

# Albania

## Synthesis of the monitoring year 1 brief

### COMPONENT 1: CONDUCTIVE ENVIRONMENT

**Objective 1: An enabling legal and policy environment for the exercise of the rights of freedom, expression, assembly and association**

**Result 1.1.: All individuals and legal entities can express themselves freely, assemble peacefully and establish, join and participate in non-formal and/or registered organisations**

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|  | Freedom of association is a constitutional right for any individual and legal entity without any age, nationality, legal capacity, gender, and ethnic based discrimination. Any person can exercise his right to establish associations, foundations and centres.  |
|  | Registration of CSOs is not mandatory and in cases when a CSO decides to register, rules and procedures for registration are clearly established and foreseen by the law. There are no sanctions applied for unregistered CSOs.  |
|  | The process of registration for CSOs is centralised and the registration procedures is done only in the Tirana Court of First Instance. This is considered a barrier for CSOs based outside Tirana because of the additional costs and time needed.  |
|  | The registration process is easy, allowing for a relatively straightforward registration of CSOs.  |
|  | Networking, both within and outside of the country without prior notice, is allowed.   |
|  | An official number of registered CSOs is missing and organisations cannot register online.   |
|  | The legal framework guarantees the right of CSOs to regulate their internal structure and operating procedures without unwarranted state interference in their governance and activities.  |
|  | The rules for dissolution and termination are clearly prescribed in the law for the registration of non-profit organisations, and restrict arbitrary decision making.  |
|  | There is an increased number of surveyed CSOs (73% of CSOs) declaring that there is no practice of state interference in their internal governance.  |
|  | There are no practices of invasive oversight by the state, evidenced by surveyed CSOs (81% of CSOs)  |
|  | Lack of capacities of tax inspectors dealing with CSOs   |
|  | The legal framework of the Albanian Constitution guarantees the right to enjoy freedom of peaceful assembly as specified in the Law on Assembly. The laws recognise and do not restrict spontaneous, simultaneous and counter-assemblies. The perception and experiences of CSOs with regards of exercising their right of assembly is improved and 88% of CSOs declare that the freedom of assembly is respected.   |
|  | The law regulates the procedures of prior notifications in case the assembly is organised in public spaces or public passages. When assemblies are planned on open public spaces they may be organised even without prior notification of the police. The Law foresees the right of administrative appeal by organisers. 32% of CSOs declare that there are cases of spontaneous and simultaneous assembly without prior written authorization. 91% of CSOs declare that there is no excessive use of force exercised by law enforcement bodies during assemblies. |
|  | Albania offers constitutional and legal guarantees of the right of citizens to express themselves freely. Any limitations, such as restrictions on hate speech, imposed by legislation are described clearly and in accordance with international laws in the Penal Code of the Republic of Albania. Libel is regulated in the Penal Code despite efforts in 2012 to remove it and include it in the Civil Code.   |
|  | In practice, CSOs exercise their freedom of expression without any interference, as they are allowed to organize seminars, conferences and other public events to discuss different issues, to participate and express their views and opinion in written, electronic and social media, even in the cases of   |

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|  | critics to the government.   |
|  | Albanian legislation meets the basic requirements to facilitate and support the implementation and improvement of new technologies, new services and new regulations in the Albanian Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Sector.   |
|  | Still, Albania suffers from a low penetration of fixed lines and Internet; a low percentage of PC ownership; high costs of Internet and mobile access and services; a low level of awareness of the benefits of the use of ICT; a digital gap between urban and rural areas and, in comparison to other countries in Europe, a low level of state subsidies and a lack of policies to support all these.   |
|  | There are no cases in practice where restrictions are imposed on accessing any source of information, including the Internet or ICT. The Internet is widely accessible and affordable among CSOs in big cities, while CSOs, the remote and rural areas, have difficulties with internet penetration, and payment is affecting their existence and effective operations. There is no practice or case of unjustified monitoring of communication channels, including the Internet or ICT, by the authorities or of collecting user information. There is no case of police harassment of members of social networking groups. |

