NATIONAL PROJECT CONCEPT: Promoting green recovery in the forestry sector in Albania

PART I

BACKGROUND/CONTEXT (max 800 words)

Please provide brief information on government's COVID-19 recovery process, political environment as well as on current developments, and challenges and opportunities regarding NDCs & Green Recovery project development. Please make sure to answer the following questions, as relevant.

1-1. Which Ministry is leading COVID19 Recovery/Response? Will other government Ministries (e.g. Finance, Planning) be actively engaged as part of this support?

1-2. Does your government already have a COVID-19 recovery plan or is it in the process of developing one?

1-3. Which partners are involved and what is the role of NDCP economic advisor in this process, if any.

1-4. Are there any existing efforts to link the NDC enhancement process with the Government's recovery plan? If yes, please briefly explain.

1-5. What types of tools, data, or analysis are used/or is needed to inform green recovery?

1-6. What are the opportunities and potential areas of support which could contribute to govt's recovery efforts?

In light of the major developments that Albania went through, initially the November 2019 earthquake and the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak in March 2020, many aspects of the economy and social life in general were impacted greatly as a result. The government's interventions to mitigate and alleviate the effects of both these disasters were aimed at providing response to the recovery efforts post-earthquake, as well as to minimize the effects of the pandemic to manageable levels. It is the Ministry of Finance and Economy, other line ministries and the Bank of Albania, who have contributed with reform measures in accordance with the priorities of the government and national and regional strategies and documents. Order of the Prime Minister No. 107, 06.08.2019 "On the establishment of the inter-ministerial group and inter institutional technical secretariat for the coordination, preparation and drafting of the Economic Reform Programme of Albania", provides establishment of well-defined structures tasked with coordination, preparation, drafting, and monitoring of the Economic Reform Programme 2021-2023 (https://www.financa.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Economic-Reform-Programme-2021-2023.pdf).

UN Albania socio-economic recovery and response plan, technically coordinated by UNDP (https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/un-albania-covid-19-socio-economic-recovery---response-plan.html) complements the Government of Albania National Response Plan and the National Strategic Preparedness & Response Plan (SPRP), issued in February 2020 and updated in May 2020**.** As per the UN Albania Socio-economic Recovery and Response Plan, the development of COVID-19 responses includes clean energy investments to enhance NDCs and long-term decarbonization strategies to enhance the climate mitigation targets and translation of these into clean, green, sustainable and resilient plans and investments, i.e. (i) increase the penetration of renewable energy and (ii) increase the GHG removal potential of the Forestry sector.

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on employment record a loss of 34,000 jobs and unemployment increased in 2020 by 0.6% over the previous year to 12.5%.

Albania has a long tradition of forestry and wood processing. The economic development of the forest sector is to a significant extent based on the utilization of domestic forest resources, milling and the furniture industry. For all the key segments of the forest sector (wood harvest, sawmills, wood-based panels, pulp and paper and wooden furniture), the biggest impact from COVID-19 was the disruption of cross-border trade, which sharply dropped in the first three quarters of 2020 compared to the same period of the previous year. The strongest drop in forest products exports during the first nine months of 2020 in Albania was 7.5%. In Albania, the dominant product of the wood processing industry is sawnwood, mainly exported to Italian market.

As part of the Climate Promise global initiative UNDP has supported Albania to submit its more ambitious and robust NDC with an Action Plan to support interventions to achieve the 20.9% target by 2030. In terms of Mitigation, the NDC relies on the comparison between a Business-as-Usual scenario and a mitigation scenario considering mitigation measures in the main emitting sectors of the economy: Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-use, and Waste. Projections rely on macro-economic assumptions such as GDP and population forecast but also on historical trends, strategies and plans endorsed at the national level. Albania revised NDC was registered at UNFCCC on 12 October 2021 (https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDCStaging/pages/Party.aspx?party=ALB). In addition, the Government of Albania's commitments on COP 26 of UNFCCC are (as published on ukcop26.org website):

- Forest and Land Use - to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030
- Global Coal to Clean Power Transition – raising ambition for a just and inclusive transition from coal to clean power
- Public Support for Clean Energy Transition – commitment to take action in 2022 to shift from fossil fuels to clean energy

