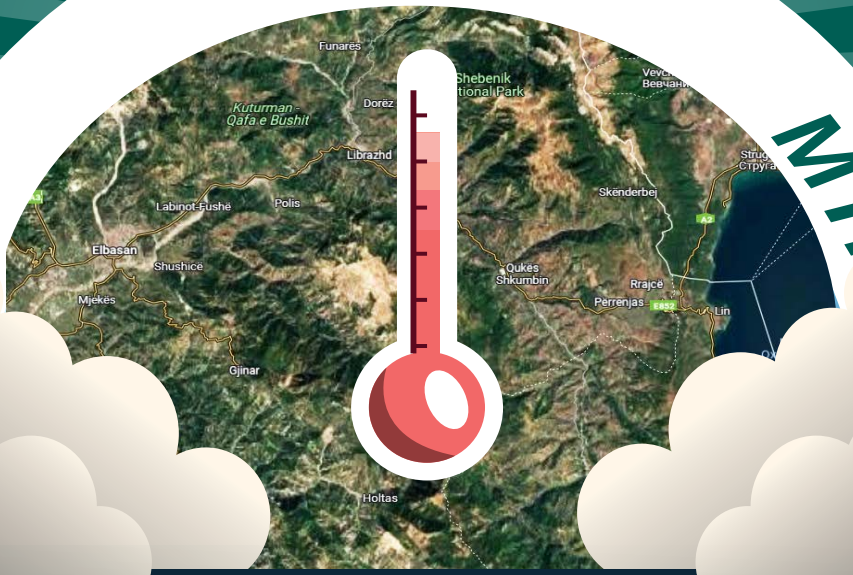
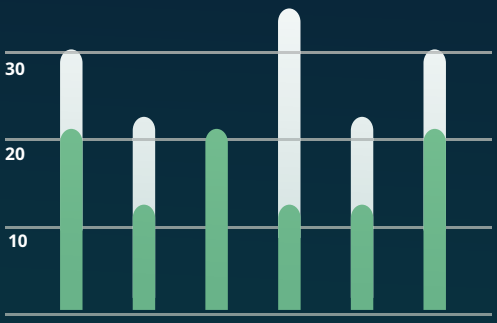
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YEARS' BUDGET 2022–2024

ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MUNICIPALITY

ELBASAN, LIBRAZHD AND THE SOURCES







MONITORING REPORT

2022–2024 CLIMATE CHANGE BUDGET

IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF ELBASAN,

BOOKS AND PRINTS

November, 2024

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1 foRewoRd

Climate change is a fact.[1]. Extreme weather phenomena such as drought, high temperatures, torrential rains or floods are increasing, while the consequences are increasingly visible. The impacts are dangerous, not only for humans, but also for the losses they cause to the environment and the social economy of the country.

The urgent need for national and international action to adapt to climate change has long been a topic of public debate. At the local level, municipalities can make a significant contribution to mitigating the effects of these variations in order to reduce the impact of climate change on their territory and communities. In this regard, the main task of municipalities is to undertake and manage projects at the local level, following the guiding principles set out at the national level.

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1 IPCC, 2023: Sections. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III, to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 35-115, doi: 10.59327/IPCC/ AR6-9789291691647

One of the main missions of local administration is the sustainable development of the territory. To achieve this mission, the country's municipalities must dedicate funds to the protection of the natural ecosystem, including environmental protection, assessment and restoration. On the other hand, local decision-makers must be well acquainted with the current situation and projections of climate change in the future, associating this knowledge with sufficient capacities and projects to address climate challenges.

The scenarios show that the country will face serious problems as a result of climate change. The same can be said for the territories of the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas. Specifically, the negative impacts are focused on agriculture, energy, water resources, tourism, biodiversity and human health. Facing and solving the problems, given the current capacity of the municipalities, remains an extraordinary challenge for them. It should be emphasized that interventions at an early stage are more effective and possible to be economically afforded by the municipalities.

In this context, this report aims to monitor the budget for projects with a focus on climate change adaptation undertaken by the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas, for the period 2022–2024, as well as their orientation towards sustainable budgeting, mitigation of risks arising from climate change and implementation of strategies adopted by them.

The following will highlight the issues, and a feasible plan of measures will be proposed to increase budgeting in the future, regarding climate change adaptation in the territory of the municipalities included in the monitoring.

The publication includes tables with data compiled from approved annual budgets, comparisons with similar municipalities in countries in the region, as well as recommendations coming from women and girls who

live in Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas, after an open consultation process was conducted.

This report is an important source of information for the employees of the monitored municipalities, for their Municipal Councils or other decision-making authorities, as it integrates necessary information on the management of their finances and proposes possible solutions to be applied in the future. It focuses on direct measures for protection against climate change, such as: improving infrastructure resistant to natural disasters (floods, fires or degradation of agricultural lands), creating green spaces (forests), promoting energy efficiency and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The parts of the publication are divided into several main sections, which address the risks arising from climate change for the Elbasan–Librazhd–Prrenjas region, the obligations of local government stemming from the legal and strategic framework for climate change and the environment, as well as budget monitoring for the period 2022–2024 in these three municipalities, providing analysis and recommendations for the good use of public funds in projects that affect climate change adaptation and with high benefits for the community.

2 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The monitoring results show that the expenditures for environmental protection by the respective municipalities are modest, which does not necessarily indicate a positive or negative management of the ecosystem. More specifically, the Municipality of Elbasan has a fund dedicated to environmental protection, although this fund is very low in relation to the municipality's budget in the complex or to the weight that environmental protection has in the economy of a certain area. However, even the little money that has been spent on environmental protection during the period 2022-2024 has been mainly for salaries. Concrete measures to reduce pollution, increase the area of forests in protection from floods, erosion, etc., are very modest in this municipality. The year 2022 can be considered the one with the most investments in the function of environmental protection.

The Municipality of Librazhd has had and has a modest budget for the period 2022-2024, almost a quarter of that of Elbasan. In this municipality, there are no direct funds that go to environmental protection. This municipality has the specificity of generating a significant portion of income from forest exploitation. However, from the analysis of the budgets during the period in question, the Municipality of Librazhd spends much less on environmental protection than it generates income.

from its exploitation. More specifically, the Municipality's afforestation expenses for 2024 are projected to be around 5% of the value of the fee expected to be collected from the exploitation of forests for wood. The Municipality of Prrenjas has a relatively very low budget, with over 50% of the budget coming from government transfers. This municipality, although with modest income for the period under review, directs a significant portion of investments in sectors of the economy that are directly or indirectly related to the environment or climate change, even though the Municipality's expenditures in question are modest.

This situation is different from the municipalities of the neighboring country, North Macedonia. The municipalities of Gostivar and Tetovo, 2 municipalities similar in terms of income level to the municipalities included in this study, allocate budgets dedicated to environmental protection. For 2023, the budget of the Municipality of Gostivar was 20.4 million, while that of the Municipality of Tetovo, 30 million euros. For this budget year, the Municipality of Gostivar planned about 97 thousand euros for environmental protection, while Tetovo about 65 thousand euros, considering them as specific items[2][3]These are modest amounts, but their classification as specific items in the budget is important, a model that should also be followed in Albania.

The main legislation and national strategic framework for climate change and environmental issues in Albania is relatively complete and has made significant progress towards alignment with European Union directives and objectives. As a result, municipalities have been charged with legal responsibilities to adapt to climate change and engage in the overall management of environmental issues. They play a key role in achieving national climate change objectives and in the sustainable development of the country.

2.

3 https://www.tetova.gov.mk/docs/Shqip%20Word%20Citizen%20Budget%20Tetov%C3%AB%20(1).docx

As institutions at the local level of government, with responsibility for managing the territory within their administrative areas, municipalities face major and complex challenges. Among the most important challenges are those caused by climate change, as well as the complex management of the territory. Also, the lack of human, professional and financial capacities makes these institutions more at risk of poor performance in implementing the necessary policies and measures in the field of environment and climate.

3 METHODOLOGY

To enable the realization of the goal, the monitoring is based on the three-year budgets (2022-2024) of the municipalities of Librazhd, Elbasan and Prrenjas, which identify all budget items and values that go towards preserving the natural ecosystem, including those related to the revaluation and restoration of the environment, as well as adaptation to climate change.

The monitoring identifies expenditure items for environmental protection activities, including budgetary support provided for monitoring programs, forest and pasture fund administration, irrigation and drainage infrastructure management, as well as fire protection and civil protection, as sectors directly related to the effects of climate change.

Going into more detail, expenditures are analyzed according to the division into current and capital expenditures. Current expenditures include staff salaries and insurance contributions as well as operating expenses, while capital expenditures include investments that enable economic growth and meet the needs of citizens.

The review also takes into account revenues from taxes and fees applied in sectors related to the environment and the use of natural resources, such as: green tax, environmental impact fee paid by companies of large economic works (hydropower plants or quarries), mining royalties or fees arising from the use of forests and pastures. Also included are revenues from the annual tax on used vehicles, as they are directly related to environmental pollution, as well as central government transfers to sectors affected by climate change. The calculation does not include municipal waste management costs, revenues from cleaning fees or central government transfers for this purpose. This is because solid waste management, although an important component of environmental sustainability, is in many cases considered a service. By doing so, the study has a clearer and more specific focus on climate change adaptation policies.

Also, the implementation of all strategic and planning documents of the municipalities has been monitored with great interest, focusing on adaptation to climate change and nature protection in general. Almost all three municipalities have addressed the issue of nature and less the issue of climate change. Monitoring these documents, in addition to addressing the envisaged projects, also assesses the ability of the municipalities to follow and implement the strategies adopted by them, as well as the ability to act in such a strategic manner.

