë	35,089	9,025	22,128	3,936
Skrapar	29,845	8,158	19,554	2,133
Shkodër	185,395	54,045	115,572	15,778
Tepelenë	32,404	9,307	20,472	2,625
Tiranë	519,720	138,619	339,764	41,337
Tropojë	27,947	9,197	16,834	1,916
Vlorë	147,128	41,373	92,887	12,868

2. Budget expenditures

a. Expenditures of the Ministry of Education and Science from the state budget (1995-2003)

	Years	2000	2001	2002	2003
1	Expenditures of the state budget for education	16421	18362	19236	21536
2	In % from the total expenditures of the state budget	9.6	9.9	10	10.3
3	In % against the GDP	3.1	3	2.8	2.9

Source: Ministry of Finance

b. Care services for children

Annual funds according to the services of social care

No.		2002	2003	Project 2004
	Total funds	272404	307550	320000
	Out of which :	000/leke		
1	In orphanages	61520	65320	65389
	Durrës	12500	13150	13301
	Korcë	8380	9110	9462
	Shkodër	12340	12800	12394
	Vlorë	10700	11950	11834
	Tiranë	17600	18310	18398
2	In Pre-Primary school houses	11700	13200	13460
	Shkodër	11700	13200	13460
3	In Primary school houses	48980	50300	51641
	Sarandë	12580	13200	11974
	Shkodër	17500	17400	17266
	Tiranë	18900	19700	22401
4	In houses for elderly	52254	65754	63012
	Fier	11200	12100	11883
	Gjirokaster	10400	11300	10712
	Kavajë	8730	11900	8999
	Shkodër	13500	14200	14389

	Tiranë	8424	16254	17029
5	In rehabilitation centres	94500	105006	1E+05
	Berat	12750	13450	13304
	Durrës	11510	12950	13322
	Korcë	11364	12010	12292
	Shkodër	25700	25176	25374
	Tiranë	12900	14280	13987
	Vlorë	9600	10000	10088
	Lezhë (daily)	7606	9780	7990
	Korce (daily)	1410	3630	3168
	Polyvalent Centre Sarandë	1660	3730	3502
	Handicap Observatory		3740	
		1610		5207
	Shelter Centre for victims Linze		6030	
		1840		18264

Note: In the expenses are included salaries, insurance and current expenses, without including investments

Funds from the state budget for the Institutions of Social Care for children (In 000 ALL)

No.	Institution	2002	2002	2003
1.	Infantile house Tirana	15225	16916	18795
2	Infantile house Korca	7609	8454	9060
3	Infantile house Shkoder	9745	10827	12029
4	Infantile house Durrës	10825	12027	13363
5	Infantile house Vlora	9118	10131	11256
A	Amount	52522	58355	64503
6	Pre-Primary School Children House Shkoder	11011	12333	13592
7	School Children House Tirana	17621	19578	21753
8	School Children House Saranda	9607	10674	11860
9	School Children House Shkoder	14642	16268	18075
B	Amount	52880	58753	62280
	Total (A+B)	105402	117108	129783

c. Health care

Budget for health care services

One of the most important issues concerning the Public Health in Albania as one of the social sectors in the country continues to be the form and quantity of its financing. Such emphasis has found reflection in the engagements of the government and is materialized in political documents of the Ministry of Health and Government such as the National Strategy for the Economic Development and Midterm Budget Program for the sectors where the increase of

financing in the public sector in relation to the GDP and the overall budgeted remains one of the significant indicators for the sector.

In concrete terms, for the year 2002, the financing of the public healthcare sector from the consolidated state budget reached a total plan of financing of 18,044,000 thousand Lek or 2,7% of the GDP.

For 2002, such financing reached approximately 9% of the expense for capital investments and approximately 12% of the current expenses. Such budget was reconsidered in the mid of 2002 as a result of some changes in the macro – fiscal situation by causing a decrease for the health sector even though in a lower measure than in other non-social sectors.

With regard to the financing for the year 2002 of the Services of Primary Healthcare and Services of Public Health, there should be emphasized that in the decentralization process undertaken by the government, the function of this level of care has been considered with a law as a common power between the central government (Ministry of Health) and local government when this latter as a result of some changes in the allocation procedures from the unconditional grant (grant which in its major part serves for the financing of the operational services and maintenance of the primary health care service) and referred to a low level of consciousness and sensibility towards such issues realized a bed financing and sensible lowering of it in relation to the past period with regard to the expenses for the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure.

Nevertheless, subvention for 2002 for such services reached over 31.7% of the total sector subvention where the major part was expenses for the personnel, expenses for capital investments and transfers of the government to the Insurance Institute for Healthcare for the subvention of the General Practitioner Service and an essential list of medicinal for the non-active population (not able to contribute in the healthcare insurance scheme).

With regard to the subvention of the sector 5 years ago (1997) in its total, Health sector, reached a total level of 6,269,000 thousand Lek or approximately 1,8% of the GDP showing a substantial growth of the subventions in 2002. This compared also with other social services such as education, which in 1997 reached 3.3% of the GDP while in 2002 education reached 3.4% of the GDP.

Financing of vaccines and vaccination campaigns

The financing of health care programs, including the vaccination is covered by the state in cooperation with UNICEF. Every year are spent around 250 000 USD for the vaccines. The table below indicates the way of its financing in percentages.

	2001	2002	2003
State budget	20	40	70
UNICEF	80	60	30

In 2005 the whole process will be covered only by the state budget.

With regard to the requested information on the disaggregated data on budget allocation for health services, we have to highlight that within the state budget on health, the amount of money spent on health services for children is not specified.

Activity of health centres, polyclinics and ambulances (1993-2001)

	Viti / Year					
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Numri i institucioneve gjithsej:	3,022	2,733	2,507	2,437	2,155	Number of institutions total:
nga këto :						from witch :
– Qendrat shëndetësore	770	702	622	637	602	– Health centres
– Ambulanca	2,191	1,973	1,832	1,747	1,500	– Ambulances
– Poliklinika	61	58	53	53	53	– Polyclinics
Vizita gjithsej (në mijë)	5,756	5,132	5,751	5,789	5,440	Total visits (in thousands)
nga këto:						from witch:
– Vizita në moshat deri 14 vjeç (në mijë)	1,473	1,851	2,038	1,935	1,772	Vis. of pers. up to 14 years old (in thous.)
Vizita në moshat mbi 14 vjeç (në mijë)	3,829	3,281	3,453	3,572	3,395	Vis. of pers. over 14 years old (in thous.)
Vizita në banesë (në mijë)	455	350	260	282	273	Visits at home (in thousands)
Mesatarja e kontaktit për çdo person	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	Average no, of contacts per person
		1998	1999	2000	2001	
Numri i institucioneve gjithsej:		2,253	2,242	2,135	2,073	Number of institutions total:
nga këto :						from witch :
– Qendrat shëndetësore		637	567	580	596	– Health centres
– Ambulanca		1,563	1,624	1,505	1,427	– Ambulances
– Poliklinika		53	51	50	50	– Polyclinics
Vizita gjithsej (në mijë)		5,597	5,668	5,547	5,524	Total visits (in thousands)
nga këto:						from witch:
– Vizita në moshat deri 14 vjeç (në mijë)		1,768	1,713	1,622	1,702	Vis. of pers. up to 14 years old (in thous.)
Vizita në moshat mbi 14 vjeç (në mijë)		3,614	3,739	3,731	3,526	Vis. of pers. over 14 years old (in thous.)
Vizita në banesë (në mijë)						Visits at home (in

	215	216	194	201	<i>thousands)</i>
Mesatarja e kontaktit për çdo person	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	Average no, of contacts per person

– Source: Ministry of Health

Statistics for 2002 & 2003 (INSTAT indicators according to prefectures)

NUMBER OF AMBULANCES AND HEALTHCENTRES

Qarqet Prefectures	numër - number				
	Ambulanca Ambulance		Qendra shëndetsore Healthcentres		
	Viti - Year		Viti - Year		
	2002	2003	2002	2003	
<i>Gjithsej - Total</i>	1,429	1,501	582	582	
Berat	170	189	37	38	
Dibër	32	33	37	39	
Durrës	108	100	16	15	
Elbasan	229	231	64	64	
Fier	177	177	49	47	
Gjirokastrë	64	150	38	42	
Korçë	230	235	51	46	
Kukës	35	38	29	26	
Lezhë	80	77	52	52	
Shkodër	107	71	77	78	
Tiranë	91	98	83	85	
Vlorë	106	102	49	50	

Source of information: Ministry of Health

Activity of women's consultation (1993 – 2001)

