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“We have not inherited the planet from our forefathers, We have borrowed it from our children.

As custodians or trustees of our planet, we must continue development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.”

Albania is eager to play its part for a better world by fulfilling its obligations deriving from Paris Agreement. Since becoming a signatory party of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

The mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development measures outlined in the Biennial Update Report demonstrate an ongoing commitment from the Government to embedding climate change action into key areas and sectors.

Recently, Vjosa River in Albania, one of the last wild rivers of Europe is declared a National Park by the Albanian Government, becoming the first Wild River National Park in Europe. In future, the Vjosa will be conserved as a living, free-flowing river, to the benefit of people and nature. This is the result of a unique collaboration between the Government of Albania and stakeholders.

The latest initiative of the Albanian government on planting 28,000 saplings throughout the territory of the Republic of Albania aims to raise awareness between Local Government Units to take measures through afforestation for addressing mitigation efforts.

In the upcoming years we will build on this work and move forward with the implementation of vital measures by ensuring climate finance readiness to reach the enhanced NDC target, improving public awareness, building resilience and adaptation across sectors.



FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS – REPUBLIC OF ALBANIA

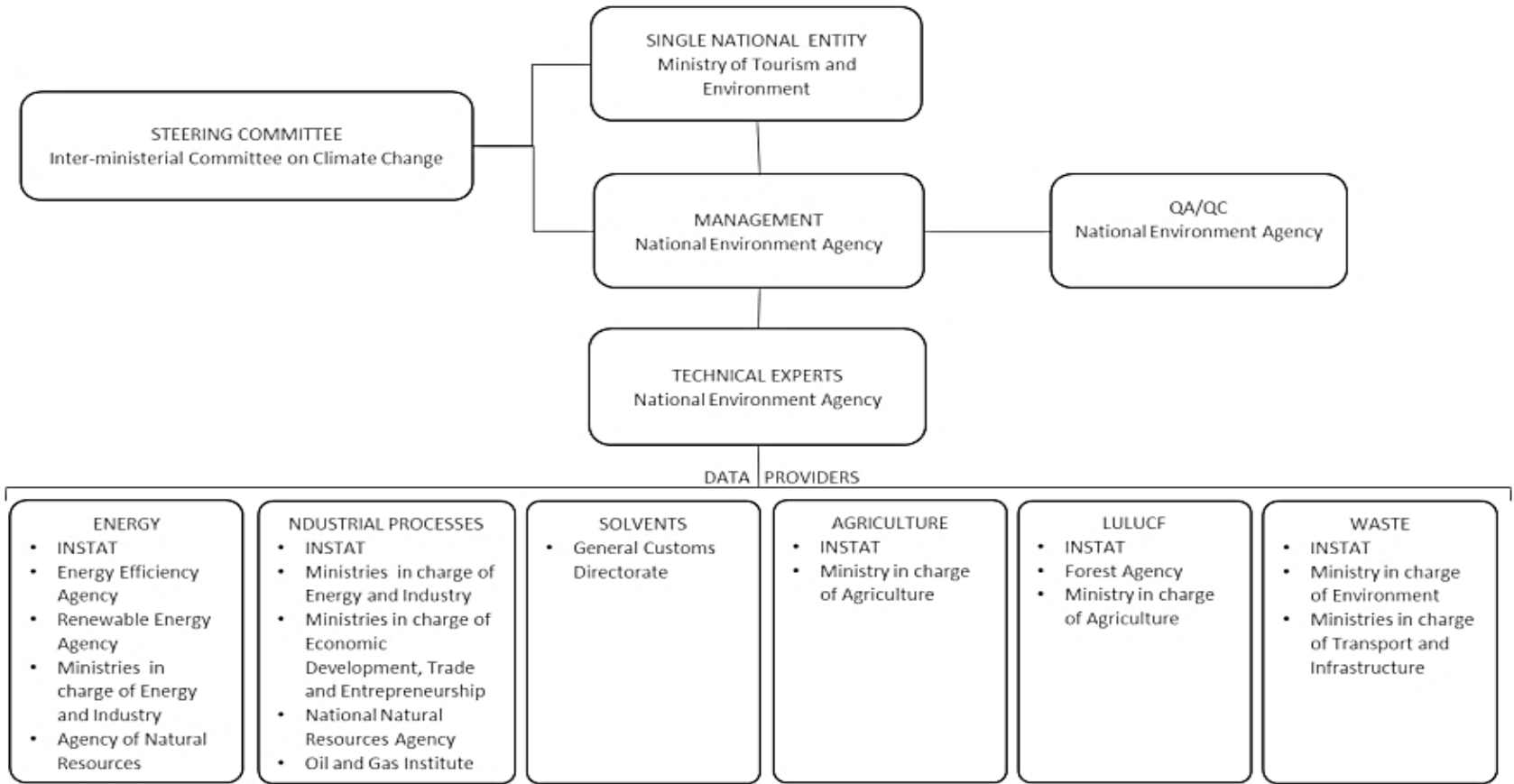
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

