



ALBANIA SELF-ASSESSMENT FOR EQUAL ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION

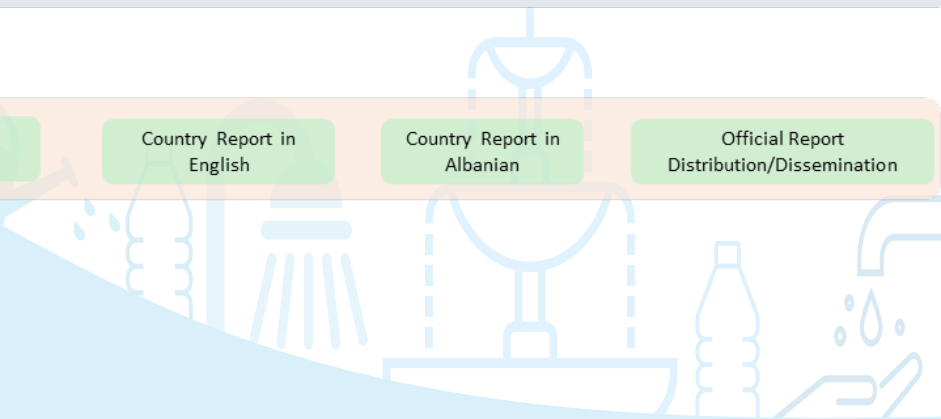
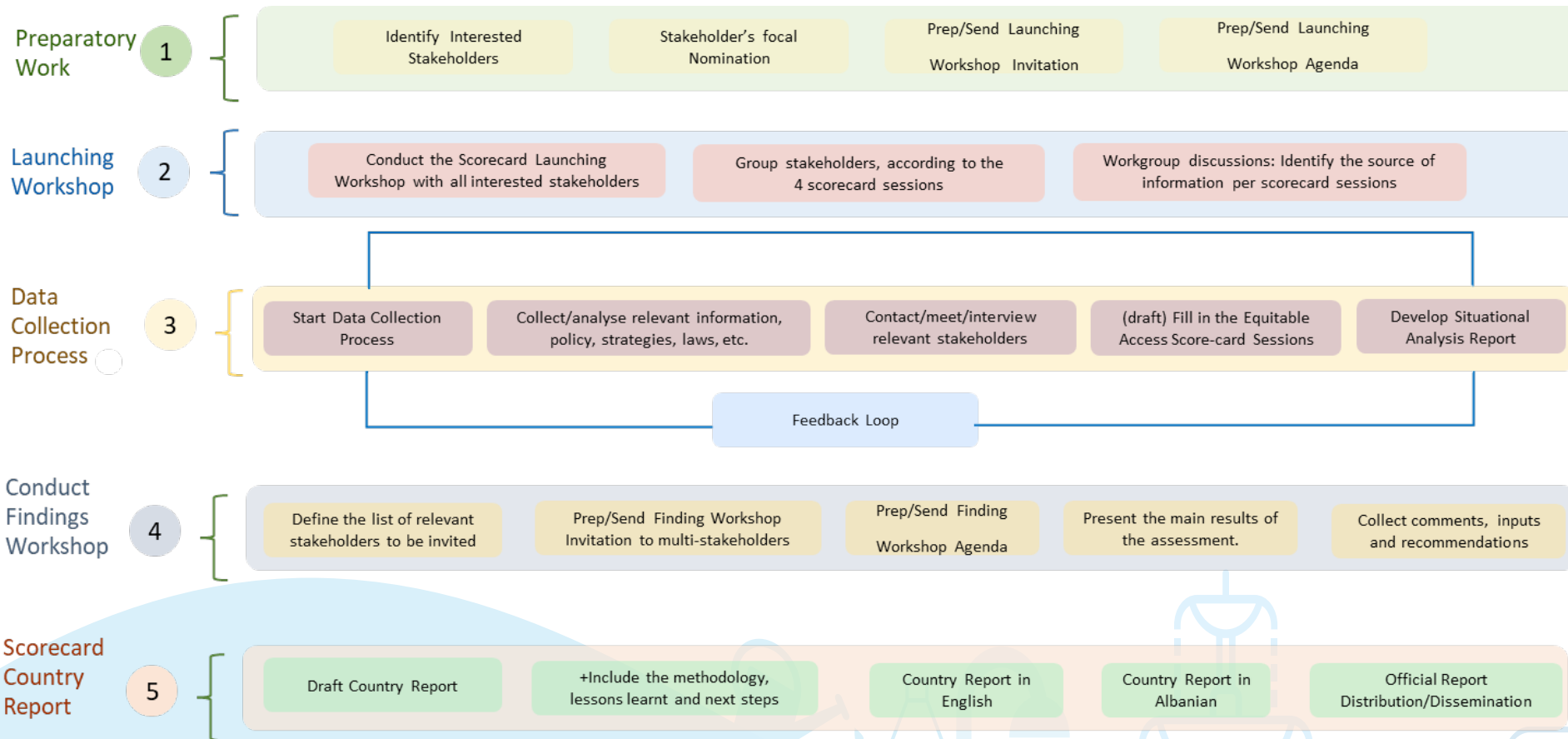
Piloting the draft revised Score-card in Albania: lessons learned, limitations and ways forward

