



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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## THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit officially came into force. Over the next fifteen years, with these new Goals that universally apply to all, countries will mobilize efforts to end all forms of poverty, fight inequalities and tackle climate change, while ensuring that no one is left behind.

The new Goals are unique in that they call for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. They recognize that ending poverty must go hand-in-hand with strategies that build economic growth and addresses a range of social needs including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change

and environmental protection.

Having endorsed Agenda 2030, the Government of Albania is aiming to embark upon a comprehensive implementation in line with the National Strategy for Development and Integration 2015-2020 (NSDI II) and the EU integration agenda as the highest priority in Albania .

In this engagement, INSTAT as the leading institution for the production of official statistics in the country and most importantly for the supply and production of indicators necessary for implementing the 2030 agenda and monitoring the achievement of the 17 objectives of the Sustainable Development goals has made available his expertise. INSTAT is part of the Inter-institutional Working Group led by the Prime Ministry, INSTAT has been constantly active and ready to be the leader in data validation and in providing expertise in data production by line ministries following the same practices of National Statistical Institutes across the World. INSTAT volunteered to produce a statistical annex, which was attached to the National Voluntary Review presented at the High Level Political Forum in July 2018.

INSTAT is pleased to present today the work started since 2015 by the Albanian Government in meeting the Sustainable Development Goals.

The first publication of statistical indicators is supported by UNDP in Albania and it is associated with the launch of the Dashboard platform on the INSTAT website by fulfilling the role of Coordinator of the National Statistical System to keep in focus the statistical indicators and the Dashboard for continually updating with new indicators.

## STATISTICAL SDG INDICATORS

Albanian government has affirmed its full commitment to Agenda 2030. The coordination and leadership of the process is provided by the Inter-Ministerial Committee on the SDGs, chaired by the deputy prime minister of Albania and comprising key government institutions, as well as other stakeholders from the business community, civil society, academia and international organizations, including the technical support provided by the Department of Development and Good Governance in the Prime Minister's Office, the SDG Inter-Ministerial Technical Working Group where Institute of Statistics is part of it and the contribution of the United Nations (UN) agencies. Achievement of the SDGs in Albania would require further and substantial commitment and cooperation among all

relevant stakeholders in the country. Key challenges in this process include the efforts for establishing a national vision for the year 2030, particularly in the most relevant policy areas for Albania, the identification of policy gaps and acceleration of action in priority areas, prioritization of the SDGs in a local context, data availability and reliability, and strengthening of the institutional capacities of all key stakeholders engaged in the process, including the monitoring.

The Institute of Statistics of Albania, (INSTAT) volunteered to prepare the statistical annex, a document that was part of the Voluntary National Report 2018, which contained a set of 30 indicators monitoring Albania's progress towards the SDGs, as part of the first attempt to gain an overall SDG picture for the country.

INSTAT continued its work towards SDGs focusing mostly on Statistical Indicators and this is the first publication containing the statistical indicators that are relevant for Albania, starting with those already available in the country.

This publication illustrates the progress of the

SDG statistical indicators compared to the previous years for most of the indicators and for the other indicators has been compared with the base year. Through the comparison process, it comes out that different indicator has diverse time spans by driving to different outcomes.

The trend chart below displaying arrows with different colors illustrates the progress of indicator.

The green arrow shows whether an indicator has progress referred to the SD objectives and its speed of the progress. The red arrow illustrates the regress of the indicator referring to the SD objectives

This publication was supported by the UNDP in Albania.

*The illustration of indicators trend it refers to the EUROSTAT 2017 edition on the Sustainable Development in the European Union; Overview of progress towards the SDGs in the EU context.*

### **Symbols measuring the progress of SDG indicators**



**Significant progress towards SDG objectives**



**Moderate progress towards SDG objectives**



**Moderate movement away SDG objectives**



**Significant movement away SDG objectives**





**SDG 1** calls to end the poverty in all its form everywhere by 2030. Reduce the proportion of people leaving in poverty, implement national social protection strategies for the poor and vulnerable people, and ensure equal rights to economic resources, basic services, control overland and other form of property, inheritance, natural resources technological and financial services. It also calls to reduce the exposure of the poor and the vulnerable to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental anomalies. In addition it highlights policy commitment to enhance development and cooperation and to implement programmers and policies to eradicate the poverty in all its dimensions.