Emërtimi	Viti / Year					Item
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	
Konsultore të fëmijës	2,406	2,268	2,167	2,167	2,026	Child consultations
– Qytet	164	191	176	181	177	– Urban
– Fshat	2,242	2,077	1,991	1,986	1,849	– Rural
Vizita në konsultore (në mijë)	4,070	2,272	2,009	2,363	1,669	Visit's in consultation (in thousands)
– Vizita në						– Visit's in

konsultore në fshat						consultation in rural
<i>(në mijë)</i>	2,210	1,501	1,303	1,269	1,077	<i>(in thousands)</i>
Fëmijë që ushqehen vetëm me gji	58,908	54,498	56,564	59,303	56,802	Children's only with breast feeding
– deri 3 muaj	35,345	32,833	32,651	34,805	33,895	– up to 3 month old
– 3-12 muaj	23,563	21,665	23,913	24,498	22,907	– 3-12 months old
Fëmijë që ushqehen me ushqim artificial	5,117	8,632	8,353	10,923	11,719	Children's only with artificial feeding
– deri 3 muaj	1,735	2,848	2,632	3,517	4,577	– up to 3 month old
– 3-12 muaj	3,382	5,784	5,721	7,406	7,142	– 3-12 months old
Konsultime nga mjeku						Physician consultations
<i>(në përqindje)</i>	17.8	26.3	30.2	23.2	26.8	<i>(percentage)</i>

Emërtimi	Viti / Year				Item
	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Konsultore të fëmijës	1,661	1,677	1,650	1,696	Child consultations
– Qytet	175	157	149	144	– Urban
– Fshat	1,486	1,520	1,501	1,552	– Rural
Vizita në konsultore					Visit's in consultation
<i>(në mijë)</i>	1,374	1,222	1,217	1,109	<i>(in thousands)</i>
– Vizita në konsultore në fshat	791	826	847	782	– Visit's in consultation in rural
<i>(në mijë)</i>					<i>(in thousands)</i>
Fëmijë që ushqehen vetëm me gji	44,052	40,630	37,450	35,731	Children's only with breast feeding
– deri 3 muaj	26,503	24,969	22,849	21,487	– up to 3 month old
– 3-12 muaj	17,549	15,661	14,601	14,244	– 3-12 months old
Fëmijë që ushqehen me ushqim					Children's only with artificial

artificial	8,364	7,316	7,261	9,286	feeding
– deri 3 muaj	3,218	2,520	2,477	2,323	– up to 3 month old
– 3-12 muaj	5,146	4,796	4,784	6,963	– 3-12 months old
Konsultime nga mjeku (në përqindje)	31.8	33.1	30.3	31.5	Physician consultations (percentage)

Statistics for 2002 & 2003 (INSTAT indicators according to prefectures)

NUMBER OF WIFE AND CHILDREN'S CONSULTATION
BY PREFECTURES

Qarqet Prefectures	<i>numër - number</i>			
	Konsultori i gruas Wife consultancy		Konsultori i fëmijëve Childrens consultancy	
	Viti - Year		Viti - Year	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
<i>Gjithsej - Total</i>	<i>1,641</i>	<i>1,611</i>	<i>1,701</i>	<i>1,638</i>
Berat	174	185	176	187
Dibër	69	62	68	62
Durrës	77	103	114	100
Elbasan	231	231	237	240
Fier	126	116	126	117
Gjirokastrë	82	102	88	110
Korçë	261	261	256	263
Kukës	40	60	40	43
Lezhë	96	103	103	103
Shkodër	168	77	172	81
Tiranë	173	180	177	184
Vlorë	144	131	144	148

Source of information: Ministry of Health

d. Programs and services for children with disabilities

With regard to programmes and services for children with disabilities, we can mention that do not exist any disaggregated data on budget allocations for these services. Actually, the Ministry of Health has a Policy and Strategy for Mental Health, within which are included as objectives the improvement of mental health in children and adolescents.

e. Programmes and support for families

Economic assistance to families

- According to the law no. 7710, economic assistance is provided to families with no income, or insufficient incomes.
- From 2001 this assistance is provided also to families that changed their domicile after 1991.
- Beginning from 2002 the invalidity pension was exempted from the family assistance, making possible to the families of invalids to receive additional assistance.
- Another type of assistance is provided to the disabled persons when they require permanent custodian.

Statistics on assistance to the families

		Tirana	Other Urbane	Rural	In total	
No.	Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	
1.	Number of families in the scheme	141968	135377	130039	125033	
	Families in urban areas	61115	58836	55424	53108	
	Families in rural areas	80853	76541	74615	71925	
	Partly assistance	86318	82253	80204	77306	
	Complete assistance	55650	53123	49835	47727	
2.	Economic assistance fund (in 000 ALL)	347087	350770	332725	331613	
	In urban areas	188893	180083	174731	171109	
	In rural areas	158194	170688	157994	160504	
	Partly assistance	172322	184896	173785	175773	
	Complete assistance	174760	165874	158939	155839	

f. Support for children living under the poverty line

Statistics

	Poor	Extremely poor	Poor	Extremely poor	Poor	Extremely poor	Poor	Extremely poor
Poor in %	17.8	2.3	20.1	4.8	29.6	5.2	25.4	4.7
Indigence gap	3.8	0.6	4.7	0.9	6.6	0.7	5.7	0.8
Quadratic	1.3	0.22	1.7	0.24	2.1	0.16	1.9	0.19

indigence gap							
Average consume per person	9,043		8,468		7,212		7,801
Gin coefficient	0.30		0.28		0.27		0.28

Assessment

The assessment of the official

level of poverty is done in administrative way by considering the ratio between minimum salary, minimum pension and economic aid.

Through findings of the Study "Living Standard Measurement Survey 2002 - INSTAT", a more accurate and substantial evaluation of poverty became possible, through which emerged the finding that the quarter of Albanian population is poor. Destitution, determined by nourishment criteria is low, less than 5 per cent of population. The legal basis for providing economic-aid is the Law 7710, date 18 May 1993 and the Council of Minister's Decision no.113, date 31.03.2002 "On economic aid" by which 129.958 families are eligible to it.

A household is considered poor if two or more basic needs are not satisfied.

Not satisfied basic needs

	Tirana	Urban areas	Rural areas	Total
1. Water and insufficient hygiene (*)	0.5	2.6	28.6	17.5
2. Inappropriate housing conditions (**)	8.5	6.3	16.5	12.5
3. Insufficient power supply	1.7	9.0	18.1	13.5
4. Overpopulation (more than 3 persons/room)	10.3	15.6	18.6	16.7
5. Education (family head without primary education)	34.7	47.0	74.8	61.2
Poor (two or more UBN)	11.5	16.6	47.2	33.8
Extremely poor (three or more UBN)	2.3	3.2	18.3	11.9
Not poor (one or no UBN)	88.5	83.4	52.9	66.2

(*) Insufficient water and hygiene: flowing water and WC with water-pipes, both insufficient

(**) Subjective estimation (inappropriate conditions for living, or house in construction)

(***) Insufficient power system: more than 6 hours daily interruption of power supply

Poverty by age groups and areas

	Percentage of poor population				% of population	% against poor
	Tirana	Other urban areas	Rural	Total		
Age groups						
Less than 5 years	26.91	26.6	38.33	34.26	8.49	11.45

5-10 years	27.16	24.27	37.4	32.76	11.98	15.46
11-21 years	21.32	26.47	33.6	30.35	15.03	17.97
18-25 years	18.43	20.01	26.11	23.55	10.96	10.17
26-45 years	18.39	20.55	29.14	25.06	26.73	26.38
46-55 years	9.62	11.94	22.1	16.8	10.29	6.81
Over 55 years	12.33	13.73	21.73	18.07	16.52	11.76
Total	17.83	20.13	29.6	25.39	100	100

Source: Living Standard Measurement Survey 2002 – INSTAT

Economic aid for children is performed only through the families. The Albanian legislation provides for children 25% of the amount that receives the head of the family. The total number of children receiving this economic support is 375 thousand.

Source: State Social Service

Expenditures of the private sector (social services)

Number of Children receiving services (in the non-public social centres) from NGOs, which have contractual relations with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

Children with social problems	859	478 females	381 males
Children with disabilities	495	210 females	285 males
In total children	1354	688 females	666 males

Expenditures of the non-public institutions for the maintenance of centres for children with social problems and disabilities.

Statistics for 2002 (in ALL)

Children with social problems	258 400 000
Children with disabilities	43 350 000
Total	301 750 000

Statistics for 2003 (in ALL)

Children with social problems	229 100 000
Children with disabilities	29 723 000
Total	258 723 000

Source: State Social Service

3. Children separated from family environment

b. Number of social services and recipients

No.		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	PERSONS	1011	1059	978	982	992	1038	1082	1049
	Out of them:								
1	In orphanages	218	187	154	168	165	154	159	155
	Durrës	39	37	39	34	38	38	35	25
	Korcë	24	19	12	14	16	19	20	24
	Shkodër	35	36	24	30	32	24	33	28
	Vlorë	48	51	41	41	36	23	27	27
	Tiranë	72	44	38	49	43	50	44	51
2	In Pre-Primary school houses	65	67	62	61	51	49	51	38
	Shkodër	38	44	38	41	46	44	51	38
	Vlorë	27	23	24	20	5	5		
3	In Primary school houses	290	258	257	236	245	208	205	183
	Sarandë	80	52	58	48	55	49	40	45
	Shkodër	92	89	103	93	93	82	82	68
	Tiranë	118	117	96	95	97	77	83	70
4	In rehabilitation centres	205	209	203	206	213	279	264	289
	Berat	32	35	36	35	37	39	36	38
	Durrës	35	35	31	31	33	34	35	35
	Korcë	40	39	39	42	43	45	46	47
	Shkodër	33	65	63	64	63	106	103	105
	Tiranë		35	34	34	37	38	27	43
	Vlorë						17	17	21
	Lezhë (daily)		43	41	35	35	39	36	35
	Shkodër (daily)		64	29	36	35	0	23	26
	Polyvalent Centre Sarandë						30	31	33
	Polyvalent Centre Kamez								40
	Shelter Centre for victims								7