7th meeting of the Expert Group on Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation under the Protocol on Water and Health

Mr. Arduen Karagjozi
Director of Strategic Management WRMA

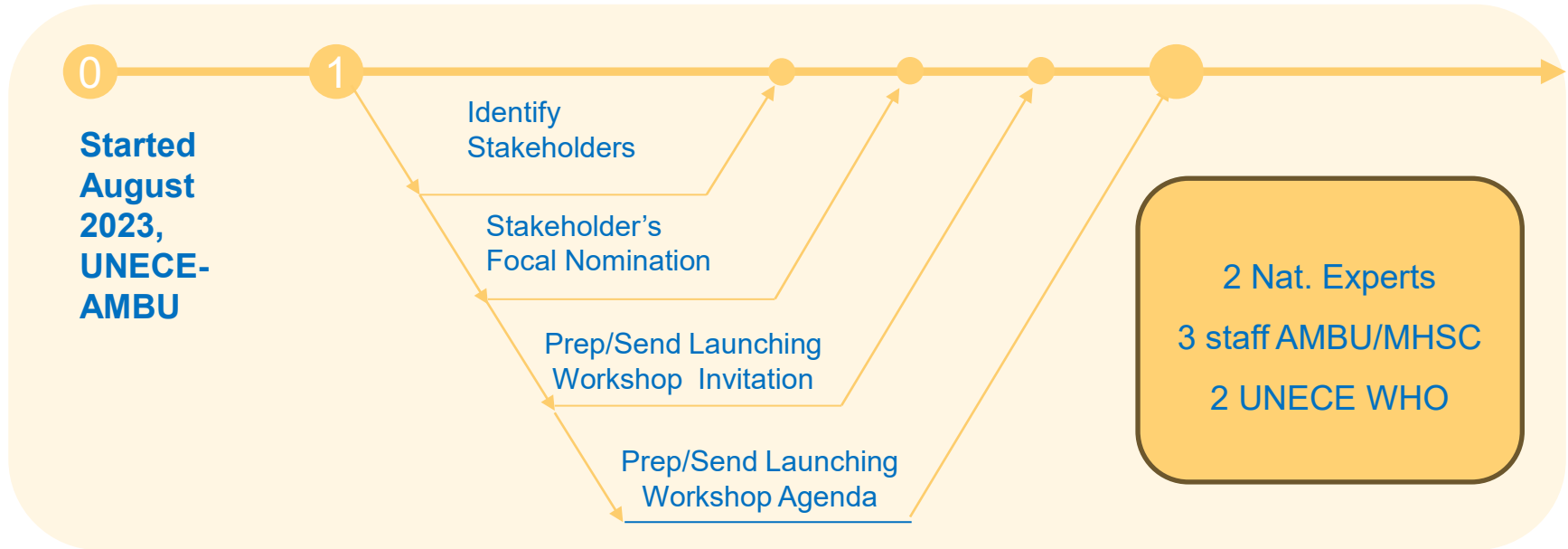
28.5.2024

Plan of the self-assessment of the equitable access situation to water and sanitation in Albania