4 CLIMATE CHANGE AND IMPACTS IN THE REGION ELBASAN–LIBRAZHD–PRRENJAS

4.1 Brief summary on climate change

Between 2011 and 2020, the average surface temperature of the Earth increased by 1.1°C compared to the average temperature at the end of the 19th century (before the Industrial Revolution), marking the warmest period in the last 100,000 years. Each of the last four decades has been warmer than any other decade since 1850. Over the past 2000 years, the world has been warming faster than at any time[4]. Greenhouse gas levels in the atmosphere continue to rise due to our emissions. Precipitation on land has increased since the 1950s. In tropical regions, it rains more and more during the wet seasons and less and less during the dry seasons.

Meanwhile, in countries like Albania, precipitation falls more concentrated and in more frequent periods of time. Another problem is the snow cover in the northern hemisphere, which has decreased since

4 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Working group of technical support unit, Cambiamento climatico 2021: Sintesi per tutti, p.11

late 70s. A similar phenomenon has been observed in Albania, negatively affecting the production of energy from water, as our country is dependent on hydropower sources (about 97% of the country's energy is produced by hydroelectric power plants). Also, at a global level, it is observed that sea level has risen by about 20 centimeters since 1900. This is the fastest increase in any period for at least the last 3000 years.[5]So, in the complex, over the last few decades, a continuous increase in temperatures and overall warming has been observed.

We also have an increasing trend of natural disasters faced by countries as a whole, whether developed or developing. These natural disasters or catastrophes seem to be a typical example of people living in a continuous conflict with the environment. The vulnerability of populated areas to natural disasters is partly a consequence of the policies followed over decades in spatial planning, but also as a consequence of climate change (Gonthier, 2020; Lembo-Fazio, 2023; Jones, 2008), which in Albania have brought reduced rainfall, long-term droughts and torrential rains.[6].

Also, along with deforestation and forest fires[7], in addition to increasing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions, have led to flooding in the Western Lowlands, as well as erosion and landslides throughout the country. The most affected sector is agriculture (Wu et al., 2022; Agovino et al., 2019; Mastre-Sanchis and Feijoo-Bello, 2009; Adams et al., 1998; Calzadilla et al., 2013), which is considered primary for our domestic economy, as it accounts for about 1/5 of the Production

5 Ibid., p.13
6 Westminster Foundation for Democracy, Monitoring the National Climate Change Strategy, 2020–2030 for 2019–2021, November 2021, p.11
7 Referring to INSTAT data (2023), in the last 20 years the volume of the national forest fund has been reduced by 20 million m^3. In 2004 the standing forest volume was 73.5 million m^3, while in 2023 it resulted in 53,176 m^3.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)[8].

The socio-economic impacts are numerous. In Albania, according to the report of *Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery* (GFDRR) in 2017, it resulted that in 100 years of floods, 700 million dollars of damage were caused or 6% of Albania's GDP in 2016, and about 200 thousand people or 7% of the country's population were affected in that period of time. Of course, Albania is not the only country affected by natural disasters. Referring to the report of *Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters* (CRED, 2018), it results that in the decade between 2005 and 2015, the economic loss from disasters in developing countries was estimated at 580 billion USD, 70% of which is related to disasters caused by climate change. In developing countries, including Albania, the losses in economic proportion are much higher and often irreparable, due to the lower recovery capacity.

4.2 Consequences in the country and in the Elbasan–Librazhd–Prrenjas region

Climate change in Albania is bringing numerous negative consequences, especially in the agriculture, biodiversity, nature in general and energy sectors.[9]. Rising temperatures, decreasing rainfall (annual and seasonal) and increasing extreme weather events[10], has affected various territories, including the region

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8 About 1/3 of the country's employees are in the agricultural sector. Many small farmers in rural areas in the country have agriculture as their only source of income (Statistical Yearbook, 2022). Given that agriculture is a sector dependent on weather and climate, this makes the sector even more vulnerable to disasters or extreme weather events.

9 UNFCCC, The Fourth National Communication of Albania on Climate Change, 2022, Link; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fourth%20National%20Communication%20of%20Albania%20to%20the%20UNFCCC_ EN.pdf

10 UNFCCC, The Fourth National Communication of Albania on Climate Change, 2022, Link; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fourth%20National%20Communication%20of%20Albania%20to%20the%20UNFCCC_EN.pdf

Elbasan–Librazhd–Prrenjas.

The territory in question is characterized by a rugged terrain typology, hilly-mountainous, to the plains in the lower part of the river valleys, especially in the lower part of Shkumbini in Elbasan, as well as the plain area of Domosdova in Prrenjas. The steepness of the slopes of the hills and mountains is quite pronounced. The height above sea level ranges from about 80 m, between Elbasan and Peqin, to 2,253 m at the peak of Shebenik, in the Qukë-Prrenjas highlands.[11]. The climate varies from Mediterranean to Mediterranean with mountain and mountain characteristics. Land use is dominated by natural surfaces, followed by agricultural lands and urban areas. Among the most common environmental problems encountered in this area are soil, water and air pollution, erosion and landslides, deforestation, as well as problems resulting from the flooding of streams and rivers with a mountainous character.[12]The main economic sectors in the region are agriculture, services and industry.[13].

Based on the above characteristics, we can say that the territory in question is considered highly threatened by climate change, especially the agricultural, energy, biodiversity and forestry sectors, with a direct impact on the population. Increasing temperatures, decreasing rainfall and increasing extreme weather phenomena will be the concrete consequences of climate change in the territory of the municipalities.

In Albania's last two reports to the "Framework Convention on Climate Change" (UNFCCC), the country is presented as being highly threatened by climate change. The fourth report examined the Vjosa basin, analyzing the situation and building climate projections in

11 Territorial Development Strategies for the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas 12 Strategic Assessments for the General Local Plans of the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas
13 Territorial Development Strategies for the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas

future. According to the report, the Vjosa basin is expected to experience significant temperature increases by 2050 and 2100, according to climate change scenarios. Average maximum temperatures during summer are expected to exceed 25°C by 2050 and reach up to 30°C by 2100. The most extreme temperatures (referenced to the 1990s) are expected to increase faster than average, intensifying heat waves. These changes will also be exacerbated by decreased soil moisture.

Minimum temperatures will also increase, with an increase of up to 1°C by 2100 for the most optimistic scenario (RCP2.6) and up to 3.4°C by 2100 for the most pessimistic scenario (RCP8.5). These changes will have major impacts on the climate, ecosystems and agriculture of the area, increasing the risk of extreme droughts and other negative environmental impacts. Meanwhile, annual precipitation, according to the most severe scenario, by 2050, is expected to decrease by 7.7%, with a range ranging from -45.7% to +29.8%. The largest decreases are expected to occur during summer, where precipitation could fall by 16.0%, with a variation from -48% to +14.5%.[14]Meanwhile, high-intensity rainfall in a short period of time is expected to increase, thus increasing the risk of natural disasters from flooding and chain effects.

Climate change is expected to occur in other parts of the country as well. The Shkumbin River Basin could also be affected to a similar extent to the Vjosa Basin scenarios. Therefore, these changes will require immediate measures to protect infrastructure, sustainable agricultural development and biodiversity. In particular, in the Elbasan–Librazhd–Prrenjas region, the impacts are and will be felt.

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14 UNFCCC, The Fourth National Communication of Albania on Climate Change, 2022, Link; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fourth%20National%20Communication%20of%20Albania%20to%20the%20UNFCCC_ EN.pdf

in the following sectors:

Agriculture: Agriculture, which accounts for the majority of employment in this region, is among the sectors most sensitive to climate change. Rising temperatures and decreasing rainfall are expected to lead to reduced production of traditional crops (or a need to change them), increased pests and increased demand for water. This requires the adaptation of agricultural crops with more drought-resistant varieties. In the area of the Municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas, climate change may or will affect agricultural production due to heat waves, prolonged periods of drought and lack of irrigation water, especially in hilly and plateau areas, as well as the Domozdova plain.

Water resources and energy: Climate change will affect the hydrological cycle by reducing annual rainfall. Rising temperatures and longer dry periods will increase evaporation, creating water shortages for key sectors such as agriculture, population, energy (hydroelectric power plants) and nature. River floods and intense rainfall are expected to become more frequent and will affect infrastructure. Electricity generation, mainly based on hydroelectric power plants, will face management difficulties due to the uneven distribution of rainfall.

Tourism: Climate change will have a double impact on tourism. By 2050, the months of May-October are expected to be excellent for coastal tourism, while winter tourism is expected to shrink, reducing the potential for the territory of the Elbasan-Librazhd-Prrenjas region. In this regard, municipalities need to act in a timely manner to diversify the tourism package and increase competitiveness in order to develop

year-round tourism.

Population: Climate change is expected to have a negative impact on the health and livelihoods of the population, as well as on their economy, which is based on tourism and agriculture. Increased flooding and fires, shortages of drinking water and food, and the risk of insect-borne diseases could pose serious challenges. Flooding is expected to damage a large number of agricultural plots and homes in low-lying areas, especially those built near fast-flowing rivers.

Nature and biodiversity: Climate change will significantly affect nature and biodiversity itself, mainly in increasing threats (erosion, fires, drought, etc.), conditioning biological needs, and changing the habitat as a whole.

The respective municipalities, thanks to their adaptability to these changes, should take action at an early stage, especially in terms of studying and budgeting projects that deal precisely with minimizing the damage from climate change and protecting key sectors and the population. Considering that the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas are in the same basin, it is necessary and helpful to cooperate between them, by drafting joint strategies and action plans for adaptation to climate change. Also, the implementation of legal obligations arising from the laws on climate change and environmental protection, as well as the achievement of the objectives of the strategies and plans approved by the municipalities themselves, remains a necessary starting point towards sustainability for the three municipalities studied.