Number of children in Residential institutions for children

Year	Total	Returned in biological families	Female	Male	0-3 yrs	3-6 yrs	6-14 yrs	With a family	Without a family
2002	406	35	187	219	154	44	208	245	161
2003	435	25	185	230	159	51	205	265	150
2004	376	30	165	201	155	38	183	228	148

Note: Data for 2004 refer only to the first semester

Source: State Social Service

Number of children in the Daily Development Centres

Year	Total	Female	Male	3-16 yrs	Over 16 yrs
2001	73	38	35	59	14
2002	39	20	19	27	12
2003	59	31	28	28	31
2004	61	35	26	28	33

Note: Data for 2004 refer only to the first semester

Source: State Social Service

Number of children in the Resident Development Centres

Year	Total	Female	Male	3-16 yrs	Over 16 yrs
2001	216	93	123	103	113
2002	279	112	167	132	147
2003	264	115	149	114	150
2004	289	122	167	128	161

Note: Data for 2004 refer only to the first semester

Source: State Social Service

d. **Adoptions**

Statistics on children adopted domestically or through inter-country adoptions

Year 2001

1. 72 domestic adoptions
2. 47 inter-country adoptions
3. 21 unhealthy children

Year 2002

1. 49 domestic adoptions
2. 26 inter-country adoptions
3. 6 unhealthy children

Year 2003

1. 56 domestic adoptions
2. 26 inter-country adoptions
3. 6 unhealthy children

Source: Ministry of Justice

4. **Number of children with disabilities**

b. **Number of children with disabilities living in institutions**

The number of children with disabilities in 6 Development Centres is about 300.

e. **Number of children with disabilities attending special schools**

Children with disabilities attending special schools

		Registered		
		2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Total		798	800	820

5. **Missing children 2001-2003**

According to the statistics from the Ministry of Public Order, from 2001 there are in total 30 missing children. Out of 30 children 15 of them are found during this period, while 12-15 children are still missing.

6. **Statistics on violence against children**

Statistics on violence reported for 2001, 2002 and 2003

2001

Traumas	Total	Age - group			
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years
Fractures of cranium	1	1			
Fractures in upper extremities	2	1	1		
Fractures in lower extremities	2	1		1	
Wrench	4	3			1
Traumas inside of the head	2				2
Traumas inside of the chest	1			1	
Head lesion	1				1
Wounds in upper extremities	1				1
Wounds in lower extremities	1		1		
Flesh-wound consequences	7	5		1	1
Contusions	1		1		
Prostrations	4	2		1	1
Combustions	2	2			
Spinal-cord traumas	2		1		1
Total	31	15	4	4	8

Violent deaths

2001

Cause of violent death	Total	Age - group			
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years
Accidents in total	131	20	39	28	44
At workplace	10			4	6
Suicide	15			6	9
Homicides	18	2	1	3	12
Unspecified	12	2	1	4	4
Total	186	24	41	45	75

2002

Trauma	Total	Age-group			
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years
Fractures of cranium	2				2
Neck break	2	1		1	
Fractures in upper extremities	1			1	
Luxations	2	1	1		
Traumas inside of the head	9	2	1	3	3
Traumas inside of the chest	2	1			1
Wounds in upper extremities	3			3	
Consequences of traumas, poisoning	0				
Flesh-wound consequences	4		1		3
Prostrations	1			1	
Consequences from outer objects	1			1	
Combustions	3	3			
Spinal-cord traumas	1				1
Total	31	8	3	10	10

2002

Cause of violent death	Total	Age-group			
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years
Accidents in total	137	26	33	36	42
At workplace	15			2	13
Suicide	2			1	1
Homicides	22	1	3	6	12
Unspecified	6	1	1	2	2
Total	182	28	37	47	70

2003

Trauma	Total	Age-group			
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years
Fractures of cranium	1			1	
Traumas inside of the head	2			1	1
Traumas inside of the chest	1	1			
Flesh-wound consequences	1		1		
Prostrations	3		1	1	1
Consequences from outer objects	1	1			
Combustions	9	6	2		1

Spinal-cord traumas	0			
Total	10	4	3	3

2003

Cause of violent death	Total	Age-group			
		0-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years
Accidents in total	149	29	40	32	48
At workplace	23			5	18
Suicide	20			4	16
Homicides	19	4		1	14
Total	211	33	40	42	96

7. Educational statistics

a. Percentages of enrolment and completion of school

LEVEL 0 - CHILDRENS REGISTERED IN KINDERGARDEN BY PREFECTURES AND AGES VITI - YEAR 2002-2003

Fëmijë të regjistruar - Childrens registered								
Sipas moshës në vjet -By age in years								
Prefecture	Total	Female	3		4		5	
			Total	Femra-Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Gjithsej-Total	74,724	36,933	15,587	7,516	24,518	12,121	34,619	17,296
Berat	4,902	2,502	1,367	653	1,660	855	1,875	994
Dibër	3,723	1,905	429	222	925	473	2,369	1,210
Durrës	4,784	2,386	866	420	1,659	833	2,259	1,133
Elbasan	9,278	4,669	1,628	759	2,577	1,295	5,073	2,615
Fier	8,024	3,968	1,740	861	2,836	1,354	3,448	1,753
Gjirokastrë	3,145	1,516	910	448	1,146	520	1,089	548
Kukës	3,650	1,816	818	412	1,219	636	1,613	768
Korçë	9,572	4,630	2,366	1,152	3,213	1,588	3,993	1,890
Lezhë	4,095	2,021	802	387	1,428	714	1,865	920
Shkodër	4,880	2,410	780	367	1,674	828	2,426	1,215
Tiranë	12,894	6,304	2,544	1,187	4,199	2,076	6,151	3,041
Vlorë	5,777	2,806	1,337	648	1,982	949	2,458	1,209

Source of Information: Ministry of Education

LEVEL 0 - CHILDREN REGISTERED IN KINDERGARDEN BY PREFECTURES AND AGES YEAR 2003-2004

Childrens registered								
Sipas moshës në vjet -By age in years								
Prefecture	Total	Female	3		4		5	
			Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
Total	75,755	36,733	16,032	7,881	25,669	12,225	34,054	16,627

Berat	5,140	2,563	1,241	613	1,927	947	1,972	1,003
Dibër	3,745	1,833	624	271	1,338	654	1,783	908
Durrës	5,217	2,541	867	419	2,081	995	2,269	1,127
Elbasan	9,071	4,472	1,506	752	2,332	1,153	5,233	2,567
Fier	8,962	4,465	1,963	969	3,205	1,572	3,794	1,924
Gjirokastrë	3,082	1,545	1,056	576	984	479	1,042	490
Kukës	3,161	1,507	662	315	1,061	504	1,438	688
Korçë	9,254	4,525	2,429	1,231	3,017	1,453	3,808	1,841
Lezhë	4,264	2,033	994	485	1,492	708	1,778	840
Shkodër	4,998	2,468	924	469	1,732	872	2,342	1,127
Tiranë	13,234	6,354	2,393	1,123	4,686	2,132	6,155	3,099
Vlorë	5,627	2,427	1,373	658	1,814	756	2,440	1,013

Source of Information: Ministry of Education

**LEVEL 0 - NUMBER OF PRIVATE KINDERGARTENS
AND CHILDREN REGISTERED
YEAR 2003-2004**

Prefecture	Total kindergartens	<i>number</i>			
		Children in Kindergarten		Teachers	
		Total	Female	Total	Female
Total	61	3,581	1,600	206	182
Berat	1	120	57	4	4

Dibër	-	-	-	-	-
Durrës	1	80	-	3	-
Elbasan	3	214	102	8	8
Fier	6	222	94	14	11
Gjirokastrë	2	211	117	9	9
Kukës	-	-	-	-	-
Korçë	3	161	75	10	10
Lezhë	6	274	113	10	10
Shkodër	7	667	312	29	29
Tiranë	23	1,013	452	88	88
Vlorë	9	619	278	31	13

Statistics on children attending regular and special schools

	Types of education	School year 2001-2002						School year 2002-2003						School year 2003-2004					
		Registered total				% of total		Registered total				% of total		Registered total				% kundrejt totalit	
		Total	Female	Rural	Fem.	Total	Female	Total	Female	Rural	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	fshati	femra	gjithsej	f
	TOTAL							681489	332230					674510	325960				
1	Pre-primary	78690						76165	37693	37987	19379	11%	11%	75755	36733	38836	19337	11%	
2	Primary	523253		312405				503992	244345	299631	146161	74%	74%	491541	237312	292663	141362	73%	
3	Secondary							101332	50192	31969	14319	15%	15%	107214	51915	35845	16092	16%	

The enrolment and completion rates

School - year 2002-2003

The enrolment and completion rates in secondary education (regular schools 2002-2003)