Methodology

Step 1. Preparatory Work

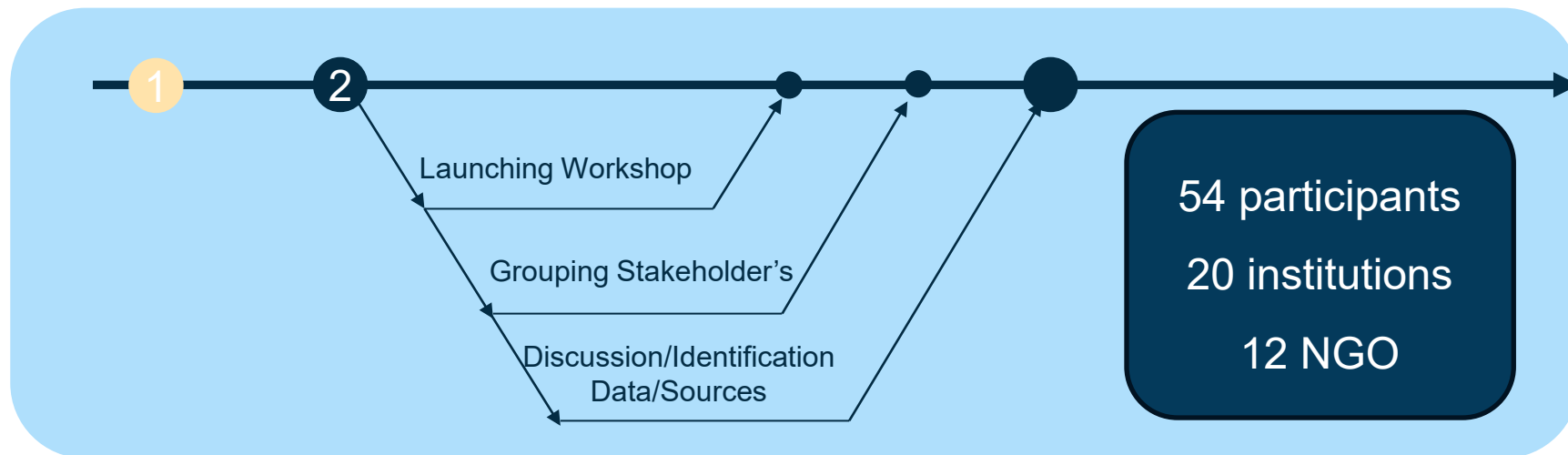


Albania: Overall Score Card Report

Process 2



Step 2: Launching Workshop, 30 October 2023