There is a clear need for transformational change towards an economic development path that is consistent with long-run environmental protection, using natural resources within their carrying capacity, while providing acceptable living standards and poverty reduction. For a transformational and green economy, the need to identify and take early actions to address climate change, avoid habitat loss, reduce pollution, and improve infrastructure has arisen. As per the UN Albania Socio-economic Recovery and Response Plan, the development of COVID-19 responses includes clean energy investments to enhance NDCs and long-term decarbonization strategies to enhance the climate mitigation targets and translation of these into clean, green, sustainable, and resilient plans and investments, i.e. (i) increase the penetration of renewable energy and (ii) increase the GHG removal potential of the Forestry sector. To continue with, following the Law No. 57/2020 "On Forests", the National Forestry Agency requested via the Governmental Decree No. 570, dated 17.07.2019 is recently established (in March 2020) as to provide good governance of forests at national level, forests conservation and development and their sustainable use. The Law on Renewable Energy Sources and the Renewable Energy Action plans are the guidance documents for the National Agency on Natural Resources as to contribute to increase of renewable energy penetration and climate change mitigation. An Economic Advisor was supported by the NDC Partnership aiming at:

o Incorporating considerations of climate resilient growth in the immediate COVID-19 disaster relief response

o Supporting responsible ministries on greening and fine-tuning the Albania's economic recovery packages to ensure alignment with the country's sustainable development and climate change goals

o Supporting responsible ministries on the revision of NDC, focused on assessment of costs and investments opportunities and preparation of the Action plan to implement the revised NDC considering the economic drawbacks and other relevant repercussions brought by the COVID pandemic; and

o Coordinating development partner support for both COVID-19 and climate (in line with existing NDC Partnership Plans / Investment Plans where they exist), considering co-benefits.

The costing of the revised NDC is provided, the Economic Advisor is currently supporting the Albania's Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability Climate Performance, as the entry point to support government's' efforts to greening the economic recovery package. The involved partners are the Ministry of Finance and Economy and the Ministry of Tourism and Environment. The methodology is World Bank PEFA assessment.

STRATEGY (max 800 words)

Please briefly explain how the proposed UNDP interventions (including on gender and/or youth) will contribute to government's green recovery efforts. Do you anticipate any major risks and/or bottlenecks to the recovery process that could impact UNDP's support? If yes, please briefly explain mitigation measures. Include information on existing UNDP projects and partner initiatives that are directly or indirectly supporting the Government's recovery process and the strategy for leveraging them and coordinating with other partners.

The COVID-19 has led to unprecedented adverse social and economic impacts in Albania, the region and beyond. Further, the pandemic has demonstrated the compounding impacts of adding yet another shock on top of the multiple challenges that vulnerable populations in the remote areas already face in day-to-day life, with the potential to create devastating health, social, economic, and environmental crises that can leave a deep, long-lasting mark. However, as the government takes urgent action and lay the foundations for their financial, economic, and social recovery, there is an opportunity to create economic possibilities to people depended on natural resources that are more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient.

UN Albania socio-economic recovery and response plan, technically coordinated by UNDP https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/crisis_prevention_and_recovery/un-albania-covid-19-socio-economic-recovery---response-plan.html complements the Government of Albania National Response Plan and the National Strategic Preparedness & Response Plan (SPRP), issued in February 2020 and updated in May 2020 and the Economic Reform Program

https://www.financa.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Economic-Reform-Programme-2021-2023.pdf. As per the UN Albania Socio-economic Recovery and Response Plan, the development of COVID-19 responses includes clean energy investments to enhance NDCs and long-term decarbonization strategies to enhance the climate mitigation targets and translation of these into clean, green, sustainable, and resilient plans and investments, i.e. (i) increase the penetration of renewable energy and (ii) increase the GHG removal potential of the Forestry sector.

UNDP has been partnering with respective line ministries and the newly established ministry without portfolio 'Ministry of Reconstruction' in charge of post-earthquake and post covid reconstruction. UNDP is also implementing one of the biggest programme on school reconstruction and rehabilitation benefiting 63 education facilities, 11 municipalities.