5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENT STRATEGY

Albania has taken important steps to address issues related to climate change, recognizing the impact that the increase in greenhouse gases has on the climate, as well as seriously assessing the urgent need for adaptation to these changes. Acceptance of the "United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change"[15], signing of the "Kyoto Protocol"[16]or the ratification of the "Paris Agreement"[17]demonstrate the country's climate efforts and commitment to stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.

With the transposition of the "UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" and the progress of the approximation of domestic legislation with that of the European Union, Albania aims to prevent dangerous human interference with the climate and increase resilience to climate change, ensuring that efforts in this direction

15 Signed in New York, on 9 May 1992. In force in Albania, from 1 January 1995

16 In force in Albania, from 30 June 2005
17 Law No. 75/2016 "On the ratification of the Paris Agreement, within the framework of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change"

to be part of the country's sustainable environmental policies.

However, despite the efforts, the country's progress towards climate change adaptation and mitigation remains insufficient to bring satisfactory results and to be in line with the EU's goals. The EC 2023 Progress Report for Albania highlights that, in line with *acquis* remains limited, and there are shortcomings in completing the sub-legal acts on issues related to climate and climate change adaptation. Meanwhile, the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan will need to be updated in accordance with the "Green Agenda for the Western Balkans", due to the new objectives set by the EU in this regard. The lack of specific structures and staff to deal with climate change issues remains a concern. Also, building mechanisms for vigilance against natural disasters and adaptation to climate change remains a major challenge for central and local government.

It seems quite positive that Albania's "Fourth Communication on Climate Change" to the UNFCCC[18], focuses heavily on the local level, thus creating a good practice for municipalities and local decision-making in the future. However, a significant burden for implementing legislation and strategies remains the responsibility of municipalities, which present significant difficulties in perceiving and being able to take action, especially on climate change adaptation.[19].

To better address these issues, the following analyzes the laws and

18 UNFCCC, The Fourth National Communication of Albania on Climate Change, 2022, Link; https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Fourth%20National%20Communication%20of%20Albania%20to%20the%20UNFCCC_EN.pdf

19 EU/CE, Albania 2023 Report, 2023, Link; https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-11/SWD_2023_690%20Albania%20report.pdf

main strategies, focusing on the duties and responsibilities that arise for municipalities.

5.1 Main national legislation

5.1.1 Law No. 155/2020 "On Climate Change"[20] aims to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, to accelerate adaptation to climate change and contribute to global efforts against climate change. In Article 6, point 1, letters a, b and c, this law charges municipalities with state responsibilities for issues affecting climate change. More specifically, municipalities must:

a) *integrate climate change mitigation and adaptation issues into their legislation, strategies, plans, programs and development projects, (...);*
b) *to cooperate in the implementation of legislation, strategies, plans, programs and projects that address climate change;*
c) *to cooperate in monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the implementation of strategies, plans, programs and projects that address climate change*.

Article 18, paragraph 1, states that *"...and/or municipalities design and develop policies and measures for climate change mitigation in the field of forestry and agriculture, aiming to reduce emissions and*

20 This law is partially aligned with: Directive 20 03/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 "Establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC", as amended", Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 "On a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information relevant to climate change at national and Union level, repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC", as amended

carbon sequestration from the agricultural, forestry, other land use and ecosystem conservation sectors".

Article 18, paragraph 2, quotes: "*Municipalities inform the ministry annually about deforestation and forest degradation that have occurred in the administrative territory under their jurisdiction.*
Article 23, point 1, letter ë, states that "*municipalities, for the territory under their jurisdiction, collect, organize and maintain their climate data together with reports on measures taken or planned for mitigation and adaptation…"*

Also, Article 25 emphasizes the increase in capacities for municipalities, while Article 29 charges municipalities with responsibility for drafting policies that promote sustainable and climate-resilient investments, as well as scientific research in this direction.

5.1.2 Law No. 10431, dated 09.06.2011, "On Environmental Protection"

aims to protect the environment at a high level, preserve and improve it, prevent and reduce risks to human life and health, ensure and improve the quality of life, for the benefit of present and future generations, as well as ensure the conditions for the sustainable development of the country. Article 22 emphasizes the importance of local bodies in the preparation and implementation of local environmental plans. Specifically, in the points of this article, municipalities are obliged to "*…prepare local environmental action plans periodically, in accordance with strategies and plans …*". The same article stipulates that the plans are approved by the municipality and reviewed by it, and their implementation is reported to the district council. Also, in article 60, point 1, letter ç, it is emphasized that the competent body for issuing environmental permits (the National Environment Agency) must consult in advance with the municipalities for the issuance of permits.

theirs. Therefore, municipalities have the right and obligation to act broadly in defense of their interests, to protect the environment in the territory they administer.

5.1.3 Law No. 139/2015 "On Local Self-Government" regulates the organization and functioning of local self-government units in the Republic of Albania, and determines their functions, competencies, rights and duties. In point 1 of article 26, municipalities have a legal obligation *"Ensuring, at the local level, measures to protect the quality of air, soil and water from pollution.*While in articles 26 and 27, the functions of the municipality for the protection of the environment, nature, biodiversity, forests and pastures and other elements are clearly defined, obliging the municipality to act according to sectoral laws. Also, article 27 on the administration and protection of agricultural lands and other categories of resources, also emphasizes " *"the creation and administration of local grant schemes for agriculture and rural development, financed from the local budget and/or with co-financing from third parties, guaranteeing gender-balanced access"*, as well as " *"administration of the forest fund and public pastures according to the legislation in force".*Referring to the law, it turns out that municipalities have sufficient responsibility for environmental protection and climate change issues. Environmental protection, education and awareness, construction and care for agricultural infrastructure, management of forest and pasture funds, as well as care for the population, are functions that derive from the basic law "On Local Self-Government", or even from other laws on specific issues, such as the law "On Climate Change".

5.1.4 Law No. 107/2014 "On territorial planning and development", changed, has as its main goal the provision of sustainable development of the territory through the rational use of

land and natural resources, as well as the protection of these resources, including soil (especially agricultural land), air, water, forests, flora, fauna and landscapes. The law emphasizes that territorial planning must be based on the principle of sustainable development and harmonized with the European Union approach in the field of territorial planning and development, taking into account environmental criteria, the preservation of biodiversity and protected areas. Municipalities are charged with the responsibility of developing Local General Plans, which are essential documents for territorial development at the local level. These plans must ensure the implementation of the law and be in accordance with the laws on nature protection and those on information and consultation of the public. With regard to the protection of areas of importance for nature, Article 31 of the law provides for the transfer of the right to development between structural units, which is the competence of the local planning authority, or the municipality.

In addition to the above-mentioned laws, when exercising their powers in terms of nature protection and climate change adaptation, municipalities must act in accordance with the principles and obligations that also derive from specific laws. Among the most important ones, we highlight:

1.Law No. 9 587/2006 “On the Protection of Biodiversity”, as amended;
2.Law No. 10 006/2008 “On the Protection of Wild Fauna”, as amended;
3.Law No. 81/2017 “On Protected Areas”, as amended;
4.Law No. 10 440/2011 “On Environmental Impact Assessment”;
5.Law No. 10 253/2010 “On Hunting”, as amended;
6.Law No. 91/2013 “On Strategic Environmental Assessment;
7.Law No. 119/2014 “On the Right to Information”

8.Law No. 57/2020 “On Forests”;
9.Law No. 124/2015 “On Energy Efficiency”, as amended;

10.Law No. 8 672/2000 “On the ratification of the Aarhus Convention on the right of the public to information, to participate in decision-making and to access to justice in environmental matters”;
11.Law No. 111/2012 “On integrated water resources management”;
12.DCM No. 247/2014 “On determining the rules and requirements of procedures for informing and involving the public in environmental decision-making”;
13.Order of the Minister of Environment No. 1 280/2013 “On the approval of the red list of wild flora and fauna”.

5.2 Strategic framework at the national level

5.2.1 National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan

The main national strategic document on climate change focuses on three main issues: mitigation measures, adaptation and sustainable development. The strategy has built the vision on these three pillars, which is: “*Recognizing that climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies, especially in the Mediterranean area, the development towards a low-carbon economy is key to achieving global mitigation objectives and to allowing an adapted response of the next generation at reasonable environmental, economic and social costs.*The document has identified 6 strategic priorities, which are:

SP.1 Ensuring sustainable economic growth in line with the GHG emission pathways set out in the NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution), and moving towards a low-carbon economy to which all contribute.

all sectors.

SP.2 Establishing a GHG monitoring, reporting and verification system, in line with EU requirements.

SP.3 Strengthening the capacity of relevant institutions and inter-institutional cooperation to address climate change issues.

SP.4 Integrating climate change into sectoral strategic planning.

SP.5 Strengthening capacity and awareness on climate change issues.

SP.6 Approximation with the EU legal framework on climate change in all sectors.

In the long term, from the adaptation process, the strategy aims for the following results:

1. Reducing damage caused by floods;
2. Improving the resilience of agriculture to floods;
3. Ensuring quality drinking water despite the impacts of climate change.

It is clear that the vast majority of the results are intertwined with the functions of municipalities. Consequently, municipalities should contribute precisely in these areas: flood protection, agricultural recovery, and the provision of drinking water to the population.

