

FISCAL GENDER ANALYSIS – ALBANIA

Tirana, March 2021

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# ABReviationS

# Executive Summary

This research was conducted by Gender Alliance for Development Centre (GADC) in Albania, as a member of the Gender Budget Watchdog Network (GBWN)[[1]](#footnote-1). The purpose of the research is to analyse the impact that the spread of Covid-19 had in the life of women and the fiscal policy measures taken by the Government of Albania (GoA) in response to the pandemic. The research covers the period of February through December 2020.

**Main findings**

* Early lockdown imposed by Albanian Government, was the key measure for the containment of virus spread during the first six months of 2020. It helped save the people’s life and gave time to the Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MHSP) to prepare in order to face the upcoming serious infection.
* The COVID-19 epidemic has affected both women and men. As per MHSP data until December 2020, 52% of women and 48% of men have contracted virus.[[2]](#footnote-2)
* Measures taken by the Government, in rare cases were gender sensitive. The survey shows that Food Aid packages and sanitizing products, were delivered to the women in the family.
* Activities where employees, are mostly women, were put at greater risk because they were not closed.
* The Government response was timely and distribution of funds was very effective. A problem was the financial aid for the informal workers.
* Albania was hit by two catastrophic events. The earthquake of November 26, 2019, caused damages of around 1 billion euros. At this point, the budget reserves were not enough to afford the expenditures required for the health system preparation and for the financial support of individuals in need and for the businesses support
* Albanian government used the budget reserves, budget reallocation, rapid facilities and increased debt in the domestic market.
* Public consultations were few, especially related to the business support, but none of them was gender sensitive.
* Regular financial reporting continued, but not all reports are publicly available. These did not contain any gender perspective.
* Even before the Covid-19, domestic violence in Albania, is an existing phenomenon, but during the lockdown, there was an increase of domestic violence.
* In order to face the pandemic Covid-19, a lot of legal changes were approved under emergency and for this reason, many needs of women, were not addressed.

# Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic, brought a significant challenge for women and men in Albania as for the entire world. Due to the new nature of the virus, the disease it causes, the Government of Albania (GoA) needed to frequently review the state budget in order to reflect its updated readiness regarding the situation. The longevity of the pandemic due to Covid-19 is still uncertain, but what is a certainty is the fact that unless everyone gets a vaccination, social distancing seems to be the only alternative to keep track of the virus and keep it under control.

Different measures have been taken to reduce the spreading of the virus, impacting in this way the Albania’s economy and the lives of its citizen, However, these measures unfortunately have not quite reflected gender sensitiveness. We are well aware of the fact that from this situation women and men are affected differently, and as such, the existing inequalities for women and girls, discrimination of other marginalized groups, such as persons with disabilities and those in extreme poverty will prevail and is something to be considered.

As a result of closures and isolation measures, women have had more family responsibilities, such as caring for children and elderly.[[3]](#footnote-3) Increased responsibilities have had negative impacts on women’s physical and mental well-being.[[4]](#footnote-4) In Albania, research suggests that unpaid work and the burden of housework contributes to physical, psychological, and emotional stress among women.[[5]](#footnote-5) Job loss and unemployment resulting from isolation measures can negatively impact women and their return to the labour market.[[6]](#footnote-6) During the lockdown, domestic violence has increased, and women have struggled to access assistance due to isolation at home with abusers.[[7]](#footnote-7)

The legal framework for guaranteeing and promoting gender equality has been significantly improved not only by implementing developments in international law best practices, but also by implementing improvements stemming from the ratification of a number of important international instruments and amendments. An analytical overview of the dynamics through the years of policy developments and legal framework related to gender equality, both from a regulatory point of view and from an institutional point of view, is presented in Annex no. 1 "List of major national changes in the field of gender equality over the years (1995 – 2019).

More specifically, the basic law of guaranteeing, protecting and promoting gender equality is Law No. 9970, dated 24.7.2008 "On Gender Equality in Society", as well as some bylaws in its function. This law aims to: provide effective protection against gender discrimination and any form of conduct that promotes gender discrimination; define measures to guarantee equal opportunities between women and men, to eliminate gender-based discrimination, in whatever form it occurs; define the responsibilities of state, central and local authorities to draft and implement normative acts, as well as policies that support the development and promotion of gender equality in society.[[8]](#footnote-8) However, LGE does not include any provision for gender-responsive budgeting at the local level, although since 2012 Albania has advanced in the GRB legal framework and policy development[[9]](#footnote-9). In addition, specific structures and mechanisms need to be

operationalised, such as gender-responsive budget analysis, gender assessments, and gender audit exercises, to ensure that services address women’s and men’s different interests and needs, and are equally accessible to them. One of the key areas in which Albania offers a good example in operationalising gender equality is gender-responsive budgeting (GRB)[[10]](#footnote-10). This is applied at both the national and local levels. At the national level, GRB is outlined in the Public Finance Management Strategy (2015-2020) and for the first time became part of the National Strategy for Development and Integration (2015-2020). In 2016,[[11]](#footnote-11) gender equality was included as one of the fundamental principles of the Albanian budget system, to provide equal access to rights and opportunities for men and women in Albania. Accordingly, in the 2019 budget, gender inequality problems were mainstreamed in 37 budget programmes in 14 ministries, affecting some of the most important sectors, such as: education, health, and agriculture.

Work is ongoing to include GRB at the central and local level in each unit, while there is both international support and internal willingness and commitment. GRB allows the operationalisation of human rights commitments and ensures that these commitments do not remain on paper but have practical impact on the lives of girls and women, men and boys.

The legal and regulatory framework is a short- or medium-term instrument if it is not accompanied by appropriate gender equality policies institutionalized for the long term through the definition of key strategic objectives. The National Strategy for Gender Equality and its action plan 2016-2020, consists of 4 main strategic goals: 1) Economic empowerment of women and men; 2) Ensuring the factual and equal participation and engagement of women in political and public decision-making; 3) Strengthening the coordination and monitoring role of the National Gender Equality Mechanism, as well as; 4) Awareness of society for the promotion of Gender Equality.

The level of effectiveness of the implementation of the legal framework and the National Strategy for Gender Equality 2016-2020 has been the subject of performance audit by the Supreme Audit Institution of Albania. Based on the audit findings it is concluded that there is progress mainly in relation to the process of drafting the regulatory and political framework and the establishment of respective institutional structures, while progress in terms of gender indicators is difficult to measure due to lack of quantitative and comparative analysis with argumentative relations on the reasons for the problems, a fact which affects further improvements: “*The Ministry of Health and Social Protection, in the role of the main body responsible for drafting, implementing and monitoring policies related to gender issues, fails to collect or produce sustainable progressive indicators on gender issues, due to the lack of a standardized statistical and comparative reporting by stakeholders involved. For this reason, in the future the biggest focus should be on the joint monitoring process and oriented towards results that help decision-making, not just the obligation to implement a plan of measures”[[12]](#footnote-12).*

In this context, this report aims to shed light on the specifics of developments and the impact of the pandemic situation of COVID-19 in Albania from the perspective of gender equality, joining similar studies conducted by other countries in the Western Balkans region[[13]](#footnote-13).

To enable an objective analysis of current aspects and issues arising from the COVID-19 pandemic situation from the perspective of gender equality, which is also the purpose of this report, it is important to shed light on aspects of the dynamics and status of development of legal and institutional instruments that guarantee and promote gender equality in Albania.

# Methodology

The Centre for Research and Policy Making (CRPM)[[14]](#footnote-14) developed the methodology and research tools used for this research. The adaptation for Albania, was made, keeping in mind the ability of comparison with regional data. The overall research question was: to what extent has the Government of Albania’s response to the COVID-19 epidemic involved a gender perspective? The research examined four dimensions of the government’s response, formulated in accordance with the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) framework: (i) timeliness; (ii) gender responsiveness; (iii) public finance management from a gender perspective, including transparency and accountability; and (iv) impact of expenditures from a gender perspective. The research was conducted from July through December 2020.

The methodology involved mixed research methods. Due to restriction of movement because of coronavirus, in order to collect necessary data, we used:

**Literature review,** is used through the different parts of the given structure of the report to support the analysis and the conclusions. The literature review served also to understands how the GoA implemented different measures taken during the Covid-19 pandemic. For the literature review are used the most relevant and latest documents and research conducted by CSOs, international bodies, independent institutions or independent experts such as:

* National analyses and reports, documents, laws and bylaws.
* Analysis of official information from primary & secondary source
* Data and opinions from direct meetings with stakeholders

**Consultation’s sessions.** Except of official letters sent to MFE, MHSP and other institutions with questions for information’s, zoom meeting are organized with important key people working in local and central institutions, in women civil society organizations (WCSOs), academia, media, business etc.

**Survey**

A survey was administered electronically to assess civil society involvement in the crisis response, the transparency of policy and budget processes and CSOs’ views on the impact of governmental measures from a gender perspective. The survey was administered online through the GADC Facebook account and advertised using GADC’s mailing lists and AWEN network. In total, 37 organisations responded.

**Validation**

At least two researchers analysed all findings, towards enhanced validity. Generally, triangulation of methods, data sources, and researchers sought to enhance the validity of findings. Limitations included officials’ unavailability or refusals to respond to interview requests, institutions not responding on time based on the letters sent, institutions not maintaining gender-disaggregated data, often attributing this to the “emergency situation” and that there was “no time to think about gender”; and the fact that it was too early to respond to some research questions. Until this report was finalized February 2021, the Supreme State Audit had not yet conducted any audit for the public institution’s expenses during the year 2020 and the special measures and the expenditures for the Covid-19 pandemic. The unavailability of some public documents, or difficulties in finding them online, also posed challenges.

# The Covid-19 Epidemic from A Gender Perspective

This chapter describes the start and spread of the COVID-19 epidemic in Albania and provides an introductory overview of the GoA response. It then discusses how the epidemic has impacted diverse women and men differently, particularly related to their health, employment, and rights. It considers intersectionality, namely how the epidemic has affected women and men of diverse ages, ethnicities, and abilities. Such gender analysis is relevant for informing government policies and programs regarding the potentially different needs of women and men.

Addressing the impact of lifestyle constraints and on the functioning of vital elements such as work, conditioned by the pandemic situation caused by coronavirus COVID-19, necessarily requires a summary of key aspects related to the concept of gender equality as quoted above. As a result of the Covid-19 situation, the ratio of women who have reduced working time (employed or self-employed) is higher than that of men. Women in the 45-54 age group reported the highest percentage of 66.7% of women who reduced their working hours. Among self-employed women, there are women who have children 46%, those who have reduced working hours. One in two women reported an increase in at least two unpaid homework-related activities, 76% of women reported an increase in unpaid homework 72% of women reported an increase in unpaid care work.

As noted, the report aims to be part of the study chain of the region based on the methodology consolidated by the Center for Research and Policy Management[[15]](#footnote-15) aiming at comparability. Currently, the situation of official data in Albania does not directly provide specific data for each aspect raised by gender-based research questions, therefore mainly from aggregated data indirect methods (proxy) have been used to generate some specific data (disaggregated) based on gender or sector definitions for the year as object of study, ie the year with the COVID-19 pandemic, year 2020.

## The start and the spread of Covid-19 in Albania

The containment and mitigation strategies ranged from stronger efforts to detect cases early on and trace contact with other people to severe physical-distancing measures, including full national lockdowns and the shutdown of the economy, except for a number of “essential activities”. The Covid-19, arrived in Albania on March 8, 2020, when the first two cases were registered. The outbreak of the virus, is presented below[[16]](#footnote-16):