**Result: 1.2. Policies and the legal environment stimulate and facilitate volunteering and employment in CSOs**

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|  | There are no national statistics and information on the employed people (permanent and part-time) in the civil society sector.   |
|  | As much as 6 out of 10 surveyed CSO representatives (59%) point out that the existing legal regulations [for the development of volunteerism and engagement of volunteers] are not stimulating, while one third of them think that they are stimulating (35%).                           |
|  | The Albanian legislation related to human resources is unified for all employers and applied without differential treatment for CSOs. There are no incentive programmes for employment. State policies on employment are not considered a stimulant for CSOs (45% of the surveyed CSOs). |
|  | The legal framework on social insurances in place remains problematic for CSOs with regards to the obligations to pay insurances for at least on employee, even for the periods of time in which the organisation has not projects running, no activities and no funds.                  |
|  | Albania does not have a law on voluntarism.  |
|  | 76% of CSOs declare that they have no information on volunteering programs.  |
|  | There is no case of restriction on volunteering reported.  |
|  | There are legal obligations for CSOs to declare and register at the employment office and to pay insurance for their volunteers. There are harsh penalties for noncompliance.  |

**Result 1.3. National and/or local authorities have enabling policies and rules for grassroots organisations .**

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|  | Registration of CSOs is not mandatory and, in cases where a CSO decides to register, rules and procedures for registration are clearly established and foreseen by the law. There are no sanctions applied for unregistered CSOs.  |
|  | The process of registration of CSOs is centralised and the registration procedure is done only in the Tirana Court of First Instance. Registration in Tirana is considered a barrier for CSOs based outside Tirana because of the additional costs and time needed. The registration process is easy, allowing for a relatively straightforward and timely registration of CSOs. |
|  | There are no official data on the number of CSOs and organisations cannot register online.   |
|  | The laws recognise and do not restrict spontaneous, simultaneous and counter-assemblies. The law regulates the procedures for prior notification when an assembly is organised in a public space or public passages. When assemblies are planned on open public spaces they may be organized even without prior notification of the police.                                      |

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|  | Albanian legislation meets the basic requirements to facilitate and support the implementation and improvement of new technologies, new services and new regulations in the Albanian ICT Sector. |
|  | There are no cases of police harassment of members of social networking groups.  |

**Objective: 2. An enabling financial environment, which supports the sustainability of CSOs.**

**Result: 2.1. Easy-to-meet financial rules for CSOs, which are proportionate to their turnover and non-commercial activities**

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|  | 80% of the surveyed CSOs evaluated the prescribed financial rules, obligation of bookkeeping and accounting as relatively clear and understandable  |
|  | 67% of the surveyed CSOs evaluated the prescribed financial rules, obligation of bookkeeping and accounting as simple to implement  |
|  | Financial reporting and accounting rules do not take into account the specific nature of the CSOs and are not proportionate to the size of the organisation and its type/scope of activities.   |
|  | Duties for the decision-making body and executive body with regards to money laundry and financing of terrorism, which are evasive and put the responsibility on these bodies to ensure that partner organisations and those providing funding services and material support are not used or manipulated for terrorism reasons and money laundry.                               |
|  | There are no practices of invasive oversight by the state, evidence by surveyed CSOs (81% of CSOs).   |
|  | The Law on Non-Profit Organisations allows CSOs to engage directly in economic activities. With the last amendment of the law on NPOs there is a clarification of “economic activity”. But, according to the Civil Code, they are not permitted to perform profit-making activities; so there seems to be a general misunderstanding as to what profit-making activities means. |
|  | According to the Law on Non Profit Organizations, the sources of income for CSOs are from dues, where there are such, grants and donations offered by private and public subjects, local or foreign, as well as income from economic activity and the assets owned by the non-profit organisation.  |
|  | Reporting of economic and non-economic activities with the same format is not effective and is burdensome for CSOs.   |
|  | The legislation does not present any legal barrier with regard to access to funding, having them a local or foreign origin.   |
|  | There are no tax incentives for individual and corporation donations that would increase receipt of funding from individuals, corporations and other private sources.   |
|  | Endowments are not regulated by law, but in practice they can operate freely without burdensome procedures.   |