No.	Pupils		Completed total				%	Rural				Ne shte	Gjith.	Fem.
	June	Total	Fem.	In June		Total		Fem.	In June	Fem.				
				Total	Fem.						Total			

No.	Pupils		Completed total				%	Rural				Ne vjeshte	Gjith.	Fem.
	June	Total	Fem.	In autumn		Total		Fem.	In June	Fem.				
				Total	Fem.						Total			
Total number	492828	475830	232042	465870	229749	9960	2293	97	281599	146955	276791	145716	4808	1239
1 First class	60554	58590	28375	58388	28278	202	97	97	35219	17043	35048	16962	171	81
2 Second class	62101	60704	29473	60480	29394	224	79	98	36369	17687	36200	17629	169	58
3 Third class	60728	59785	28930	59613	28877	172	53	98	35883	27327	35767	27295	116	32
4 Fourth class	61638	60449	29364	60219	29282	230	82	98	36392	17686	36234	17626	158	60
5 Fifth	65647	61920	30108	59610	29506	2310	602	94	36965	18023	35824	17726	1141	297
6 Sixth	64666	62168	30407	59417	29760	2751	647	96	36248	17739	35003	17401	1245	338
7 Seventh	60748	57229	28563	54265	27971	2964	592	94	33375	16307	32073	16013	1302	294
8 Eighth	56746	54985	26822	53878	26681	1107	141	97	31148	15143	30642	15064	506	79
Obtained ploma	xxx	53185	26803	50908	25542	2277	1261	xxx	30097	14707	28688	14254	1409	453

I	General high																		
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	Pupils total	85847	81157	45717	65407	40845	15750	4872	95	26924	13534	21794	12517	5130	1017			
1	First class	28431	25221	13615	18943	11574	6278	2041	89	8991	4340	6882	3938	2109	402			
2	Second	22453	21636	12221	16784	10671	4852	1550	96	7316	3685	5745	3371	1571	314			
3	Third	18746	18303	10503	14455	9395	3848	1108	98	5947	3113	4745	2854	1202	259			
4	Fourth	16217	15997	9378	15225	9205	772	173	99	4670	2396	4422	2354	248	42			
	Obtained diploma	xxx	15722	9333	13922	8633	1800	700	xxx	4861	2540	4439	2420	422	120			
a)	<i>Natural sciences</i>	xxx	1130	668	1055	637	75	31	xxx	0	0	0	0	0	0			
b)	<i>Social sciences</i>	xxx	1670	1118	1447	1015	223	103	xxx	0	0	0	0	0	0			
II	Professional education																	
	Pupils total	19475	18485	6396	14907	5630	3578	766	95	3188	869	2562	753	626	116			
1	First class	6316	5831	1785	4392	1447	1439	338	92	1094	294	824	244	270	50			
2	Second	5461	5140	1664	3987	1430	1153	234	94	1005	250	790	220	215	30			
3	Third	4507	4343	1482	3656	1343	687	139	96	677	180	587	158	90	22			
4	Fourth	2512	2493	1233	2225	1184	268	49	99	323	128	275	114	48	14			
5	Fifth	679	678	232	647	226	31	6	100	89	17	86	17	3	0			
	Obtained diploma	xxx	3340	1278	3032	1207	308	71	xxx	553	136	507	121	46	15			

No.		Pupils		Completed total		Total		%	Rural		Completed total		Ne vjeshte						
		In June	Total	Fem.	In June	Fem.	In June		Fem.	Total	Fem.	In June	Fem.	Gjith.					Fem.
					Total	Fem.	Total		Fem.			Total	Fem.						
I	General high schools																		
	Pupils total	91380	85622	47375	69988	42390	15634	4985	94	31056	15751	25722	14640	5334	1111				
1	First class	28147	24269	13052	18630	11172	5639	1880	86	9346	4677	7358	4231	1988	446				
2	Second	24173	23023	12447	17969	10813	5054	1634	95	8447	4169	6562	3791	1885	378				
3	Third	21240	20605	11715	16599	10472	4006	1243	97	7153	3708	5948	3480	1205	228				
4	Fourth	17820	17725	10161	16790	9933	935	228	99	6110	3197	5854	3138	256	59				
	Obtained diploma	xxx	17099	9853	15416	9287	1683	566	xxx	5808	3085	5442	2983	366	102				
a)	Natural sciences	1346	1290	733	1254	724	36	9	96	0	0	0	0	0	0				
b)	Social sciences	1714	1598	1076	1525	1053	73	23	93	0	0	0	0	0	0				
II	Professional education																		
	Pupils total	21512	20344	7229	16583	6366	3761	863	95	3326	974	2741	833	585					
1	First class	7732	6993	2519	5424	2094	1569	425	90	1203	390	971	325	232					
2	Second	5440	5181	1687	3987	1431	1194	256	95	831	221	657	186	174					
3	Third	4861	4739	1532	4050	1399	689	133	97	861	233	746	200	115					
4	Fourth	2621	2576	1242	2302	1195	274	47	98	301	123	252	115	49					
5	Fifth	858	855	249	820	247	35	2	100	130	7	115	7	15					
	Obtained diploma	xxx	3492	1268	3080	1176	412	92	xxx	482	105	435	95	47					

The enrolment and completion rates in secondary education (regular schools 2003-2004)

Completion in 8-year education system 2003-2004

						Total			
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Nr.		Pupils June	Completed total			In autumn		
			Total	Fem.	In June	Total	Fem.	Female
	Total number	489681	476591	231629	466236	229356	10271	2226
1	First class	58260	56547	27388	56217	27243	246	98
2	Second	59670	58562	28591	58267	28482	295	109
3	Third	61692	60913	29574	60597	29485	316	89
4	Fourth	60863	59913	29121	59631	29023	282	98
5	Fifth	62681	59671	28957	57502	28492	2169	465
6	Sixth	63686	61538	29774	58957	29242	2581	532
7	Seventh	63669	61857	30073	58620	29425	3237	648
8	Eighth	59160	57590	28151	56445	27964	1145	187
	Obtained diploma	x	56513	27783	54939	27486	1574	297

b. Number and percentage of drop-outs and repetitions

Percentage of drop out

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
8-year education		1.5	1.2

Percentage of repetitions

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004

8-year education	4	3	2.8
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c. **Ratio teacher – pupils**

Average number of pupils for a teacher

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
Pre-primary education	22	21.5	21.4
8-year education	19	18.8	18.3
Secondary education	18	18.9	19.3

LEVEL 0 - NURSEMAIDS AND CHILDREN / NURSEMAIDS
RATIO
2003 - 2004

Prefecture	Nursemaids			Children / Nursemaid ratio		
	Total	In Urban	In Rural	Total	In Urban	In Rural
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,543</i>	<i>1,823</i>	<i>1,720</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>22.6</i>
Berat	242	148	94	21.2	20.7	22.1
Dibër	190	88	102	19.7	16.3	22.7
Durrës	229	150	79	22.8	21.6	25.0
Elbasan	412	179	233	22.0	21.5	22.4
Fier	403	170	233	22.2	20.7	23.4
Gjirokastër	167	109	58	18.5	18.1	19.2
Kukës	133	69	64	23.8	18.7	29.2
Korçë	428	189	239	21.6	18.9	23.8
Lezhë	189	96	93	22.6	22.9	22.2
Shkodër	242	120	122	20.7	18.9	22.4
Tiranë	615	332	283	21.5	21.8	21.2
Vlorë	293	173	120	19.2	19.0	19.6

Source of information: Ministry of Education

8. **Health indicators**

a. **Infant mortality**

No.	YEAR 2001	
	Births	Infant mortality

	District	Total	per 1000 live births	
			Deaths 0-1 yrs.	%o
1	BERAT	2137	50	23.4
2	BULQIZE	1075	27	25.1
3	DELVINE	65	0	0.0
4	DEVOLL	725	7	9.7
5	DIBER	1927	68	35.3
6	DURRES	2520	33	13.1
7	ELBASAN	4360	86	19.7
8	FIER	2892	48	16.6
9	GRAMSH	585	21	35.9
10	GJIROKASTER	1121	5	4.5
11	HAS	415	3	7.2
12	KAVAJE	1266	5	3.9
13	KOLONJE	175	3	17.1
14	KORÇE	1804	24	13.3
15	KRUJE	1040	9	8.7
16	KUÇOVE	352	2	5.7
17	KUKES	1568	34	21.7
18	KURBIN	1176	10	8.5
19	LEZHE	1181	20	16.9
20	LIBRAZHD	1420	27	19.0
21	LUSHNJE	2391	25	10.5
22	MALE MADHE	403	4	9.9
23	MALLAKASTER	407	8	19.7
24	MAT	1226	13	10.6
25	MIRDITE	684	8	11.7
26	PEQIN	454	9	19.8
27	PERMET	319	2	6.3
28	POGRADEC	1551	11	7.1
29	PUKE	639	20	31.3
30	SARANDE	476	3	6.3
31	SKRAPAR	458	1	2.2
32	SHKODER	3133	45	14.4
33	TEPELENE	376	3	8.0
34	TIRANE	9661	260	26.9
35	TROPOJE	538	7	13.0
36	VLORE	2368	23	9.7
	TOTAL	52888	924	17.5