Table 1. Government of Albania prevention measures containing the virus spread

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dates | [Prevention measures](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=COVID-19_pandemic_in_Albania&action=edit&section=8) |
| February 25th, 2020 | Head of the National Medical Emergency Center (NMEC), announced protocols in case COVID-19 spread to Albania, explaining that citizens that suspect they have contracted the virus should call the designated National Emergency Number 127.  On the same day, Minister of Health and Social Protection met with the Technical Expert Committee, and decided to increase its hospital budget by $1 million, to increase the stock of personal protection equipment.The formation of a task force was announced |
| March 8th, 2020 | The first two cases with Covid were a son and his father. The son came from Florence Italy. |
| March 8th, 2020 | The Albanian Council of Ministers stopped all flights and ferries with quarantined areas of northern Italy until 3 April, halted all schools for two weeks, ordered cancellation of all large public gatherings, and asked sports federations to cancel scheduled matches. Albanian Health Minister announced that anyone entering Albania from quarantined areas of Italy will have to self-isolate, or face punishment if they fail to do so. |
| March 9th, 2020 | The Ministry of Health and Social Protection stated that a total of 65 people had been tested for COVID-19, and 2 of whom were positive. |
| March 10th, 2020 | A total of 114 people had been tested for COVID-19, and 10 of whom were positive. Of these, 6 new cases were close contacts of the first 2, while the other 2 new cases had no connection. One such case was also from the city of Durrës. |
| President Ilir Meta called for retired Albanian doctors to re-enter the work force. |
|  | [**Beginning of lockdown**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=COVID-19_pandemic_in_Albania&action=edit&section=10) |
| March 10th , 2020 | All citizens were alerted of the new lockdown policy by text from Prime Minister Edi Rama, who said the policy was regrettable but necessary, with the text also telling them to be safe, wash their hands, and avoid fake news, while also announcing a vehicle ban. The use of private cars and intercity transport vehicles was banned in Tirana and Durrës, and all private and public transport was banned in Shkodra, Lezha, Elbasani, Lushnja, Fieri, and Vlora, with the only vehicles allowed being ambulances and vehicles for delivering essentials. Bonuses of 1000 euros were added to the salaries of medical staff, and a 500 euros bonus was added to the salary of medical workers. The disinfection of all public places was also underway. The retired would get their pensions delivered at home with no charge. Bars, restaurants, gyms, discos, and venues with live music were all ordered to close. |
| March 11th, 2020 | Police vehicles played messages on loudspeakers telling citizens to return inside. By 12 March, 500 people had been charged for violating the travel ban. |
|  | There are fears about the hygienic conditions in Roma dwellings, given that fewer than half have access to piped water to wash their hands with. |
|  | [**"War" against COVID-19**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=COVID-19_pandemic_in_Albania&action=edit&section=11) |
| March 12th, 2020 | Prime Minister Edi Rama declared a "war" on COVID-19. A slew of new measures were announced, including a 72-hour curfew during which only transportation of basic needs such as food and medicine would be permitted, a three-month loan holiday, and the forced closure of garment factories and call centres (which are dependent on the Italian market).The police and the army mobilized and set up a total of 70 checkpoints on that day, spread throughout the country to make sure people were complying with self-quarantine requirements. At checkpoints, names are checked against a database of who has been in Italy or Greece since 27 February. Police in some parts of the country, including Fier, began stopping cars with foreign license plates. Fier proceeded to force the closure of most bars and cafes, while Tirana and Durrës suspended indefinitely all public transport and shut all cafes, bars, restaurants, as well as gyms and government offices with public-facing counters. All banks were closed from the 12 to 16 March, but ATMs remained open. |
| March 13th, 2020 | Albania implemented a hardening of its lockdown in major cities across the country, including the capital, Tirana, over the weekend until 15 March at midnight. Roads connecting major cities were also closed. Foreign nationals that need to go to the airport needed to have received written permission from the police to use the roads. All public facilities at the airport were closed, including restaurants and bars. Sea travel from Greece and Italy was prohibited except for freight vessels. |
| March 15th 2020 | Albania closed all of its land borders until further notice, making all travel from Greece, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Kosovo prohibited. Educational institutions were ordered to prepare to move k-12 instructions online. All physical government operations except essential activities were shut down, and civil servants ordered to stay down, but online services continued. All museums, cinemas, theatres, and public parks were closed indefinitely. The Albanian government began organizing a charter flight to extract remaining Albanian citizens in Italy; all air travel to Italy and Greece was indefinitely suspended. As of 15 March, in addition to the private vehicle ban, the public transportation ban was extended to the Shkodër-Lezhë, Elbasani-Korçë, Lushnjë-Fieri, and Fieri-Vlorë roads. The government implemented hi-tech monitoring measures using drones to identify persons violating quarantines. |
| March 16th, 2020 | Albania indefinitely suspended all air traffic to and from the United Kingdom. |
|  | Another wide-ranging "emergency legislation" was adopted, specifying various fines for violations of protocol, to be effective immediately. Social, cultural, and political gatherings, whether in enclosed or open-air spaces, were banned, and violators could be fined up to 5 million lek (or 40,000 euros). Television stations were banned from having more than two people in the same room for a talk show, on the pain of a 1 million lek fine (8,300 euros). Private hospitals that refuse to offer capacities were to be fined up to 5 million lek (40,000 euros). Any trade in food or medicine that did not comply with the specified government safety regulations to combat infections risked a fine of up to 10 million lek (83,000 euros). The legislation, called a "normative act", is an emergency law taking effect without prior approval by parliament. Furthermore, a national curfew was imposed: each day, all citizens were required to return to stay in their homes from 18:00 onward, as well as a ban on sitting in public places. |
| March 29th 2020 | Albania sent a group of 30 medical staff members to Lombardy, Italy. Prime Minister Edi Rama said his country was thanking former Italian help. |
|  | [**Relaxation of measures**](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=COVID-19_pandemic_in_Albania&action=edit&section=12) |
| April 25th 2020 | Minister of Health and Social Protection, announced plans to relax free hours from 90 minutes to 2 hours in the "Red Zones" and the establishment of "Green Zones" |
| May 26, 2020 | [The Ministry of Health and Social Protection announced that the second phase of reopening would begin with the opening of preschools on 1 June.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_Albania#cite_note-66) |
| June 15, 2020 | Commercial flights returned to Albania on June 15th, 2020 |
| June 1, 2020 | Preschools and kindergartens reopened.   * All cultural events and other large public gatherings in Albania are cancelled indefinitely. * Professional sporting events have resumed, with no spectators allowed to attend. * Malls and shops are open with strict social distancing guidelines in place. * Hairdressers and dentists are open with strict social distancing guidelines in place. * Restaurants and cafes are open. * All indoor activity centers reopened. * Beaches are open. * Outdoor exercise is permitted. * Libraries and museums are open. * Public transportation has resumed. * All maritime and air borders have reopened. |
| October 15, 2020 | Wearing a mask in public areas, indoors and outdoors, for any individual 11 years old and above is mandatory. Non-compliance with this rule may result in a fine up to 3,000 ALL. |
| November 12, 2020 | Public administration will telework; except for those providing essential services under strict security protocols. |
| November 17, 2020 | The Ministry of Health announced restrictions for indoor and outdoor gatherings of more than 10 people until further notice. The measure includes a wide range of activities, such as: conferences/meetings, political gatherings, holiday parties, wedding ceremonies, or funerals. |
| December 22, 2020 | As of December 22, the Albanian government suspended all flights to and from Great Britain until further notice. |

The early measures adopted by the GoA, helped containing the virus spread in the first quarter of 2020. The first two cases (a father and his son) appeared on March 8, 2020. Until June 14, 2020 there were less than 50 cases of infection per day. With the start of summer season, the infections per day started to increase but still until September 30, 2020 there were less than 200 infections per day. Regarding the victims, until September 30, 2020, there were 284 victims. The beginning and during all winter season, there is a steep increase both in new infections and victims.

Graph 1. Coronavirus spread in Albania[[17]](#footnote-17)

***Source: World meters***

Table 2. Coronavirus cases month by month until December 31st, 2020.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Cases | Mar-20 | Apr-20 | May-20 | Jun-20 | Jul-20 | Aug-20 | Sep-20 | Oct-20 | Nov-20 | Dec-20 |
| Total | 243 | 773 | 1,137 | 2,535 | 5,276 | 9,513 | 13,649 | 20,634 | 38,182 | 58,316 |
| Active | 156 | 272 | 232 | 1,014 | 2,167 | 4,015 | 5,415 | 9,177 | 18,523 | 23,501 |
| Victims | 15 | 31 | 33 | 62 | 157 | 284 | 387 | 509 | 810 | 1,181 |

***Source: World meters***

After the opening of activities, there is a spike in number of infections and victims as well. In Albania, like in some other countries, Italy, Spain etc there are several factors combination, which cause this spike such as: Spread power of the virus; Cultural habits (big gathering, coffee bars, restaurant frequentation etc); Number of doctors and nurses which is low compared to the needs; Preparedness of hospitals with needed equipment’s; Lack of knowledge about the virus.[[18]](#footnote-18)

Table 3. New cases month by month until December 31st, 2020

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Monthly** | **Mar-20** | **Apr-20** | **May-20** | **Jun-20** | **Jul-20** | **Aug-20** | **Sep-20** | **Oct-20** | **Nov-20** | **Dec-20** |
| **New cases** | 243 | 530 | 364 | 1,398 | 2,741 | 4,237 | 4,136 | 6,985 | 17,548 | 20,134 |

Graph 2. Monthly new cases

According to the data provided by the Worldometer, the emergency measures helped the containment of the virus spread. After the reopening, the virus spread started to grow and continues nowdays.

***Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection***

Graph 3. Total confirmed cases, until January 2, 2021

***Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection***

Graph 4. Number of people lost their lives due to Covid-19 until January 2, 2021

***Source: Ministry of Health and Social Protection***

The research shows that the infection rate from Covid-19 is higher in women than in men, while the death rate is higher for the men than women. According to statistics, the reason behind that are the changes in the life style. Habits related to smoking and alcoholic drinking may be the risk factors for the men.

Graph 5. Distribution of Covid- 19 infections in % by age and gender

According to statistics, the reason behind that are the changes in the life style. Habits related to smoking and alcoholic drinking may be the risk factors for the men. For the group age 15-55 years old, we notice that women are more at risk of been infected from coronavirus. While below 15 years and over 55 years, the men have a higher rate of infection.

***Source: Ministry of Health and social protection***

# The impact of Covid 19

Based on evidence provided by various national and international organizations regarding health and social issues, the global pandemic has the potential to deliver a shock that will affect two major aspects: a major global health crisis and a global economic crisis that will continue even after the immediate health emergency slows down. While these shocks affect everyone, women who make up 1.5 billion of the world's lowest paid workers and twice as many unpaid caregivers may be particularly hard hit by the post-COVID economic and health crisis.

Due to Covid-19 pandemic situation, Albania is part of the group of economies in which women have been forced to take leave or resign due to illness, childcare, job interruption or mobility ban.

“In a matter of a few months, the COVID-19 pandemic has turned from a public health crisis with no parallel in living memory into a major economic and jobs crisis whose full extent is still unfolding. The containment and mitigation strategies rapidly put in place to slow down contagion and avoid the collapse of health care systems succeeded in limiting the spread of the virus and the associated fatalities. Even where such confinement measures were not adopted, citizens largely assumed similar practices; working from home where possible, while avoiding large gatherings, public transport and in-store shopping. The unfolding pandemic led to a major “supply shock” as international supply chains were interrupted, workers got sick, were quarantined or subject to lockdowns and companies found themselves unable and, in some cases, forbidden to operate. Despite an unprecedented policy response by governments and central banks, increased uncertainty, the decline in household incomes and mandated or self-imposed physical-distancing measures led to a drop in investment and consumption. This quickly turned what was initially a “supply shock” into a “demand shock”, putting further pressure on companies”[[19]](#footnote-19).

**Health system**

According to World Bank estimates, the Covid-19 pandemic pressure on the health system and the accumulation of delays in treating other diseases will worsen key global health indicators. The rapid spread of a new virus has put severe pressure on health systems in many countries, highlighting both strengths and weaknesses in health care, including high-income countries. While a recent world Health organization (WHO)[[20]](#footnote-20) study has verified that 8 percent[[21]](#footnote-21) of households in Albania have fallen into poverty due to high health payments. Negative impacts will have on countries that have a low number of doctors and nurses per capita and those with a lack of medical logistics. According to the World Bank, Albania ranks in the group of high middle-income countries with 4.9 doctors and nurses per 1,000 inhabitants. According to data published by the WHO, the number of nurses per 10,000 inhabitants is 36.7, a lower figure compared to other countries in the region, such as for example Montenegro with 52.29 nurses per 10,000 inhabitants while Serbia 60.86 (latest data dated 23.06.2020)[[22]](#footnote-22).

**Employment**

The employment rate for the population over the age of 15 shows the difference between men and women. According to the Labor Force Survey[[23]](#footnote-23), the male employment rate is 60.1% versus 46.9% of the female employment rate[[24]](#footnote-24).

The structure of employees by activity status shows that 44.0% of women are salaried employees, while 24.6% of them are unpaid workers in the family business.

For employed men these figures are respectively 40.3% and 13.9%. However, a significant proportion of working men are self-employed (33.6%), while self-employed women make up 19.6%[[25]](#footnote-25).

From the table below, there is an increase of unemployment due to Covid 19, lockdown immediately after the first quarter. In the third quarter, the remove of the lockdown and seasonal activities, were the reasons for increase of the employment, but yet, below the end of year 2019.

Table 4. Employment and unemployment

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 4th quarter 2019 | First quarter 2020 | Second quarter 2020 | Third quarter 2020 | Fourth quarter 2020 |
| Employed 15 years old and over | **1,274,857** | **1,258,057** | **1,224,823** | **1,259,047** | **1,231,452** |
| 15-64 years | 1,210,615 | 1,194,608 | 1,160,604 | 1,194,376 | 1,172,988 |
| 15-29 years | 276,984 | 282,596 | 262,333 | 279,624 | 264,300 |
| 30-64 years | 933,631 | 912,012 | 898,272 | 914,752 | 908,688 |
| Unemployed 15 years old and over | **160,030** | **162,041** | **166,127** | **164,803** | **165,485** |
| Of which |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-64 years | 159,174 | 161,426 | 166,026 | 164,052 | 164,733 |
| 15-29 years | 75,203 | 70,638 | 71,538 | 73,128 | 73,195 |
| 30-64 years | 83,971 | 90,788 | 94,489 | 90,924 | 91,537 |
| Inactive 15 years old and over | **934,113** | **947,006** | **976,155** | **943,256** | **970,167** |
| of which |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-64 years | 595,998 | 591,035 | 620,438 | 588,640 | 609,349 |
| 15-29 years | 329,364 | 308,131 | 327,495 | 308,613 | 323,870 |
| 30-64 years | 266,633 | 282,904 | 292,944 | 280,028 | 285,479 |
| Labour Force 15 years old and over | **1,434,887** | **1,420,099** | **1,390,950** | **1,423,849** | **1,396,937** |
| of which |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15-64 years | 1,369,789 | 1,356,034 | 1,326,631 | 1,358,429 | 1,337,721 |
| 15-29 years | 352,188 | 353,234 | 333,870 | 352,752 | 337,495 |
| 30-64 years | 1,017,602 | 1,002,800 | 992,760 | 1,005,676 | 1,000,225 |

**Source: Institute of Statistics, Albania**

This table shows clearly the declined number in employment from the 4th quarter of 2019 to the end of the year 2020.

**National Agency for Employment and Skills**

In this report, we analysed also the data provided by the National Agency for Employment and Skills (NAES). These data, are based on the job seekers and employment which is registered in the offices of NAES. After the declaration of the lockdown and announcement of financial packages offered by Government of Albania, there is an increase of registrations, because, otherwise, they would not benefit from financial aid. Data provided by INSTAT, include the job seekers, who do not find the job through NAES offices.

Graph 6. Job seekers during the Covid-19 pandemic year

After the first three months of 2020, there is a steadily increase of registered job seekers. On average 53% of them are woman. For the period April-December 2020, the number of total job seekers increased by 21,000 persons per month or 31% compared with before pandemic period.

Related to women, the number of job seekers increased by 11,000 women per month or 31% more.  
**Source: National Agency for Employment and Skills**

Graph 7. The gender of those who seek more for jobs

This chart shows that 58% of employed job seekers for 2020, are women. These data shows that women tend to use the NAES office as job seekers, more than men.  
**Source: National Agency for Employment and Skills**

**Businesses**

Based on the commercial register administered by the National Business Center, through years there is a significant increase of women registered as natural persons, in the capacity of Administrator in the company as well as in the capacity of Partner or Shareholder. In 2020 we have less women in business than the other days.

Table 5. Physical persons registered in the Business Register Centre in 2019 and 2020.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Physical person | Female  Administrator | Female  Ownership |
| 2019 | 4424 | 671 | 785 |
| 2020 | 3778 | 632 | 699 |

Investment Council of Albania[[26]](#footnote-26) conducted the Survey “Covid -19 on the Business”.[[27]](#footnote-27) In the survey, participated 833 companies. From the survey, 19% of participants reported that, the Agriculture sector, totally stopped activity during the Covid-19 pandemic, while 81% continued work partially or totally. In Construction 38% totally stopped activity, 62% continued work partially or totally. In Trade, 36% totally stopped activity while 64% continued work partially or totally. In Industry 27% totally stopped activity, 73% continued work partially or totally. In Tourism 75% totally stopped activity, 25% continued work partially or totally. In Services, 47% totally stopped activity, 53% continued work partially or totally.[[28]](#footnote-28) Most of companies declare they have taken no measure to address inability of workers to come to workplace. 67% of big companies considered lay-offs, of which 30% in the industry, 30% in tourism and 28% in services.[[29]](#footnote-29)

**Social Impact**

COVID-19 has been disproportionately affecting women compared to men, and risks to deepen gender inequalities, a [rapid gender assessment](https://albania.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/multimedia/2020/07/covid-19-is-taking-a-higher-toll-on-women-shows-un-women-albania-rapid-assessment) by UN Women Albania shows. [[30]](#footnote-30) One in five people struggled to access health services and both women and men faced challenges in finding medical supplies for personal protection against COVID-19. 51% of women reported such challenges more often than 43% of men)[[31]](#footnote-31). Among different age groups young women 18-24 years old reported a higher prevalence of coping with great difficulties, in terms of access to health services and medical equipment. In relation to psychological and mental health, women are affected at much higher rates compared to men (69% vs. 57%), with an increasing gap between active women at work (35-44 years old) experiencing higher psychological distress compared to men in the same age group (72% vs. 58%.) The gender gap of mental health impact goes up to 21 points in rural areas. Moreover, women who have experienced or witnessed domestic violence have reported higher psychological distress.