**Result: 2.2. Donations are stimulated with adequate legislation and regulations**

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|  | Albania is one of the few countries in the region that provides no tax incentives for individuals who give to charity.  |
|  | The level of tax deduction is not encouraging enough for individual and corporate donations to CSOs. Businesses that pay standard profit taxes may claim a reimbursement of up to four percent of taxable income on donations to CSOs, which are classed as a business “sponsorship”. Entrepreneurs that pay “small business taxes” can deduct up to one percent of their taxable income for donations. |
|  | Procedures in place to claim tax deductions are not functional and do not encourage individual and corporate donations. No specific deductions for these types of organisations. Businesses rarely use tax incentives for charitable giving. The law is not known or understood among the business community and corporate philanthropy is at its earliest stages of development in Albania.            |

**Result: 2.3. Financial (e.g. tax or in-kind) benefits are available**

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|  | The Law on NPOs amended with the Law no. 92/2013 provides that incomes for all donations, grants, bank deposits, and membership fee are exempted for the income tax.   |
|  | The new law on VAT, Law no. 92/2014 clarifies grants' exemption from VAT scheme.   |
|  | Economic activities are not subject of tax on incomes, only in the cases when these incomes are not used for activities for which the organisation is registered. Economic activities of CSOs are called "activities with public interest" are exempted from VAT |
|  | Only bank interests (one in the form of passive investment) are excepted from tax on income.   |
|  | There is no legal framework for endowments. Endowments are not regulated by law, but in practice they can operate freely without burdensome procedures.  |
|  | The domestic income sources remains at low level, thus contributing significantly to the financial viability and sustainability of CSOs.   |
|  | The CSO sector is treated in the same way as other economic providers.   |
|  | There is a lack of information and understanding among CSOs with regards to fiscal treatment.  |

**Result 2.4.: Government support to CSOs is available and provided in a transparent, accountable, fair and non-discriminatory manner**

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|  | State support for institutional development of CSOs and project support is stipulated in the law for the establishment and functioning of ASCS   |
|  | Public funding are not available for institutional and programme development of CSOs. 64% of the surveyed CSOs declare that public funds do not respond to their needs at all.   |
|  | Funds are provided only through a national mechanism, which has a mandate for distribution of public funds to CSOs, and this is the Agency for Support of Civil Society (ASCS).  |
|  | ASCS is working for the creation of a Joint Fund with other donors, to support common projects of strategic importance in the country. 20% of the annual budget of ASCS will be dedicated to this Joint Fund. The ASCS priority areas of funding are in line with the strategic priorities of the government and do not consider the needs and priorities of CSOs. |
|  | A contribution of 2.2% of the annual turnover from the National Lottery is dedicated to the "good issues", not specifically targeting CSOs. CSOs can compete for this fund.  |
|  | The procedure for the distribution of public funds as described in the law for the establishment of ASCS and its internal regulations allows for a transparent and legally binding procedure.  |
|  | The list of criteria is published during the launch of the call for proposals. Procedures addressing issues of conflict of interest in decision-making are prescribed in the ASCS law, but not implemented properly in practice...   |
|  | ASCS has adopted a more open dialogue with the civil society sector, although transparency and accountability in funding distribution and conflict of interest within the agency remain problematic.   |
|  | Internal monitoring is carried out during project implementation by CSSA but without consolidated standards. The regular evaluation of the effects and impacts of public funds is not carried out by the CSSA.   |
|  | Legislation allows state authorities to allocate non-financial support, such as state property, for example, the rental of space without or with reduced financial compensation. There are no clear procedures or guidelines for non-financial support.  |
|  | There are sporadic cases, especially at local level, where a local authority guarantees non-financial support. The CSSA does not provide non-financial support to CSOs.  |
|  | Non-financial support from the state is required by the CSOs, as: state property, making renting space without financial compensation (time), training, consulting and other free resources for CSOs   |
|  | The Law on Non-Profit Organisation is the basis upon which CSOs exercises activities for the good and benefit of the public. The Law on Social Assistance and Services allows CSOs to deliver privately  |

