INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS TO SUPPORT GENDER STATISTICS IN ALBANIA

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CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

- The presentation will be in alliance with the three strategic objectives to support governments in their work of promoting gender equality, referring to the Area H of the Beijing Platform for Action.

- **H1.** Create or strengthen national machineries and other governmental bodies;

- **H2.** Integrate gender perspectives into legislation, public policies, programmes and projects;

- **H3.** Generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation.
CREATE OR STRENGTHEN NATIONAL MACHINERIES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In Albania there are a number of institutions and mechanisms in different levels of the administrative public sector, that in total make up the national machinery for gender

Parliament of Albania

- Commission for labor, social affairs and health
  - Sub-commission for gender equality and Domestic violence - since 2017

- Commission for legal issues, public administration and human rights -
  - Sub-commission of the Human Rights part of the of since 2018

- Alliance of women deputies – since 2013
In 2009 the highest level of advisory body related to gender equality was created: the National Council for Gender Equality

The National Council for Gender Equality
- 9 deputy ministers
- 3 representatives of civil society
chaired by the Minister of Health and Social Protection

This body has approved some regulations that are concerned with gender issues and annual monitoring reports.

It has made some recommendations for central and local bodies to improve gender equality in the processes and activities of their institutions.
MINISTRY LEVEL

- There are 11 gender officers (in 10 ministries, plus 1 in the State Policy), that deal part time with gender issues, domestic violence and they are focal point for gender topics.

- Since September 2017 the Ministry of Health and Social Protection is one of the pillars of the national machinery for gender equality.

- Within this Ministry there is a dedicated Sector of Politics and Strategies for Gender Equality.
LOCAL LEVEL

- In 61 municipalities, 58 of them have declared to have an officer for gender equality.
- This person should be involved in the process of local administration, budgeting and monitoring.
- They have a multidimensional role and one of them is the Local Coordinator for Domestic Violence, some duties for child protection, persons with disabilities and some ethnicities and their rights.
COMMISSIONER FOR PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

Since 2010 - the Commissioner for Protection Against Discrimination (CPD) has been established.

Is one of the key institutions responsible for gender equality and the protection of individuals from gender-based discrimination.

The CPD is appointed by parliament and operates as an independent public authority that protects individuals - both women and men - from discrimination by public authorities or private entities.
INTEGRATE GENDER PERSPECTIVES INTO LEGISLATION, PUBLIC POLICIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS;

- Since 1995 there have been many developments, but most significant are in the field of gender equality, antidiscrimination and domestic violence. All these improvements in the legal frame are dated since 2006 and ongoing.

- A lot of important international documents have been ratified, and substantial changes and harmonizing of national documents have been made. Most relevant we can mention:
1. The Constitution of Albania - which promotes the principles of equality and non-discrimination, as well as the protection and respect of human dignity and human rights and freedoms.

   Article 18/2 states: "Everyone is equal before the law and no one can be unjustly discriminated against for reasons such as gender, race, religion, ethnicity, language, political, religious or philosophical beliefs, economic, educational, social."
Ratified Conventions


Istanbul convention - 19 December 2011

ILO Convention – in 2004
SPECIFIC LAWS IN THE COUNTRY


- The implementation of gender quotas such as in the electoral administration, second level commissions and the composition of the elected legislative body, the Assembly.

- The Electoral Code ruled that one of the sexes could not be represented by less than 30% in the multi-nominal list of candidates for political party deputies, for Assembly elections.
Impact of Electoral Law

- The impact of this change was substantial:

  In parliamentary elections of 2009, the participation of women in parliament more than doubled, from 7.0 % to 16.0 %. This increasing trend is also noticed for the 2013 parliamentary elections, in which there was 18% participation.

![Graph showing percentage of women in parliament over years]
SOME SPECIFIC LAWS IN THE COUNTRY

In 2006 "On Measures against Violence in Family Relations", which entered into force on 1 June 2007-
Guaranteeing the protection of family members who are victims of domestic violence through legal measures, paying particular attention to children, the elderly and people with disabilities.

In 2008 "On Gender Equality in Society:

The purpose of this law is to: provide effective protection against discrimination on grounds of gender; In this law it is made a reference to the need to collect and disseminate gender related statistics.

4.2.2010 "On Protection from Discrimination". effective protection against discrimination and any form of conduct that incites discrimination.

The law created the institution of the "Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination" an independent institution
In 2015, Amendments introduced to the Electoral Code with the Law 74/2012 to ensure 50% women at local councils at the new Local Government Units.
In 2015 a detailed mapping of available statistics and level of disaggregation in order to assess the data gaps to report on key obligations of the Government towards CEDAW, Beijing and other Conventions.

The process aimed at improving standardization of data in cooperation with INSTAT in order to easily exchange and elaborate decision-makers in addition to enable monitoring and reporting.
The Strategy and its Action Plan represent a commitment for 2016-2020, with concrete interventions towards economic empowerment of women and men;

- ensuring actual participation and engagement in political and public decision-making processes;
- reducing gender based violence and domestic violence; and strengthening the coordination and monitoring role of the national mechanism of gender equality.
The sector of Gender Equality at MSHsP, which has to monitor the implementation of NSGE-DV 2016-2020 through the set of indicators in the strategy, and the gender statistical specialist at INSTAT are involved.

In 2015, The Prime Minister’s Office led the gender revision of the draft List of Indicators for the new National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) 2016-2020.
National Statistical Program 2017-2021, approved by the Parliament. The gender statistics are specified as a separated domain in this Program.

In this domain the set of required indicators, the data source and the periodicity are specified.

This indicators are published in the yearly publication “Women and Men in Albania”.

The way data are collected is mainly defined through Memorandum of understandings between INSTAT and relevant Institutions.

Data collection mainly is through excel forms.
The process of data collection for gender statistics

Administrative data - defined in the NSP and MoU, in excel sheets (10% have sex)

Survey data – defined in NSP, in micro data or excel sheets (sex is a core variable for analysis)

Gender UNIT 1 person+head of sector

Data and indicators are published in:
- Women and Men
- National Statistical Program 2017-2021, approved by the Parliament.
- The gender statistics are specified as a separated domain in this Program.
CHALLENGES AND FUTURE PLANS

- Improve and train people in order to increase awareness of data sex disaggregated.

- Every new staff working in INSTAT is presented with a presentation dedicated to gender statistics.

- Include in the analysis data from the survey on agriculture statistics survey.

- Gender Equality Index in Albania in collaboration with Ministry of Health and social protection.

- Recently INSTAT has prepared the statistical Annex in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Protection for Beijing+25 report, specifying for each of the 54 SDG gender related indicators, the data source, availability and if available the figures for the last 5 years.
Thank you for your attention!