Clearly demarcated gender roles in Albania's patriarchal society, leave many women financially dependent on men, and revolves around an honour-and-shame system.[[32]](#footnote-32)

Albania's Rapid Gender Assessment found that closing non-core businesses had an immediate impact on jobs, with nearly 15% of respondents reporting losing their jobs. Men seemed to be facing a risk higher unemployment (17%) compared to women (12%), partly because a large proportion of them are employed in sectors that were most affected by isolation. The results also highlight a disproportionate impact on working time spent for employed women: regardless of employment status, women are more exposed to reduced working hours and potential loss of income. Self-employed women in the 45-54 age group were hit hardest (66.7%) by reduced working hours. Almost one in two (46%) self-employed women living with children had to cut back on their working time, mainly to see children left at home due to school closures and jobs of the house. The Rapid Gender Assessment also confirmed that both women and men have experienced declining incomes. One in two reported reduced income from employment, while two-thirds saw a loss of income from agriculture. 74% of women who rely on remittances reported a decrease from such a source of income during a health emergency. At the same time, 33 per cent of Albanian respondents to the survey saw a decrease in their paid working hours. Self-employed respondents were the most affected, with almost half of their working hours cut due to the closure of non-core businesses. Meanwhile, almost half (46 percent) of self-employed women living with children reported reducing their working hours to caring for children and doing housework. According to the UN Women Rapid Gender Assessment Survey[[33]](#footnote-33) Measuring the socio-economic impact of the pandemic on women and men in Albania, 76 percent of women and 66 percent of men in the country reported having spent more time in unpaid domestic work during the blocking period. The survey also found that the burden of home and care responsibilities was not evenly distributed, as only 46 percent of women versus 67 percent of men in Albania reported receiving help from their partner[[34]](#footnote-34).

**Gender Based Violence**

In Albania, as in many countries around the world, the pandemic has only intensified the occurrence of gender-based violence. The lock down, already ongoing for five weeks, is creating fertile ground for gender inequalities to be exposed at their worst.

One in two women in Albania have been subjected to sexual, physical or psychological violence in their lifetime, according to a [survey supported by the Swedish Government, UNDP and UN Women](https://www.al.undp.org/content/albania/en/home/library/poverty/national-population-survey--violence-against-women-and-girls-in-.html). Nearly half of the surveyed women have experienced intimate-partner domestic violence.[[35]](#footnote-35)

245 cases of domestic violence were reported by the Albanian State Police in March and 89 cases were criminally prosecuted, with 33 offenders arrested and 141 protection orders issued. But the numbers may actually be higher, as reporting might be lower since many women must remain in self-isolation with the perpetrators of violence[[36]](#footnote-36).

### Conclusions

The pandemic Covid-19 has affected women and men in the whole world. However, women, being in an unfavourable situation even before pandemic, for sure have suffered the consequences more than men, especially single mothers, disabled, rural areas etc. Unfortunately, collecting such data was not possible. It is of outmost importance to strengthen the data collection based on gender and also to be transparent on publishing them. Only decisions based on a variety and qualitative data, can be effective and efficient.

The risk of contracting the virus seems to be higher for women, given that they are overrepresented in occupations with the highest risk of contracting COVID-19. However, more men than women have contracted and/or died from COVID-19. Both men and women have faced economic difficulties resulting from lay-offs and unemployment. Women and children in Albania also have been at greater risk of domestic violence during the pandemic.

# The Timeliness Of Funding For The Covid-19 Response

This section presents the chronological flow of anti-COVID-19 measures following the analysis to enable addressing the key research question on fiscal measures taken by the government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic from a gender perspective. Furthermore, the effects of these measures on the economic and financial balance of the country, analyzing their short-term and long-term risks as well as the measures designed to cope with these effects constitute the core of this section.

## The Timeliness of Government Response

The Albanian government and health authorities took immediate action to deal with the COVID-19 outbreak in terms of health and economy. From February 2020 till December 2020, there were approved 31 Laws, 33 Normative Acts and 67 Decisions of Council of Ministers.

The WHO on January 31 declared Covid-19 as a global emergency. "Then the committee was set up immediately to take measures and follow the dynamics of the situation in the world" - said Rakacolli in the show "Repolitix" on Report TV.

For this community in our country there has been little information about who was the leader, or even the names of all members, while only in recent days the authorities have revealed complete information[[37]](#footnote-37). Below are presented some of the measures taken by the Government. A full list of documents such as Laws, Normative Acts, Decisions of Council of Ministers, Decisions of Civil Emergency, orders etc is presented in the Annex 1[[38]](#footnote-38).

**The Public Budget (is composed of State budget, Municipality Budget, Social Insurance Fund, Health Insurance Fund, and former owner’s compensation) for 2020 was approved by Law no. 88/2019: Revenues 508,675 million ALL, Expenses 549,374 million ALL, deficit 39,699 million ALL. State budget for 2020: Revenues 387,706 million ALL, Expenses 418,405 million ALL, Deficit 39,699 million ALL[[39]](#footnote-39).**

During the year the Executive and the Parliament of Albania have amended this Budget four times. Specifically, the Budget was amended:

* on March 21,2020 with Normative Act no. 6, on April 15
* with normative act no. 15, on July 28
* with normative act no. 28, and
* only two weeks before the end of the year with Normative Act no. 34.

The financial plan was launched on 19.03.2020 and has entered into force on 21.03.2020 as Normative Act no. 6 dated 21.03.2020.

* Due to Covid-19 pandemic the budget for 2020 changed as following: Revenues 489,675 million ALL, Expenses 558,374 million leke, Deficit 68,699 million leke.
* The health insurance budget for 2020 was: Revenues, in total, 45 304 million ALL; Of which:- transfers from the state budget 30 888 million ALL; - expenditures 45 304 million ALL. The fund for reimbursement of medicines does not exceed the ceiling of ALL 11,000 million, including also arrears.
* The fund for the hospital service is detailed and used by decision of the Council of Ministers. The antiCovid-19 fund, of ALL 2,500 million, is detailed and used by decision of the Council of Ministers, for current and capital expenditures.
* The limit of financing the state budget deficit of ALL 68,699 million, through borrowing total net, from domestic and foreign sources, is ALL 72,845 million. In cases of inability to finance the budget deficit through the above two sources, the Council of Ministers takes measures to compensate for differences from supplementary sources or from spending cuts.
* The reserve fund would be used 1,700 million for unforeseen expenses of central government and 6,500 leke contingency for anticovid -19 measures. Normative Act no.6 dated 21.03.2020, had as purpose:
  1. To allocate a fund of 6.5 billion ALL in the new item "Contingency for the social package anti-COVID-19" as the first social package, which is used by Decision of the Council of Ministers. This fund is dedicated to the financing of social measures, in order to facilitate and support employees and / or other strata affected by the suspension of work processes nationwide;
  2. Approval of business support, in the form of the Sovereign Guarantee instrument, in the amount of ALL 11 billion (USD 100 million), as a guarantee for companies that are facing difficulties in paying employees' salaries.
  3. Allocation of the necessary budgetary funds to cope with the emergency situation created by the COVID-19 Pandemic, through the financing of the health sector for equipment, medicines, medical materials and other necessary services, as well as the financing of social packages, within hers.
  4. To reflect the reduction in the amount of ALL 20 billion, of the item "Tax revenues", as a result of the expected slowdown in their collection;
  5. To reflect the increase of general budget expenditures in the amount of ALL 9 billion where, including internal reallocations, the financial support for Anti-Covid 19 measures reaches ALL 12 billion;
  6. To reflect consequently, the increase of the budget deficit to the level of ALL 68.7 billion, or 3.9 percent of GDP, from respectively ALL 39.7 billion or 2.2% of GDP that were according to the initial budget;
  7. To reflect, consequently, the increase of total public debt to the expected level of about 68.8% of GDP, from 65.4% of GDP expected according to the initial budget.
* Meanwhile, unlike the fiscal rule set out in the Organic Budget Law (OBL) for targeting a lower level of public debt than a year ago, the temporary deviation from this fiscal rule in this Normative Act, where the expected public debt 2020 of about 68.8% of GDP is higher than that of 2019 of 65.9% of GDP, is in accordance with one of the cases of extraordinary circumstances defined in Article 4, point (a) of the OBL (Law no. 9936 dated 26.06 .2008, as amended), a case in which the Government may temporarily deviate from the aforementioned fiscal rule.
* On 15.4.2020 the Normative Act No.15 was approved for some amendments to Law no.88 / 2019, “On the budget of the year 2020”, as amended, the following changes are made: State budget expenditures, according to the main groups, are: Central budget expenditures 407 205 million ALL; Reserve fund ALL 16,200 million; Contingency for debt risks ALL 4,000 million; and the reallocation of the amount 2,000 million ALL from the Ministry of Defence for civil and military hospitals is replaced with 1,000 million lekë ”.
* Normative Act no.15 dated 15.04.2020, had as purpose: a) To reflect the reduction in the amount of ALL 7 billion, of budget items, current and capital expenditures, referring to the identified savings and those expected for 2020, b) To reflect the increase of ALL 7 billion of the fund dedicated to the second financial package in support of social measures Anti-Covid19, c) To approve the support for business in the form of the instrument of the new Sovereign Guarantee in the amount of 15 billion ALL, which goes to the companies that faced difficulties, not only for the payment of employees' salaries, but also at the level of capital or liquidity, d) Maintaining the budget deficit unchanged.
* As of June 30,2020 in annual terms, the total expenditures for the 5 months of 2020 were realized in the amount of 34.1 percent of the annual plan according to the initial Budget and 33.5 percent of the annual plan according to the Normative Act no.15 dated 15.04.2020.
* The Reserve Fund for contingencies of general government units was used through 8 Decisions of the Council of Ministers, for an amount of about 970.2 million LEK or about 57.1 percent of it. From these: about LEK 409.2 million were used for current expenditures (operating expenses and internal transfers), about 561 million LEK for public investments. The unused balance of the state budget reserve fund, as of June 30, 2020, results in LEK 729.8 million.
* The Reserve Fund provided as a contingency for the anti-Covid-19 social package, of ALL 13.5 billion, was used through 3 Decisions of the Council of Ministers, for an amount of ALL 13,456 billion. The unused balance of this fund, on June 30, 2020, results in 44 million LEK.
* The Reserve Fund planned for other emergencies within the anti-Covid 19 measures, of 1 billion ALL, was used with Decisions of the Council of Ministers in the amount of 184 million ALL.
* The unused balance of this fund, on June 30, 2020, results in LEK 815.9 million.[[40]](#footnote-40) Consolidated annual budget implementation report is prepared within October of each year and then gets approved by The Parliament and published in Official Gazette.[[41]](#footnote-41)
* On 2.7.2020 was approved the Normative Act No.28 for some amendments to law no.88 / 2019, “On the budget of the year 2020 ”, amended. This time the changes in the budget 2020 are: Revenues 446 570 million ALL; Expenditures 579 535 million ALL; Deficit 132 965 million ALL. The state budget for 2020 is: Revenues 328 525 million ALL; Expenditures 461 490 million ALL; Deficit 132 965 million ALL.
* On December 16, 2020, Normative Act no.34 was approved for some amendments to Law no.88 / 2019, “On the budget of the year 2020”. Due to the reduction of Revenues for 2020, as it was planned before, there were two options, either cut of expenses or increase of debt. In this Normative Act, was approved the cut of expenses and no debt increase.

## Approval and Justification of Reallocations

On December 18, 2019 is approved the Law 88/2019 on Budget 2020. Budget was amended on March 21 with Normative Act no. 6, on April 15 with normative act no. 15, on July 28 with normative act no. 28 and with Normative Act no. 34. In each annual budget law, original or revised, the ratio of public debt to GDP shall be planned lower than the estimated level of the previous year, until the debt level reaches and stays under the threshold of 45% of GDP[[42]](#footnote-42) but Exception from this rule is made only in the exceptional cases and circumstances stipulated in article 4/4 of the Law no.57 dated 2.06.2016 “For Some Adding’s and Amendments On The Law No.9936 Dated 26.06.2008

“On Management of Budgetary System In The Republic Of Albania (Amended)”

According to article 25 of the Law No.9936, dated 26.6.2008 On Management of Budgetary System In The Republic Of Albania: “*Within the month of June of each year, the Minister of Finance submits them for approval Council of Ministers draft draft medium-term budget program, of together with the proposal of the expenditure ceilings of this program, the comments on acceptance of medium-term budget program expenditure requests and additional requirements. The Council of Ministers approves by decision the draft program document medium-term budget and final expenditure ceilings. Within July of each year, the Minister of Finance sends them for information Assembly a copy of the Medium-Term Budget Program document, approved by The Council of Ministers and, at the request of the parliamentary committee responsible for finance public, gives explanations to the commission for the adopted act”.[[43]](#footnote-43)*

With the approval of the Normative Act, with the force of law, no. 17, dated 22.4.2020, of the Council of Ministers, "On the exclusion of the implementation of procedures and deadlines for the preparation of the draft document of the medium-term budget program for 2020" the procedures for preparation of MTBP[[44]](#footnote-44) were excluded.

Another change on the Law No.9936, dated 26.6.2008 For Budget System Management is the removal of the last paragraph of Article 8 “Each new contract follows the procedures and rules of the legislation in force for concessions / PPPs”

In Albania, the reallocation of budget between programs, within the same unit of central government and for various central government units, is approved by Council of Ministers and do not exceed 10 percent of the total approved program.[[45]](#footnote-45)

Article 4, point e) of the Law No.9936, dated 26.6.2008 For Budget System Management In The Republic Of Albania, amended, stipulates that one of the functioning principles of the budgetary system is: e) *The gender equality, which refers to the situation where man and woman have equal opportunity and access regarding the rights and benefits of the same nature*. [[46]](#footnote-46)

However, we could not find information on the gender equality in the report prepared from the Ministry of Finance and Economy in their website.

## Use of Contingency

With Normative act no.6 dated 21.03.2020, the Reserve Fund increased to the extent of 9,200 million ALL or 0.5% of GDP of these 6,500 million ALL for the anti-Covid-19 social package.