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|  | funded social services as well as public services with funding from the state budget. The contracting of CSOs by the state is limited to basic social services related to the reintegration of persons in need, such as the victims of trafficking and domestic violence or Roma integration.   |
|  | To deliver social services, CSOs need to obtain a license from the Ministry of Social Welfare and Youth based on criteria and procedures defined in a decision by the Council of Ministers. The procedure for obtaining prior licensing is burdensome for CSOs.   |
|  | CSOs are not included in all stages of developing and providing services.   |
|  | Financing opportunities from the state have been low and the Government has failed to contract with CSOs for an inclusive strategy to support the development of civil society.   |
|  | The tender process is very difficult; the expenses for the preparation of the required documents are high; and the CSOs have no liquidity to cover these expenses.  |
|  | If there are cases of state funding, the funding available is for a short period with a maximum of one year. Most CSOs do not have revenues from public procurement or from the state contracts. The funds are disbursed at the end of the project making it difficult for CSOs to implement projects if they do not have the liquidity to cover their expenses. In some cases, the funding does not cover the administrative costs, which are needed for the implementation of the project. There are delays in payment and funding is not flexible.             |
|  | The Public Procurement Law prescribes clear procedures and types of procedures for funds for services' distribution, but the price is the lead criteria for selection of service providers, not taking into consideration the quality of the services delivered. There is no clear guidance to ensure transparency and avoid conflict of interest... There is a lack of information and clarity regarding the legal framework and technicalities for CSOs contracting among the public officials dealing with procurement and few services are contracted to CSOs |
|  | The Law on Public Procurement foresees obligations valid throughout the performance of the contract for service providers. The Law foresees standards for service provider's qualifications, but not for the monitoring procedures. CSOs are not subject to excessive control.  |
|  | Neither regular evaluations on the impact of the services are carried out, nor are the regular publications on the impact of services available to the public.  |

## Changing relations CSOs and government

### Objective 3: Civil society and public institutions work in partnership through dialogue and cooperation based on willingness, trust and mutual acknowledgment around common interests

#### Result: 3.1. Public institutions recognise the importance of CSOs in improving good governance through CSO inclusion in decision-making processes

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|  | Out of the surveyed CSOs, 36% were consulted on strategies on the national level; 35% on strategies on the local level; 32% on the programming of IPA financial support; 31% on policy documents; 30% on action plans on the local level; 29% on action plans on the national level and 27% on specific laws |
|  | Cooperation between state institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs) has improved.  |
|  | The Resolution "For Recognition and Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in the Process of Democratic Development of the Country", approved by the Parliament is the first political document that recognizes and establishes concrete commitments in this regard   |
|  | The Draft Road Map for Government Policy on Civil Society that has been developed in 2014, with the aim of leading the Government toward efficient decision-making to improve the environment for cooperation with civil society.  |
|  | There is increased cooperation and willingness from state institutions and CSOs for the  |