UNDP through its Climate Promise assisted Albania to revise its National Determined Contribution in 2021 in line with other development agencies (FAO, GIZ and WB), which represents an enhancement of the first NDC, as the scope includes more sectors and gases, and the mitigation target in 2030 is more ambitious (from 11.5% to 20.9%). In terms of Mitigation, the NDC relies on the comparison between a Business-as-Usual scenario and a mitigation scenario considering mitigation measures in the main emitting sectors of the economy, with direct focus on Energy and Forestry sectors. As per the latest GHG inventory (First BUR) for the Forestry sector, emissions (mainly carbon losses from the harvest of fuelwood, wood, and forest fires) are bigger than absorptions (the growth of forest biomass). Therefore, this sector does not represent a net sink. As per the revised NDC, emissions from the Forestry sector in the NDC scenario (with mitigation measures) decrease from 1,319 kt CO_2e in 2016 to 598 kt CO_2e in 2030, which represents an evolution of -54.7%. The difference, in 2030, with the BAU scenario, is -1,174 kt CO_2e, which represents a mitigation impact of -66.2%.

With regards to adaptation, Albania's' revised NDC focusses on settlements, population and tourism in the coastal area. The current and projected changes in climate will increasingly expose Albania's coast to droughts and heat waves. They will also cause floods both from rivers and storm surges, leading to landslides and salinization of aquifers. The Albanian policy framework identifies adaptation measures to address these risks. These have been prioritised in the context of the revised NDC.

To continue with, following the Law No. 57/2020 "On Forests", the National Forestry Agency requested via the Governmental Decree No. 570, dated 17.07.2019 is recently established (in March 2020) as to provide good governance of forests at national level, forests conservation and development and their sustainable use. However, even though of high priority in terms of economic development and climate change mitigation, Forestry sector was not given the necessary focus due to Covid 19, i.e., the newly established National Forestry Agency has an urgent need to get capacitated to provide good governance of forests at national level, while establish itself at the local level as well, and formulate/implement the policy documents to halt deforestation and ensure forest sustainable use and development.

Albania is among those countries who pledged to end and reverse deforestation by 2030 (through the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use) and support clean energy as part of the countries' efforts during United Nations COP26 summit in Glasgow to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius from pre-industrial levels. The Law on Renewable Energy Sources and the Renewable Energy Action plans

are the guidance documents for the National Agency on Natural Resources as to contribute to increase of renewable energy penetration and climate change mitigation fully aligned with the revised NDC.

Through this intervention will be promoted sustainable forest management at all levels by accelerating the implementation of the UN Strategic Plan for Forests 2030 and the achievement of the Global Forest Goals and targets. Also, will be established post COVID-19 recovery programmes to improve the livelihoods and build resilience of forest dependent people and local communities. Efforts will be promoted to halt deforestation, prevent forest degradation, and increase forest area through investment in forestry-related jobs as part of COVID-19 economic recovery stimulus packages, including afforestation, reforestation, conservation, watershed protection, agroforestry, and urban forestry jobs.
Focus will be given to enhancement of forest law enforcement and governance systems, including through strengthening national forest authorities, and measures to combat illegal logging. Finally, it will be promoted the production of timely and appropriately disaggregated official statistics on the status of forests, including by undertaking research and analysis on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on progress towards sustainable forest management. To this, there is a need to (i) draft and endorse the National Forestry Agency procedural manual (know-how) – as policy breakdowns to regulate the activity of the agency, show the line of performance of work processes, responsibilities, and deadlines and (ii) policy document to halt deforestation and long-term planning and implementation of a national forestry plan.

On the other side, there is also a need to come up with the Sectoral Assessment of the energy demand/supply, the biomass sequestration potential, and the forests situation in the country and introduction of the appropriate bio-energy technology applications strategy including the efficient practices for fuelwood harvest to end and reverse deforestation by 2030, following Albania's pledge during United Nations COP26 summit on Climate Change. Right schemes are to be identified and recommended to support the appropriate bio-energy technology applications including the efficient practices for fuelwood harvest and replacement of the open fireplaces/low-efficiency firewood stoves with other more efficient ones. The diminution of the use of fuelwood; new afforestation areas; improved efficiency of fuelwood harvest; improved sustainable management of forests, cropland, and grassland to enhance carbon sequestration and protect biodiversity are the most important measures to mitigate climate change in the forestry sector as per the revised NDC.