No.	District	YEAR 2001	
		Births Total	Infant mortality per 1000 live births

			Deaths 0-1 yrs.	%o
1	BERAT	1630	25	15.3
2	BULQIZE	881	23	26.1
3	DELVINE	47	0	0.0
4	DEVOLL	565	2	3.5
5	DIBER	1530	79	51.6
6	DURRES	2886	21	7.3
7	ELBASAN	3019	67	22.2
8	FIER	2228	19	8.5
9	GRAMSH	376	19	50.5
10	GJIROKASTER	996	5	5.0
11	HAS	349	4	11.5
12	KAVAJE	996	6	6.0
13	KOLONJE	128	0	0.0
14	KORÇE	1295	14	10.8
15	KRUJE	812	7	8.6
16	KUÇOVE	227	2	8.8
17	KUKES	1291	22	17.0
18	KURBIN	1036	14	13.5
19	LEZHE	850	14	16.5
20	LIBRAZHD	1040	22	21.2
21	LUSHNJE	1852	15	8.1
22	MAL.E MADHE	612	2	3.3
23	MALLAKASTER	340	0	0.0
24	MAT	953	6	6.3
25	MIRDITE	452	7	15.5
26	PEQIN	336	5	14.9
27	PERMET	190	0	0.0
28	POGRADEC	709	10	14.1
29	PUKE	533	12	22.5
30	SARANDE	395	3	7.6
31	SKRAPAR	467	2	4.3
32	SHKODER	2792	37	13.3
33	TEPELENE	216	3	13.9
34	TIRANE	8286	223	26.9
35	TROPOJE	450	8	17.8
36	VLORE	1508	32	21.2
	TOTAL	42273	730	17.3

DISTRICT	2003		
	Births TOTAL	INFANT MORTALITY 1000/Live births	
		Deaths 0-1 yrs.	%o

BERAT	1786	23	12.9
BULQIZE	828	14	16.9
DELVINE	62	0	0.0
DEVOLL	546	6	11.0
DIBER	1604	41	25.6
DURRES	2611	41	15.7
ELBASAN	3760	43	11.4
FIER	2411	25	10.4
GRAMSH	572	10	17.5
GJIROKASTER	414	2	4.8
HAS	377	5	13.3
KAVAJE	998	4	4.0
KOLONJE	149	1	6.7
KORÇE	1536	20	13.0
KRUJE	781	10	12.8
KUÇOVE	251	3	12.0
KUKES	1178	27	22.9
KURBIN	996	6	6.0
LEZHE	957	14	14.6
LIBRAZHD	1267	20	15.8
LUSHNJE	1843	22	11.9
MAL.E MADHE	520	4	7.7
MALLAKASTER	393	5	12.7
MAT	945	11	11.6
MIRDITE	503	9	17.9
PEQIN	349	5	14.3
PERMET	207	2	9.7
POGRADEC	958	10	10.4
PUKE	492	10	20.3
SARANDE	509	2	3.9
SKRAPAR	296	3	10.1
SHKODER	2608	40	15.3
TEPELENE	279	0	0.0
TIRANE	9830	224	22.8
TROPOJE	407	9	22.1
VLORE	1909	30	15.7
TOTAL	45132	701	15.5

Road traffic accidents

Description	Accident Causing	Casualties (killed+injured)	of which:				Accidents under the influ. of alcoh.	Casualties	of which: killed
			of which: killed	Accidents in children	Children casualties	of which: killed			
	casualties								

by year									
1995	399	639	306	53	55	42	13	28	10
1996	381	515	257	55	59	27	7	10	7
1997	370	585	266	37	42	29	13	20	10
1998	434	647	308	67	70	41	4	5	2
1999	468	657	274	61	63	33	9	20	8
2000	428	616	280	55	60	34	7	8	6
2001	400	547	297	30	37	23	15	22	15

Prefectures	Accidents causing casualties			Casualties (killed + injured)			Killed		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
Berat	16	8	14	26	9	21	10	5	14
Diber	5	15	13	8	27	22	3	9	11
Durres	59	63	50	82	80	81	35	34	41
Elbasan	52	31	25	90	43	33	36	21	14
Fier	56	45	42	68	77	47	35	29	39
Gjirokaster	15	10	20	29	18	26	13	8	13
Korce	27	39	26	30	36	34	22	17	23
Kukes	15	9	5	29	18	9	16	10	2
Lezhe	20	28	36	37	51	63	17	26	24
Shkoder	27	24	24	35	43	28	20	26	19
Tirane	159	135	128	203	191	161	51	78	82
Vlore	17	21	17	20	23	22	16	17	15

by day of week									
Monday	69	49	56	106	72	74	45	33	27
Tuesday	61	71	42	82	109	53	30	44	25
Wednesday	69	65	58	117	89	88	39	41	47
Thursday	61	63	67	77	90	98	39	50	53
Friday	65	61	47	72	89	62	32	43	29
Saturday	70	57	65	105	80	80	55	38	33
Sunday	73	62	65	98	87	92	34	31	36

ROAD ACCIDENTS BY PREFECTURES

Situation at the end of year

Prefectures	Total accidents	Year 2002			Total accidents	Year 2003		
		Total	Killed	Injured		Total	Killed	Injured
Total	328	478	250	228	363	512	264	248
Berat	12	16	3	13	13	19	10	9
Dibër	8	10	9	1	8	12	2	10

Durrës	39	52	36	16	36	46	31	15
Elbasan	23	28	13	15	32	64	27	37
Fier	36	47	34	13	39	46	30	16
Gjirokastrë	12	22	16	6	11	33	15	18
Kukës	21	30	17	13	5	9	4	5
Korçë	8	12	7	5	23	31	18	13
Lezhë	33	57	17	40	48	77	27	50
Shkodër	15	42	13	29	28	34	25	9
Tiranë	105	120	60	60	105	125	62	63
Vlorë	16	42	25	17	15	16	13	3

Source of information: Ministry of Transport

2002					
Cause of violent death	Total	Age-group			
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19
Accidents in different places	137	26	33	36	42
At workplace	15			2	13
Suicide	2			1	1
Homicide	22	1	3	6	12
Unspecified	6	1	1	2	2
Total	182	28	37	47	70

b. Early pregnancy

Live birth by age-group of mother 1993 – 2001

Grupmosha e nënës	Viti / Year									Age group of mother
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	
Total	67,730	72,179	72,081	68,358	61,739	60,139	57,948	50,077	52,715	
deri 19	2,574	3,154	3,438	3,479	3,005	2,768	2,536	2,445	1,174	up to 19
20 - 24	21,674	22,845	21,632	21,806	19,526	19,689	19,493	15,537	13,408	20 - 24
25 - 29	24,240	25,435	25,027	24,281	22,172	21,925	20,673	17,304	19,029	25 - 29
30 - 34	13,702	14,725	13,544	12,667	11,414	10,831	10,678	9,999	12,558	30 - 34
35 - 39	4,179	4,490	4,664	4,587	4,199	4,042	3,811	3,580	4,862	35 - 39
40 - 44	813	816	807	766	757	688	651	719	1,184	40 - 44
45 - 49	88	79	58	62	56	42	27	46	90	45 - 49
Mbi 50 vjeç	34	14	7	7	11	8	6	10	80	above 50
e panjohur	426	621	2,904	704	598	146	73	437	330	unknown
<i>(në përqindje / in percent)</i>										
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	
deri 19	3.80	4.37	4.77	5.09	4.87	4.60	4.38	4.88	2.23	up to 19
20 - 24	32.00	31.65	30.01	31.90	31.63	32.74	33.64	31.03	25.43	20 - 24
25 - 29	35.79	35.24	34.72	35.52	35.91	36.46	35.68	34.55	36.10	25 - 29
30 - 34	20.23	20.40	18.79	18.53	18.49	18.01	18.43	19.97	23.82	30 - 34

35 - 39	6.17	6.22	6.47	6.71	6.80	6.72	6.58	7.15	9.22	35 - 39
40 - 44	1.20	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.23	1.14	1.12	1.44	2.25	40 - 44
45 - 49	0.13	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.17	45 - 49
Mbi 50 vjeç	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.15	above 50
e panjohur	0.63	0.86	4.03	1.03	0.97	0.24	0.13	0.87	0.63	unknown

9. HIV/AIDS

From 1992 in Albania there are registered 139 cases of HIV/AIDS, out of which 6 cases of children infected with the virus. To tackle the problem, the Ministry of Justice has already compiled and adopted the National Strategy on Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS, for which implementation the Ministry of Health is taking concrete measures.

Apart from the Strategy, the Ministry of Health in cooperation with other institutions or NGOs has taken appropriate measures to:

1. Promote safer behaviours for general public and specific population groups

- Training medical and other professionals, NGO representatives, journalists, teachers, etc. with general knowledge about HIV/AIDS, ways of transmission and preventive measures as well as with specific topics according to the particularities of each group of trainees.
- AIDS education was included in the 8-year school (7th grade)
- There are particular lectures dealing with AIDS in the subjects of sociology and biology in the high school
- AIDS education is included in the soldiers education
- Peer educators activity is conducted by several NGOs, including ASMA/PSI, Aksion+, Red Cross, Albanian Youth Council, STOP AIDS, etc. UNICEF has undertaken an initiative aiming at unifying the way in which peer education activity is conducted.