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|  | establishment of a dialogue State-CSO for the discussion and proposal of strategies and policies on civil society. Forty-three percent of the CSOs have declared that the collaboration among the State and CSOs is improved.   |
|  | Adoption of the Law No. 119/2014 On the Right of Information, in line with international standards, establishes clear mechanisms and procedures for access to public information  |
|  | Some improvements are made by the parliament and other public institutions when draft laws are published on their website. Draft laws are not published by public authorities.  |
|  | Although improvements in the legal framework, public access in draft policies and draft laws is evaluated difficult by CSOs. Deadlines for providing comments generally remain too short and there are no clear rules on public consultations.  |
|  | There is no specific law regulating the issue of CSOs as equal partners represented in advisory bodies but, in different laws, the creation of advisory bodies is sanctioned.   |
|  | There is a lack of information among CSOs regarding the existence and functioning of such bodies and structures. Participation of CSOs in advisory bodies is considered difficult. The selection procedures are considered unclear and non-transparent. Participation in these bodies does not prevent CSOs from using alternative ways of advocacy or promoting alternative stand-points which are not in line with the position of the respective body. |
|  | The draft Law for the Establishment and Functioning of the National Council for Civil Society is prepared.  |
|  | “Resolution for Recognition and Strengthening the Role of Civil Society in the Process of Democratic Development of the Country” is adopted by the Albanian Parliament.   |
|  | There are established some mechanisms /structures at the central administration level, to deal with civil society issues and to facilitate the interaction of the institution with civil society.   |
|  | National level institutions have insufficient resources to facilitate the dialogue between CSOs and government and to propose main policies for the development of civil society.   |
|  | The Law on Public Notification and Consultation adopted in 2014 puts forward the requirements for consultation on draft laws, strategies and policies with the group of interest. The law predicts the creation of the electronic register for public notification and consultation that guarantees access to all groups of interest. The law also provides options for redress if the provisions for consultations are not respected.                    |
|  | Increased participation of civil society in decision and policy making process, as a result of a more open, collaborative and transparent approach by the state institutions at the central level.  |
|  | Information on the draft documents is not provided in time. Written feedback on the results of the consultations is not provided and reasons for not taking into consideration the recommendations provided by CSOs are not provided.   |
|  | Many parts of public administration are suspicious of CSOs that are often seen as political opponents of the Government and, therefore, as potential obstacles to the on-going reform process. There is also the perception that CSOs exist to serve the interests of private individuals or selective fractions of society rather than the public at large.  |
|  | According to different surveys, CSOs do not believe that government considers civil society a serious or important actor in its efforts to increase transparency and accountability.  |
|  | 66% of the surveyed CSOs had adequate access to information   |
|  | 58% of the surveyed CSOs point out that they did not have enough time for comments  |
|  | 18% of surveyed CSOS did not have their comments and suggestions taken into account at all; 3% state that all of their suggestions were taken into consideration during the consultation processes, while one fifth of CSOs (20%) claim that was the case with the majority of their suggestions.   |
|  | 2 out of 10 of the surveyed CSOs claim that there was no feedback information and that the results of the consultations were not published (21%); 21% state that the government institutions gave detailed enough feedback information and that results of consultations were easily accessible to all interested parties; and 56% claim to have received feedback information and that the results were  |

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|  | published, but not in all consultation processes.  |
|  | 69% of surveyed CSOs are aware of the current structures and mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation with state institutions, but 37% believe that these mechanisms exist only pro-forma and one of three surveyed CSO representatives (32%) think that these mechanisms are useful. |
|  | 67% of surveyed CSOs are aware of the current structures and mechanisms for dialogue and cooperation with local institutions, but 35% believe that these mechanisms exist only pro-forma and one of three surveyed CSO representatives (32%) think that these mechanisms are useful. |

## CSOs Capacities

### Objective 4.: Capable, transparent and accountable CSOs

#### **Result 4.1.: CSOs' internal governance structures are transparent and accountable to members/constituents/beneficiaries**

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|  | <p>18% of the surveyed CSOs claim that in the majority of cases the decisions are in compliance with the prescribed rules and include consultations with the employees and volunteers and 21% believe that the majority of CSOs in Albania are managed in the same way.</p> <p>It was noted, that there was no discrepancy between the perception of CSO representatives about the way in which CSOs are generally managed in Albania and the perception of the way in which their own CSOs are managed.</p> |
|  | 77% of the surveyed CSOs state that there is, by internal acts defined obligation to inform their members, stakeholders or broader public about the results of their work. Similarly, when it comes to organisations which actually inform the stakeholders about their activities, there is a considerably smaller percentage of such organisations in Albania.   |