3 December 2023

National context

- Institutional arrangements

Institutional arrangements



• Domestic MRV

DCM on monitoring and reporting GHG emissions and other information relevant to climate change at the national level has been approved.

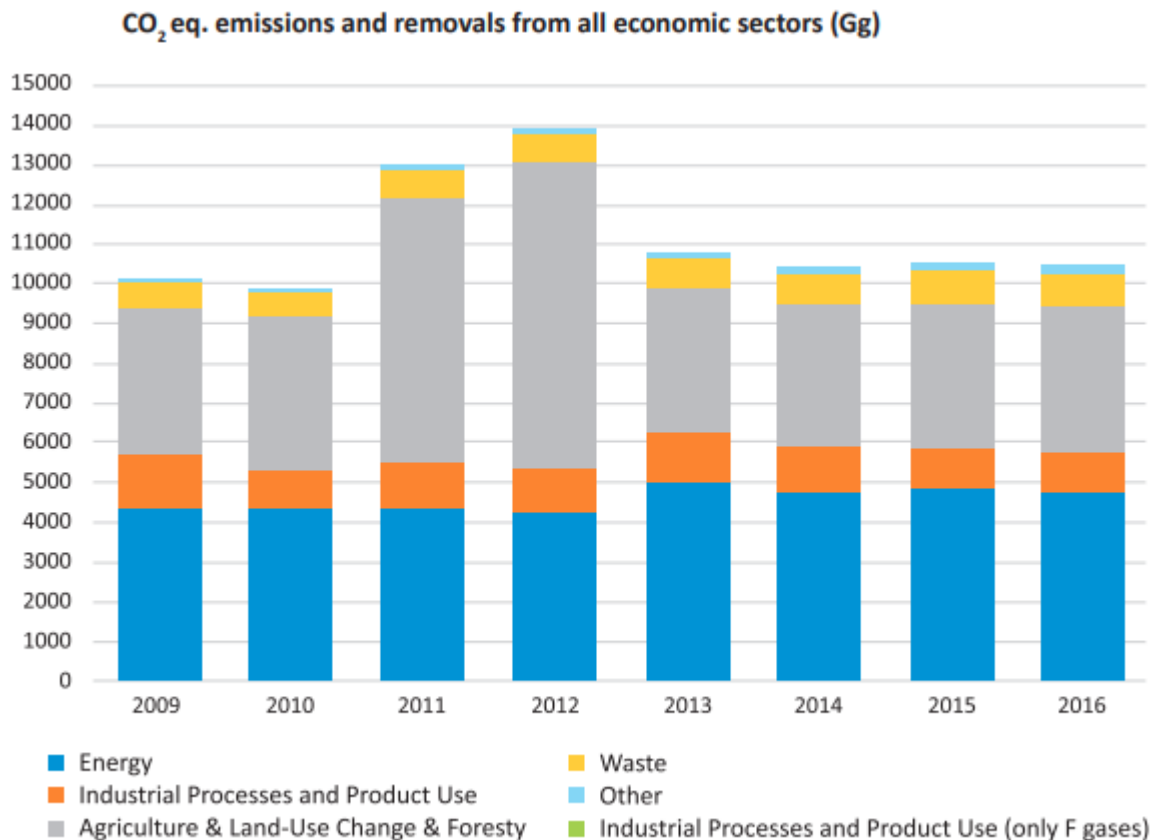
DCM gives all key roles for Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) to:

- Ministry of Tourism and Environment and the
 - National Environment Agency (NEA).
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- **Improvement in reporting on institutional arrangements and domestic MRV**
 - The Climate Change Law and the DCM on Monitoring and Reporting formalize the data request process and timelines for the GHG inventory and projections.
 - The DCM provides data providers with clear templates for the data required. This formalization of the data flow is seen as a priority improvement to the current MRV system for climate mitigation.