Within the document, in the measures sections, especially for adaptation in general terms, municipalities are required to undertake concrete actions, such as: afforestation/planting of

trees in the most vulnerable areas, the construction of dams to prevent floods and the limitation of urban sprawl. Municipalities should also contribute directly to the issues of: irrigation, drainage and flood protection with renewable capacities against climate change and the creation of plans for adaptation to climate change at the municipal level. Also, a good part of the functions and services provided by municipalities are part of climate change adaptation initiatives. Therefore, maximum attention is needed to guarantee the sustainability of municipal territories.

5.2.2 National Energy and Climate Plan

The "Energy and Climate Plan" document is based on the "National Energy Strategy", integrating energy objectives with those of climate change towards the country's sustainability. Specifically, this document aims by 2030:

a. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 18.7%;
b. Increasing energy efficiency - Reducing Final Energy Consumption by 8.4%;
c. The share of renewable energy in final energy demand should be 54.4%.

Municipalities should take responsibility for drafting “Local Energy and Climate Action Plans”, at least reflecting national objectives in them. Referring also to the legal obligations arising from Law No. 124/2015 “On Energy Efficiency”, as amended, specifically Article 9/1 requires the drafting of “Local Energy Efficiency Plans”, bearing the main burden in achieving these objectives. Although the law defines them separately, the “Local Energy and Climate Action Plan” seems to also meet the requirements of Law No. 124/2015.

5.2.3 National General Plan

The “National Master Plan” (MMP) for the period 2015-2030 sets out an ambitious vision for Albania: to be an integrated hub in the economic and infrastructural system of Europe, with a diverse and competitive economy in the Balkan region. This plan also aims at equality in access to infrastructure, economy and knowledge, as well as the protection of the country's natural, historical and cultural heritage, with the aim of transforming it into an authentic destination.

The main objective of the PPK is the sustainable development of the natural system. To achieve this objective, policies have been defined that include increasing national responsibility and developing infrastructure, the economy and knowledge to ensure a sustainable and balanced future.

This plan seeks to ensure a balance between economic development and the preservation of natural and cultural heritage for the future of Albania. In addition to areas of high interest for the country, the objectives of the PPK are delegated to municipalities, integrating them into the “Territorial Strategies and General Local Plans”. Compliance with nature conservation goals and adaptation to climate change will have to be prioritized by municipalities, proposing sustainable land use.

5.3 Strategic framework at the local level

5.3.1 Monitoring of territorial strategies and general local plans

Based on the obligation arising from Law No. 107/2014 “On territorial planning and development”, municipalities have drafted “Territorial Development Strategies and Local General Plans”, in accordance with the “National General Plan”. Completing these

documents of all municipalities in the Albanian territory, is one of the best practices in the functioning of the hierarchy of documents from the central to the local level.

It is worth noting that territorial management and planning remain the cornerstone for any activity and outcome, in terms of climate change adaptation and environmental protection as a whole. In the following, all the above-mentioned documents will be analyzed for each municipality, highlighting the goals and actions foreseen for climate change and nature protection, while in cases where information is available, their implementation will also be assessed.

5.3.1.1 Territorial Development Strategy and PPV for the Municipality of Elbasan

The Territorial Development Strategy Document for the Municipality of Elbasan, in its vision statement, gives priority to nature and its components. The vision of the municipality is *""Elbasan, a multifunctional center along Corridor VIII and the Egnatia Road, a city with high sustainability in economic and social development, preserving and regenerating the environmental values of the area and the region."* The achievement of the vision of the SZT will be realized through 5 strategic objectives, of which we highlight those related to nature and climate change:

Strategic objective 2: Protection and regeneration of natural resources as basic elements of social well-being and economic renewal through natural and cultural tourism. This objective is accompanied by a package of 9 programs, of which we highlight 6 of them:

> **O2P1 strategic program:** Protecting the urban system from floods and the continuous overflow of the Shkumbin River by rehabilitating the existing embankments.

O2P2 strategic program: Rehabilitation of riverbeds, riverbanks and resurfacing areas of Shkumbini, Zaranika, Manazdera, Papri and Gostrima.

O2P3 strategic program: Improvement of (underground) water supply and sewage infrastructure.

O2P4 strategic program: Drafting and implementing a medium-term plan for the management of local forests and pastures.

Strategic program O2P5: Improving the integrated urban waste management service.

O2P6 strategic program: Mitigation of environmental effects from industrial activity.

Strategic objective 4: Promoting the agriculture and livestock sector, as key sectors for the development of the local economy and employment growth, and especially for strengthening rural development. This objective is accompanied by a package of 3 programs:

Strategic program O4P1: Rehabilitation and maintenance of the drainage and irrigation network for the entire territory of the Elbasan municipality.

Strategic program O4P2: Programming and drafting of land management instruments, which will guide developments that do not serve the agricultural sector, outside areas with the proposed Basic Land Use Category B. Agriculture, with the aim of protecting agricultural land.

Strategic program O4P3: Promoting the development of structures in the function of agriculture (warehouses, stables, collection points, cooperatives, information centers, weekly markets)

etc.), through the use of public and private assets in public-private partnership (PPP) schemes.

The "Territorial Strategy and the General Local Plan" follow the same line, giving special importance to nature, the protection of its components and adaptation actions to climate change. Both documents have well analyzed the consequences of climate change in the territory of the municipality and their addressing. Specifically, in the Elbasan PPV, projects for the protection of nature components and adaptation to climate change have been proposed. Among them, we highlight:

1.Rehabilitation and maintenance of the irrigation and drainage system for agriculture;
2.Resettlement of the riparian zone of the Shkumbin River, Zaranikë, Gostimë, Manazdere, Papër and Kushe;
3.Cleaning former industrial areas from pollution and revitalizing them;
4.Reforestation of deforested areas in Papër, Gracen, Labinot, Zavalin, Gjinar and Shushicë;
5.Creation of the green corridor Zavalina–Polis–Kuturman–Shebenik;

6.Protection of surface and groundwater from pollution.

In order to assess the implementation of these projects, a request for official information was sent to the Elbasan municipality, but no response was received. Meanwhile, from the field observations, as well as discussions with the women and girls of Elbasan[21]To this end, it appears that efforts have been made towards their implementation, but they are considered insufficient to complete the entire package of proposed projects. Meanwhile, ensuring compatibility and increasing resilience to cope with the consequences of climate change in the future still seems distant.

21 Consultative meeting, date 05 October 2024

5.3.1.2 Territorial Development Strategy and PPV for the Municipality of Librazhd

The Territorial Development Strategy for the Municipality of Librazhd has remained strict in the breakdown of the vision and objectives of the "National General Plan". The document highlights the importance of natural resources in the development of the municipality and treats it as a central point. In this document there is no clear analysis of the issue of climate change, or of addressing these issues. In terms of protecting nature and addressing the issues related to it, the strategy and the PPV emphasize:

1. Protection of the natural landscape throughout the municipality;
2. Protection of river waters from pollution;
3. Protection, consolidation and reconstruction of biodiversity functions;
4. Conservation and regeneration of forest areas.

The Strategy and PPV of the Municipality of Librazhd remain general in scope, making it difficult to understand specific interventions and even more difficult to implement or monitor their implementation.

As in the case of the Elbasan Municipality, a request for official information was sent to the Librazhd Municipality, but no response was received.

5.3.1.3 Territorial Development Strategy and PPV for the Municipality of Prrenjas

The Municipality of Prrenjas, in terms of territorial sustainability, has drafted three groups or themes, detailing them with the respective objectives in the "Territorial Strategy Document". Theme C coincides with

objectives built for nature protection. Specifically, this topic lists 7 objectives, which are quite general. We highlight 5 of them:

Topic C - O1. Reducing water pollution;
Topic C - O3. Reducing air pollution;
Topic C - O4. Protection and improvement of soil and hydrogeological resources;
Topic C - O5. Promoting energy efficiency and conservation;
Topic C - O6. Improving the natural environment.

Also, for projects to protect nature and address related issues, the strategy and the PPV emphasize:

1. Protection of the natural landscape throughout the territory of the municipality;
2. Protection of river waters from pollution;
3. Protection, consolidation and reconstruction of biodiversity functions;
4. Conservation and regeneration of forest areas.

As in the case of Librazhd, the Strategy and PPV of the Municipality of Prrenjas remain at a general level, making it difficult to understand specific interventions, implement or monitor their implementation. The Municipality of Prrenjas responded to the request for information on the list of projects implemented in the period 2022-2024 for environmental protection. According to the response, in the 3-year period, the afforestation of the object "Green Crown of the City of Prrenjas" with a forested area of 12ha and the construction of mountain dams with the name "Above Bërzeshtë (near the village cemetery)" was carried out.

5.3.2 Main challenges of municipalities

To better understand the situation in the territory of the municipalities of

selected, in addition to analyzing strategies and plans at the local level, three meetings were held with women and girls in the centers of municipalities. During these meetings, the issue of the consequences of climate change and adaptation to these challenges was discussed extensively. Over 50 people participated in the consultative meetings, where the preliminary findings of this report were discussed and further enriched with the information and suggestions of the participants. Among other things, women from rural areas of the Hotolisht and Polis Administrative Units in Librazhd indicated that they feel insecure about investing and working in agriculture, raising the worrying issues of the lack of information about climate change, adaptation to these changes and the adaptation of agricultural crops in the future.

Consultation of this report with the women and girls of Librazhd, Elbasan and Prrenjas[22], showed that the emergence of problems from climate change is quite worrying. Among them, we highlight:

1. Areas planted with walnuts are not yielding productivity and often the produce is of poor quality;
2. Droughts in the summer period are more prolonged and there is a need for increased amounts of water for irrigation. In some areas, the Municipality of Librazhd has invested in irrigation canals;
3. Flooding of roads and lands (in sporadic cases) near rivers has been increasing in recent years.