* With Normative act no.15 dated 15.04.2020, the Reserve Fund increases to the amount of 16,200 million ALL of which 13,500 million support for anti-Covid-19 measures, thus bringing the Reserve Fund for Covid-19 to 0.9% of GDP. This amount is in addition to the amount of 2,500 million ALL of the expenditures of the Special Funds, the Health Care Fund which constitutes 0.1% of GDP. In this way we have Funds for anti-Covid-19 packages at the rate of 1% of GDP.
* The Contingency Fund is used through Decisions of Council of Ministers. Decision No. 236, Dated 19.3.2020 On Taking Measures to Provide Housing Assistance To Layers in Need, in Conditions Of The Epidemic Caused By Covid-19. The fund will be taken from the Contingency Fund of Ministry of Defence.
* With the Decision No. 240, dated 21.3.2020 the Council of Ministers decided for a fund addition to the 2020 budget, approved for Ministry Of Health and Social Protection, to receive measures to meet the preliminary needs for the spread of infection caused by covid-2019 in program "Planning, management and administration", is added to the fund of 46 105 800 (forty e six million one hundred five thousand eight hundred) ALL, for taking measures to meet the preliminary needs for the spread of infection caused by COVID-2019, in the category of current expenditures. Financial effect, of 46 105 800 (forty-six million one hundred and five thousand eight hundred) ALL, is covered by the reserve fund of the state budget, approved for 2020[[47]](#footnote-47).
* There were approved 53 Decisions of Council of Ministers for the use of Contingency Reserve[[48]](#footnote-48).

## Sources of Funding to Address the COVID-19 Pandemic

Funding to address the Covid-19 needs, came primarily from the Budget 2020. Also, foreign and domestic lending was used. On March 23, 2020 there was a donation from an International Organization in the amount of USD 299,150[[49]](#footnote-49).

Contingency amount to 16,200 million after the approval of Normative Act no 15

On April 10, 2020, The Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) around US$190.5 million or Euro 174 million, emergency support for Albania under the [Rapid Financing Instrument](https://www.imf.org/en/About/Factsheets/Sheets/2016/08/02/19/55/Rapid-Financing-Instrument)(RFI) to meet urgent balance of payment needs stemming from the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, and after the strong earthquake that hit earlier.[[50]](#footnote-50)

Following the COVID-19 outbreak, existing EU funding was reoriented with the twofold objective of helping Albania acquire emergency health supplies and equipment, and of addressing the social and economic fallout of the crisis. The COVID-19 package for Albania amounts to € 50.65 million. The € 103.3 million IPA 2020 programme contributes to the COVID-19 package with the € 26 million EU for Economic Recovery action. In addition, the COVID-19 package includes: €4 million to address the immediate needs for medical supplies and equipment. Funding comes from the IPA 2017 programme, €20.65 million to top up an existing EUR 50 million Social Inclusion Programme under IPA 2019[[51]](#footnote-51).

### Conclusions

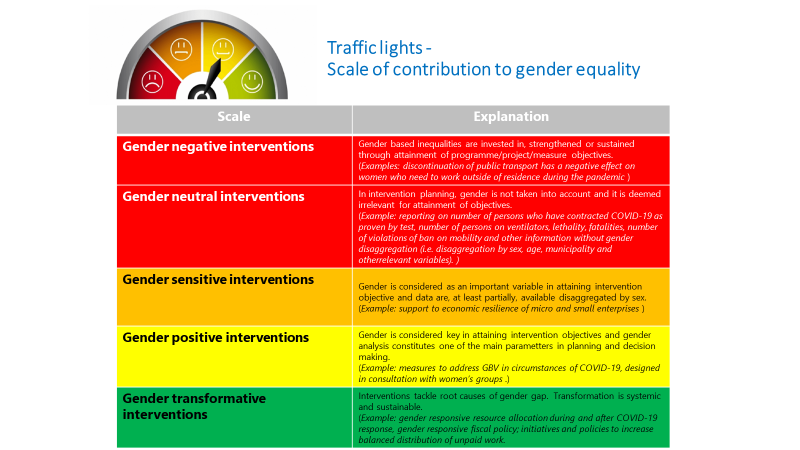
Albania reacted very fast after the first cases were detected. The measures taken initially were very effective in terms of containing the virus spread, saving people’s life and financial measures for the individuals most in need and small businesses. The financial support was delivered in a timely manner. There were teams from Tax Authorities at the disposal of people’s request to solve issues as they arises. Despite the fast actions, we may say that Albania was ill prepared for affording the pandemic. A huge number of Laws improvements, Council of Ministers Decisions and Instructions from Ministries and Civil Emergency Agency were approved from the Parliament and Council of Ministers. The Ministry of Finance and Economy, has a very small contingency reserve which was increased using two normative acts. Reallocation of budget and increased debt in domestic market and International borrowings were the sources which were used to cover the expenses.

However, all the measures taken were gender neutral.

# Gender responsiveness on Financial Measures

This chapter analyses the extent to which the government measures and budget adopted in response to COVID-19 have been gender responsive. Gender analysis is relevant for informing social, health, economic, and other government policies and programs to ensure that the potentially differing needs and interests of diverse women and men are addressed. Although Albania advanced in terms of Gender responsive Budgeting, legal framework, the Gender Eqaulity Law (LGE) is behind as so far, no review or improvement have been made to this law since its first draft in 2008.[[52]](#footnote-52) This law does not include any provisions on gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) at the local or central level, although Albania has progressed with its GRB legal framework and policy development since 2012.[[53]](#footnote-53)

In order to assess the gender responsiveness of measures adopted in response to COVID-19, researchers analysed and rated each measure regarding its potential to contribute to gender equality, using a five-point “Traffic Light” scale (see image).[[54]](#footnote-54)



Measures assessed as “gender negative” perpetuate gender inequalities by reinforcing existing unbalanced norms, roles, and relations among women and men; they often privilege men over women. “Gender neutral” interventions ignore existing gender norms, roles, and relations, failing to consider the different needs and interests of women and men; this can contribute to reproducing or reinforcing existing gender inequalities and structural gender-based discrimination. Such gender-blind initiatives often are constructed based on the principle of being “fair” by treating everyone “the same”. “Gender-sensitive” measures consider gender norms, roles, and relations in a given sector, though they do not address inequalities. “Gender-positive” interventions consider gender norms, roles, and relations and how these affect women and men’s access to and control over resources. Such actions consider women and men’s specific needs and intentionally target women or men to achieve aims or meet these needs. The ideal, “gender-transformative” interventions, aim to *transform* harmful gender norms, roles, and relations, and how these affect women and men’s access to and control over resources, towards furthering gender equality. Such actions include strategies that foster progressive changes in power relations among women and men, towards equality. This chapter analyses each policy, program, and measure adopted or revised to address the COVID-19, assessing its gender-responsiveness as per these categories.

Despite the Gender Equality is a principle embedded in the Central and Local Government Budget, it is hard to find gender related data. Covid-19, was an emergency situation and it had an impact in the life of women and man all over the country, in the urban and rural areas. For the purpose of this research, we could not find gender sensitivity data related to anti- Covid-19 measures but also, we could not find data related to 32 indicators as per Gender Responsible Budget. As it will be described in details below, the measures have been gender neutral. Some of the measures although neutral in their intention, the impact over the lives of women have been gender negative.

## The Gender Responsiveness of Budget Documents and Amendments

Based on Law no. 9936 dated 26.06.2008 "On the management of the budget system in the Republic of Albania", amended, and in the Instruction of the Minister of Finance no. 7 dated 28.02.2018 "On standard procedures for the preparation of the Medium-Term Budget Program", 32 budget programs have been identified during the strategic phase of preparation of the MTBP document 2019-2021 that include gender budgeting in their MTBP requirements[[55]](#footnote-55). This document includes specific key performance indicators for 9 Ministries and for the Commissioner for the Protection from the Discrimination.

Instruction no.23 dated 30.10.2018 of the Minister of Finance and Economy, on the Standard Procedures for the preparation of MTBP for Local Government, has set as a general principle “*At least one from the policy objectives according to the programs should address the issues of gender inequality or full respect for gender equality, by clearly identifying other gender-based measurable products and indicators*” also, when describing the roles and responsibilities during the design process of MTBP, the responsibility of the Chairman of the local government is:

“*Provides guidance regarding the identification of policy goals, program objectives for all program managers, ensuring that for each program, gender equality or its promotion is respected. Requires program managers to record, collect and administer data by gender in order to plan gender-based goals and objectives as well as to measure progress in relation to them”*

In cooperation with the Ministry of Finance and Economy, UN Women has provided technical assistance to 61 municipalities by organizing 5 information sessions on gender equality and the presentation of Gender Responsive Budgeting in Local Finance. More than 100 local government officials were informed about importance and ways of integrating GRB in the MTBP. Officials of the Ministry of Finance and Economy have made many improvements in the treatment of local budgets from a gender perspective. Gender Responsible Budgeting is integrated into The Public Financial Management Cycle.

## Gender Responsiveness on Economic Measures

Like in most countries hit by the pandemic, severe lockdown measures to contain the spread of the virus were undertaken by the GoA in mid-March 2020. In response to the Covid-19, The Ministry of Finance and Economy, proposed several changes in the legal framework in order to accommodate the financial measures needed for the emergency, recovery and later on vaccination.

In response to the COVID-19 crisis, the GoA has adopted two support packages to businesses, healthcare and people in risk, worth around US$560 million in total. The packages include, among others, emergency payment for employees in tourism and those dismissed from large companies, income support for micro businesses and self-employed and two guarantee schemes through local banks targeting businesses affected by the crises.

The first guarantee included an approx. US$100 million of sovereign guarantee scheme for local banks to lend to private entities, which have been affected by COVID-19, for salary paying purposes. The guarantee would cover 100 per cent of the principal repayments only. Followed by the second guarantee package of circa US$130 million, which was made available through risk sharing with the 12 local banks to guarantee both working capital and capex LCY lending. Maximum guaranteed amount is 60per cent(principal only). Furthermore, six months holidays for loans have been introduced from Bank of Albania (BoA) for those applying for it, in addition to some easing measures in terms of restructuring loans. A summary of the measures implemented so far is provided below[[56]](#footnote-56).

Table 6. Traffic light in budgetary measures of GoA to mitigate Covid-19 pandemic

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monetary Policy Response**  Traffic Light Orange - Openclipart | * Bank of Albania lowered key policy interest rate (repo rate) by 50 bps to **0.5per cent** on 25 March 2020. |
| **Economic Stimulus** (chronological order)  Traffic Light Orange - Openclipart | * The **first economic stimulus package** introduced by the Government[[57]](#footnote-57) included:   + US$65 million allocated to the neediest segments of the population including very small businesses:     - For small businesses (Turnover less than US$130,000 and the self – employed) minimum salary of US$240 for up to three months to those laid off     - Doubled Social Assistance and unemployment payment benefits.   + US$100 million, through the instrument of a sovereign guarantee for companies that were having difficulties in paying employee salaries.   + US$25 million available to the Ministry of Health, for medical equipment and materials or support for medical staff.   + US$20 million, made available to the Ministry of Defence for Humanitarian Operations.   + US$10 million allocated as a reserve fund to the Council of Ministers for any unforeseen emergency.   + Permanent write-off of interest and penalties on late payments for active debtors of electricity payments etc. with a financial effect of up to US$150 million.   + The submission of financial reports till 31 July 2020 for businesses which submit their balance sheets to NBC either electronically or as a hard copy is postponed. Up to six months deferral of Income tax payments for different business categories depending on turnover. * The **second economic stimulus package,** introduced on 13 April by the Government, included:   + **US$130 million sovereign guarantee**, made available through risk sharing mechanism between government and banks (*please see below*).   + One off payment of US$370 to laid-off employees due to COVID-19 that did not benefit from the first package. The beneficiaries included:     - employees of companies with a turnover below US$125,000, whose activity was closed by GoA order;     - certain employees of companies that were allowed to carry out limited activities until April 10, 2020, etc.   + **Postponement of income tax payment deadline:** The new deadline for all companies, except those operating in the banking system, telecommunications, state owned companies and companies engaged in the supply chain of essential goods, shall be after 30 September 2020. Whereas, the deadline for enterprises operating in tourism, textile, (fason), call centres and small businesses with a turnover of up to US$125,000 per year, is postponed to 2021. |
| **Banking System Support / Measures**  **Traffic Light Orange - Openclipart** | * **Introduced a three + three month payment holiday (“Moratorium”)** for loans until 31 August 2020, available to the businesses applying for it. Approval of such deferral was left at banks’ discretion. * **Suspension of profit distribution of banks** until 31 December 2021. Profits include: the allocated profit from the previous periods; the realised profit in 2020; and the profit to be realised during 2021. * **Easing disposition for restructured loans**; i.e. local banks can restructure loans until March 2021, based on the business needs of their clients, without the need to make provisions or deteriorate the client’s classification. * Postponing the effectiveness date of the new classification rules for restructured loans by one year, i.e. until January 2022. During 2021, banks would be able to use the same classification rules for restructured loans, as they were prior the pandemic. * One-year extension to the effectiveness date of the regulation "On the extrajudicial measures taken by banks towards borrowers that face financial distress" until January 2022. This would give banks more time to find a suitable solution for borrowers in financial distress. * The council of ministers approved on 06 April, as part of economic stimulus **package no 1**, a law “**On the sovereign guarantee scheme for local banks to lend to private entities, which have been affected by COVID-19, for salary paying purposes.**” The total amount of the sovereign guarantee was ca.**US**$**100 million**, split amongst local banks. * A second government guarantee scheme of **US$130 million** was made available through risk sharing with the local banks. It was launched in mid-May.   + The second guarantee scheme enabled lending to traders and companies **for working capital and investments purposes,** subject to companies being directly or indirectly affected by the lockdown undertaken by the government as part of the measures against the spread of COVID-19.   + The agreements was executed, managed and monitored by the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MFE), which is eligible to - after 90 days from the signing date of the relevant guarantee agreements - propose the reallocation of the guarantee amount, from the bank that has not used all its dedicated amount of the guarantee to other banks.   + Maximum guaranteed amount is 60 per cent (principal only).   + No refinancing is allowed and sub-borrowers cannot benefit from more than one guarantee scheme. |

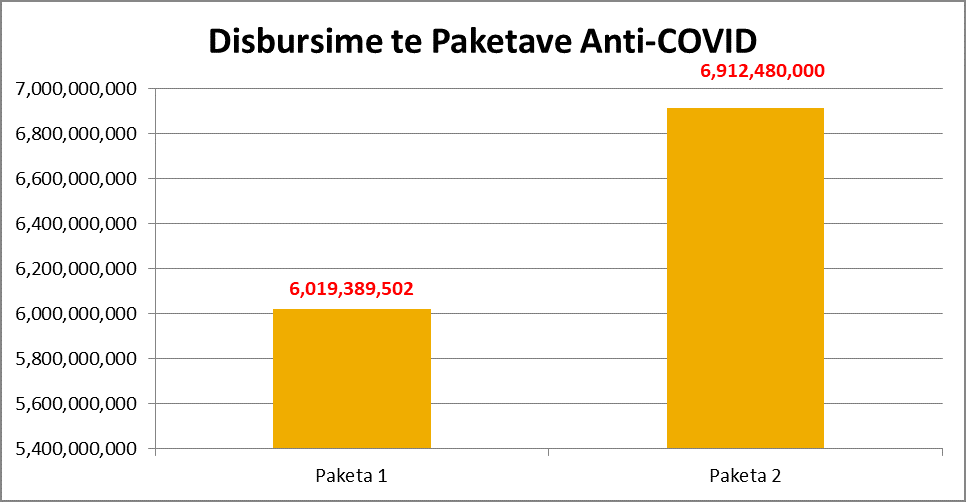
**Who benefited from the packages?**

**Package I**

From the data of the Regional Tax Directorates, March 2021, it results that the total number of beneficiaries is 65,574, the number of **women beneficiaries is 29,762**.