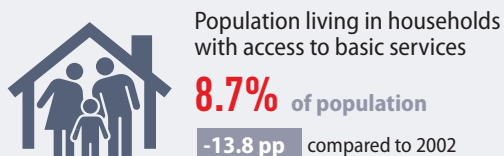
### Indicators measuring SDG 1 EU progress, short-term trends



## 1 People living in poverty (last available data 2012)



## 2 Basic needs (last available data 2012)







**SDG 2** calls to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. By 2030 to double agriculture productivity and income of small-scale food production, to secure equal access to land, other productive resources and input, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment. Policymakers needs to promote resilient agricultural practices, strategies to prevent weather and climate anomalies with the pursues to promote land and soil qualities. The goal also it calls to enhance agricultural production capacities among countries through cooperation, investment, research, technology development and other forms. Facilitate and adopt proper functioning of food commodity markets, avoid unfair trade practices and support agricultural export subsidies in order to prevent price volatilities.

### Indicators measuring SDG 2 EU progress, short-term trends



### 1 Childhood stunting (last available data 2017)



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

### 2 Malnutrition (last available data 2017)



Wasting in children  
**1.6%** of children under 5 years  
-7.5 pp compared to 2008



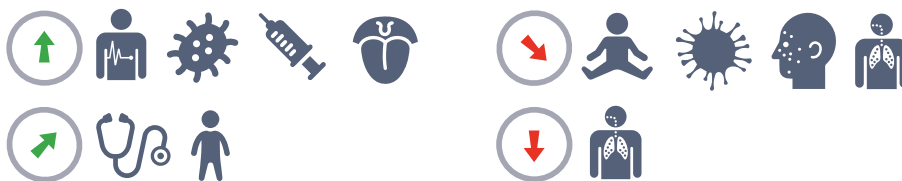
Overweight children  
**16.4%** of children under 5 years  
-5.3 pp compared to 2008

# 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

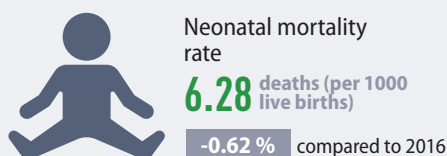


**SDG 3** seeks to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages by improving reproductive, maternal and child health ending the epidemics of major communicable diseases, strengthen the prevention of substance abuse, reduce death injuries from the road traffic accidents. Intends to ensure access to health-care services, integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes, ensure health coverage, access to essential medicines and vaccines for all. In addition, SDG 3 calls for substantial decrease of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination and it seeks to support the innovation for development of vaccines and medicines to prevent peoples from diseases mainly in developing countries and increase health financing and strengthen the capacity of all countries for the management of national and global health risks.

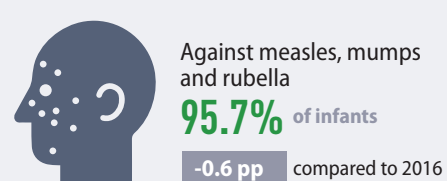
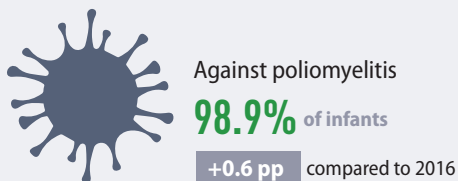
## Indicators measuring SDG 3 progress, short-term trends



### 1 Births (last available data in 2017)



### 2 Vaccinated People (last available data in 2017)





Against pertussis  
**99%** of infants  
 +0.3 pp compared to 2016



Against tetanus  
**99%** of infants  
 +0.3 pp compared to 2016



Against diphtheria  
**99%** of infants  
 +0.3 pp compared to 2016



Against tuberculosis  
**99%** of infants  
 -0.2 pp compared to 2016

### 3 Mortality from Diseases



Mortality rate from diabetes mellitus  
**3.7** per 100,000 persons  
 -0.5 compared to 2016  
 (last available data in 2017)



Under 5 mortality ration  
**9.2** Deaths (per 1000 live births)  
 -2.7 compared to 2016  
 (last available data in 2017)