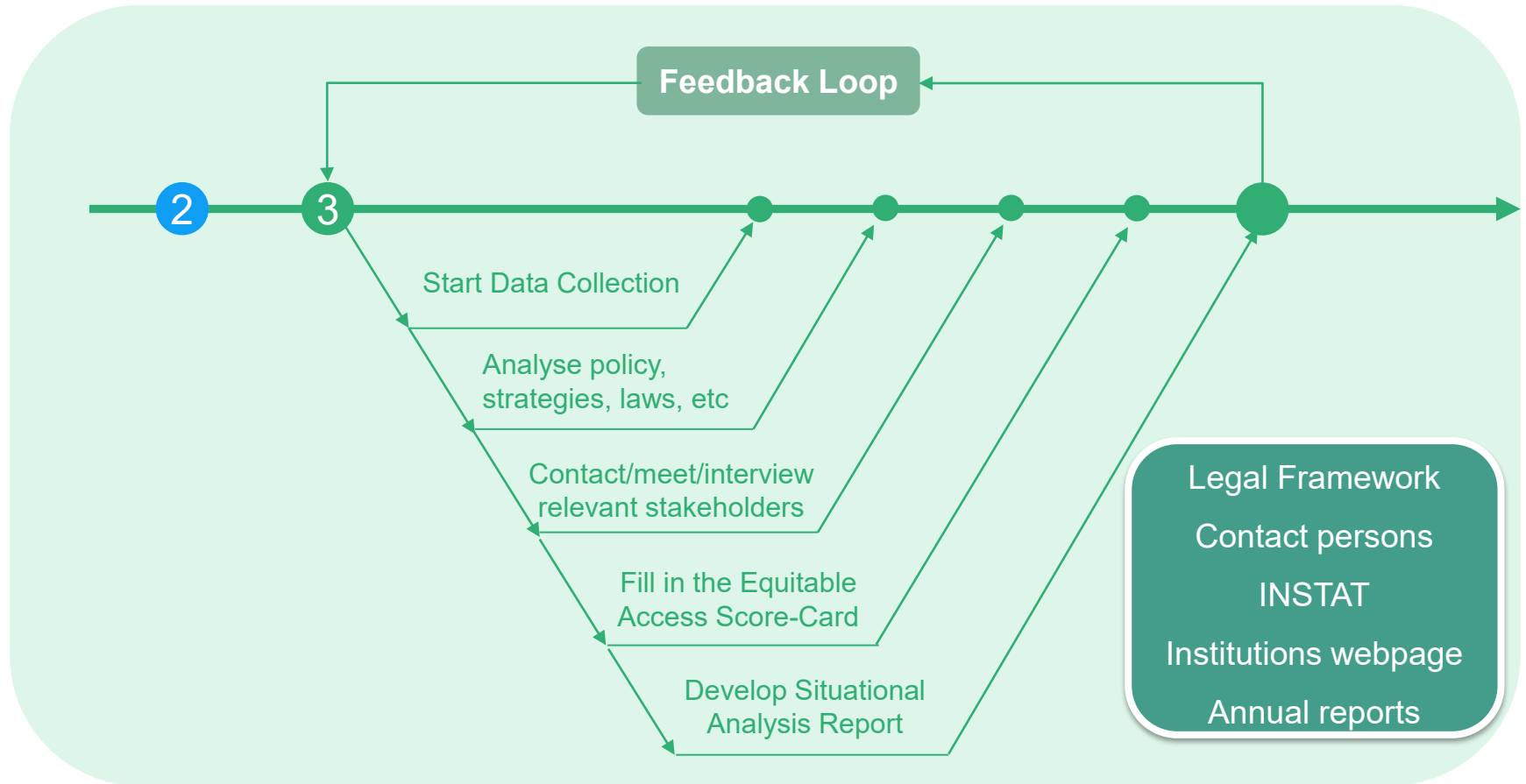


Albania: Overall Score Card Report

Process 2



Step 3. Data Collection Process



Albania: Overall Score Card Report

Process 2