**Package II**

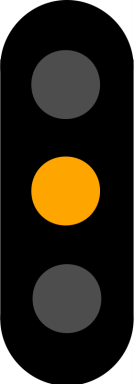
From the data of the Regional Tax Directorates, December 2020, it results that the total number of beneficiaries of 173,035, the number **of women beneficiaries is 75,572**.

Graph 8. Disbursement of the Anti-Covid-19 packages

The total amount of disbursement was almost 13 billion Albanian leke.  
***Source: Ministry of Finance and Economy***

## Gender Responsiveness on Health Measures

The MHSP has followed the same plan of preparation of measures against the epidemic outbreak of the new coronavirus, according to all the recommendations of the WHO and the International Health Regulations.



The confrontation with the COVID-19 epidemic caused by SARS-CoV-2 so far in Albania has been carried out by relying on and based precisely on the pandemic preparation plan “COVID-19 Action Plan” and the “Autumn-Winter Strategy for testing, tracking and prevention of COVID-19 "(defined for prevention, testing, tracking and epidemiological investigation to increase hospital capacity in response to the expected situation in autumn - winter), which aim to orient actions and measures taken according to scenarios designed based on epidemiological models.

Based on epidemiological data, the level of clinical aggression of hospitalized cases and intensive care, moderate cases or mild cases that required self-isolation, the MHSP has taken a series of measures in time and consequently.

A considerable part of the cases confirmed by COVID-19, are followed by Albanian primary care health structures, according to the protocols defined for the citizens who are followed on an outpatient basis and for those who need to be hospitalized then are directly related to the dedicated number: 127 National Medical Emergency Center to guarantee further follow-up in hospital conditions. The Health Care Operator has been empowered with vehicles for the free movement of teams of epidemiologists tracking suspected cases in the field, to increase the number of daily tests. From time to time, the Ministry of Health has provided these teams with protective equipment which the medical staff has not lacked, for the continuation of work.

The health system has been strengthened with new respirators being added through international assistance as well as the state budget. The structures of the health system, even during the opening of schools, have a center and are ready to answer any problem, as well as to identify and isolate in time any suspected case. During this period, the groups of field epidemiologists have increased by 30% for conducting detailed epidemiological investigation. In this context, the Technical Committee of Experts has approved the Guide "On care and anti-COVID-19 measures, for the opening and operation of pre-university structures for the school year 2020-2021", according to WHO guidelines.

Measures taken from the beginning until now by MoHSP as follows according to WHO recommendations:

* Creation of manuals, various guides, explanatory / training materials for health care professionals for prevention and follow-up of cases with Covid 19 in primary health care, based on the same prescribed medical protocols as for all countries according to WHO recommendations -së.
* The number of PCR-RT molecular tests (buffers) has increased 4-5 times, increasing the number of dedicated public laboratories. Also in the University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa" serological tests have been performed as well as small studies that have been undertaken in this context.
* At the National Blood Transfusion Center, the application of the new method for direct plasma delivery has started, with modern equipment, which will be used for the treatment of those patients with COVID-19, who determine the medical teams, according to medical protocols. The provision of other equipment and related sets will continue during 2021, to extend this service, as needed.
* Use of rapid antigen tests in hospital facilities and primary care.
* Doubling the number of respirators and other dedicated medical devices (resuscitation beds, monitors, pulse oximeter, CPAP, Echo per covid in the health system from the state budget and various donations.

All hospital structures are reinforced with equipment for intensive therapy, personal protection materials

* Hospital waste management caused by COVID-19.
* Training of hospital care professionals
* Financial treatment of health personnel
* Patronage of regional hospital doctors through telemedicine.⎫
* Meeting the Hospital needs with medicines and medical equipment
* Increasing the capacity of beds, extending the oxygen line, increasing subintensive and intensive care,
* Also, through the Order of the Minister responsible for health no. 437, dated 23.7.2020 "On the approval of the procedure for conducting molecular tests rt-pcr for sars-cov-2 and the recognition of non-public laboratories for conducting testing for administrative needs", the procedure for conducting molecular tests RT-PCR for SARS-CoV-2 and recognition of non-public laboratories for conducting testing for administrative needs of citizens.
* Serological tests are performed in all licensed private laboratories.
* The flu vaccination process for the 2020-2021 season started on September 30, 2020. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection is committed to providing the vaccination program. This year, too, the multiplication of free flu vaccines for the categories in need has been provided, according to the definitions of the Institute of Public Health. Work is also underway to provide a safe vaccine against COVID-19.
* Decision No.207, dated 10.3.2020, ‘On awarding remuneration to personnel, doctors, nurses and other employees’,

Granting the monthly remuneration , in the amount of 125 000 (one hundred and twenty five thousand) ALL, for medical staff, public health specialists dealing with epidemiology, nurses and laboratory service specialists, engaged in the diagnosis and medical treatment of persons affected by the infection caused by COVID-19, monthly reward, in the amount of 65,000 (sixty five thousand), ALL, for support staff engaged in institutions where persons affected by the infection caused by COVID-19 are treated.

## Gender Responsiveness on Social Measures

Among the measures taken for communities and large groups of the population, in terms of social protection programs were[[58]](#footnote-58):

* The cooperation between the central and local government for the establishment of the Inter-Institutional Working Group for the implementation of DCM no. 236, dated 19.03.2020[[59]](#footnote-59) "On taking measures to provide housing assistance to the groups in need in the conditions of the epidemic caused by COVID-19". Assistance to families in need and to retirees in need was the main focus in the early days of the pandemic, where municipalities were widely mobilized to assist these social groups.
* The institution of the prefect in all 12 regions coordinated the work of the municipalities for taking measures and providing assistance to the elderly in need by requesting: 1) Identification of the elderly who live alone; 2) The number of other elderly people who had to be helped with both food packages and family services.

**233,248** was the number of households that received food and non-food assistance[[60]](#footnote-60), such as: providing assistance at home, including sending home the benefits received from the social protection program, and social insurance (working invalids and pensioners); sending food and non-food packages and reimbursable medicines, as well as the homeless and those who have lost their homes due to the earthquake; According to GADC survey, the food packages were delivered to the women in the family

* During the pandemic period some civil society organizations (Terre des Homes, Save the Children, World Vision, Santa di Frontiera, etc.), or UN Agencies (UNICEF, Leave No One Behind) according to their coverage areas / projects respectively, came to the aid of the local government by planning and distributing food and financial assistance, by providing home service, by planning and distributing economic assistance or disability payments.
* Social aid was doubled[[61]](#footnote-61) and 63,508 families benefited from this measure.
* The government supported with financial assistance of 16,000 (sixteen thousand) ALL also the families who had applied for economic assistance from July 2019 until April 2020, but who had not benefited from the Economic Assistance scheme or the fund 6 percent. Respectively, 4524 families were treated with this payment based on Council of Ministers decision no.341 date 23,04.2020 “On some additions and changes to the decision no.305, dated 16.4.2020, of the Council of Ministers, “ On the determination of procedures, documentation and the extent of receiving financial assistance for current employees and employees dismissed as a result of COVID - 19 ”.
* “Today we have 88,000 unemployed in the AKPA from 66,000 at the end of February. The need to address this number with 20,000 adults of job seekers or others that we hope to be as few as possible, leads us to a package which has three components "[[62]](#footnote-62) Minister of Finance and Economy presented an Employment Promotion Program.
* Employment promotion programs have been designed as part of government support packages for the economic and social recovery caused by the pandemic. Their goal is the rapid reintegration into the labor market of jobseekers that have become unemployed as a result of COVID 19, avoiding their support through passive support schemes, such as unemployment benefits or economic assistance. Also, through payroll and mandatory social contributions, the programs promote job creation and support companies in the recovery process.
* Employment programs provide[[63]](#footnote-63) employment in periods of 4, 8 or 12 months, depending on the profile and needs of the jobseeker according to the vacancy. Meanwhile, the employer will be offered a subsidy depending on the period of employment of the staff for **4-month employment program** as follows:
  + Salary financing in the amount of 100% of the national minimum wage, determined according to the legislation in force, for 2 (two) months for all participants in the program, compensated in the first and fourth month of the contract;
  + Compulsory social and health contributions (part of the employer's contribution), calculated on the basis of the national minimum wage, provided throughout the duration of employment, reimbursed on a monthly basis.

**8-month employment program**:

* + Salary financing in the amount of 100% of the national minimum wage, determined according to the legislation in force, for 4 (four) months for all program participants, compensated in the first, second, seventh and eighth month of contract;
  + Compulsory social and health contributions (part of the employer's contribution), calculated on the basis of the national minimum wage, provided throughout the duration of employment, reimbursed on a monthly basis.

**12-month employment program**:

* Subsidizing the costs of financing compulsory insurance (employer and employee contribution) in the amount of 100%, calculated on the basis of the national minimum wage, determined according to the legislation in force, provided throughout the duration of the program , compensated monthly.
* The National Employment and Skills Agency is the institution responsible for registering interested employers and follows the procedures for benefits from these employment programs.

## Gender Responsiveness of Educational Measures

The educational system in Albania was closed from March 9-23, 2020. After that online studies started in all educational system. On April 28, 2020 in a press conference[[64]](#footnote-64) The Minister of Education, Youth and Sports, declared the closing of school year 2019-2020 by the end of May, so two weeks earlier than normal. The school would continue online. The schools stayed open only for the generation of graduates, distributing students to all classes of their schools, in order to ensure the distance between them - a minimum of 1.5 m between students. The reason why in Albania the schools cannot be opened has to do with the large number of students in most schools, and the impossibility in maintaining the social distance between students, also due to the earthquake, a number of schools that have been damaged. On April 29, 2020 a protocol for students, teachers and parents was issued by the Ministry of Health.

On March 2020, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports launched a Survey[[65]](#footnote-65) On ONLINE LEARNING, collecting perceptions of Students, Parents and Teachers of medium and high schools. Based on the data of the questionnaires show that the following participated in the survey: 178,096 students out of which 56,48% were female; 118,376 parents out of which 26.73% were woman; 25,439 teachers out of which 78,15% were woman. According to that Survey, the lessons broadcast on the TV program "RTSH Shkolla" were attended by most of students, parents and teachers: 84.1% of students, 85% of parents and 96.5% of teachers. Those who have not been able to watch the broadcasts, access the videos on the Ministry's YouTube channel (54.2% of students) or on the akademi.al platform (64.2% of students). On March 10, the Holiday for Custodian Parents of Minor Children was approved[[66]](#footnote-66), setting the 10 to 23 March 2020 days off for one of the custodial parents of children attending or not attending kindergartens, preschool and basic education, who are civil servants and other employees of public administration, central and local level, as well as in other state institutions. The parent would continue to perform any functional task assigned through telephone communication or other means of electronic communication. It was not so easy for the parents especially for woman.

"*I try very hard to make a second explanation, after the videos or audio sent by the subject teacher, but it cannot help my children properly " What’s app does not rest all the time and I do not understand the tasks of each child, I regret to admit that in the end I give up and let the children learn on their own, as much as they can*", said Bruna. P 38 years old, mother of three children respectively in the fourth, seventh and ninth grade”[[67]](#footnote-67)

Civic Resistance[[68]](#footnote-68) published on December 16,2020 the findings of a survey[[69]](#footnote-69) conducted with 610 students from 9 public universities on the effectiveness and progress of online learning for the academic year 2020 - 2021.According to the data collected, 77.5% of students attended online tuition by phone, 20.5% via laptop or computer and only 2% access tuition from their tablets. Given the limited opportunities offered by the mobile phone to access documents and interact with course assignments, we can say that most students are limited to quality participation in online learning.

To students attending distance learning, a permanent monthly cost has been added, such as the purchase of internet packages, which is estimated to be over 2 million Euro/month. Based on the survey data 50.6% of students spend 20 euros per month for internet, 30.5% of them spend 10 euros while 18.9% of students spend 30 euros and above to buy online in order to attend online learning. On the other hand, none of the 9 public universities has reduced the tuition fee despite the reduction of administrative costs.

Civic Resistance has recommended:

* A specific fund in the budget 2021 for providing internet access and digital tools to all students.
* Development of alternate learning, online lectures and seminars in auditoriums to minimize the negative effects of subjects integrated practice.
* Amending Law 80/2015 by providing "distance learning" as one of the forms of teaching in Universities education.
* Reassessment of the tuition fee taking into account the reduction of administrative costs due to non-use of university premises.
* A needs assessment for investments in internet access and devices is important for the online learning.

### Conclusion

The principles of Gender Equality as per Law no.9970, date 24.7.2008 “Gender Equality on Society” Law No.9936, dated 26.6.2008 for “Budget System Management in the Republic Of Albania” Council of Ministers Decision No.208 date 10.03.2020, has not been implemented in Albanian Government response to Covid-19.

These principles of gender perspective are not monitored even in a non-emergency situation. It is of outmost importance to have in place all necessary systems, to ensure disaggregated data collection on the matter in central and local government.

# Public finance management of the COVID-19 response from a gender perspective

​The question​: ​people’s lives or the economy ​is the question ​that has been widely discussed, since Covid-19 Pandemic started, in almost all countries. The prevailing opinion is that life is precious and never returns, while the economy recovers, at least within a two-year period it can return to pre-crisis levels, according to estimates by international institutions. This approach is believed to continue to prevail during all the period the pandemic from Covid-19 will continue, despite the severe consequences it may have on the economy. The role of the state is becoming increasingly important, both to manage the acute health crisis and to facilitate economic recovery and to manage the long-term consequences that will remain in the economy, from slowing growth, unemployment, increasing poverty. etc. In these difficult times, the crisis has highlighted the ability of governments to make sound policy decisions, mobilize the necessary resources, and coordinate actions between multiple stakeholders (both internally, as well as internationally). In the previous chapters it was discussed the extent of the measures of the Albanian government during COVID-19 pandemic from a gender perspective, havening into consideration the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) framework. One of the aspects that has not been addressed is related to the implementation of the principles of public financial management during the pandemic situation as well as the functioning of the instruments that guarantee the implementation of these principles. Therefore, in this chapter is analysed the degree of implementation of the basic principles of expenditure management and financial accountability by the Albanian government and aspects related to the good governance of public funds.