Mortality rate from respiratory system diseases  
**7.4** per 100,000 persons  
 +0.6 compared to 2016  
 (last available data in 2016)

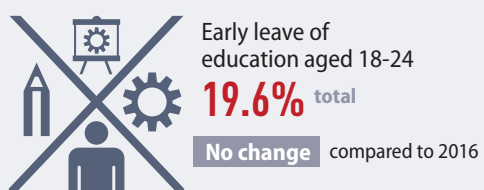
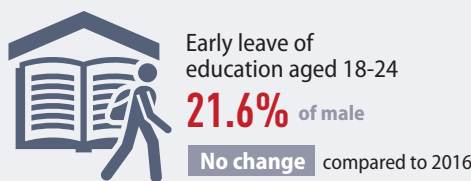
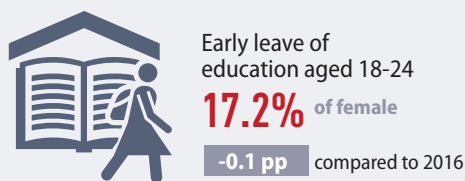


**SDG 4** calls to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Besides formal education SDG 4 intends to ensure that all children have access to quality education since their early childhood up to university. Enhancing number of specialized people with relevant skills to enhance employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship. In additions SDG 4 intends to ensure all learners acquire knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, sustainable lifestyle and cultural diversity. Also aims to eliminate gender inequalities to access to education for all people, including children in vulnerable situations and to upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and to provide sustainable learning environment for all by increasing investment in education in developing countries and in particular in last developed countries in order to substantial increase the number of qualified teachers.

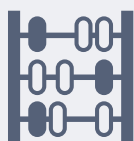
**Indicators measuring SDG 4 progress, short-term trends**



**1 Education (last available data in 2017)**



## 2 Learning (last available data in 2017)



Participation in early childhood education aged 3-6

**76.3%** of children

-1.4 pp compared to 2016

## 3 Training (last available data in 2017)



Tertiary education aged 30-34

**26%** of female

+2.1 pp compared to 2016



Tertiary education aged 30-34

**21.1%** of male

+3.1 pp compared to 2016



Tertiary education aged 30-34

**23.5%** total

+2.6 pp compared to 2016

## 4 Equal access to education for all (last available data in 2017)



Employment rate of recent graduates ages 20-34

**49.5%** total

+2.9 pp compared to 2016

## 5 Literacy and numeracy (last available data in 2017)



Lifelong learning 25-64

**0.9%** total

-0.2 pp compared to 2016

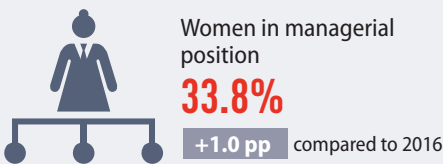
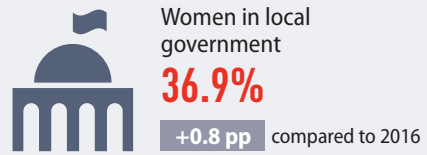


**SDG 5** calls to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Prevent discrimination and eliminate all forms of violence and harmful practices. It also seeks to recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate. In addition it seeks to effective participation and equal opportunities at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights. As well to give women equal rights to inheritance, property, financial services and economic and natural resources in accordance with national laws. Also it calls for the implementation of policy instruments to promote gender equality.

**Indicators measuring SDG 5 progress, short-term trends**



**1 Gender Equality (last available data in 2017)**





**SDG 6** calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, and ending open defecation. It also aims at improving water quality and water – use efficiency and encouraging sustainable abstractions and supply of freshwater. Protecting and restoring water – related ecosystems such as forests, mountains wetlands and rivers is essential for mitigating water scarcity, as is the implementation of integrated water management. More international cooperation is also needed to support developing countries in water and sanitation related activities and programmes and to help local communities improve water and sanitation management.