In conclusion, we summarize the challenges faced by the selected municipalities:

1. Pollution of land, air and water from active and legacy industrial activities. This challenge is particularly acute for the Municipality of Elbasan, followed by

22 Consultative meeting, date August 24, 2024 in Librazhd, date August 31, 2024 in Prrenjas, date October 5, 2024 in Elbasan.

that of Prrenjas and at lower levels the Municipality of Librazhd;

2. Flooding and soil erosion from rivers and streams of mountainous character, especially in the hilly-plain part of the municipalities;
3. The extension of the dry period during the summer and the stress of needing larger amounts of water for irrigation of crops. This issue was highlighted in the consultative meetings in Librazhd and Prrenjas;
4. Landslides in the mountainous hilly area, especially on steep and bare slopes;
5. The failure of some traditional cultivars of walnuts and fruit trees in the territory of the Librazhd and Prrenjas municipalities. During the meetings, the participants discussed this issue at length and believe that the increase in temperature has brought about this unfavorable situation;
6. Lack of information on climate change and adaptation to these changes in the main economic activities of the area;
7. Deforestation and lack of restoration measures in areas with degraded forests;
8. Lack of subsidies in sectors affected by climate change, agriculture, forestry, energy, etc., and low budgeting of climate change adaptation projects;
9. Increase in extreme weather phenomena and fires in forest/natural areas, coupled with a lack of capacity to respond to emergencies;
10. Lack of strategies and action plans to guide actions to improve the situation. This is particularly true for the municipalities of Librazhd and Prrenjas, which show shortcomings in addressing climate and nature issues in their strategies.

Given the current situation, it is considered necessary to take rapid action to ensure the improvement of conditions at an early stage, preventing the escalation of damage and the increase in costs. In cases where physical intervention is required, it is important to first assess nature-based solutions, and only if these solutions are impossible, to consider engineering interventions. In the section on suggestions and proposed measures, the needs and interventions for some cases identified as priority for solution will be specifically addressed.

6 ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE

Referring to Law No. 139/2015 “On Local Self-Government”, municipalities have the autonomy to regulate and administer a substantial part of public affairs under their responsibility. Meanwhile, Law No. 68/2017 “On Local Self-Government Finances” aims to ensure the financing of municipalities in accordance with the principles of local autonomy, to ensure the sufficiency of financial resources available to finance their functions and competencies, and to guarantee the transparency and predictability of transfers from the central government. The following will present an analysis of the budget for projects that help adapt to climate change undertaken by the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas, for the period 2022–2024.

BASHKIA	SIPËRFAQJA	POPULLSIA E REGJISTRUAR	POPULLSIA SIPAS CENSIT 2023	HARTA	NJËSITË ADMINISTRATIVE
Elbasan	872.03 km²	141.714	115.101		Bradashesh Elbasan Funarë Gjergjan Gjinar Gracen Labinot-Fushë Labinot-Mal Papër Shirgjan Shushicë Tregan Zavalinë
Librazhd	793.36 km²	31.892	23.312		Hotolisht Librazhd Lunik Orenjë Polis Qendër Librazhd Steblevë
Prrenjas	322.95 km²	24.906	18.768		Prrenjas Qukës Rrajce Stravaj

Table 1. General data for the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas[23]

23 Source: INSTAT, 2024

6.1 Analysis of the budget of the Municipality of Elbasan

Table no. 2 presents the expenditures according to budget classifications for the period 2022-2024 in the Municipality of Elbasan, related to the environment or adaptation to climate change. A detailed analysis for each year will be presented below, according to the methodology described above.

VITI BUXHETOR	2022				2023				2024			
Buxheti total	2.831.420				3.412.310				3.589.750			
Lloji i shpenzimeve	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali
Mbrojtja nga zjarri dhe mbrojtja civile	1.400	67.513	3.021	71.934	4.080	104.198	2.000	110.278	1.770	1.340	431	3.541
Menaxhimi i infrastrukturës së ujitjes dhe kullimit	8.300	0	6.524	14.824	11.774	3.000	19.963	34.737	14.089	1.616	26.234	41.939
Administrimi i pyjeve dhe kullotave	4.907	22.314	43.234	70.455	8.070	41.317	47.724	97.111	22.100	52.787	63.315	138.202
Programet e mbrojtjes së mjedisit	7.830	428	0	8.258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Menaxhimi i qendrueshëm i tokës bujqësore	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	0
Ndërgjegjësimi mjedisor	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.440	0	0	10.440
TOTALI	22.437	90.255	52.779	165.471	23.924	148.515	69.687	242.126	48.399	55.743	89.980	194.122

Table 2. Spending levels by items and years (in 000 lek)

6.1.1 Analysis of the 2024 budget

The budget of the Elbasan Municipality for 2024 reached 3,589,750,000 lek or about 35 million euros.

According to the ceilings for each Local Government Unit program[24], the "Environmental Protection" program is 341,570,000 lek or 10.4% of the total municipality budget. At first glance, this is a satisfactory amount, but if we divide it by type of expenditure, 92.4% of it goes to salaries and other current expenses and only 7.6% goes to capital investments.

24 Table 2, p. 4: https://elbasani.gov.al/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Budget - 2024-approved.pdf

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
31.170	287.909	26.091	345.170
9 %	83.4 %	7.6 %	100 %

Table 3. Expenditures of the "Environmental Protection" program, by type (in 000/lek)

The budget does not provide explanations of what is included in this amount, but according to the total value calculated in Table No. 3, which includes expenditures according to budget classifications related to environmental protection or adaptation to climate change, the budget results lower.

More specifically, it turns out that the expenditures according to budget classifications related to the environment and climate are 194,122,000 lek or 5.4% of the total budget of the municipality. Current expenditures account for 53.7% of this value, while capital expenditures account for 46.3%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
48.399	55.743	89.980	194.122
25 %	28.7%	46.3 %	100 %

Table 4. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/lek)

The main item of expenditure for the environment or adaptation to climate change is the administration of the forest and pasture fund, accounting for about 71% of the total. For the first time, in 2024, a budget has been allocated for the item "environmental awareness", with a value of

10,440 lek. 100% of this fund goes to salaries. Meanwhile, although there are 2 budget classifications with the names “Environmental Protection Programs” and “Sustainable Management of Agricultural Land”, the available budget is 0 lek.

Capital investments are worth 89,980,000 lek, but if we analyze each of them, those directly related to environmental protection or climate change are only 24,605,271 lek or about 245 thousand euros. More specifically, these investments are:

- Supply and installation of solar panels in the reconstructed building of the Elbasan Municipality: 2,105,271 lekë;
- Drafting of forest/pasture management plans: 19,600,000 lekë;
- Investments in the forest fund (afforestation, thinning and improvements, fire protection): 1,300,000 lekë;
- Purchase of 2 digital devices for forest measurements: 900,000 lekë;
- Purchase of professional drones for forest and environmental monitoring: 700,000 lek.

These expenditures amount to only 6.9% of revenues from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment and sectors affected by climate change. For 2024, these revenues are 358,439,000 lek. Specifically:

- Fee for environmental protection and improvement: 28,250,000 lekë;
- Green fee: 39,000,000 lekë;
- Tax on agricultural land: 27,480,000 lekë;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 78,750,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty: 900,000 lek;
- Forest land rent: 21,270,000 lek;
- Revenue from the forestry service: 82,989,000 lekë;

- Revenue from irrigation and drainage: 6,000,000 lekë;
- Agricultural land rent: 310,000 lek;
- Firefighters' income: 2,000,000 lek;
- Fire protection: 40,220,000 lek;
- Forestry administration: 14,477,000;
- Irrigation and drainage: 16,793,000 lek.

The analysis shows that the value of investments in projects directly related to the environment or adaptation to climate change is lower than the revenues coming from the environmental protection and improvement fee or the green fee.

6.1.2 Budget analysis 2023

The budget of the Municipality of Elbasan for 2023 is 3,412,310,000 lek or 34 million euros. For this year, the comprehensive budget according to budget classifications related to the environment or adaptation to climate change reaches 242,126,000 lek or 7% of the total budget. Even during 2023, the ratio between current and capital expenditures shows that only 28.8% goes for investments, while 71.2% goes for salaries and other current expenses.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
23.924	148.515	69.687	242.126
10 %	61.2 %	28.8 %	100 %

Table 5. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/ lek)

The main item for environmental or climate change adaptation spending is fire protection and civil protection. The rest goes to the administration of the forest and pasture fund, and for

management of irrigation and drainage infrastructure. During 2023, the budget function "Environmental Protection Programs" has been removed from the list and consequently there are no funds allocated in this direction. According to table no. 5, capital expenditures are in the amount of 69,687,000 lek, but those directly related to environmental protection or adaptation to climate change are 44,168,000 lek or 440 thousand euros. More specifically, these investments are:

- Construction of a protective embankment from the Gostimë stream, including supervision and approval: 13,000,000 lekë;
- Drafting of forest and pasture management plans: 11,728,000 lekë;
- Investments in the forest fund (afforestation, thinning, improvements): 19,440,000 lek.

These expenditures amount to 15.1% of revenues from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. For 2023, the revenues are 291,871,000 lek. More specifically:

- Environmental pollution fee: 19,000,000 lekë;
- Green fee: 34,000,000 lekë;
- Tax on agricultural land: 27,480,000 lekë;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 70,000,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty: 500,000 lek;
- Forest land rent: 21,270,000 lek;
- Revenue from the forestry service: 45,160,000 lekë;
- Revenue from irrigation and drainage: 5,500,000 lekë;
- Firefighters' income: 2,000,000 lek;
- Fire protection: 37,724,000 lekë;
- Forest administration: 13,131,000 lek;
- Irrigation and drainage: 16,106,000 lek.