Gender equality in decision making on climate change policies on central levels of policymaking will promoted and capacities of institutions to integrate gender considerations in climate change policies are to be strengthened.

UNDP is supporting the government with the Fourth National Communication to UNFCCC and the First Biennial Update Report, which analysis were the basis of formulation of NDC. In the frame of the Fourth National Communication of Albania to the UNFCCC, UNDP is currently implementing the Guideline: "Gender mainstreaming into climate change policies/programmes" developed under the Third National Communication of Albania to UNFCCC. UNDP is also supporting advancing Albania's planning for medium and long-term adaptation through the development of a National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process. UNDP also works at central and local level linking disaster risk management with climate change

adaptation, good governance, and social inclusion and in close partnership with government institutions, development partners, academia and civil society.

The long experience of UNDP and strong position with regards to climate change and natural resources management, adding the well-functioning interinstitutional bodies and mechanisms established and supported by UNDP which are among the key factors to ensure the success of this intervention. Other assumptions include (i) the central and local governments institutions are collaborative, act timely and remain committed to the UNDP support; (ii) adequate stakeholder interest and availability continue the interest of climate change Local and (iii) there is political and policy commitment to green growth, green recovery and sustainable development as stated in the Economic Reform Programme 2021-2023, and the UN Albania socio-economic recovery and response plan.

PART II: PROJECT TEMPLATE (expected length: 3-4 pages)

I.   PROFILE

Country	Albania
UNDP Country Office Focal Point	Elvita Kabashi Programme Officer for Environment and Climate Change
CO/Regional Economist(s) co-lead	NA
Other CO colleagues engaged/consulted (e.g., gender advisor)	UNDP CO/Gender
Government Implementing Partner(s) (Lead Ministry)	National Forestry Agency/Ministry of Tourism and Environment
Implementation Modality (NIM/DIM)	DIM
Award amount	318,168, USD
Date of submission	

Implementations start date & end date	March 2022-December 2023

II. PROJECT DELIVERABLES

Project deliverables	
Output 1 (Please choose from five global outputs above)	Inclusive and gender responsive NDC measures and strategies aligned and integrated with COVID-19 Recovery Plans
Objective	UNDP will provide targeted support for incorporating NDC measures into recovery plans and budgets with focus on Forestry and Energy, advocating those measures that target improvements for women, youth and other vulnerable groups
Short summary of planned approach	Albania's mean GHG annual emissions amounted to 10.8 Mt CO_2e/y in the period 2009-2016. In the year 2016 only, Energy and Forestry sectors contributed respectively with 46.0% and 12.6% in the total GHG emissions. Considering all economic sectors, emissions are projected to increase from 10,139kt CO_2e in 2016 to 15,148kt CO_2e in 2030, which represents an evolution of +49.4%. In October 2021, with the assistance of UNDP Climate Promise and other partners, Albania submitted its revised NDC with enhanced ambition, but also with a broader scope that encompasses more types of greenhouse gases (GHGs) and more sectors. Albania's revised contribution to mitigation aims to decrease emissions by 3,170 kt CO_2e by 2030 compared to the Business-as-Usual Scenario (BAU) scenario, corresponding to a mitigation impact of -20.9%, with sectors of energy efficiency/fuel wood/forests protection and industrial processes/f-gases having an important role in the new national target (fuel wood consumption is an important aspect of the national energy balance, so increase of energy efficiency as related to fuel wood would strongly contribute to the forest protection). The percentage reduction in NDC scenario compared to BAU as relates to sectors of Energy and FOLU is 23% and 68% respectively. To achieve the target, an Action Plan is developed, focused on operationalizing mitigation actions by 2025 and 2030 respectively. The Economic Adviser supported by the NDC partnership and WB assisted the cost-benefit analyses of the action plan with the objectives:

	• **M1:** By 2025, existing national strategies and plans are effectively implemented. The MRV system is endorsed and enforced. • **M2:** Albania plans to reduce its national emissions by 20.9% compared to the BAU scenario by 2030. This target passes through an intermediate point in 2025 to achieve GHG emissions reductions of about 8% compared to the BAU scenario. In terms of mitigation, the revised NDC focuses on mitigation measures identified in the NDC scenario in the 5 main sectors: Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-use, and Waste. To reach the Contribution in terms of mitigation, all measures considered in the NDC scenario will have to be implemented before 2030. On the other side, there is a need to assessing the impacts of Covid-19 in the sectors related to forestry and energy reorienting those to sustainable approaches. The costed NDC Implementation Plan and the recent efforts to provide for the Albania' s Public Expenditure & Financial Accountability Climate Performance reflect on the connection to the green recovery aspects. The intervention aims at: • providing technical assistance and guidance in (1) improving sustainable forest management and (2) efficient practices of consumption including fuelwood harvest, which consumption is considerable in the energy balance of the households and service sectors with regards to heating, cooking and hot water provision • marketing and promotion identifying and targeting market strategies that can help accelerate recovery, addressing product diversification, and recommendations and guidelines • Promoting efforts to halt deforestation, prevent forest degradation and increase forest area through investment in forestry-related jobs as part of COVID-19 economic recovery stimulus packages, including afforestation, reforestation, conservation, watershed protection, agroforestry, and urban forestry jobs. The bio-energy technology applications, energy efficient stoves and other new practices of forest harvest will certainly contribute to greening the local development, job creation and enhance the farmers' capacities, besides the strong link to climate change mitigation. On the other side those do contribute to vulnerable groups like women, as the ones in charge for energy solutions in their families, while a strong working force in the forestry sector.
Planned activities	1. Policy support to the National Forestry Agency (NFA) to improve its functioning, increase technical capacities at the central level and ensure the presence of the Agency at local level following the frame Law on Forests, for the National Forestry Agency to (i) effectively run the forestry inventory process; (ii) prepare and implement the national afforestation program and (iii) increase of forestry sustainable management and the forest productivity by: (I)- Drafting and finalizing the NFA procedural manual (know-how) to regulate the activity of the agency, show the line

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of performance of work processes, responsibilities (ii) strengthening resource management legislation by including COVID 19 implications in the forestry sub legal acts and (iii) prepare the roadmap for the national afforestation program and (iv) Identify current lack of human, technical or financial resources to ensure a sustainable management forest and define a budget plan to tackle the priority areas of improvement.

2. Prepare a sectoral assessment of the energy demand/supply, the biomass potential, and the forests situation in the country and introduce the appropriate bio-energy technology applications strategy including the efficient practices for fuelwood harvest to end and reverse deforestation by 2030, following Albania's pledge during United Nations COP26 summit on Climate Change by: (I) Defining the current causes of wood losses when fuelwood is harvested; (ii) Defining a training and/or communication plan target the right audience and targeting the most prevalent issues; (iii) Introduction of modern techniques and technological equipment that consist in optimizing forest utilization and (iv) Promoting and supporting the bioenergy sector, using crop residues as energy sources (Identify of the potential areas and farms where these new technologies could be applied; define incentives or support for implementation of this measure) in order to reduce the use of fuelwood

3. Promote efforts to halt deforestation, prevent forest degradation and increase forest area through micro capital grants to be given to local civil society supporting community-based self-help initiatives in forestry-related jobs as part of COVID-19 economic recovery stimulus packages, including afforestation, reforestation, conservation, watershed protection, agroforestry and urban forestry jobs

4. Training, communication and information dissemination for farms operators and cooperative/unions and rural women by: (I) Define a training and/or communication plan targeting the right audience and targeting the most prevalent issues; (ii) Define the relevant training and/or communication tools to use; (iii) Diffuse the training and/or communication tools; and (iv) Develop an approach for gender mainstreaming in the sectors of energy and forestry.

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<td>NDC linkage</td>
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How does the output link to/support achievement of NDC targets or implementation?
The output is directly linked with the implementation of the new national target as per the revised NDC submitted to UNFCCC in October 2021.