### Indicators measuring SDG 6 progress, short-term trends



## 1 Water Services (last available data in 2016)



Proportion of population with drinking water supply in households

**92.4%** of population

**+0.8 pp** compared to 2016

## 2 Sanitation (last available data in 2016)



Proportion of population with toilet inside household

**93%** of population

**+0.6 pp** compared to 2016

# 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



**SDG 7** calls for ensuring universal access to modern energy services, improving energy efficiency and increasing the share of renewable energy. To accelerate the transition to an affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy system, countries need to facilitate access to clean energy research, promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology. Enhanced international cooperation is also necessary for expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology for energy services in developing countries.

## Indicators measuring SDG 7 progress, short-term trends



### 1 Energy-supply (last available data in 2017)



Proportion of population with access to electricity  
**99.87%** of population  
**+0.3 pp** compared to 2016



Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and tech  
**34.38%** of population  
**+2.34 pp** compared to 2016



# 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



**SDG 8** recognises the importance of sustained economic growth and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well – paid quality jobs and the achievement of global prosperity. SDG 8 calls for providing opportunities for full and productive employment and decent work for all while eradicating forced labour, human trafficking and child labour promoting labour rights and safe and secure working environments. SDG 8 draws particular attention to creating opportunities for the youth who are not in education, employment and training in order to prevent future erosion of skills and job discouragement. SDG 8 also foresees enhanced international cooperation to support growth and decent employment in developing countries through increased Aid for Trade, development – oriented policies and a global strategy for youth employment.

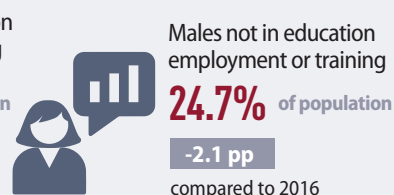
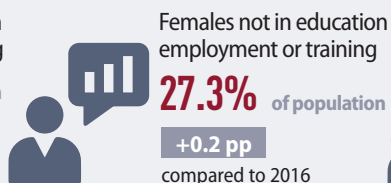
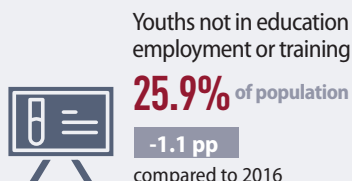
## Indicators measuring SDG 8 progress, short-term trends



### 1 Economic Growth (last available data in 2017)



### 2 Employment & Training (last available data in 2017)

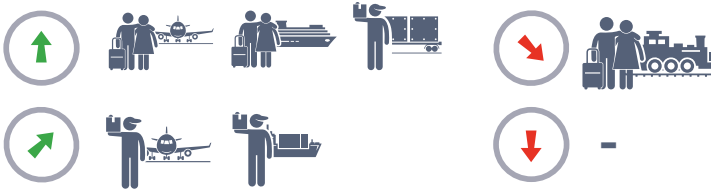


# 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

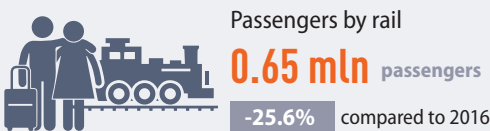


**SDG 9** promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialisation as a core driver for ending poverty and improving standards of living of all people. While it seeks to boost industry's share of employment and GDP, SDG 9 calls for pursuing industrialisation, which is environmentally sound. SDG9 also recognises the importance of technological progress and innovation for finding lasting solutions to social, economic and environmental challenges such as provision of new jobs and promotion of resource and energy efficiency. It calls for fostering innovation by enhancing scientific research and technology development, and by upgrading technological capabilities of industrial actors. In order to foster innovation and entrepreneurship, SDG 9 also seeks to increase access to financial services for small scale enterprises and to bridge the digital divide by increasing access to information and communication technologies.

## Indicators measuring SDG 9 progress, short-term trends



## 1 Passengers by mode of transport (last available data in 2017)



## 2 Freight volumes by mode of transport (last available data in 2017)

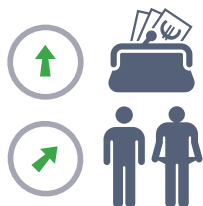


# 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



**SDG 10** calls for increasing the income of the bottom 40% of the population and reducing inequalities based on income, sex, age, disability, race, class, ethnicity, religion and opportunity by adopting relevant policies and legislation. It also aims to improve the regulation and monitoring of financial markets and institutions. SDG 10 addresses between-country inequalities by encouraging development assistance and foreign direct investment to the regions with the greatest need, promoting the implementation of the principle of special and differentiated trade treatment for developing countries and the representation of developing countries in decision making in global economic and financial institutions. SDG 10 seeks to promote social inclusion globally through the facilitation of safe, orderly and regular migration and the reduction of transaction costs of migrant remittances.