Even for 2023, the value of investments in projects directly related to the environment or adaptation to changes

climate is even lower than the revenues coming from the environmental protection and improvement fee or the green fee.

6.1.3 2022 budget analysis

The budget of the Municipality of Elbasan for 2022 is 2,831,420,000 lek or about 28 million euros. For this year, the comprehensive budget according to budget classifications related to the environment or adaptation to climate change amounts to 165,471,000 lek or 5.8% of the total budget. The ratio between capital and current expenditures remains the same as in 2023 and 2024, indicating that most of the money goes to salaries and operating expenses. For 2022, 68% of the budget is allocated to current expenses and 32% to capital expenses.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
22.437	90.255	52.779	165.471
13.5 %	54.5 %	32 %	100 %

Table 6. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/ lek)

For 2022, the two main items of expenditure on the environment or adaptation to climate change are fire protection and civil protection and forest and pasture management, with an almost equal budget for each of them. Unlike the years 2023 and 2024, for 2022 the budget has a budget function with the name: “Environmental protection programs”, for which 8,258,000 lek have been allocated. This fund goes only for salaries and operational expenses.

Also, unlike 2023 and 2024, almost 100% of the value

of the capital investment budget goes to projects that directly impact environmental protection or climate change adaptation. In total, their value amounts to 52,667,000 or 520 thousand euros.

These investments are:

- Road protection from the Papri stream: 3,500,000 lekë;
- Road protection from the Gostima stream: 2,200,000 lekë;
- Protection of the "Noneve" neighborhood from the Gostima stream: 4,860,000 lekë;
- Concrete lining of irrigation canals in rural areas: 6,000,000 lekë;
- Drafting of breeding plans for forests and pastures: 16,430,000 lekë;
- Flood protection of the Camurri, Fushbualli and Gostima streams: 16,677,000 lek (specific grant);

- Investments in the forest fund (afforestation, improvements, thinning, clearing): 3,000,000 lek.

However, these expenditures are as much as 20% of the revenues from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. For 2022, these revenues are 261,929,000 lek. More specifically:

- Environmental pollution fee: 19,000,000 lekë;
- Green fee: 45,000,000 lek from;
- Tax on agricultural land: 26,400,000 lekë;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 70,000,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty tax: 2,000,000 lek;
- Agricultural land rent: 500,000 lek;
- Forest land rent: 5,000,000 lek;
- Firefighters' income: 2,300,000 lek;
- Revenue from the forestry service: 22,500,000 lek;

- Revenue from irrigation and drainage: 4,760,000 lek;
- Fire protection: 36,089,000 lek;
- Forest administration: 12,681,000 lek;
- Irrigation and drainage: 15,699,000 lek.

For 2022, the investment situation in projects directly related to the environment or adaptation to climate change is similar to that of the previous 2 years, as the value spent is lower than the revenues coming from the environmental protection and improvement fee or the greening fee.

6.2 Budget analysis of Librazhd Municipality

Table no. 7 presents the expenditures by budget classification for the period 2022-2024 in the Municipality of Librazhd, related to the environment or adaptation to climate change. A detailed analysis for each year will be presented below, according to the methodology described above.

VITI BUXHETOR	2022				2023				2024			
Buxheti total	599.436				654.660				782.800			
Lloji i shpenzimeve	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali
Menaxhimi i infrastrukturës së ujitjes dhe kullimit	1.515	500	18.420	20.435	680	496	22.126	23.302	1.119	500	19.886	21.505
Administrimi i pyjeve dhe kullotave	10.174	12.038	2.202	24.414	9.940	12.183	3.000	25.123	13.000	8.539	5.750	27.289
Mbrojtja nga zjarri dhe mbrojtja civile	14.837	3.370	0	18.207	12.370	3.351	0	15.721	19.985	4.045	0	24.030
TOTALI	26.526	15.908	20.622	63.056	22.990	16.030	25.126	64.146	34.104	13.084	25.636	72.824

Table 7. Spending levels by items and respective years (in 000/lek)

6.2.1 Analysis of the 2024 budget

The budget of the Municipality of Librazhd for 2024 is 782,800,000 lek or about 7.8 million euros, while the overall budget according to classifications

Budgetary expenditures related to the environment or climate change adaptation amount to 72,824,000 lek or 9.3% of the total budget. Current expenditures account for 64.8% of this amount, while capital expenditures account for 35.2%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
34.104	13.084	25.636	72.824
46.8 %	18 %	35.2 %	100 %

Table 8. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/ lek)

These expenditures are distributed almost equally across 3 budget functions: drainage infrastructure management, forest and pasture management, and fire protection and civil defense. The budget analysis shows that there is no specific budget for environmental protection (such an item does not appear in the budget).

According to table no. 8, capital expenditures are worth 25,636,000 lek, but according to the list of investments, projects that directly affect environmental protection or adaptation to climate change are 23,650,000 lek or about 235 thousand euros. More specifically:

- Purchase of pipes for irrigation canals: 2,400,000 lek;
- Partial repairs to irrigation canals in Librazhd Municipality: 4,500,000 lekë;
- Repair of the Miraka–Plane river dam: 1,000,000 lek;
- Reconstruction of the Kuturman canal: 5,000,000 lek;
- Reconstruction, Alan Dorëz canal: 5,000,000 lekë;
- Drafting a breeding plan Librazhd Klenje, Prodan: 3,000,000 lekë;
- Afforestation (black pine, chestnut, acacia): 2,050,000 lekë;

- Repair of leaves in the Mal Plak forestry: 700,000 lek.

These expenditures amount to 33% of revenues from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. For 2024, these revenues are 70,893,000 lek. More specifically:

- Agricultural land tax: 5,559,000 lek;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 14,000,000 lekë;
- Tax on mineral royalties: 368,000 lek;
- Green fee (plus lighting fee, since they are together): 3,570,000 lekë;
- Environmental impact fee: 7,140,000 lekë;
- Fees for services provided by the "Fire Protection and Rescue Structure": 186,000 lekë;
- Tariff in the forest and pasture sector: 40,070,000 lek.

6.2.2 Budget analysis 2023

The budget of the Municipality of Librazhd for 2023 is 654,660,000 lek or about 6.5 million euros. The overall budget according to budget classifications related to the environment or adaptation to climate change amounts to 64,146,000 lek or 9.8% of the total budget. Current expenditures account for almost 61% of this amount, while capital expenditures account for 39%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
22.990	16.030	25.126	64.146
36 %	25 %	39 %	100 %

Table 9. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/ lek)

For this budget year, the program that receives the least money is defense.

from fire and civil protection, while the other 2 programs, which are drainage infrastructure management and forest and pasture management, share an almost identical budget value. The analysis results that even for 2023 there is no specific budget for environmental protection.

According to table no. 9, capital expenditures are worth 25,126,000 lek, but according to the list of investments, projects for environmental protection or adaptation to climate change have a higher value, with a total of 36,398,530 lek or about 360 thousand euros. These investments are:

- Construction of river dams: 15,000,000 lekë;
- Protection for agricultural land: 11,000,000 lekë;
- Drainage canals of Roç, Orenjë Floq, Letëm, Studën: 10,397,530 lekë.

These expenditures account for 32.5% of revenues from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. In total, these revenues amount to 112,170,950 lek. More specifically:

- Agricultural land tax: 5,450,000 lekë;
- Annual vehicle registration tax: 14,500,000 lekë;

- Mining royalty tax: 360,000 lek;
- Green fee (plus lighting fee, since they are together): 3,500,000 lekë;
- Environmental impact fee: 7,000,000 lekë;
- Fees for services provided by the “Fire Protection and Rescue Structure”: 550,000 lekë;
- Tariff in the forest and pasture sector: 41,270,000 lekë;
- “Unconditional Transfer for Fire Protection MZSH”: 15,555,218 lekë;
- "Unconditional Transfer for Forest Administration": 9,509,199 lekë;

- "Unconditional transfer for irrigation and drainage": 14,476,533 lek.

These data once again highlight that the Municipality of Librazhd spends less money on the environment or adaptation to climate change than the income that comes from the economy, which is closely linked to the environment.

6.2.3 Budget analysis 2022

The budget of the Municipality of Librazhd for 2022 is 599,436,000 lek or about 6 million euros. The overall budget, according to budget classifications related to the environment or adaptation to climate change, amounts to 63,056,000 lek or 10.5% of the total budget. Current expenditures account for almost 67% of this amount, while capital expenditures account for 33%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
26.526	15.908	20.622	63.056
42 %	25 %	33 %	100 %

Tabel 10. Environmental or climate change spending by game (in 000/lek)
l

For this budget year, the program that receives the most money is forest and pasture management. Next comes drainage infrastructure management and fire protection and civil defense. As in 2023-2024, in 2022, the analysis shows that there is no specific budget for environmental protection.

According to table no. 10, capital expenditures are worth 20,622,000 lekë, but according to the list of investments, projects for environmental protection or adaptation to climate change have a value of

higher, with a total of 23,000,000 lek or about 230 thousand euros. These investments are:

- Purchase of pipes for irrigation canals: 1,125,000 lekë:
- River dam construction: 5,000,000 lekë;
- Construction of the Shebenik reservoir-Rinas canal: 6,000,000 lekë;
- Reconstruction of the Rina canal in Dorez Center: 5,000,000 lekë;
- Repairs of irrigation works and canals: 5,875,000 lek.