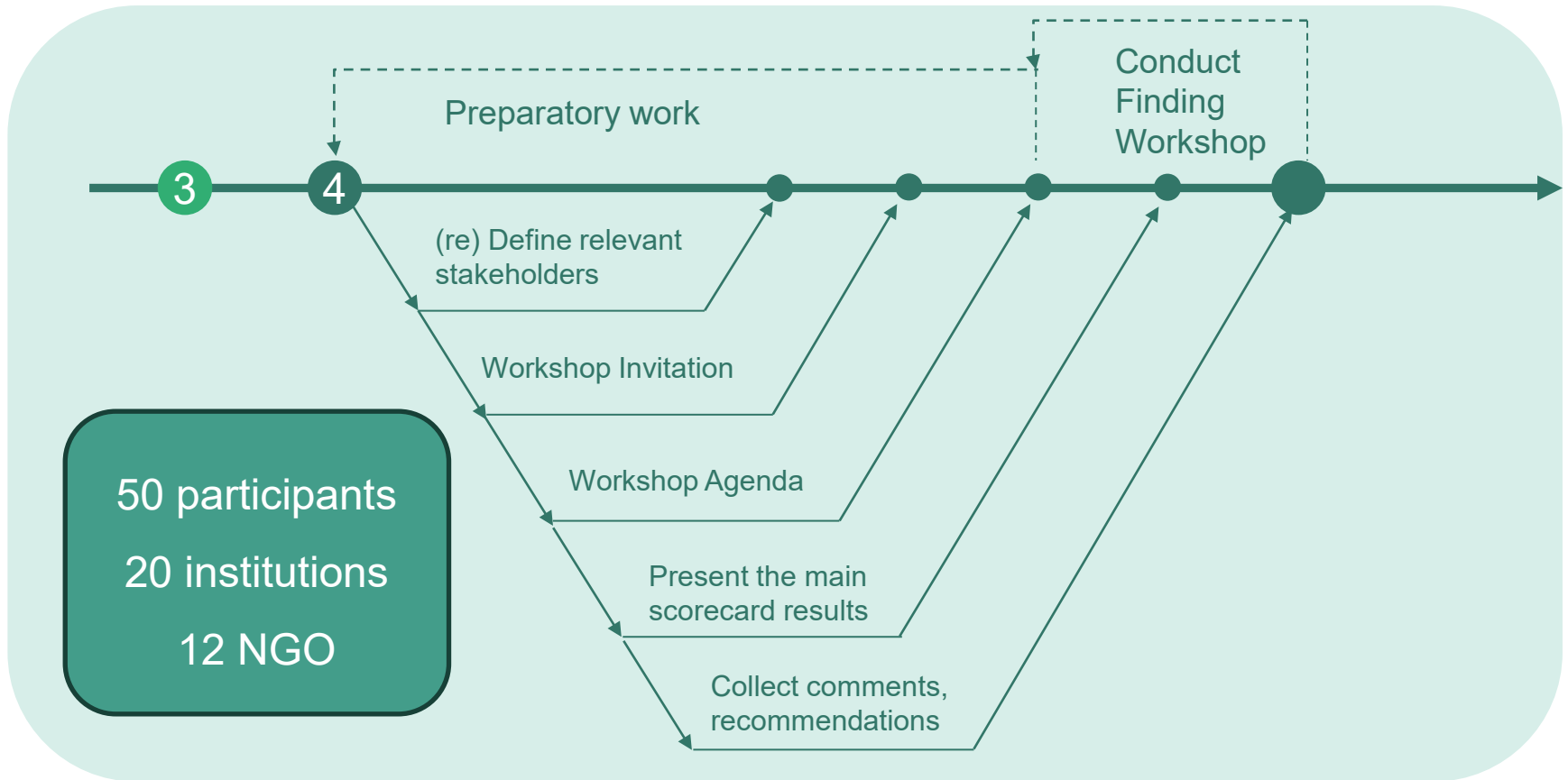
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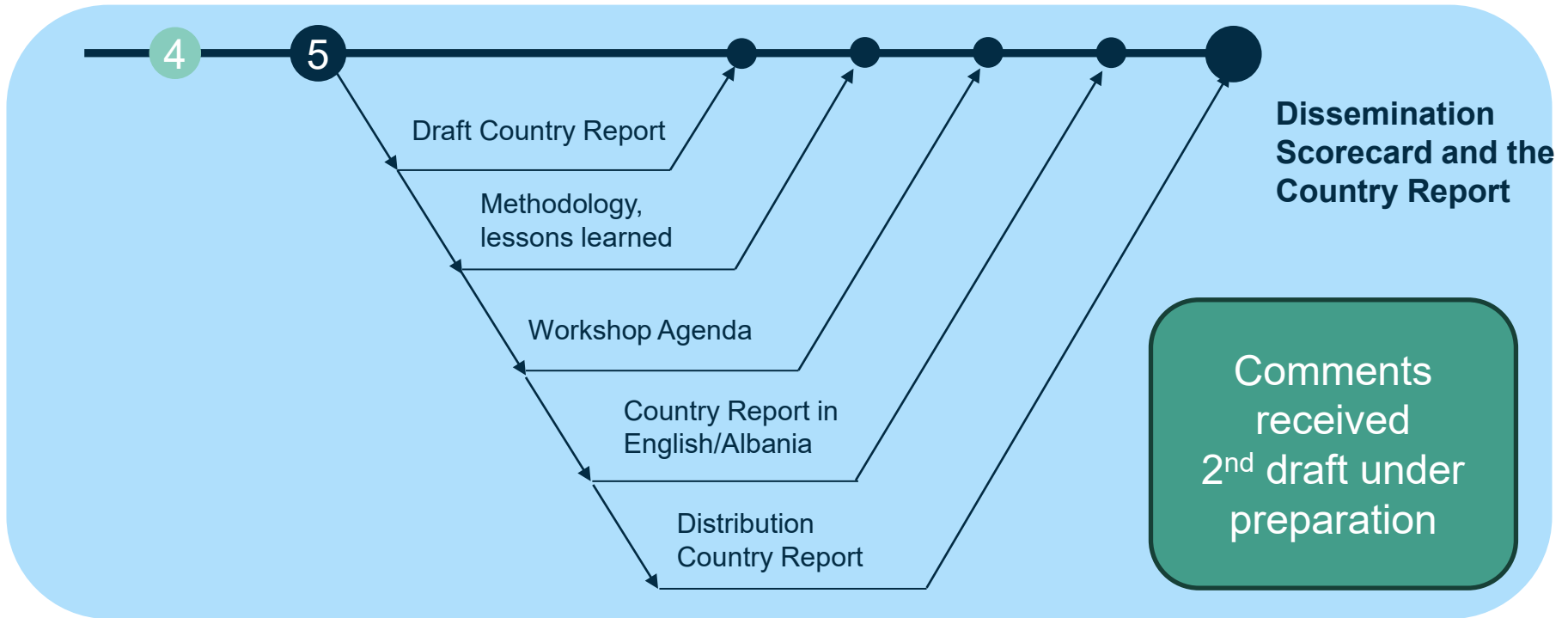
Step 4. Findings Workshop 27 March 2024