## Indicators measuring SDG 10 progress, short-term trends



### 1 Inequalities within the country (last available in data 2012)



Gini coefficient  
**27.1** coefficient 0 to max equality and 100 to max inequality  
-8.2 pp compared to 2002



Proportion of population with <60% per capita consumption  
**12.2%** of population  
+8.2 pp compared to 2002

### 2 Migration and social inclusion (last available in data 2017)



Asylum seekers in Albania  
**309** applicants  
+28,8 % compared to 2016

# 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

**SDG 11** aims to renew and plan cities and other human settlements in a way that they offer opportunities for all, with access to basic services, energy, housing, transportation, green public spaces and others, while improving resource use and reducing environmental impacts. With sound, risk-informed and smart planning and management, SDG 11 envisions cities as environmentally resilient human settlements, which drive sustainable development, stimulate innovation and foster community cohesion and personal safety. SDG 11 calls for safeguarding the world's cultural and natural heritage and supporting positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas. It also stands for enhanced international cooperation and support to least developed countries for building sustainable and resilient buildings.

## Indicators measuring SDG 11 progress, short-term trends



## 1 Quality of life



Proportion of population living in slums  
**24.9%** of population  
 -0.1 pp compared to 2016  
 (last available data in 2017)



Proportion of urban solid waste collected and disposed  
**56.2%** of total  
 -1.9 pp compared to 2015  
 (last available data in 2016)



**SDG 12** aim at ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. It calls for the adoption of sustainable practices for all countries, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources also provide subsidiary schemes for fossil-fuel use. By 2030, reduce food loses and food waste and by 2020 adopt efficient environmental management of chemical products in order to minimize the negative impact on human life and environment. In addition the goal call countries for providing strategies to encourage companies to adopt sustainable practices and integrated technology in order to move toward a more sustainable pattern of consumption and production and develop tools and strategies to move toward a more sustainable truisim, jobs and promotes local culture and products.

**Indicators measuring SDG 12 progress, short-term trends**



**1 Natural Resource (last available in data 2016)**



Domestic material consumption  
**9.92** per capita (ton)  
 +8.9% compared to 2015



Total domestic material consumption  
**28534** 000 ton  
 +8.7% compared to 2015



## GOAL 13

**Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

No data available



## GOAL 14

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

No data available



**SDG 15** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and preserve land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

**Indicators measuring SDG 15 progress, short-term trends**



**1 Life on Land (last available in data 2016)**



Forest area  
**38.41%** of total land area  
 No change compared to 2015





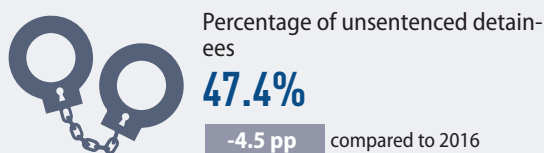
**SDG 16** promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. End, abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age. Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000, by sex, age and form of exploitation. Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

### Indicators measuring SDG 16 progress, short-term trends



## 1 Peace and Justice (last available in data 2017)



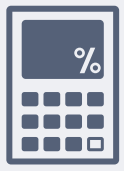


**SDG 17** strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection  
Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source  
Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

**Indicators measuring SDG 17 progress, short-term trends**



**1 Revenue (last available in data 2017)**



Grants revenue  
**0.7%** proportion of GDP  
-0.3 pp compared to 2016



Tax revenue  
**25.6%** proportion of GDP  
+0.5 pp compared to 2016



Non tax revenue  
**1.3%** proportion of GDP  
-0.2 pp compared to 2016



Total Revenue  
**27.7%** proportion of GDP  
+0.1 pp compared to 2016

## 2 Domestic budgeted



Domestic budgeted  
**86.0%** of domestic taxes  
**+1 pp** compared to 2016  
(last available data in 2016)



Volume of remittances  
**8.86%** of total GDP  
**-0.38 pp** compared to 2015  
(last available data in 2015)