These expenditures account for 63% of revenues from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. In total, these revenues amount to 36,522,000 lek. More specifically:

- Agricultural land tax: 5,400,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty tax: 100,000 lek;
- Annual vehicle registration tax: 8,800,000 lekë;

- Green fee (plus lighting fee, since they are together): 3,500,000 lekë;
- Environmental impact fee: 4,500,000 lekë;
- Fee for services performed by the fire protection structure: 1,122,000 lekë;
- Tariff in the forestry sector: 12,700,000 lekë;
- Fee in the pasture sector: 400,000 lek.

This data shows that 2022 had the highest value of spending on projects related to the environment or climate change, in relation to income coming from the environment-related economy.

6.3 Analysis of the budget of the Municipality of Prrenjas

Table no. 11 presents the expenditures by budget classification for the period 2022-2024 in the Municipality of Prrenjas, related to the environment or adaptation to climate change. A detailed analysis for each year will be presented below, according to the methodology described above.

VITI BUXHETOR	2022				2023				2024			
Buxheti total	480.634				581.821				663.320			
Lloji i shpenzimeve	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali	Personeli	Operative	Kapitale	Totali
Mbrojtja nga zjarri	12.884	3.457	0	16.341	14.004	3.076	0	17.080	15.678	2.530	0	18.208
Administrimi i pyjeve dhe kullotave	8.068	0	0	8.068	8.278	0	0	8.278	8.950	0	0	8.950
Menaxhimi i infrastrukturës së kullimit, ujitja	1.480	5.000	6.083	12.563	6.547	5.000	1.281	12.828	7.235	2.580	3.418	13.233
TOTALI	22.432	8.457	6.083	36.972	28.829	8.076	1.281	38.186	31.863	5.110	3.418	40.391

Table 11. Spending levels by items and respective years (in 000/lek)

6.3.1 Analysis of the 2024 budget

The budget of the Municipality of Prrenjas for 2024 is 663,320,000 lek or about 6.6 million euros, while the overall budget according to budget classifications related to the environment or climate change adaptation reaches 40,391,000 lek or 6% of the total budget. Current expenditures account for 91.5% of this value, while capital expenditures only 8.5%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
31.863	5.110	3.418	40.391
79 %	12.5 %	8.5 %	100 %

Table 12. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/lek)

These expenditures are distributed across 3 budget functions: Drainage infrastructure management, forest and pasture management, and fire protection. The lowest budget goes to forest and pasture management, while an analysis of the budget shows that there is no specific budget for environmental protection.

According to table no. 12, capital expenditures have a very modest value, of 3,418,000 lekë or about 34 thousand euros. However, according to the list of investments, projects that affect environmental protection/climate change adaptation have a value of 20,000,000 lekë or about 200 thousand euros. These investments include:

- Reconstruction of the Lingajca canal, Rrajce: 10,000,000 lekë;
- Reconstruction of the canal from the "Tarushi" neighborhood to the railway neighborhood (Bogdani neighborhood): 10,000,000 lekë.

These expenses are 33% of the income that the Municipality of Prrenjas provides from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. For the year 2024, these revenues are 60,747,220 lek. More specifically:

- Tax on agricultural land: 3,886,014 lekë;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 10,000,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty tax: 180,000 lek;
- Green fee: 1,458,000 lekë;
- Pasture rental fee: 125,000 lekë;
- Fee from the Ministry of Health: 500,000 lekë;
- Timber fee: 480,000 lek;
- Fee for irrigation of agricultural lands: 228,000 lekë;
- Environmental impact fee (for HPPs, quarries, forest exploitation): 3,500,000 lekë;
- Specific transfers for irrigation and drainage: 13,232,698 lekë;

- Specific transfers for forests: 8,949,766 lekë;
- Specific transfers for fire protection: 18,207,742 lekë

These data once again highlight that the Municipality of Prrenjas spends less money on the environment or adaptation to climate change than the income that comes from the economy that is closely linked to the environment.

6.3.2 Budget analysis 2023

The budget of the Municipality of Prrenjas for 2023 is 581,821,000 lek or about 5.8 million euros, while the overall budget according to budget classifications related to the environment or climate change adaptation reaches 38,186,000 lek or about 6.6% of the total budget. Current expenditures account for almost 97% of this value, while capital expenditures only 3%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
28.829	8.076	1.281	38.186
76 %	21 %	3 %	100 %

Table 13. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/lek)

These expenditures are distributed across 3 budget functions: drainage infrastructure management, forest and pasture management, and fire protection. As in 2024, the lowest budget for 2023 goes to forest and pasture management. There is also no specific budget for environmental protection for this budget year.

According to table no. 13, capital expenditures have a very modest value of 1,281,000 lek or about 13 thousand euros. However, according to the list of investments, projects that affect environmental protection or adaptation to climate change have a value of 6,281,390 lek or about 62 thousand euros. These investments include:

- Protection and rehabilitation of damaged lands, construction of retaining walls in case of landslides, various embankments: 281,390 lek;
- Reconstruction of irrigation canals: 1,000,000 lekë;
- Drafting of forest and pasture management plans: 5,000,000 lek.

These expenses are 11.3% of the income that the Municipality of Prrenjas provides from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. For 2023, these revenues are 55,441,289 lek. More specifically:

- Tax on agricultural land: 4,700,000 lekë;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 8,000,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty tax: 120,000 lek;
- Green fee: 955,500 lekë;
- Fee for irrigation of agricultural lands: 2,230,000;
- Environmental impact fee (for HPPs, quarries, forest exploitation): 1,250,000 lekë;
- Specific transfers for irrigation and drainage: 12,828,269 lekë;
- Specific transfers for forests: 8,277,718 lekë;
- Specific transfers for fire protection: 17,079,802 lek.

These data once again highlight that the Municipality of Prrenjas spends many times less money on the environment or adaptation to climate change than the income it receives from the economy.

is closely linked to the environment.

6.3.3 Budget analysis 2022

The budget of the Municipality of Prrenjas for 2022 is 480,634,000 lek or about 4.8 million euros, while the overall budget according to budget classifications related to the environment or climate change adaptation reaches 36,972,000 lek or about 7.7% of the total budget. Current expenditures account for almost 83.5% of this value, while capital expenditures only 16.5%.

PAGA & SIGURIME	SHPENZIME TË TJERA KORRENTE	SHPENZIME KAPITALE	TOTALI
22.432	8.457	6.083	36.972
60.5 %	23 %	16.5 %	100 %

Table 14. Expenditures on the environment or climate change by type (in 000/lek)

These expenditures are distributed across 3 budget functions: drainage infrastructure management, forest and pasture management, and fire protection. As in 2023-2024, for 2022, the lowest budget goes to forest and pasture management. According to table no. 14, capital expenditures have a modest value of 6,083,000 lek or about 60 thousand euros. However, this figure is higher compared to 2023 and 2024.

The list of investments in 2022 for projects that affect environmental protection or climate change adaptation also includes a number of projects. Their total value is 125,352,819 lekë or about 1.25 million euros, a considerable value if we compare it to the total budget of the Prrenja Municipality. This is also a significantly higher value than the budget years 2023-2024. These investments include:

- Reconstruction of the irrigation canal, “Gega” neighborhood, Rrajce Sutaj: 425,668 lekë;
- Reconstruction of the irrigation canal, in the “Çako” and “Alla” neighborhoods, Rrajce Fushë: 756,619 lekë;
- Pishkash-Karkavec irrigation canal: 9,920,829 lekë;
- Reconstruction and construction of the main collector, the first drainage channel Lingajce-Fusha e Domosdovës: 6,425,902 lekë;
- Drainage in the village of Prrenjas “For the drainage and de-sodulation of agricultural land”: 15,000,000;
- Reconstruction and construction of the high water canal in the village of Kotodesh: 11,666,667 lekë;
- Reconstruction and construction of the stream (retaining walls) + concreting + mountain embankments) from the Mosque of the village of Rrajcevarrezat in the “Rira” neighborhood: 8,333,334 lekë;
- Reconstruction and construction of the stream (retaining walls + concreting + mountain dams) from the Qafë Thanë irrigation canal–Qafë Thanë Highway, Urake village: 323,799 lekë;
- Reconstruction and construction of the stream (retaining walls) + concreting + mountain dams) from the irrigation canal, Qafë Thanë–Verrishta tunnel, Urake village: 12,333,333 lekë;
- Reconstruction and construction of the stream (retaining walls) + concreting + mountain dams) from the Urakë-Golik-Verrishta highway, Kotodesh village: 5,000,000 lekë;
- Cleaning of deluvial deposits, 3 water collection and storage reservoirs in the village of Rrajce: 14,333,334 lekë;
- Drafting a forest/pasture fund management plan: 20,000,000 lekë;
- Afforestation, works in forests and pastures: 11,666,667 lekë;
- Fire prevention-treatment and awareness raising among residents for biodiversity protection: 5,666,667 lekë;
- Registration of forests or pastures in the Librazhd Regional Land Registry Office: 2,500,000 lekë;

- Implementation of technical projects for planting fruit and forest trees: 1,000,000 lek.

According to the list of investment priorities of the Prrenja Municipality 2022-2024, funding for these projects was supposed to continue in the next 2 years, but as the above analysis revealed, no budget was allocated for them.

These expenses are about 2 times higher than the income that the Municipality of Prrenjas provides from taxes, fees and transfers related to the environment. For 2022, these incomes are 57,300,000 lek. More specifically:

- Tax on agricultural land: 4,200,000 lekë;
- Annual tax on used vehicles: 7,000,000 lekë;
- Mining royalty tax: 1,500,000 lek;
- Green fee: 1,200,000 lekë;
- Environmental impact fee for HPPs, quarries, forest exploitation: 4,560,000 lek.
- Timber fee: 2,000,000 lek;
- Fee for irrigation of agricultural lands: 340,000 lekë;
- Fee from the Ministry of Health: 500,000 lekë;
- Specific transfers for irrigation and drainage, forests and fire protection, 36,000,000 lekë[25].