2. Promote and distribute condoms

- Two NGOs - ASMA/PSI and NESMARK have engaged respectively since 1997 and 1996 in the social marketing of condoms. The two brands - "Love +" and "For You" make 96% of condom's market. Both brands are sold at subsidized prices and 74% of men interviewed in the context of a survey said that price was not a problem for using condoms.
- Other NGOs - JSI/TASC, Aksion +, Albanian Family Planning Association, Red Cross, etc. are involved in condom promotion and condom use education (especially JSI/TASC a USAID funded project that has trained PHC doctors with knowledge and skills to perform condom promotion).

Although 82% of men knew what condoms are according to a survey, only 33% had ever used one and only 9% used a condom last time they had sex. Condoms are sold in all pharmacies of the country but condom use is still low due to wrong beliefs.

3. Provide safe blood supply

- Since 1992, 60% of donated blood was screened for the presence of antibodies anti-HIV.

- Since 1993, all donated blood was screened for the presence of HIV, HBV, HCV and syphilis. There are 26 Blood Banks in 26 district of the country (according to the administrative division of before 1990).

4. Promote safer injecting drug behaviours

- Aksion + and APRAD Needle Exchange Programs
- STOP AIDS conducted harm reduction programs in prisons

The response is still deemed not strong enough to prevent HIV spread between younger generations. Young people and women need special attention especially towards information education and communication. Care and support need also to be strengthened.

10. **Children in problems with justice**

b. **Minors sentenced in 2001, 2002 and 2003**

Statistics for 2001

According to the place of origin

From urban areas	17 minors
From rural areas	224
Workplaces	52
Total	293

According to the age-group

Age (years)	Minors
14	33
15	166
16	65
17	25
18	4

According to the duration of sentences

Duration of sentence	Minors
1 – 12 months	19
1 – 5 years	121
5 – 10 years	98
10 – 25 years	54
Fine	1

Criminal contraventions committed by minors

In 2001 there were 23 minors tried for 22 criminal contraventions. More detailed view of these contraventions is given below:

Criminal offences	Sentenced minors
Intimidation	8 minors for 7 criminal offences
Non-serious intentional injury	3 minors on 3 offences
Insulting [a public official] on duty	1 minor for 1 offence
Unlawful production or keeping weapons	2 minors on 2 criminal offences
Driving while inebriated or without a license	2 minors on 2 offences
Illegally crossing state border	1 minor

Offences committed by children during 2001 in total

In total during 2001 there were 270 minors tried and sentenced on ground of different criminal offences, as follows:

Penal offence	Minors
Intentional homicide	7 minors for 11 offences
Premeditated homicide	4 minors for 5 offences
Injury	2 minors for 2 offences
Theft	132 minors for 11 offences
Robbery with the use of weapons	13 minors for 20 offences
Robbery	21 minors for 19 offences

In addition to the above, during 2001 9 minors were judged not guilty, while for 2 minors was decided for the cessation of the cases.

Statistics for 2002

For 2002 there were 251 minors sentenced for criminal offences and 23 on the ground of criminal contraventions. 17 minors were judged not guilty, while for 21 minors was decided for the cessation of the cases. In addition, 59 minors were penalised with fines.

Criminal offences according to the duration of sentences.

Duration of sentence	Minors
1 – 12 months	114
1 – 5 years	88
5 – 10 years	10
10 – 25 years	3

Statistics for 2003

For 2003 there were 259 minors sentenced for criminal offences and 49 on the ground of criminal contraventions. 1 of minors had no formal education.

Criminal offences

Duration of sentence	Minors
-----------------------------	---------------

Up to two years	167
2 – 5 years	43
5 – 10 years	9
More than 10 years	2
Fine	38

Criminal contraventions

- 2 minors sentenced with fines
- 33 minors sentenced up to 2 years

c. **Children tried as adults**

No children under 18 are tried as adults.

d. **Detention facilities**

The number of detained persons in remand centres, depending from the General Directorate of Prisons, is 645. Out of this number 31 are minors and 39 are females. They are in the remand centre 313, which is in Tirana and in the remand centre in Vlora.

Remand imprisonment for juveniles has specific conditions. They are sheltered in a separate section, divided from the majors. Living conditions are better, be that the rooms – cells, or the other premises. The security personnel are civilian. There is a separate library in this section; there are sports grounds and better conditions. The activities which are performed there are numerous, in order to spend the time in a programmed way.

There are involved educators, social workers and psychologists. There are held specific hearings of psychotherapy with the detained persons. This is done in order to prevent psychic traumas or the hindering of progress of sick persons with such traumas. Exercise for this category is longer.

Their education is informal. A Legal Clinic assists these detained persons during the judicial proceedings, through a representative of theirs. In the remand centre of Tirana there is offered informal education by a teacher employed by a non-profit organization. Educators keep continuous contact with the families of these detained persons and selected based on a special training. Educators, psychologists know very well the social and psychological situation of the detained persons. Within the prison system there is offered the possibility of schooling for the young people up to the level of 8 years and this is made possible in the school of Vaqarr. In the school of Vaqarr, there are entitled to go to the eight year school those who have not finished it yet, and hey can learn foreign languages, thus providing for every necessary facility for re-education.

e. **Children detained together with adults**

Since in detention facilities the premises for children are separated from those of adults, there are no children detained together with adults. Detention centres of Tirana 313 and Vlora.

f. **Children under 14 yrs in detention centres**

With regard to children under 14 years detained in pre-detention centres, there is no information on any children under this age in those facilities.

11. **Special measures of protection**

a. **Statistics on children victims of a criminal offence**

No.	Criminal offences	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
A.	Offences against the person	179	272	213	176	300
1.	Crimes against life	35	60	46	47	66
a.	Murder	5	13	20	20	19
2.	Crimes against health	12	19	25	9	12
3.	Sexual crimes	43	60	48	30	48
4.	Crimes against the liberty of a person	6	12	3	12	24
5.	Crimes against the moral	0	1	10	17	61
B.	Theft of property	46	32	5	14	82
1.	Banks and savings institutions	0	0		0	0
2.	Robbery	8	5	4	5	56
3.	Robbery with the use of weapons	1	9		9	26
4.	Theft resulting in death	0	0		0	
C.	Destroying property	0	2	4	1	2
D.	Trafficking	26	32	490		
1.	Trafficking of human beings	26	32	379		
2.	Smuggling vehicles	0	0	111		
3.	Smuggling weapons and ammunitions	0	0			
	Total	251	338	246	191	385

Note! Statistics for 2004 relate only to the first 9 months (1st of January 2004 – 30th Sep 2004).

As for the purposes of trafficking, mainly children are trafficked for:

1. Exploitation as beggars;
2. Exploitation for prostitution;
3. Illegal adoptions;
4. Family reunification abroad.

c. **Number of children employed in the formal or informal sector**

With regard to the statistics on child labour.

According to well defined strategies, the labour inspectors have carried out a very good task towards the awareness of employers and employed children on risks and consequences which may be verified as result of their employment. As result of measures taken recently, while in 2003, the inspectors evidenced 21 employed children; up to November 2004 there were 169 verifications on employed children.

Are evidenced 169 employed children, out of which 138 without the appropriate administrative authorisation. 138 of them were employed in juridical entities, while 11 in physical entities. 20 of them were employed in non-licensed entities.

According to prefectures their number is given below:

1. Durres - 90 employed children, all of them without administrative authorisation
2. Korce - 4 employed children, out of them 3 without administrative authorisation
3. Shkoder - 59 employed children, out of them 28 without administrative authorisation
4. Vlore - 16 employed children, out of them 15 without administrative authorisation

d. **Number of children asylum seekers**

Currently there are (2) two reception facilities for emigrants in Albania:

Linza Centre hosting and treating 100 clients. The conditions are very good for 40 of them, while for the remaining of them some equipment and further investment is needed.

The staff of 22 persons, (13 social employees) has gone through a special training according to an annual program on the hosting and accommodation of the victims of trafficking.

21 cases are assisted for the moment in the centre:

- 5 illegal emigrants of Asian countries' nationality,
- 3 women from the Balkans, victims of trafficking
- 11 women and girls of Albanian nationality
- 2 children in risk of trafficking

The state police sent the above-mentioned cases for treatment.

6 foreigners have been repatriated with the IOM support and intervention, however there are no indications about any child among them.

The Centre cooperates with the reintegration “**Vatra**” centre set up by a Non Profit Organisation. A cooperation agreement between the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs as well as the Ministry of Public Order and Vatra Centre is to be signed. In Vatra centre 15 victims are benefiting from the reintegration programs and 15 victims are benefiting from the rehabilitation programs.

Babru centre accommodates 200 persons and through a CoM Decision no.262 of April 23, 2004 it came under the responsibility of the Ministry of Public Order. The Order no.5/85 of September 2004 appointed a staff consisting of 15 persons who follow the day-to-day operation of this centre.