## Aspects of the pandemic public finance management from the Albanian government

The public financial management framework is an important instrument for implementing government policies, which aims to ensure overall fiscal discipline, resource allocation in line with policy objectives, and the efficiency of public service delivery. According to OECD[[70]](#footnote-70) public financial management *“includes all components of the budgeting process in one country ... including strategic planning, medium-term expenditure framework, annual budgeting as well as revenue management, procurement, control, accounting, reporting, monitoring, external audit and supervision”.*

New Public Financial Management Strategy 2019-2022[[71]](#footnote-71), addresses some of the challenges that our country must overcome, on the road to the European Union, one of the objectives of which is to improve gender budgeting and to make a concrete effort to increase equal opportunities for men and women in the development of the country and social transformation. The strategy enables the provision of better and more transparent services to the citizens, gives them the opportunity to have their say on the planning and spending of public money.

In addressing the level of fiscal risk that countries, including Albania, are facing, various international institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), OECD, SIGMA [[72]](#footnote-72) recommend key aspects to be implemented by governments. These aspects include: measures taken in response to a pandemic are in line with budget legislation; assess and manage the risk of policies undertaken in this period of crisis; make transparency and cost monitoring; as well as public financial management systems to function fully even in the face of the challenge of working from home or staff shortages.

According to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), effective governance is essential to providing a resilient and inclusive recovery. Governance Index indicators show that governments still need to do more to improve communication with their citizens, make public spending more transparent, and strengthen the capacity for sound policy-making. The pandemic of Covid -19 found Albania a country that had just been hit by an earthquake, of November 2019, which left severe consequences in people loss of life and material damage in 1 billion euros.

New COVID-19 pandemic situations presented new challenges which identify the importance of coordination and cooperation between key actors to increase the effectiveness of public procurement procedures and the efficiency of the use of public funds, which were more limited than before to successfully cope with emergency situations.

Transparency International (March 2020)[[73]](#footnote-73) in one of its publications draws attention to the risk of corruption that accompanies public procurement mainly in the health sector. The evidence presented by this organization shows that in EU countries about 28% of corruption cases are related to health procurement in terms of normalcy. The Ebola virus case 2014-2016 served to draw lessons on corruption in times of crisis, which have been addressed to international institutions since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic period. A good practice described by Transparency International was the way Taiwan was organized in the event of a SARS epidemic. To deal with the crisis, the government set up a centralized national center to help coordinate and respond to health emergencies, increasing transparency, improving technology, and developing a sustainable prevention plan.

Regarding the procedures followed for the revised state budget for 2020, it was concluded that the process of revising and amending the State Budget Law for 2020 has been done in implementation of the legal framework for the budget and the amendments have been published. In March 2020, the Albanian Government announced the budget measures to be taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These measures entered into force in April 2020, with Normative Act no. 6 dated 21.03.2020 "On some amendments and additions to Law no. 88/2019, on the budget of 2020" and with Normative Act no. 15, dated 15.04.2020, "On some amendments to Law no. 88/2019, on the 2020 budget". [[74]](#footnote-74)

In related to the preliminary publication and withdrawal of opinions on these changes from other public institutions or from stakeholders and civil society, no evidence is found that this process was conducted with transparency and a broad-based consultation. This fact is evidenced by the survey conducted for the purposes of this study, where 43.2% of respondents claim that the process of budget redistribution as a result of measures against the COVID-19 pandemic was not discussed with the public. The distribution of responses according to the level of perception on the scale of discussion with the public the revised budget as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic is presented in the chart below.

Graph 9. Discussion with public of the measures against pandemic

***Source: Online survey***

In related to the strengthening of audit and internal control during the COVID-19 pandemic, no specific measures have been taken to delegate authority. But the normal functioning of internal control systems is consistently ensured, although public administration staff works online from home. Also, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance and Economy asked the other authorized officials in line ministries and or other public institutions, to report periodically on a weekly basis on the main expenditures aiming at the continued functioning of public institutions. and ensuring continuity to enable the provision of services to the public. The role and functioning of internal audit did not change during the pandemic closure period, and the effectiveness of auditors' work was influenced by the new way of working from home as well as the entire public administration. As evidenced by the official website of the MFE, the government has drafted and published periodic reports on the implementation of the state budget for 2020, and the analysis of budget implementation for the 10-month period has been submitted to the Committee on Economy and Finance, Parliament of Albania and on the official website[[75]](#footnote-75). **However, these reports do not provide detailed or specific information regarding the direct costs of the COVID-19 pandemic, much less from the gender perspective. These are summary reports on fiscal and budget revenues as well as on the level of coherent and capital expenditures accumulated up to the reporting period comparing them with last year's data.** The instruments of transparency applied to public procurement procedures throughout the pandemic are the same as standard procedures. But, in the first two months of the March-April 2020 closing, procurement procedures were negotiated to deal with the situation without announcement, with no prior publication of the procedure. However, the whole procedure was performed through the electronic system and is monitored. On March 24, by decision of the Council of Ministers, the state of natural disaster was declared. For these situations, the Law on Public Procurement in article 33-point 3 letter “ç” provides exceptions from the usual cases in the implementation of deadlines and procedures taking into account the emergency conditions.[[76]](#footnote-76). Some contracts of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection were directly concluded by Decision of the Council of Ministers [[77]](#footnote-77), with the argument of the essential interest of the state. According to BIRN[[78]](#footnote-78), referring to public data, in March and May 2020, at least 15 public tenders were conducted - one by the Ministry of Justice on 18 April 2020 and the other 14th by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection on 21 March,2020 and 18 April, 2020. The tenders were closed without any prior public notice, so it is not known how many companies participated, what conditions or criteria were applied during the tender award.

This fact is evidenced by the findings of the survey conducted for the purposes of this study, identifying that 43.2% of respondents claim that the budget redistribution in response to the COVID-19 pandemic has not been discussed with the public. The distribution according to the answers to this question of the respondents is presented in the graph below.

Graph 10. Transparency of the procurement during pandemic

***Source: On line survey***

Enabling the gender perspective in public procurement procedures, in general practice, is guaranteed by the principle of non-discrimination. Also, Public Procurement Agency (PPA) has and the Central Labor Inspectorate have a joint recommendation since 2019, according to which it is required that in the Standard Tender Documents economic operators must declare that they meet all obligations and conditions arising from the Labor Code of the Republic of Albania for their employees. [[79]](#footnote-79)

In response to the emergency situation caused by the pandemic, and considering the high level of unpredictability, the Public Procurement Agency issued Notice[[80]](#footnote-80) No.2371 on 31 March 2020, suspending both the new public procurement procedures, and the ongoing ones. However, the full suspension of the public procurement, except for those related with the pandemic, did not last long. Thus, in May, a **Joint Order[[81]](#footnote-81) of the Public Procurement Agency and Ministry of Health and Social Protection No. 294, dated 06.05.2020 "On determining a list of goods and services for copying with the situation created by the COVID-19 pandemic" was issued, providing that “***the contracting authorities may continue the procurement process (new or ongoing procurement procedures) for addressing the needs emerging in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, as well as for what is necessary for the smooth functioning of the contracting authorities, including procurement for services for the community”.* Thus, the institutions responsible for implementing the state budget in the context of a natural disaster announced by a decision of the Council of Ministers[[82]](#footnote-82) in the third week of March, set priorities, focussing on the goods and services needed to cope with the pandemic.

The High State Audit (HSA), as the supreme audit institution, is a constitutional public institution, whose mission is[[83]](#footnote-83) “..*to serve the Albanian citizens, be an “agent” of the Assembly and interest parties, informing them in a constant, impartial, and comprehensive manner about the accountability demonstrated by the Government and public entities in using Albanian taxpayers contribution, and contributing to improving governance by fighting corruption*.” In fulfilling its mission, the HAS makes audits and evaluates the financial management system and internal control and audit of the public institutions using budgetary funds. In this context, following its annual audit plan, the external public auditor makes compliance and/or financial audits of the key ministries every year.

Therefore, the use of the public funds for the COVID-19 pandemic is subject to auditing, a process that is still ongoing. In line with its constitutional obligations, the HAS draft reports on the execution of the state budget for the previous calendar year and presents it to the Assembly of Albania, which is subject to parliamentary discussion and debate before the next year’s budget is discussed and approved. So, the state budget expenses made for COVID-19 shall be audited[[84]](#footnote-84) as part of the auditing of the relevant ministries for the second half of 2020 and the first half of 2021, identifying their legal and financial compliance, as well as their effectiveness.

During 2019, the HSA has made a performance audit focusing on the theme of[[85]](#footnote-85) “Effectiveness of policies for promoting gender equality and strengthening the role of women”. The audit took place in the Ministry of Health and Social protection and concluded as follows[[86]](#footnote-86):

“*Despite the ongoing efforts and application of promotion programs, the focus remains on their implementation and lack of monitoring in terms of their deliverables. Improvement is mostly seen in the process of drafting the regulatory and policy framework and establishment of structures, while progress in terms of gender indicators is difficult to measure, as there are no quantitative or comparative analysis and relevant reports on the reasons for the existing gaps, their consequences, or recommendations for improvement. In its role as the key body responsible for drafting, implementing, and monitoring gender-related policies, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection does not manage to collect or produce sustainable progressive indicators for gender issues, due also to the lack of standardized statistical and comparative reporting by the stakeholders involved in this area. Despite the positive efforts, the focus should be more in the future on the joint result-oriented monitoring process that contribute to the decision-making process, not only to the implementation of a plan of measures.”*

Although no concrete findings could be identified in preparing this article, search among the publications and the website of the High State Audit shows that this institution has already taken action to promote good governance and prevent abuse and corruption by promoting transparency and advising the public institutions. Thus, during the first months of the pandemic, it published[[87]](#footnote-87) an instruction and some reference through translations of aspects related with the auditing and good governance of public funds in the context of the COVID-19 crisis. The instructions[[88]](#footnote-88) aims at providing the decision makers and civil society organizations, as the voice of the public, information that is easily understandable about steps to be taken in conducting procurement, in order to overcome the challenges emerging due to the current pandemic. With a view to ensuring the highest standards of transparency in public procurement in relation to Covid-19 and guarantee safeguards, and prevent exposure to risks of corruption.

During the period subject to investigation, no concrete action is undertaken by the HAS in terms of auditing gender-based budgetary programs, regardless of a public commitment demonstrated by the Head of this institution in a meeting with representatives of UN Women[[89]](#footnote-89), regarding such audits.

## The participation of civil society in the process of drafting budget policies and measures in response to COVID-19

Civil society is the eye and voice of citizens, turning into one of the most powerful partners of governments in a democratic society. In carrying out this function, a group of civil society organizations, on 6 May, addressed the President, the Speaker of the Assembly of Albania and the Prime Minister through a letter which call on these state officials to maintain the principles of transparency and good governance, despite uncertain times and uncommon days for both humanity and the environment. According to Reporter.al[[90]](#footnote-90) “*Transparency requires disclosure of information on policy drafting and spending, while ensuring citizens' access to such information*”, emphasize representatives of civil society organizations through their letter. “*Therefore, this transparency is a key element in building accountability and confidence in decision-makers*.”

Aspects of civil society involvement in policy making or their contribution by sharing their opinion directly with the government are explored through research, where the technique of data collection consists of a questionnaire addressed to a sample of civil society organizations in Albania, which was fully answered by 37 of them. The data collected through the questionnaire show that over 50% of civil society organizations that have responded estimate that they were not given a possibility by the government to participate in the process, while 48.6% thereof have participated to a small or moderate extent. Their perception of the extent of involvement of other civil society organizations in drafting policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic is that only 2.8% of civil society is essentially involved in the policy making process, while approximately 30% of them are not involved at all.

The data obtained by the questionnaire show that only 34.3% of the respondents admit that according to their perception, consultations have been conducted to a small extent, and there seem to be no figures about the fact that the affected women have been potentially consulted and the measures taken have been adapted to these consultations. While regarding the question identifying the time of consultation before or after measures were taken, 68.8% of the respondents report that they were taken into account after a measure was taken, with the consultation process itself being, consequently totally ineffective. This fact is identified by 73% of those consulted, who admit that after the consultation” nothing changed”, while 24.3% of respondents report that “the measure was adapted by addressing the comments of civil society organizations and/or those of the affected persons.

Also, aspects of civil society contribution through inclusion in the budget review processes and other measures taken by the government in response to the situation created by COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the impact of this inclusion or non-inclusion were part of the questionnaire applied for the purposes of this study. The distribution of responses by the key aspects is presented in the graph below, which shows that 78.3% of the respondents confirm their perception of a positive impact of their organization's involvement in the form of a coordinated reaction between the government and the civil society organization (24.3%), increasing the degree of community involvement in policies undertaken by the government (21.6%), as well as contributing to a more comprehensive involvement of diverse citizens in providing information about the measures taken by the government (32.4%).

Graph 11. Impact of CSO involvement on government response to COVID-19

***Source: On line survey***

For a more complete picture of the negative effects of non-involvement of civil society organizations, specific questions were addressed to the sample received by these organizations in Albania through the questionnaire. The results of the statistical distribution of responses in relation to this aspect are presented in the following graph:

Graph 12. Lack of involvement of CSOs has resulted in:

***Source****: According to survey*

Specifically, the survey data show that a significant part of respondents, 89.25 of them, underline that the most negative effect of not involving civil society organizations in the drafting and implementation of anti-COVID-19 measures is the fact that the measures taken by the government do not reach the most vulnerable groups. 8.1% of the respondents feel that the negative impact of non-involvement of civil society is related to the violation of human rights and 10.8% of them feel that the impact is not significant.

### Conclusions

This chapter addresses aspects that explore the key research question on the measures taken by the Albanian government in response to the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic from the gender perspective, and specifically the aspects of accountability, transparency and responsibility of the government regarding the measures taken in response to COVID-19, and particularly with regard to budgetary measures.

In implementing the Public Finance Strategy 2017-2022, the Ministry of Finance and Economy has undertaken commitments and has developed a concrete action plan aiming to increase transparency and participation of citizens in processes of budgeting public expenditures by providing better service to the citizen, as well as involvement on a wider gender budgeting basis. However, an analysis of secondary and primary data collected through the survey method and questionnaire technique shows inconsistent implementation of the principle of transparency and involvement of citizens in the process of drafting and decision-making regarding measures in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The evidence shows that gender budgeting programs or programs from which women have obvious, direct or indirect, benefits, have been developed, but if we address budget measures or other social-economic measures, we cannot clearly identify the part of these measures that have been taken with the objective of contributing to gender equality. Data and information are general and not specified on gender, ethnic, or age basis. The lack of this detailed information does not allow for an analysis of the impact of these social groups. Therefore, the recommendations may be general and not specifically focussed on gender equality.