GHG inventory

- GHG inventory reported on the BUR is for time series 2009–2016.



Shares of greenhouse gas emissions by sector of Albania for 2016

Sector	GHG emissions (Gg CO ₂ eq)	% share ¹	% change 1990–2016
Energy	4 781	52.4	10.2
IPPU	1 020	11.2	-24.9
AFOLU	3 688	NA	-1.6
Livestock (category 3.A)	1 531	16.8	2.8
Land (category 3.B)	1 346	NA	-63.4
Aggregate sources and non-CO ₂ emissions sources on land (category 3.C)	811	8.9	8.6
HWP and other emissions (category 3.D)	NE	NA	NA
Waste	839	9.2	35.1
Other	134	1.5	78.7
Total	10 461	100	45.5



Mitigation actions and effects

- Albania reported information on mitigation actions and their effects, including the baseline and mitigation scenarios for 2016–2030, and framed its national mitigation planning and actions in the context of its revised NDC, national strategy on climate change and national action plan on mitigation, which was launched in 2019.
- Mitigation measures cover all sectors
- The mitigation actions focus on improving **energy efficiency and promoting renewable energy sources**, in addition to waste incineration, composting and wastewater treatment.
- Other areas of focus include improving crop production, optimizing animal management and afforestation, improving sustainable forest and grassland management, and reducing use of fuelwood.



Mitigation actions and effects

•National context for mitigation actions, including NAMA/NDC, legal frameworks, plan, policies and strategies

In 2019 Albania endorsed the Strategic Document on Climate Change and its Action Plan on Mitigation. The plan includes:

- Direct measures: those with a direct impact on climate change mitigation
- Indirect measures: those having a positive impact on climate change mitigation
- Enabling measures: those that are functional to the achievement of the necessary conditions that allow for the application of direct/indirect measures leading to mitigation of climate change.

•Mitigation actions

Albania reported that climate change, including mitigation, has been mainstreamed in and integrated into its development plans. Most of the mitigation actions are in the AFOLU sector.

•Results achieved

since 2010 there have been four clean development mechanism projects in Albania. Of those, two have generated certified emission reductions and such projects have resulted in an estimated emission reduction of 446.8 kt CO₂ eq. The projects are related to afforestation and reforestation, and renewable energy generation. The Party indicated that this information will be included in future BURs.

- Improvement in reporting on mitigation actions and effects



Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity-building)

- In its BUR, Albania identified **its financial gap** turns out to be largely, after year 2022 as a constraint for implementation of the measures.
- **Financial, technical and capacity-building needs** are primarily in the areas of developing an efficient transport system, improving energy performance in the buildings, diversifying alternative renewable energy sources, increasing the use of natural gas, reducing landfill gas emissions, increasing waste incineration, reducing use of nitrogen fertilizers and preventing wildfire, as well as tracking the progress of implementation of its mitigation actions.
- Albania **received technical support** primarily from the EU, GCF and the GEF, as well as further support from the German Agency for International Cooperation, Germany, Sweden and UNDP. In addition, the Party received USD 852,000 from the GEF, which included allocation for preparing both its first BUR and its NC4.
- Albania reported that the **technology needs assessment** was nationally determined in accordance with relevant sectoral strategies, as summarized in the Party's National Action Plan on mitigation. The needs are estimated starting 2019 up to 2027 and include projects in the energy, transport, agriculture, and forestry and other land use sectors.



ETF transition and implementation

- National Strategy on Climate Change adopted in 2019;
- Law on Climate Change adopted in 2020;
- Revised National Determined Contribution 2021-2030 with a more ambitious target (20.9%) and its implementation Action Plan adopted in 2021;
- National Energy and Climate Plan adopted (NECP is aligned with the revised NDC) 2021;
- Capacity Building activities;
- Fourth National Communication adopted in November 2022;
- Revised national Adaptation Plan under Development
- Support to develop the Fifth National Communication and BTR