Albania: Overall Score Card Report



Step 5: Scorecard Country Report

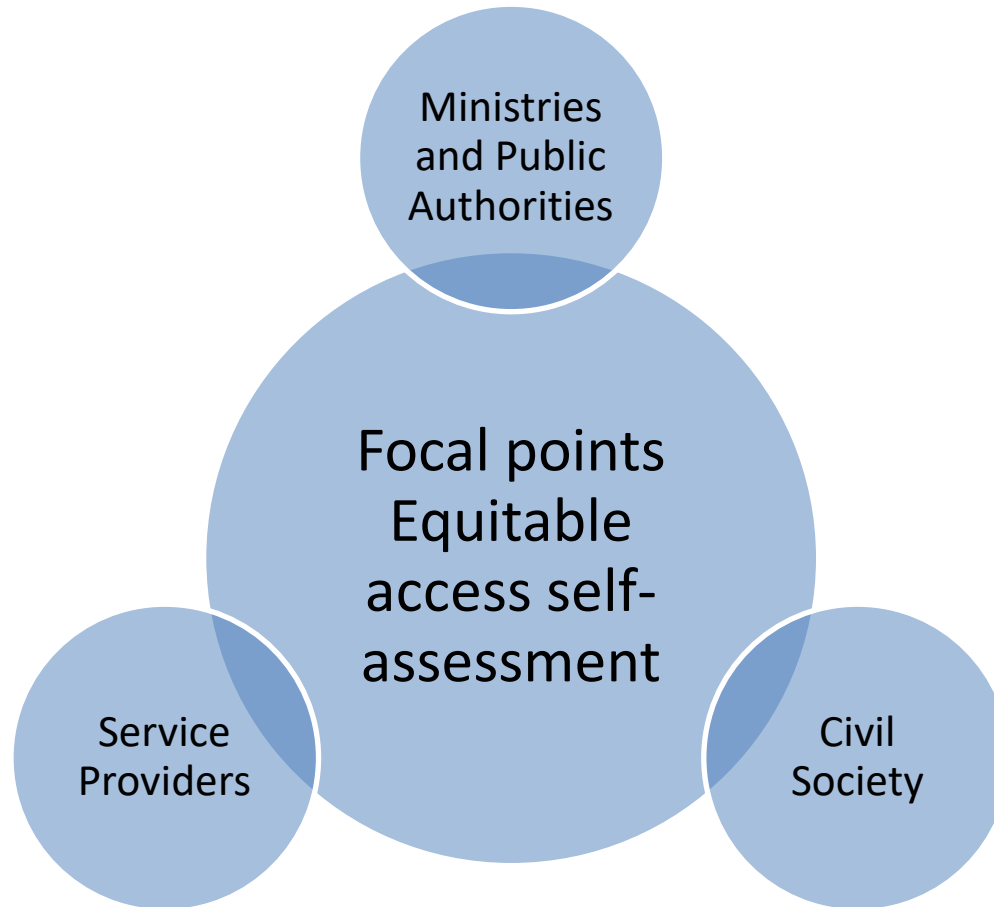


Albania: Overall Score Card Report Process





Multi-stakeholder involved in the self-assessment exercise



Area of Action: Country Scorecard Evaluation

Sessions	Session Title	Area of Action	Score	Reliability
Session 0.	Country profile	0.0 Socio-economic and sectoral data	3.0	High
Session 1.	National strategic framework to provide equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	1.1 Strategic framework for achieving equal access	2.6	High
		1.2 Financial policies of the sector	2.1	High
		1.3 Rights and duties of users and other rights holders	3.0	High
Section 2.	Reducing geographic disparities	2.1 Public policies to reduce access disparities between geographic areas	2.6	High
		2.2 Public policies to reduce price disparities between geographic areas	2.3	High
		2.3 Geographical allocation of external support for the sector	3.0	High
Section 3.	Ensuring access for vulnerable and marginalized groups	3.1 Public policies to address the needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups	1.3	High
		3.2 Persons with special physical needs	1.3	High
		3.3 Users of health care facilities	0.8	High
		3.4 Users of educational facilities	2	High
		3.5 Nursing home users	2	High
		3.6 Prisoners	1.6	High
		3.7 People living in collective centers and camps	1.6	Medium
		3.8 Homeless persons	-	-
		3.9 Travelers and nomadic communities	0.6	High
		3.10 People living in housing without safe drinking water and sanitation	0.8	High
		3.11 People without access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in their workplaces	1.6	High
		3.12 Users of markets and public transport	1.2	Medium
Section 4.	Keeping water supply, sewerage services, and hygiene is safe and affordable for everyone	4.1 Public policies ensure the affordability and safety of the water supply, sewerage services, and hygiene services	2.0	High