The Ministry of Public Order has currently provided in the 2004 State Budget for the covering of expenses of accommodation, food and clothing, but the UNHCR assistance has never missed on some expenses that the Albanian government cannot afford. The Directorate for Refugees under the Jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Order administers the Babru centre. The centre provides accommodation, food etc of the asylum seekers until the end of the procedure defining the refugee status. This centre has 38 sleeping rooms. In addition to the every day activity, UNHCR takes care of the health and social activity of asylum seekers.

B. General Measures for Implementation

1. Alternative social services

Expanding social services for children in the communities

Actually the NGOs have established some communitary social services, especially in Tirana, Elbasan, Shkoder etc. The extent of services in the communities and strengthening of the competencies of the local governance will be completed with the enactment of the new law “On social assistance and services”. The strategy of the Social services foresees the appliance of new models of social services for children, such as social, educational, reintegrative and health treatment in daily centres. A pilot-project financed by the World Bank implemented in Tirana, Vlora, Shkoder & Durres is primarily focused in providing care to orphans, with problems in the families, abandoned children, beggars and children with disabilities.

Care for children with special social needs

Counselling is provided in the residential centres for children. Counselling centres are established also by NGOs, to tackle problems related to children with disabilities and violence in families. Within this framework, the Hope and Homes for Children is working for the implementation of a new project at the children institution in Durres. The project aims also at providing counselling services to parents, whose children have social problems. The Min. Of Labour is trying to introduce this model of counselling in the other residential public institutions. Currently the alternative care is provided by the project of the “Hope and Homes for Children” Foundation at the premises of the Infantile House in Durres. 15 children of this institution are currently under alternative care.

The Ministry is also heading an interministerial group for the compilation of the National Strategy for Persons with disabilities. The strategy provides for the establishment of counselling centres for parents whose children are disabled. The strategy provides also services to facilitate the life of children with disabilities and help them to integrate easier in the social life.

2. Invokation of the Convention

There is no information on cases where the Convention has been directly invoked before court. However, we draw your attention to the fact that the domestic legal provisions corresponding to rights and freedoms provided by the Covenant are invoked before courts regularly.

3. Implementation of measures enumerated in paragraph 34 of the report

1. The adoption of the new Family Code

The Family Code was adopted in 2003 and entered into force in January 2004. the Code has been drafted having into consideration the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

2. The establishment of the Court for Minors

With this regard in September/October 2004 with the initiative of the Minister of Justice has started the establishment of a judicial system for children. In preceding this have been specialised judges dealing with cases related to children. In addition numerous seminars and other activities have been organised by the Ministry of Justice, Magistrates' School and French Magistrates' School.

3. The revision of legislation addressing the problems of the orphaned children

- The law "On the Orphan's Status" has been completed with the relevant bylaws, which the law itself provides.
- Has been improved the Decision of the Council of Ministers no. 510, "On the criteria of the placement of clients in the social care institutions.

4. Setting up and strengthening of a comprehensive information system

With this regard some of the objectives of the NSCH have been included in the 2003 Progress Report of the National Strategy on Social and Economic Development (NSSD). For other measures with regard to the collection of data please refer to responses given under point 1.B.5 of the Replies.

5. Placement of a social worker in institutions such as schools, health centres, prisons for juveniles and communities

- Social workers have been appointed at the public institutions of social care. These workers have been trained periodically to perform their duties.
- Social workers have been appointed in the prison facilities in the country.

6. Gradual replacement of children's residential homes with smaller-sized institutions

Apart of the 10 residential public institutions for children, in the country operate 10 institutions for children, which are run by NGOs. The latter offer various services in small sized communities.

7. Economic support and social assistance for families in need

Families receiving cash benefit by members (in thousands)

	2000	2001	2002	
Total families	147	143	132	
1 member	9	9	9	
2 members	15	13	12	
3 members	24	22	19	
4 members	44	43	39	
5 members	27	27	26	
6 members	14	15	14	
More than 6 members	14	14	13	

Families receiving cash benefit by prefectures (in thousands)

	2000	2001	2002
Total	147	143	132
Berat	13	12	11
Dibër	19	18	18
Durrës	4	4	3
Elbasan	19	19	18
Fier	7	7	6
Gjirokastër	3	3	3
Korçë	13	13	11
Kukës	14	14	13
Lezhë	10	10	9
Shkodër	25	24	22
Tiranë	16	16	15
Vlorë	4	3	3

Since its establishment, the Social Assistance Programme played a decisive role not only in the rural areas, but also in the urban ones. The reason of operating in such areas is the existence of small farms and numerous unemployed people.

The Programme has been designed to shift revenues to those families which had no income or insignificant such and did not qualify for the unemployment cash benefit. As shown in the tables above, although reduced, due to the improved economic situation, most of the assistance goes to the families living in the underdeveloped areas, such as Shkoder, Kukes etc.

8. The development of a national plan to combat sexual exploitation of children

The National Strategy to Combat Illegal Trafficking in Human Beings was adopted in December 7, 2001. In addition the existing strategy has been completed with the necessary bylaws such as the Decision of the Council of Ministers, no. 361 of 2002.

In light of the above, an inter-ministerial working group, which consists of representatives from ministries and NGOs has prepared the draft Strategy of Combat Against the Trafficking of Children.

4. Coordination of policies and follow-up of the recommendations of the Committee

See part III of the Replies.

5. Implementation of various programmes for children

Legislative and administrative measures against the exploitation of children

The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs working for the signature of the two additional protocols of the Convention of UN Organization “For the rights of children”; “On the selling of the children prostitution and pornography with the children” as well as “the implication of the children in armed conflicts”, which will contribute in the fulfilment of the national legislation concerning child work and their exploitation for the purposes mentioned above.

1. In the Labour Code, chapter X is provided a special protection for the children based on the convention 182 of ILO “ on the worst forms of work of children”,
 - reduction of work hours for the children to 6 hours a day
 - children of 14-16 years old can be subject of professional qualification and working in easy jobs during their summer vocations.
 - children of age 16-18 can work in easy jobs that are not harmful.
2. In the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in February 2002 was established the Department of work of Children, ILO- IPEC (International program for the Reduction of the Work of Children). This department is functioning as a focal point for the coordination of activities, projects, and programs undertaken in this field of the work of children, informing also the broad public on this phenomenon.
3. It is established also the National Steering Committee “ On the reduction of the work of children” in the inter-institutional level headed by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Work, as a coordination organ and political support for the coordination and implementation of the Program for the Reduction of Work of Children in the national framework.

The activities of this department are focused at:

- The establishment of a permanent institutional framework for the implementation of the national program “For the Reduction of the Work of Children and the enhancement of the capacities of this department for the implementation, programming and coordination of policies and programs on the reduction of the child work;
- The inclusion of the child work concern in the national strategies and policies which are compiled by the “Steering National Committee for the reduction of the work of children” in the inter- ministerial level as a policy-maker forum which will contribute in the integration of the work of children issue into the national macro-economic issues.
- The compilation of a National Report concerning the National Policies on the work of children, the present situation, as well as the recommendations and acting plan proposed are believed to facilitate the processes of implementation of these policies through the involvement of a range actors and institutions in local and central level.
- The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is working on the enhancement of the identification and monitoring capacities of the work of children and particularly in its worst forms through the training of the labour inspectors and representatives of the institutions related with the work of children in all levels.
 - The central focus of the training is the enhancement of the awareness of the inspector in issues related to the child work and the implementation of the Monitoring System of the Work of Children.

- Control actions in national level are organized in close cooperation with the State Labour Inspectorate to identify the situation of the child work and to take concrete measures for the employers that violate the law on this issue. Moreover a study is underway to amend the national legislation concerning the work of children for its fully compliance with the international standards.
- Another focus of the Work of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is the enhancement of the general awareness through different activities and publications as:
 1. The Manual of the Work Inspectors; Fight against the child work
 2. The elimination step by step of dangerous work for children
 3. Posters “Stop the child work”
 4. Periodical bulletin of the Unit of child work
 5. Leaflets “Implement it”

These materials are delivered in the local and central level as well by organized common activities. In this framework, it is produced and transmitted the TV spot on June 12 the International Day against the Child Work “Stop the child work”

There are organized many TV programs, written publications in Tirana and other cities as well aiming to raise the awareness on issues of work of children and training activities.

On June 12, the international day against the work of children, was organized a big activity where 80 000 children designed the Flag against the work of children. The flag was raised in the main institutions and the Ministry of Work and Social Affairs organized a special ceremony. The activities organized by the Unit of Work of Children are widely reflected in the media, contributing to the awareness raising.

Projects implemented in Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

1. Project of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and ILO-IPEC "Enhancing capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in the framework of fight against children's labour in Albania".

This Project shall contribute in the progressive elimination of children's labour through enhancing institutional capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and Labour Inspectorate, establishing an institutional structure to implement national programme on elimination of children's labour.

The Project will also contribute to the elimination of children's labour in Albania through prevention and protection of employed children, their retirement and rehabilitation, ensuring professional advisory services, concrete actions, gathering and dissemination of information etc.