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<td>Alignment with government's COVID-19 recovery efforts</td>
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There is a clear need for transformational change towards an economic development path that is consistent with long-run environmental protection, using natural resources within their carrying capacity, while providing acceptable living standards and poverty reduction. For a transformational and green economy, the need to identify and take early actions to address climate change, avoid habitat loss, reduce pollution and improve infrastructure has arisen. As government take urgent action to address COVID- 19 and its related impacts, there is an unprecedented opportunity to accelerate transition

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	to green and resilient economies that keeps warming below 1.5°C, while also advancing the goal of more equitable and inclusive societies. Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) can serve as an important lighthouse to guide Albania's recovery efforts in greening these economic stimulus plans. Albania's commitments: - Reach the revised NDC target in 2030, by 20.9 increase compared to BAU scenario - Forest and Land Use - to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 - Global Coal to Clean Power Transition – raising ambition for a just and inclusive transition from coal to clean power - Public Support for Clean Energy Transition – commitment to act in 2022 to shift from fossil fuels to clean energy
Anticipated key results	**Results** • Policy support given and capacity built to strengthen the role of the National Forestry Agency as the authority to provide good governance of forests at national level, end and reverse deforestation and development and their sustainable use. • Schemes identified and recommended to support the appropriate bio-energy technology applications. • Investment promoted in forestry-related jobs as part of COVID-19 economic recovery stimulus packages, including afforestation, reforestation, conservation, watershed protection, agroforestry, urban forestry jobs and bio-energy technology applications including the efficient practices for fuelwood harvest. • Gender equality in decision making on climate change policies on central levels of policymaking is promoted and capacities of institutions to integrate gender considerations in climate change policies are strengthened. **Is there a plan to sustain impact?** The activities are part of the NDC Action Plan to implement the new Albanian target to mitigate GHG emissions in response to Paris Agreement, the National Economic Reform Program and UN Albania Socio-economic Recovery and Response Plan, with development of COVID-19 responses including clean energy investments to enhance NDCs and long-term decarbonization strategies to enhance the climate mitigation targets and translation of these into clean, green, sustainable and resilient plans and investment **Are innovative approaches planned?** In line with the UNDP digital strategy, interventions will demonstrate the potential of digital solutions in forestry and forest-based value chains contributing to the multifunctionality and management of forests in Albania based on the three pillars of sustainability (economic, environmental and social). Project results are expected to contribute to:

	• Use of information and communication technology (ICT) innovations in forestry to optimize productivity as well as the delivery of ecosystem services. • Application of innovative approaches along the forest-based value chain by more accurate tracing methodologies of forest resources.
Proposed partner coordination	National Forestry Agency, Ministry of Tourism and Environment

Results Framework

	Project title and Atlas Project Number:							
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	**OUTPUT INDICATORS**	**DATA SOURCE**	**BASELINE**		**TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)**			**DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS**
			Value	**Year**	**Year 1 2022**	**Year 2 2023**	**Final**	
Output 1. Inclusive and gender responsive NDC measures and strategies aligned and integrated with COVID-19 Recovery Plans	Output 1.1 Policy papers/legal acts to support and implement the frame Legislation on Forestry as related to the National Forestry Agency strengthening and its presence at local level leading to enforcement and	-National Forestry Agency -Law. No. 57/2020 on Forestry - Governmental Decree No. 570, dated 17.07.2019 On the	Absence of enforced policy to provide good governance of forests at national level, end and reverse deforestation and their	2021	1	1	2-2023	Data collection methods: Interviews, Questionnaires and surveys, Observations, Documents, and records. Risks: -Delays in the process of the finalization of the Proceedings' Manual of

	investment in forestry-related jobs as part of COVID-19 economic recovery, including afforestation, reforestation, conservation, watershed protection, agroforestry, etc	establishment of the National Forestry Agency -Revised NDC	sustainable use.					the national Forestry Agency -Lack of ownership with the national Forestry Agency Lack of collaboration between different levels of government (local level-state level)
	Output 1.2 Cross-sectoral assessment linking forestry and energy, the biomass potential and the effective practices/financial incentives for fuelwood harvest contributing to end and reverse deforestation.	-National Forestry Agency -National Agency on natural Resources -Revised NDC -Subscription of Albania under the COP26 Initiative to end and reserve Forests by 2030	Absence of sectorial assessment	2021	Assessment in place-2022	1-Financial incentives to encourage the installation of bio-energy technologies-2023 2-Training and communication-2023	3-2023	Data collection methods: Interviews, Questionnaires and surveys, Observations, Documents, and records. Risks: -Delays in the process of data collection for the sectoral assessment and the appropriate financial incentives -Lack of ownership with the National Agency on natural Resources Lack of collaboration between different levels of government (agency