25 Approximate value, as for the 2022 budget year, the Municipality of Prrenjas has not reported the specific transfer, divided by sectors.

7 conclusions

Referring to the data of *European Environment Agency* AND *Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery* It turns out that the costs of pollution and climate change have a very large impact, both on people's lives and in economic terms. In such conditions, one of the biggest challenges for our country at the national and municipal levels is environmental protection.

Municipalities have as their primary function in relation to the environment: environmental awareness, environmental education and information, as well as nature protection. Also, we should not forget the preservation of the quality of soil, water and air from pollution.

The review of available data shows that the territory of the municipalities of Elbasan, Librazhd and Prrenjas will face significant negative consequences from climate change. Among the most vulnerable sectors are expected to be agriculture, forestry, energy and direct impact on the population. Increased temperature, decreased precipitation, increased extreme weather phenomena are expected to be the main pressures for the mentioned sectors.

The response of municipalities to climate change, or

adaptation to these changes is lukewarm. From a planning point of view, the Municipality of Elbasan is an exception, which in all strategic and territorial development documents has paid attention to climate change and has foreseen actions that would enable adaptation. Also, this municipality is in the process of drafting a Local Action Plan for Energy and Climate. The three municipalities do not have a Monitoring Report on the implementation of their strategies and plans, or this document is not accessible, and data on the implementation of the projects are not made available. The Municipality of Prrenjas, in its response, results in having undertaken several reforestation projects, but these remain on limited areas. From the information available, it results that other municipalities have also undertaken actions to protect the environment and especially forests. However, it is difficult to link the actions with the strategies adopted by them.

The consultative meetings with women and girls in the territories of the selected municipalities highlighted several issues that are closely related to issues of nature and the consequences of climate change. Among them, we highlight:

- **Flooding and soil erosion**from rivers and streams of mountainous character, especially in the hilly-plain part of the municipalities;
- **Lack of information about climate change** and the adaptation to these changes of the main economic activities of the area;
- **The failure of some traditional cultivars**of nuts and fruit trees in the territory of the Municipality of Librazhd and Prrenjas;
- **Extension of the dry period**during the summer and dealing with the stress of needing larger amounts of water for irrigation.

Monitoring results show that environmental protection expenditures by the respective municipalities are modest and do not respond to the growing need for investments in projects that would contribute to reducing the negative impacts of climate change.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

After monitoring municipal budgets, legal obligations and responsibilities, as well as risks arising from climate change, several recommendations and a feasible action plan were identified for the municipalities included in the monitoring:

1. Annual allocation of a fund dedicated to environmental protection. This fund can also be integrated with transfers from the central government.
2. Annual allocation of a fund dedicated to environmental awareness, education and information regarding nature.

3. Determining by law that a portion of the income generated from nature use fees goes entirely to environmental protection.
4. To achieve a better redistribution of income derived from the exploitation of nature.

It is also important that environmental issues closely related to climate change are addressed in the right way and that concrete actions are taken with quick and efficient solutions. Specifically, the following measures are suggested:

1. Improving infrastructure and increasing the efficiency of irrigation canals, especially in hilly areas

of municipalities, where no previous investments have been made in this direction, in Unit A-Hotolisht, Polis, Babje, Shushicë, Labinot Mal, Gracen, Qukës and Rrajce;

2. Maintenance and maximization of the water holding capacities of artificial reservoirs throughout the territory of the municipalities;
3. Reforestation of deforested areas in the Polis, Stravaj and Zavalina Municipalities;
4. Afforestation and taking measures with mountain dams for eroded areas, especially near mountain streams and on the sides of the Elbasan–Librazhd–Prrenjas national road.
5. Drafting and approving the "Energy and Climate Action Plan" for the three municipalities;
6. Drafting and approving the "Action Plan for Improving Air Quality" in the city of Elbasan;
7. Undertaking a broad campaign to inform residents about climate change and adaptation measures;
8. Initiating and cooperating with central institutions to undertake a study to guide farmers towards agricultural crops in line with climate change;
9. Completion of tree planting in the riparian area of the Shkumbin, Gostimë, Bushtricë, Rapun and Lingajcë rivers.

In implementing concrete interventions, the use of nature-based solutions should be considered. In this way, costs can be affordable for municipalities and measures are considered more sustainable in the long term.

In order to accurately identify priority projects or actions, the following map has been prepared. The cartographic material has been prepared by referring to the strategic documents of the municipalities, random field observations and reporting of issues by women and girls in the territories of the respective municipalities.

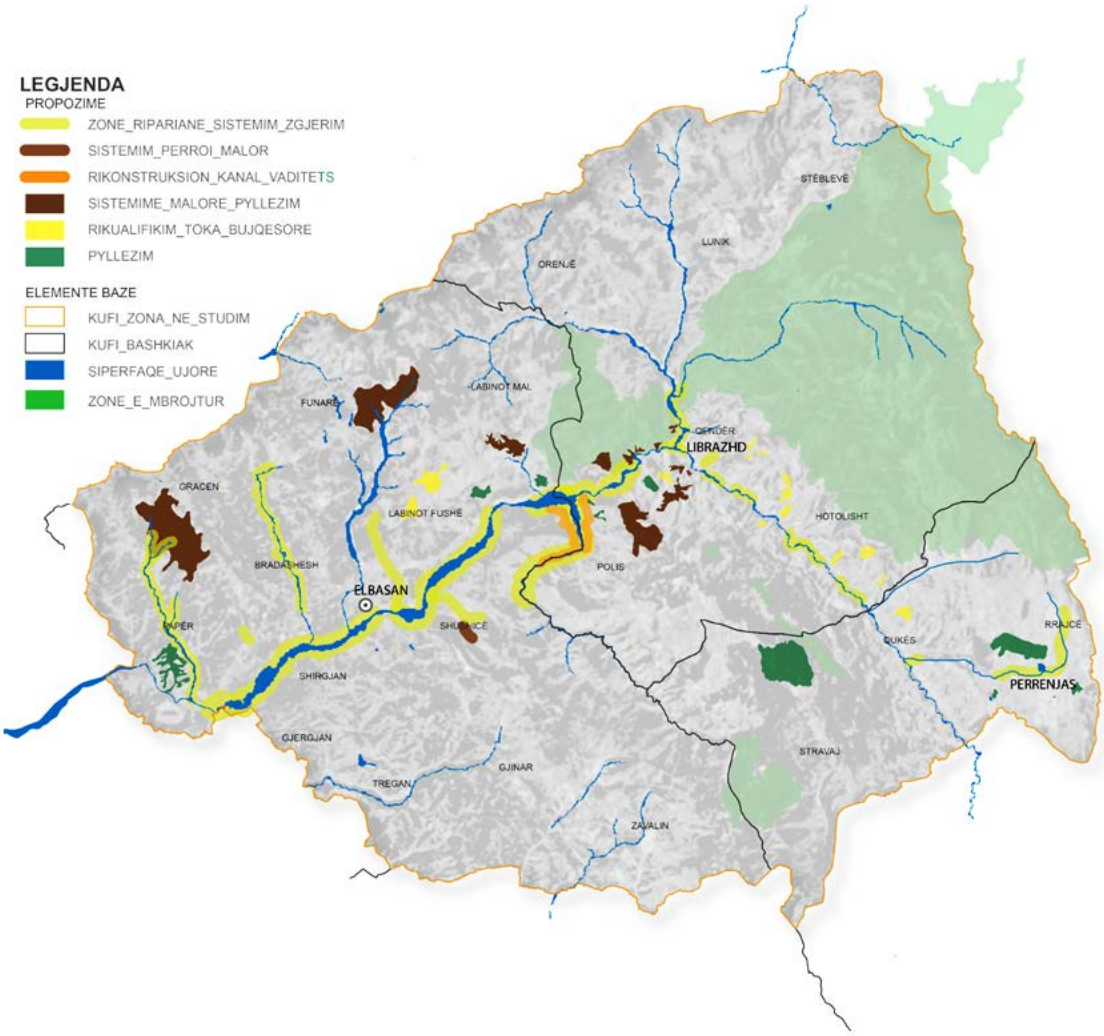


Figure 1. Proposed priority projects in the Elbasan–Librazhd–Prrenjas region

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Annex 1. Satellite image of erosion of abandoned agricultural lands (Hotolisht Municipality)[26]



26 Source: Google Earth, 2024

Annex 2. The process of public consultations of the draft budget monitoring report with women and girls



Figure 2. Photo from the consultative meeting in Elbasan, October 5, 2024







Figure 3. Photo from the consultative meeting in Librazhd, August 24, 2024



Figure 4. Photo from the consultative meeting in Prrenjas, August 31, 2024

Annex 3. Proposal of the final budget monitoring report to the Municipal Councils



Figure 5. Photo from the presentation of the report at the Elbasan Municipal Council, November 26, 2024



Figure 6. Photo from the presentation of the report at the Librazhd Municipal Council, November 27, 2024



Figure 7. Photo from the presentation of the report at the Prrenjas Municipal Council, November 26, 2024

MONITORING REPORT

BUDGET FOR THE YEARS 2022–2024 FOR CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE MUNICIPALITY ELBASAN, LIBRAZHD AND PRRENJAS

All Green centre
boat Budget Accountability and Transparency
Funded by the European Union