#### **Result 4.2.: CSOs are able to communicate the results of their activities to the public**

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|  | Surveyed citizens have the strongest confidence in the media, 64%; the Police, 51%; and in the local administration in their place of residence, 41%. Surveyed citizens had the lowest confidence in political parties, 19%; trade unions, 24%; and the judiciary 25%.   |
|  | One in three citizens of Albania (33%) of those surveyed, have confidence in CSOs.   |
|  | 35% of the surveyed general population believe that NGOs are trying to solve the problems in their country; 63% believe that the media is trying to solve the country's problems and political parties are trying the least to solve the country's problems at 25%.  |
|  | 14% of the surveyed CSOs believe that CSOs are too present in the public, 42% believe that CSOs in Albania are not visible enough in the public, while 38% believe the presence is just right. For those who consider the presence of CSOs in the public insufficient, 58% believe that the key reason for this is the insufficient interest of the media in Albania to report on CSO activities, while 4 out of 10 believe that CSOs are responsible, or that they are not working sufficiently (or adequately) on expanding their presence.                      |
|  | According to the surveyed general population, the most important topic areas for CSOs are employment at 58%, safety, violence and education all at 52% and the fight against corruption at 51%. Whereas the less important topic areas are animal protection at 30%, social care and humanitarian activities at 36%; and overseeing government and local governments at 37%. Interestingly, social care and humanitarian activities are perceived to be more active in this topic area, compared to employment, which is considered the most important topic area. |
|  | According to the surveyed general population, CSOs are perceived to be most active in the topic areas: the rights of women at 42%, human rights at 38% and education at 36%. They are perceived  |

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|  | to be least active in employment and animal protection both at 22%; rural development and overseeing the government at 23% and safety at 25%.   |
|  | According to the surveyed CSO representatives, the most important topic areas are education and rights of women at 66%, human rights at 65% and employment at 62%. The least important topic areas are animal protection at 28%, ecology at 38% and the culture and arts at 42%.  |
|  | According to the surveyed CSO representatives, CSOs are perceived to be most active in the rights of women at 82%, human rights at 79% and the young and their problems at 72% - showing that they are for the most part most active in their most important topic areas. They are least active in animal protection at 34%; rural development at 37% and ecology at 47%. |

#### **Result 4.3.: CSOs are transparent about their programme activities and financial management**

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|  | As many as 4 out of 10 surveyed CSOs (41%) state that the statute of the organisation is not accessible to the broader public  |
|  | 41% of the surveyed CSOs do not have a rulebook, while 14% claim to have a rulebook, but it is not accessible to the public.   |
|  | Surveyed CSOs believe that in the NGO sector, 67% of organisations do not publish or make publicly available their annual program statement of work                      |
|  | 51% of the surveyed CSOs claim that the organisation they are engaged in does not have an annual program statement of work which is accessible to the public in any way. |
|  | Surveyed CSOs believe that 63% of CSOs in Albania do not publish their financial statements  |
|  | 62% of the surveyed CSOs do not publish their financial statements   |
|  | Surveyed CSOs believe that 65% of CSOs in Albania do not publish their audited financial statements  |
|  | 67% of the surveyed CSOs do not publish their audited financial statements   |

#### **Result 4.4.: CSOs monitor and evaluate the results and impact of their work**

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|  | One fourth of the surveyed CSO representatives (27%) openly claim that the project assessments are done only pro-forma, while 73% claim that the projects are evaluated for the purpose of establishing the efficiency and drawing a lesson for further projects |
|  | 36% of the surveyed CSOs use the services of external evaluators when they evaluate the realization of conducted projects.   |
|  | One in four of the surveyed CSOs (24%) state that they do not have an established system for the performance evaluation for the projects which they realize.   |
|  | Four out of 10 of the surveyed CSOs (41%) do not evaluate the implementation of the organisation's strategic plan  |