							level-agency level-Ministry of Finance)
	Output 1.3 Green jobs promotion	National Forestry Agency Revised NDC -Subscription of Albania under the COP26 Initiative to end and reserve Forests by 2030 INSTAT	Drop in forest products export	2020	Small grants given to promote forest related jobs to increase forest's products		Up to 5 grants given to local businesses and NGOs	Data collection methods: Interviews, Questionnaires and surveys, Observations, Documents, and records. Risks: -Delays in the procedures for grants accession -Lack of interest from the local stakeholders
	Output 1.4 Trainings	National Forestry Agency Revised NDC First Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC	Capacity building needs	2021	Training plan identified	Training delivered to target groups	1	Data collection methods: Interviews, Questionnaires and surveys, Observations, Documents, and records. Risks:

								-
								-Lack of interest from the local stakeholders/identified target groups

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PLANNED SUB ACTIVITIES	Time Frame		RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET					
			2022	2023						2022	2023
	KEY ACTIVITIES	List activity results and associated actions				Funding Source	Account	Budget Description		Amount in USD	Amount in USD
Inclusive and gender responsive NDC measures and strategies aligned and integrated with COVID-19 Recovery Plans	1 Policy support	(I)Drafting and finalizing the NFA procedural manual (know-how) to regulate the activity of the agency, show the line of performance of work processes, responsibilities and	x		National Forestry Agency UNDP		71200	International Consultants		16 600	

		(ii) Strengthening resource management legislation by including COVID 19 implications in the forestry sub legal acts	X				71300	Local Consultants	19 000	
		(iii) prepare the roadmap for the national afforestation program		X			71300	Local Consultants		30 500

		(iv) Identify current lack of human, technical or financial resources to ensure a sustainable management forest and define a budget plan to tackle the priority areas of improvement.	X			71300	Local Consultants		18 575

	2 Sectoral Assessment	Prepare a sectoral assessment of the energy demand/supply, the biomass potential, and the forests situation in the country and introduce the appropriate bio-energy technology applications strategy including the efficient practices for fuelwood harvest to end and reverse deforestation by 2030	X	X	Ministry of Tourism and Environment UNDP		71300	Local Consultants	18 000	
							72100	Contractual service Company	3 700	4 630
							71200	International Consultants		11 100
							72400	Communication and Audio Visual	3 700	3 700
							71600	Travel		2 315
							75700	Training		3 240

3. Green jobs promotion	Promote efforts to halt deforestation, prevent forest degradation and increase forest area through micro capital grants to be given to local civil society supporting community-based self-help initiatives in afforestation, reforestation, conservation, watershed protection, agroforestry and urban forestry jobs	X	X	Ministry of Tourism and Environment UNDP		72600	Grants[1]	27 770	27 770
						72500	Office Suppliers	1 850	925

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[1] In line with UNDP's Financial Regulations & Roles to use "Micro capital grants"

	4. Training and communication				National Forestry Agency UNDP		74500	Miscellaneous	2 770	2 778
							75700	Training	1 850	
							72300	Fuel	236	225
							71600	Travel	1 400	
		(I) Define a training and/or communication plan targeting the right audience, targeting the most prevalent issues and the relevant training and/or communication tools to use.	X (on X row)	X			72100	Contractual service Company	6 500	4 630
		(ii) Deliver the training and/or communication tools		X						
		(iii) Develop an approach for gender mainstreaming in the sectors of energy and forestry	X	X			75700	Training	850	

								Code	Description		
	Management			X	X				71400	Contractual Service Individual	12 000	34 260
								72500	Office Suppliers		925
								72300	Fuel	460	925
								64300	Direct project cost	7 500	7 500
								73100	Rental and Maintenance	5 316	11 100
							GMS			10 360	13 208
									Total	**139 862**	**178 306**
									Grand Total		**318 168**