Duration of Project: 18 months (February 2002- August 2003)

Donation of IEPC: US \$ 18 285

Donation of MPCs: US \$ 14 000 (in kind)

2. Project "Enhancing capacity of labour inspectors in order to combat the worst forms of children's labour"

Through implementation of this Project will be completed the training of labour inspectors and representatives of institutions concerned to children's labour with the necessary knowledge and skills for identification, monitoring, and dealing with children's labour issue, as well as the need to get assistance by trained inspectors of all country districts including a foreign expert.

Giving priority to the enhancement of labour inspectors capacities in order to meet systematically and comprehensively with the worst forms of children's labour not only within formal sectors but also particularly within informal sectors, as well as regional conditions and situations of our country, this project addresses to the needs and contributes to the enhancement of general awareness.

Duration of Project: 12 months (May 2003-May 2004)

Donation of IPEC- US \$ 22 700

Donation of MPCS- US \$ 17 000 (in kind)

3. Project "On revising domestic legislation concerning to children's labour and its harmonization with international standards"

Both project and recommendations will contribute to the improvement of institutional legal framework with regard to children's labour increasing their legal protection, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of actual situation.

This Project will be the first step towards the approximation of our domestic legislation concerning children's labour with respective international regulations.

Duration of Project: 4 months (October 2003 -January 2004)

Donation of IPEC: US \$ 3 500

Donation of UNICEF: US \$ 2 000

4. Project "National Policies on fight against children labour and elimination of the worst forms of it"

This Project aims to draw a national action within National Policies on children's labour, actual situation and recommendations and proposed action-plan, which would facilitate the process of implementing above-mentioned policies through including a wide range of actors and institutions active in approach of children's labour issues, both in central and local level.

Through implementation of this Project will be obtained the necessary information, and a National Report and a well-defined strategy on the fight against children's labour and its worst forms.

5. **System of data collection**

Disaggregated data on children constitutes one of the main objectives of the activity of the Statistics Institution INSTAT. INSTAT activity is defined by Law No.9180, dated 5.2.2004 "On Statistics of the Republic of Albania" approved by the Parliament. Law on Statistics defines the duties and responsibilities of INSTAT- and other statistical units.

INSTAT-main duties are:

- a. The collection and elaboration of data and the drawing of statistical results, which are analyzed and published in compliance with the approved statistical program.
- b. Preparation and the implementation of methodological criteria in compliance with international standards.
- c. The implementation of statistical operation with the approval of the Council of Ministers.
- d. Creation, maintenance and the implementation of nomenclatures and other classifications in compliance with international standards.

To achieve its objectives, INSTAT has developed and continues to perform a comprehensive international cooperation.

Main goals of the international cooperation in statistics are:

- a. Creation of statistical system harmonized with the new methods or contemporary international statistical tools.
- b. The effective participation of INSTAT- in international projects or other statistical activities.

The international cooperation with INSTAT-it includes: acquisition of technical assistance by the international organizations or other countries Institute of Statistics, the provision of our national data to them, and the bilateral cooperation.

- International Monetary Fund has technically assisted in the calculation of consume price index and lately in the calculation of the production price index. Another field of cooperation with this institution is the department of the National Data.
- INSTAT-experts have participated in several seminars organized by the Council of Europe related to the collection and confidentiality of the statistical data.
- Organization for Cooperation and Economic Development (OECD) has also assisted in several aspects of macroeconomic statistical data.
- USAID has financed the qualification of some of INSTAT employees working in the Bureau of Work Statistics, U.S.A.
- In1992 Albania was involved in PHARE Regional Program on Statistics. This assistance program included the participation in workshops, seminars etc. Foreign experts have been invited to INSTAT as well as Albanian experts have visited statistics offices abroad. The main goal of such cooperation is the creation of a statistical system that could be compatible with other systems of European Community countries.
- The technical assistance has been realized and directed by Eurostat, the European Commission statistical office.
- In this framework, INSTAT participated in the poll organized by Eurostat on newly established enterprises in Eastern and Central Europe, financed by PHARE statistical program. A close cooperation exists between INSEE (French Institute of Statistics and ISTAT (Italian Institute of Statistic). The cooperation consists in establishing new links

and exchanging the experience through reciprocal study tours of experts of both sides and the financing of certain technical assistance activities realized by the governments of both countries.

- A project on the registration of general Albanian agriculture was financed by Italian government and INSTAT was the executive organ.
- The technical assistance as well as the provision of necessary supplies by international or national organizations has been essential in the transformation of Albanian statistical system

7. Cooperation with NGOs

Cooperation with the NGOs in some areas

1. Ministry of Public Order

Within the Ministry of Public Order has been established a new structure, which is the Division for the Protection of Children. The organizational structure of the Division includes focal points in all the Police Directorates in the Regions.

The division actively collaborates with the international and domestic NGOs and Peoples' Advocate. The Ministry of Public Order collaborates closely with the following NGOs:

- Albanian alliance of NGOs (Together against children Trafficking)
- International Social Service;
- Terres des Hommes;
- Save the Children;

In this regard, the Ministry of Public Order, in implementing in practice the National Strategy against human Beings Trafficking, the Annex of the strategy (2002), the additions made to the strategy (2003) is contributing to the compilation of the Strategy for Combat against the Children Trafficking.

In light of the above, the MPO has also prepared the Draft – Agreement of cooperation between the Albanian and Greek Governments for the prevention and prohibition of children trafficking and exploitation and reintegration of trafficked children or those who are in risk of trafficking.

2. Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

The State Social Service in cooperation with the NGOs has promoted the establishment of new models in services for children and their balanced territorial distribution, according to the needs. The most fruitful results of this cooperation can be considered the establishment of new institutions of care for children in Gjirokaster, Elbasan, Korce, Shkoder etc.

The impact of the contribution of NGOs, being that domestic or international is also financial. Their financial contribution in percentage of the state budget allocated for these services is as follows:

- During 2002 – 26%

- 2003 – 35%
- 2004 – 28%

3. Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The inter-ministerial working group for the compilation of national reports on human rights, under the competencies of the Reporting Division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, comprises also representatives from the human rights NGOs and NGOs dealing with children's rights.

8. **Priorities of the Albanian Government with regard to the rights of the child**

The priorities of the Albanian Government with regard to the rights of the child are in details defined and contained in the National Strategy on Children and other strategies adopted or on the way of adoption, such as the Strategy for Combat against the Children Trafficking, the Strategy for the Improvement of the Living Conditions of Roma Minority etc.

Part III

New bills and enacted legislation

- Have been enacted and are in the process conventions which guarantee activities for the protection of the rights of the child.
- Has been adopted the Family Code, the Law "On Civil status", the Law "On the activity of non-profitable organisations". Have been adopted amendments of the Criminal Code and other bylaws within the framework of the legal protection of the rights of the child.

New institutions

Through Order no. 118 of 30 June 2004, the Council of Ministers established the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Rights of the Child. The Committee is a counselling body of the Council of Ministers, which outlines and coordinates the governmental policies on children and closely observes the implementation of the National Strategy for the Rights of the Child, in compliance with the governmental program.

The Committee is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister and composed by:

1. The Minister of Education and Science;
2. The Minister of Justice, the Minister of Health,
3. The Minister of Public Order;
4. The Minister of Labour and Social Affairs;
5. The Minister of Local Government and Decentralisation;
6. The Minister of Finances; and
7. The Head of the Directorate for the National Strategy for Social and Economic Development.

The Committee convenes at least once in 3-months and has these duties:

1. Takes into consideration the proposals for the enactment of new important laws or decisions for the rights of the child.

2. Decides on projects and programmes on further advancement and protection of the rights of the child in the Republic of Albania.
3. Coordinates the activity and the projects of domestic and international donators on children.

To facilitate the work of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Rights of the Child, has been established an inter-ministerial group of experts. The group of experts will carry out all the necessary activities, which will lead to the establishment of a permanent structure for the rights of the child. The structure will be responsible also for the observance and coordination of activities for the overall implementation of the Convention.

Newly implemented policies

Has been compiled the draft of the national strategy for the protection of children from trafficking.

Newly implemented programmes and projects

It is ongoing the common project of the Albanian Government and UNICEF “Human Rights begin from the rights of the child”. Towards an Albanian society fit for children”.

The project focuses on the development of an Action-plan of the National Strategy for Children, for the implementation of the obligations deriving from the Millennium Declaration and the Summit “A world fit for children”. The project aims in setting some priorities with regard to the obligations of the entire society towards the protection and development of children.

The project is an outcome of some activities undertaken by the Government with regard to the fulfilment of the obligations towards children. Some of these activities are:

- The compilation of the national strategy for children;
- The signature of the objectives set by the Special Session of the UN “A world fit for children”;
- The preparation of the MISC study, which provides a clear map of information on issues related to child development;
- The preparation and submission of the ECD report, based on the objectives for children.

The above measures are considered to be a very good start for the further activities of the government towards the advancement and improvement of the rights of the child in the Republic of Albania.

Objectives of the project:

Strengthening of the policies on the rights of the child and the establishment of a structure for the rights of the child at a very high governmental level;

Review of the National Strategy for Children, fully considering the social changes and the compilation of the Action-plan for the implementation of the strategy.

Establishment of a central structure for children, which will be accompanied by establishing similar structures based on local level, in order to respond on time and concretely tackle the issues related to children, which on the other hand vary between regions.