### **Objective 5.: Effective CSOs**

#### **Result 5.1.: CSO activities are guided by strategic long-term organisational planning**

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|  | 15% of the surveyed CSOs use an external evaluator to evaluate the employees' performance  |
|  | Six out of 10 of the surveyed CSOs (63%) have available a plan for the development of human resources; 28% of the organisations openly admit to not having a plan, while 10% of the organisations claim to be currently preparing their plan. For the surveyed CSOs who do have a plan, 5% claim that they are not able to keep talented associates, while seven times as many CSOs (34%) without a plan claim that they are not able to keep talented associates. Of the surveyed with a plan, 6% claim that they fail to keep talented associates, while six times as many CSOs without a plan, 37%, state that they fail to keep talented associates. |



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|  | More than four fifths (85%) of the surveyed CSOs state that their organisations succeed in attracting valuable new members, while 82% claim that they are able to keep talented associates. |
|  | Three out of 10 of the surveyed CSOs (31%) do not evaluate their employees' performance   |
|  | 16% of the surveyed CSOs state that an external evaluator evaluates the implementation of their strategic plan  |
|  | Four out of 10 of the surveyed CSOs (41%) do not evaluate the implementation of the organisation's strategic plan   |

### **Result 5.2.: CSOs use research and other forms of evidence to underpin their activities**

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|  | Eight out of 10 of the surveyed CSOs (79%) state that they often use the results of research and analyses in their advocacy activities; one in three of the surveyed CSOs claim to be using this type of data very often and only one in five CSOs representatives use this type of data rarely. |
|  | It is important to point out that Albania is faced with the problem of lack of statistical data (12%) which can probably be link with the Census 2011 problems. In addition, there are also problems with information on legal regulations (8%).   |
|  | Out of the surveyed CSOs, 61% use the official data of the national statistical offices, ministries, etc.; 17% use international institutions such as the World Bank, UNICEF, EBRD; 13% use their own research; 3% use academic studies and 2% other studies                                     |

### **Result 5.3.: CSOs regularly network within and outside country borders and make use of coalition-building for increased impact in campaigning and advocacy**

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|  | Two fifths of the NGO sector representatives in Albania (those surveyed) (41%) state that their organisation is a not a member of any international network.<br>Organisations which belong to at least one international network are active in 2.12 international networks.  |
|  | Of the surveyed CSOs, three out of 10 (29%) are not members of any national network.<br>CSOs in Albania which belong to at least one national network are active in 3.57 national CSO networks   |
|  | 57% of the surveyed CSO representatives state that their organisations are not members of any local network.<br>CSOs in Albania, which belong to at least one local network, are active in 2.59 local CSO networks on average.   |
|  | 70% of the surveyed CSOs have a positive opinion on the efficiency of CSO networks.  |
|  | 52% of CSO stated that their contributed in terms of the exchange of experience/knowledge from being member of a network.<br>52% of the surveyed CSOs state that the opportunity for exchanging experiences and knowledge as a benefit for taking part in NGO networks; 7% single out the opportunity for cooperation and joint projects; 6% single out the opportunity for better visibility, influence and strength of the NGO sector. |

## **Objective 6.: Financially sustainable CSOs**

### **Result 6.1.: Fund-raising activities are rooted in CSOs' long-term strategic plans and the core mission of the organisation**

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|  | The surveyed CSO representatives state that more than half of the organisations (56%) within the NGO sector mainly adapt to the donors' priorities and collect means for other activities not in line |
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|  | with their strategic plan.  |
|  | 35% of the surveyed CSOs state that the CSO in which they are personally engaged is adapting to the donors' priorities and collect means for other activities not in line with their strategic plan; while 49% at least declaratively conduct activities focused on collecting fund in line with the organisation's strategic plan. |

**Result 6.2.: CSO have a diversified funding base, including membership fees, corporate/individual giving and social entrepreneurship**

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|  | On average, CSOs in Albania have 2.2 sources of financing per CSO.   |
|  | The surveyed CSOs state that they had income from the following sources: 50% from other FOREIGN private or state resources (most common); 40% from members; 27% from citizens: one in four CSO representatives (25%) mention private companies operating in the companies as well as EU funds. The lowest percentages for sources of income were local administration and/or regional administration at 20%; 19% from the national level, government, ministries and 9% from public companies. |