# GenDer impact of COVID-19 response

Throughout the previous chapters, the measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic have been identified and analyzed, aspects of public funds governance have been addressed through the introduction of instruments used to ensure the efficient use of public funds which are declining in terms of pandemic while spending is rising in these crisis situations. Evidence has also been provided on the effects on gender equality of these social and economic measures. But this chapter specifically addresses the impact that anti-COVID measures taken by the government have had on Albanian women.

**Measures in response to COVID-19 with gender sensitivity**

As evidenced in the previous chapter from the treatment of official evidence or from interviews conducted with civil society organizations, it was found that during the process of drafting and discussing anti-COVID-19 measures, aspects of gender equality were not considered and analyzed, in a specific way. Also, the official data do not enable the aggregate identification of the structure of beneficiaries by gender.

To create a clearer picture of the impact of anti-COVID-19 measures on the lives of women and men we will continue the analysis by presenting the survey findings addressing the question of what were the biggest difficulties for women during the crisis of pandemic.

The main findings of the survey related to the question: *In your opinion, what was the biggest difficulty for women during this crisis? , are:*

* The burden of women in the family has increased from problems with work (schedules of time, salaries, etc.) to organizing family life as with children (online learning) or caring for other people in the family mostly elderly.
* Loss of job temporarily.
* Fear from unemployment.
* Economic problems and increased domestic violence.
* Time management between work and family
* Accessibility in services;
* Lack of information;
* Fear for worsening the country economic situation due to the closure and suspension of many economic activities.
* Difficult cohabitation, quarantine of the whole family in one apartment, tensions within families, economic difficulties
* Labor and child management

A considerable number of women who have been working in informality and in unregistered job lost their job and have not benefitted from the wage’s schemes distributed by the GoA.

Lack of food base for Roma women. Roma engaged in informal work on a daily basis were left out of the GoA aid schemes.

The above presentation of the problem allows us to judge on the real effect of the measures taken by the Albanian government. But our analysis goes on with presenting the government's offer to cope with the crisis from the gender perspective. In this context, in order to enable a very dimensional assessment of the impact of social and economic measures from the gender perspective, an assessment conducted by UN Women and UNDP based on a database of policies implemented globally in response to COVID-19 is taken into consideration, grouping them into three dimensions: violence against girls and women; economic security of women; as well as, unpaid work. The purpose of the [COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker](https://data.undp.org/gendertracker/) is to identify the risks and challenges emerging due to the COVID-19 pandemic [[91]](#footnote-91). from a gender perspective

Based on the indicators measured for gender-sensitive measures by early December 2020, it turn out that out of the 721 measures taken in total in Europe in response to the pandemic, only 40.7% of them are gender-sensitive. While in Albania, according to this database, it turns out that 23 measures have been taken against COVID-19 and only 47% of them are measures that have a direct impact on girls and women.

More specifically, there are 11 measures[[92]](#footnote-92) that are considered to have gender-sensitive indicators, and which consist mainly of measures related to violence against women. With regard to gender-sensitive measures related to women's economic security, only measures taken for social protection have been found to have an impact on gender equality, while for the other two groups of measures included in this category, specifically measures related to the labour market and economic and fiscal measures have not been found to be gender sensitive. The category of gender-sensitive measures related to unpaid work include social protection measures supporting women and men who support men and women providing care servicer, or improved services for men and women who need care, as well as measures for the labor market that help caring women and to cope with the growing demand for unpaid care jobs.

The table below describes the 11 measures taken in response to the COVID-19 pandemic that are found to have a gender impact in Albania.

Table 1. Gender sensitive Measures of the GoA

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Category of Measure | Gender sensitivity | Description of the measure |
| Social Protection | YES | Protocol for the functioning of public and non-public non-residential centers for persons with disabilities, during and after the period declared as Natural Disaster, i.e. until the termination of physical and social distancing measures as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic. |
| Social Protection | YES | Beneficiaries of Economic Aid will receive double the amount they get currently. Parents with two or more children will be beneficiaries and in these families women are the main beneficiaries. Other groups of beneficiaries are: unemployed orphans over 25 who do not live in orphanages or under social care, orphans aged 18-25 who do not live in social service homes or with custodians, victims of trafficking, and victims of violence. |
| Violence against women | YES | As the authority responsible for aspects of gender equality and violence, the Ministry of Health and Social Protection has sent an official letter to the Ministry of Interior and State Police asking for their support in making sure that all kinds of information that Police may obtain regarding violent incidents is carefully treated, prioritized, and verified: and that cooperation between local police and coordinators against violence is increased at the municipal level. In this emergency period, Child Protection Units at municipality level should be notified immediately of all cases where children are involved, regardless of whether the violence reported targets children or adults. In addition, action must be immediately undertaken in case of information about protection measures being broken. |
| Violence against women | YES | The Ministry of Health and Social Protection continuously monitors data on cases of violence against women reported to the State Police and National Hotlines. |
| Violence against women | YES | LILUM Centre, the first residence for victims of sexual violence has continued to provide specialized emergency services for victims of sexual violence. Also, the centre has drawn up an internal regulation for the management of urgent cases of sexual violence in the context of COVID-19. Staff training has been carried out to enable a correct implementation of this measure. |
| Violence against women | YES | Practical information handouts with telephone numbers to report and help lines have been distributed by several municipalities on their social media networks and activities have been carried out using social media networks of municipalities. About 60,000 people have been contacted via social media channels (Facebook, Instagram, Twitter) |
| Violence against women | YES | The government has not established any new mechanisms, but in cooperation with UN agencies, it has supported the development of protocols to standardize the appropriate actions that should be implemented by all institutions at the local level involved in the Coordinated Referral Mechanism (CRM) to ensure an immediate, coordinated, detailed and responsible response according to the powers and legal duties provided for in the amended Domestic Violence Law to enable sufficient protection of victims of violence and to provide specialized services accordingly. |
| Violence against women | YES | The MHSP has approved a “Protocol on the functioning of public and non-public residential centers providing accommodation to victims/survivors of domestic violence and trafficking in the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic”. The protocol is approved by Order No. 254, dated April 10, 2020 of the MHSP. The purpose of this Protocol is to help shelters function as efficiently as possible under the conditions of restrictive measures due to COVID-19. This is a necessary guide for services to victims/survivors of domestic violence and trafficking without jeopardizing their health and lives, their life in housing residences, or the life of families and the community in general. The issuance of the protocol was accompanied by online training from the MHSP and UN Women, which was attended by 37 public and non-public service providers for survivors of domestic violence and trafficking from across the country. |
| Violence against women | YES | The MHSP has sent a letter to the Local Coordinators Against Domestic Violence in 61 Municipalities of the country to remind them of their main task and responsibility regarding the priority treatment of cases of Domestic Violence, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic emergency. However, the Ministry has sent an official letter to the Ministry of Interior and State Police asking for their support to implement the measures taken for domestic violence cases. In addition, the MHSP has approved a “Protocol on the functioning of public and non-public residential centers providing accommodation to victims/survivors of domestic violence and trafficking in the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic”. |
| Violence against women | YES | National Hotline serving 24/24 during the lockdown, when reports showed an increase in the number of reported cases. The hotline enabled online consultancy via social media. |
| Violence against women | YES | MHSP produced a video to increase awareness about violence against women during the COVID-19 health crisis, aiming to raise awareness among witnesses or those abused to report to national hotlines 116; 117 or Police 129. The video was published on 27 April generating an extensive public discussion on social platforms and was screened by Albanian Public TV. This video was viewed more than 400,000 times on social media. Sign language was applied to reach people with hearing problems. The language used was Albanian, but English subtitles were also used. |

***Source:*** [*COVID-19 Global Gender Response Tracker*](https://data.undp.org/gendertracker/)

12 other measures out of 23 in total undertaken by the Albanian government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which is assessed in terms of gender sensitivity, are dominated by social protection measures. So, in total, the whole structure of measures that are not gender sensitive consists of 9 measures of social protection nature, 2 measures related to the labour market and 1 measure of economic and fiscal character.

So, a general assessment shows that the measures taken by the government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic are not substantial enough to have an impact on women's economic well-being.

## Some perceptions on the gender effects of anti-COVID-19 measures

As already mentioned through the assessment made through the response COVID-19 gender response tracker, the gender-sensitive measures are mainly of organizational character and not perceived at the same extent by the beneficiaries of these measures. This fact is identified by empirical research that has been realized through the identification of the perception of the interviewees which are presented in the diagram below.

Graph 13. In its response to COVID-19 it has addressed the greatest needs of women and men

***Source****: Survey of empirical study*

Statistical data show that 10.8% of the respondents have the perception that the measures taken by the government in response to COVID-19 have not addressed the main needs of women and men, while a majority of 78.4% think this intervention has somehow addressed these needs.

Referring to the concrete contribution of these measures to gender equality, the perception of respondents shows that 48.6% of them think that the measures taken by the government towards COVID-19 have had an average impact on gender equality. On the other hand, a similar number of respondents, i.e. 48.6% seem to be uninformed on the impact on gender equality of anti-Covid-19 social economic measures.

Graph 14. The impact of government response to COVID-19 on gender equality

***Source****: Survey of empirical study*

The opinion of respondents about the impact on gender inequality of social — economic measures undertaken by the government has also been collected and statistical data show that 40.5% have no information and no opinion, 32.4% have the perception that the measures taken have had an average impact on increasing or creating gender inequality. The statistical distribution of perceptions on the creation or increase of inequality by anti-Covid19 measures is presented in the following graph:

Graph 15. The impact of government response to COVID-19 on deepening gender inequality

***Source****: Survey of empirical study*

Following the above question aiming to highlight details on the forms of inequality according to the perceptions of interviewees, it was concluded that the most frequent aspects include:

* Gender inequality on salaries
* Domestic violence and unpaid work
* Isolation with zero tolerance has adversely affected people's psychology and has often created nervousness and discomfort in family relations
* Only in the part of the war salary, where both sexes were equally treated.
* Assistance for women heads of families or by order of protection.
* Not allowing persons convicted of domestic violence and sexual violence to get out of prison, the release of protection orders, the war pay, etc.
* Failure to properly assess those kind of jobs that could or could not be done from home both for men and for women. The inequality also deepened in terms of the degree of care women and men show within the family.
* Women have been exposed more to violence, with all its forms. Unintended pregnancies have been reported. Women also report higher figures of loss of jobs, both formal or non-formal

To identify how clear perceptions on which the analysis is based and the conclusions of this article, facts and examples were collected as the basis of perceptions of interviewees. Below are the examples that make up the most frequent.

**Please share any comments, examples or other stories about government response and budget allocations for addressing COVID-19, particularly the effect of such measures on different women and men.**

* Doubled the economic aid and such aid is now given to women. Families in need received food packages
* The budget has had many changes, only basic services are provided and the economic situation of Albanian families is made very difficult, while inequalities are increased further for vulnerable groups.
* In a family business, only one of the insured persons was supported.
* Women were treated with priority in taking food packages, detergent aids and preventive measures against Covid-19.
* For the cases addressed to us for food package assistance, the Municipality did respond, but it was not enough to only provide food packages trough the Covid-19 period, there was no plan of broad measures with comprehensive and concrete strategies for working in pandemic time or other facilitating measures.
* Civil Society Organizations were not even considered for support and consequently, even consulting in our knowledge has been minimal or superficial. The policies have been such that they have supported for 3 months families receiving economic aid, and gave the so-called the "war wage" to people who lost their jobs or who had to close down their business. As far as we know, there have been no proper programs addressing gender differences.
* The government did not include any NGOs as beneficiaries of the economic assistance, claiming that “NGOs have funds, donors still fund them” .
* We have not been consulted by any organization, so there has been no impact .
* Besides, the clothing industry has worked all the time. The civil society should have reacted for them to close down and not put at risk the health of their employees and families. This is a clear example for the region of Durres and Kruje.
* MES did not provide us with any data at a meeting we requested with the Minister as to whether any additional budget was allocated to education to respond to COVID-19. It was simply mentioned that additional teachers would be assigned to assist children with disabilities, but it was not specified how many teachers. As far as I know, local government was only sufficed with providing food packages to families in need during the lockdown.
* The reaction of the central and local government has been different in different areas. Marginalized women and men have found it difficult to generate income during the period of lockdown and provide food for their children. At the same time, the limited food aids were not essential to help them meet their needs. Besides, the Roma families, being engaged in informal work, have not benefited from the pay packages given by the government. I do not know of anything being done by the government regarding the case above.
* The assistance provided to families in economic aid by local government was insufficient and exposed poor families to hunger, uncertainty about life, and depression. The situation was bad for those families engaged in informal work, selling of second-hand clothes, iron waste collection, construction, etc., who were not involved at all in the government's plan of measures.

## Conclusions

To identify and analyze the impact of the measures taken by the Albanian government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the secondary data were analyzed and compared, and supplemented with empirical data collected through a survey technique. Also, the combination of closed questions with open questions enabled respondents to give their perceptions in a detailed and elaborated manner. The evidence shows that the measures taken have had a gender impact on less than half of them. More specifically, the measures found to be gender-sensitive are those regarding violence against women, as well as the social protection measures. Economic and fiscal measures, on the other hand, do not seem to have had any impact on gender equality.

# Conclusions and Recommendations

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused human losses in Albania just like around the globe and has changed or disrupted different aspects of people's lives. Clearly, women have been disproportionally impacted and the pandemic situation has deepened gender inequality.

In Albania as well as around the world, the pandemic has had effects on employment, job and income losses, as well as a negative social impact. Violence against women and girls also seems to have been intensified, and obviously these phenomena are also present in Albania during this crisis period.

The report findings show a lack of gender-disaggregated specific data. These findings require the information system of public health and economic institutions to contain detailed gender statistical data on health and economic effects, in general, and in cases of pandemic, in particular.

Statistical identification of expenses and their effects by gender is a necessity since through quantitative analyses it is possible to identify the effects of different policies or measures on equality and thus create the opportunity to build fairer policies and with concrete impact on gender equality as one of the factors of sustainable economic growth.

Another important finding identified by the study relates to the level of transparency both in the design phase and in the implementation of measures undertaken by the government in response to the COVID-19 pandemic . The almost absent transparency with the public in general, and with civil society organizations in particular, has had an impact on the drafting of non-coherent measures and policies and consequently has affected the effectiveness of implementing these measures and policies.

Mostly the policies undertaken have not been focused on strengthening gender equality by causing increased gender inequality. Also, the policies and measures taken are characterized by a significant level of centralism during the drafting, lacking the opinion of the most affected and marginalized social groups from the gender perspective.