		4.2 Measures to be taken through water supply and sewerage service policies (to ensure affordability)	3.0	High
		4.3 Policy measures for the layers that have the status of social protection	0.3	Medium

Overall Country Scorecard Evaluation

Equitable Access to Water and Sanitation in Albania

Session	Session Title	Score	Reliability
Session 1	National strategic framework to provide equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation	2.6	High
Section 2	Reducing geographic disparities	2.4	High
Section 3	Ensuring access for vulnerable and marginalized groups	1.0	Medium
Section 4	Keeping water supply, sewerage services, and hygiene is safe and affordable for everyone	1.8	High
Overall Country Scorecard Evaluation		1.9	High

MAIN CONCLUSIONS

- 1. Lack of data structured to respond to the Scorecard questioner from different institutions;*
- 2. The strategic framework is general and does not address in detail, referring to the categories and layers of marginalized listed in the scorecard;*
- 3. The results will draw important conclusions to be applied at the central and local level;*
- 4. Also, stakeholders, development partners, and NGOs should include in their policies elements that can contribute to the marginalized layers identified by this scorecard;*
- 5. Addressing some marginalised groups as Tourist and refugees;*
- 6. Clear definition of the marginalised groups need to be developed to avoid overlaps between groups;*
- 7. Digitalised system can be developed in the future, with multiple access to the countries and actors;*
- 8. International Policies to include in the Country statistics obligatory for the countries;*
- 9. Need for coordination and harmonisation with different monitoring databases as World Bank/OECD etc..*



Thank you!



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