**Recommended for the Government of Albania**

* The findings **of the study identify the importance of collecting the opinion from civil society experts and citizens during the process of drafting measures and social and economic policies by the government and the relevant public institutions.**
* Similarly, this process **should be combined with transparency and public consultations,** mainly in the implementation phase of these policies, as vital factors for enhancing the effectiveness and real impact on the public of these measures.
* Another recommendation generated by the findings of the study **relates to the necessity of measuring health, economic and social effects of potential crisis overcoming scenarios** and further development, as well as the realization of public debate. **Developing public debate is not an aim in itself**, but a vital instrument that makes policymakers think and act as effectively as possible. Facing the real needs of the public, the executive and legislative need to be aware of the need for effective and efficient management of public funds when the latter are at risk of being more limited.
* As the public finance performance data show, the state budget revenues were not actually achieved at the initially expected levels, and not even the later corrected levels, as a result of the pandemic. Under such circumstances **it is vital to be realistic and objective in copying with the crisis, especially considering in particular the factors that cause or contribute to gender inequality**,
* **As** identified by the findings of this paper, **the implementation of the guidelines issued by the Albanian Supreme Public External Audit, the High State Audit, in March and April of 2020 should be a priority for the employees of public institutions, as well as for the legislature in their parliamentary oversight.**
* In this context **, measures should be taken to prevent and combat corruption and misuse of public funds, through instruments of measuring the performance of public finance management and control.**
* To effectively fight against the pandemic, the **government must take every step necessary to guarantee open access to information related to procurement for Covid-19.** Society should generally have the opportunity to oversee the process and track procurement costs through electronic public procurement systems. This will increase public confidence and mobilize joint efforts to manage the pandemic crisis.
* In terms of compliance with budget programs and measures specific for women, as the findings of the paper show, during the crisis period caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the disparity between men and women deepened further. **In order to minimize the gender gap it is necessary to introduce further health, social and economic measures with a focus on gender equality.**
* The situation of the pandemic changed the way of life and work, emphasizing the importance of skills developments related to digitalization and information technology**. In this context, considering the need for the labour market supply to adapt to the labour market demand for women in particular, through the education and professional development of women, is another recommendation generated by this study.**
* Also, the above recommendation is closely related to **economic empowerment of women through training in digital technologies. These developmental aspects should be combined with measures to eliminate differences in pay between women and men.**
* During the preparation of the paper, it was identified a need **for detailed studies focusing on gender aspects with the aim of identifying inequality and addressing appropriate instruments** for overcoming them in the short, medium and long-term. These studies will enable policy making to design the right policies, identify the relevant partners and the most efficient approaches they need to apply to mitigate the gap of inequality between men and women in Albania.
* Also, the improvement of awareness **instruments through education on equality, care, and violence against women.** Increasing the effectiveness of implementing the protocols of domestic violence, as well as adding and improving information and education programs for gender equality are some of the recommendations generated by the findings of the paper.

**Recommendations for the High State Audit**

* Ensure audits in 2020, including of COVID-19 expenses, include attention to gender indicators related to performance evaluation, as well as contain a gender perspective

**Recommendations for the Municipalities**

* Ensure there are public budget hearings organised, even in times of crisis. Consider the use of online platforms for this purpose, including social media.
* Consult with WCSOs to understand how to better reach diverse women and engage them in these processes.
* Ensure that women and men have access to information about the opportunities available, so that they can apply for assistance.

**Recommendations for the Albanian Parliament**

* Prior to approving the Draft Law on Economic Recovery – COVID-19, among other future laws, insist on a more thorough Gender Impact Assessment as part of the Regulatory Impact Assessment, considering how the proposed law may impact women and men differently and utilizing this and other laws to address rather than reinforce existing gender inequalities.
* Monitor expenditures related to COVID-19 from a gender perspective and hold the government to account in implementing the Law on Gender Equality, by utilizing gender responsive budgeting in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of state resources.

**Recommendations for the EU and Other Funders**

* As per the EU Gender Action Plan GAP III, and Albania policies governing Regulatory Impact Assessments inclusive of Gender Impact Assessments, ensure that all programming to address COVID-19 in the short, medium, and long-term is informed by gender analysis, including based on consultations with national gender equality mechanisms and diverse women’s rights groups.
* Allocate funding for the civil society facility to enable CSO monitoring of government expenditures to address COVID-19, advocacy for transparency and accountability, and assessments of the impact of these funds on the intended beneficiaries, inclusive of a gender perspective.

**Recommendations for the Civil Society Organisations**

* Organise awareness-raising campaigns to increase women’s and men’s knowledge on the importance of their participation in public debates and budget hearings; as well as on the opportunities for assistance available to them.
* Monitor and evaluate government response to inform advocacy towards improving measures, including a gender perspective.
* Particularly for think tanks and CSOs not focusing on gender equality issues, collaborate more closely with WCSOs to incorporate a gender perspective in monitoring and other reports related to COVID-19, among others.

# AppendiCES

## Appendices 1: Lista e ndryshimeve kryesore kombëtare në fushën e barazisë gjinore ndër vite (1995 – 2019)

Viti 1995: 1. Ligji Nr.7961, datë 12.07.1995 Kodi i Punës së Republikës së Shqipërisë [ndryshuar]

2. Ligji Nr. 7995, datë 20.09.1995‚ “Për nxitjen e punësimit”

Viti 1998: 1. Kushtetuta e Republikës së Shqipërisë

Viti 1999: 1. Ligji Nr. 8454, datë 04.02.1999 “Për Avokatin e Popullit” [ndryshuar]

Viti 2002: 1. Ligji Nr. 8876, datë 04.04.2002 “Për shëndetin riprodhues”

Viti 2004: 1. Ligji Nr. 9188, datë 12.02.2004 “Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në Kodin Penal” 2. Ligji Nr. 9198, datë 01.07.2004 “Për barazinë gjinore në shoqëri” (i shfuqizuar) 3. Strategjia Kombëtare për HIV/AIDS 2004-2010

Viti 2005: 1. Ligji Nr. 9398, datë 12.05.2005, “Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në ligjin “Për Avokatin e Popullit”

Viti 2006: 1. Ligji Nr. 9669, datë 18.12.2006 “Për masat ndaj dhunës në marrëdhëniet familjare”

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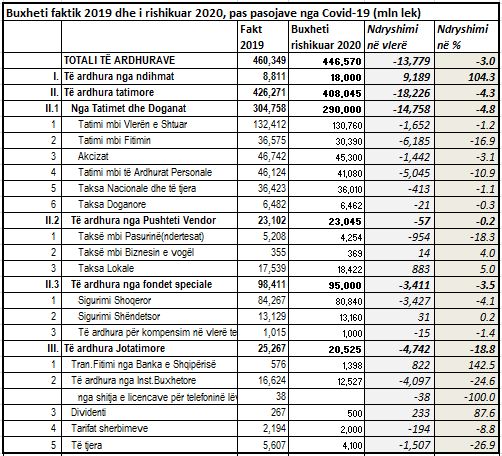
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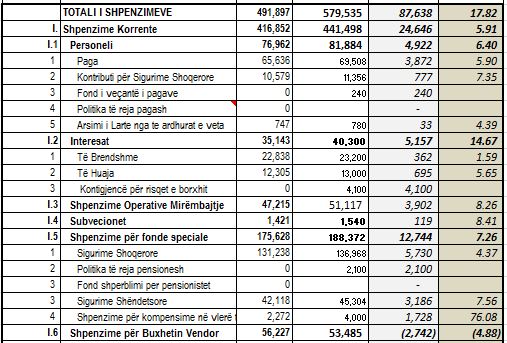
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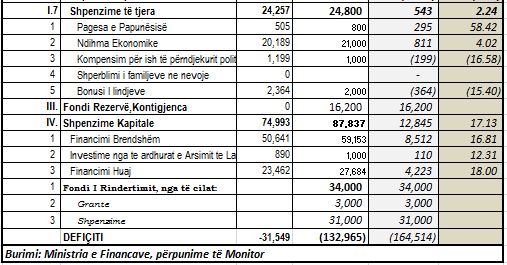
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## Apendix 2: Tabela përmbledhëse e buxhetit të rishikuar

[[93]](#endnote-1)





## Annex 3. Survey

This survey seeks to assess civil society participation in the process of developing policy and budgetary measures to respond to COVID-19. It should take approximately 10 minutes. Thank you for participating!

1. Has the government given your organization the opportunity to be involved in providing input to inform the government’s response to COVID-19?

Not at all

Minor involvement

Moderate involvement

Substantial involvement

1. Has the government given other civil society organizations in Albania the opportunity to provide input for the government response to COVID-19?

Not at all

Minor involvement

Moderate involvement

Substantial involvement

I don’t know

1. Have the government measures for responding to the COVID-19 crisis been consulted with women who may be affected by the measures?

Not at all [Skip to Q6]

Minor consultations were held

Moderate consultation took place

Substantial consultation took place

Substantial consultation took place and measures were adapted based on consultations

I don’t know [Skip to Q6]

1. If consultations happened, when was this done?

Before the measure was adopted/announced

After the measure was adopted

1. What happened as a result of the consultation?

Nothing changed

The measure was adapted addressing the comments of CSOs or persons affected

The measure was cancelled

1. In your opinion, how has the involvement of your organization and/or other civil society organizations impacted the government’s response to COVID-19? CSO engagement contributed to: (Please mark all that apply)
2. A coordinated CSO and government response
3. Increased community engagement in government policy-making
4. Improved inclusivity of different people (e.g., different ethnicities, abilities, areas, etc.) in informing the government response
5. Gender analysis that informed the government response
6. Other (please write)
7. It had no impact
8. In your opinion, how has the lack of government involvement of your organization and other civil society organizations impacted the government’s response to COVID-19? Lack of CSO involvement has resulted in: (please mark all that apply)

Human rights violations

Negative impacts of COVID-19 response efforts

Measures not reaching groups most in need

Other (please write)

Not relevant (we have been involved)

1. Were budget allocations for the government response to COVID-19 debated publicly?

Not at all

Little debated

Moderately debated

Substantially debated

I don’t know

1. In your opinion, has procurement in this emergency situation been transparent?

Yes, very

Yes, sometime but not always

No

I don’t know

1. In your opinion, what were the biggest difficulties faced by women during the crisis?

1. In your opinion, what were the biggest difficulties faced by men during the crisis?
2. How well do you feel that the government’s response to COVID-19 has addressed the main needs of women and men?

Not at all

Somewhat

A lot

I don’t know

1. To what extent did the government’s response to COVID-19 contribute to gender equality?

Not at all

Somewhat

A Lot

I don’t know

1. Did the government’s response to COVID-19 contribute to creating or reinforcing any gender inequalities?

Yes, many

Yes, a few

No

I don’t know

1. If yes, what were these in your opinion?
2. Please share any other comments, examples or stories you have about the government response and budget allocations to addressing COVID-19, particularly the effect of such measures on diverse women and men.

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**Annex 4**

**LEGAL / SUB-LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND OTHER MEASURES[[94]](#footnote-93)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the Law** | **Download** |
| Law no. 1-2021-For the approval of the normative act, with the force of law, for the authorization for the development of negotiations with the producers of the anticovid vaccine19, for the supply of the Republic of Albania with this vaccine | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Ligj-nr.-1-2021.pdf) |
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| Law no. 24-2020-On the approval of the normative act, with the force of law, "On taking special administrative measures during the period of infection caused by COVID-19" | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Ligj-nr.-24-2020-P%C3%ABr-miratimin-e-aktit-normativ-me-fuqin%C3%AB-e-ligjit-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-administrative-gjat%C3%AB-koh%C3%ABzgjatjes-s%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Law no. 25-2020-For the approval of the normative act, for some additions for taking special administrative measures during the duration of the period of infection caused by COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Ligj-nr.-25-2020-P%C3%ABr-miratimin-e-aktit-normativ-p%C3%ABr-disa-shtesa-p%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-administrative-gjat%C3%AB-koh%C3%ABzgjatjes-s%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
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| Ligj nr. 75-2020-Për miratimin e aktit normativ, me fuqinë e ligjit “për disa ndryshime në aktin normative për marrjen e masave të veçanta në fushën e veprimtarisë gjyqësore, gjatë Covid19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Ligj-nr.-75-2020.pdf) |
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| Ligj nr. 87-2020-Për miratimin e aktit normativ, me fuqinë e ligjit “për një shtesë në ligjin nr. 8952, datë 10.10.2002, “për letërnjoftimin elektronik të shtetasve shqiptarë” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Ligj-nr.-87-2020.pdf) |
| Ligj nr. 88-2020P-ër miratimin e aktit normativ, me fuqinë e ligjit nr. 26, datë 10.06.2020 “Për marrjen e masave të përkohshme për mbështetjen e sektorit të turizmit” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Ligj-nr.-88-2020P.pdf) |
| Ligj Nr. 95-2020-Për miratimin e aktit normativ nr. 29, dt. 15.7.2020-Për një shtesë në aktin normativ “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga Covid-19 te ndryshuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Ligj-Nr.-95-2020.pdf) |
| Ligj 104-2020-Për miratimin e aktit normativ nr. 30, dt. 20.7.2020-Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në aktin “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga Covid-19, te ndryshuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Ligj-104-2020.pdf) |
| Ligj nr. 132-2020-Për miratimin e aktit normativ, me fuqinë e ligjit “Për faljen e masave administrative me karakter ndëshkues, të vendosura gjatë periudhës së covid-19 dhe familjeve të dëmtuara nga fatkeqësitë natyrore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Ligj-nr.-132-2020.pdf) |
| Ligj nr. 134-2020-Për ratifikimin e marrëveshjes së angazhimit ndërmjet KM dhe Aleancës Gavi, për pjesëmarrjen në strukturën globale të qasjes në vaksinat covid-19 (covax facility) | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Ligj-nr.-134-2020-Per-ratifikimin-e-marreveshjes-se-angazhimit-ndermjet-KM-dhe-Aleances-Gavi-per-pjesemarrjen-ne-strukturen-globale-te-qasjes-ne-vaksinat-covid-19-covax-facility_compressed.pdf) |
| Ligj nr. 138-2020-Për miratimin e aktit normativ, me fuqinë e ligjit “Për një ndryshim për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Ligj-nr.-138-2020.pdf) |
| Dekret nr.11481, dt. 8.5.2020-Për shpallje ligji “Për faljen e masave administrative me karakter ndëshkues të vendosura gjatë periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Dekret-nr.11481-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-shpallje-ligji-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-faljen-e-masave-administrative-me-karakter-nd%C3%ABshkues-t%C3%AB-vendosura-gjat%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 1, dt. 10.1.2021-Për miratimin e tekstit të marrëveshjes, për lejimin e hyrjes dhe administrimit të vaksinave anti-covid-19 në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Akt-normativ-nr.-1-dt.-10.1.2021-Per-miratimin-e-tekstit-te-marreveshjes-per-lejimin-e-hyrjes-dhe-administrimit-te-vaksinave-anti-covid-19-ne-Republiken-e-Shqiperise_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 2, dt. 11.03.2020-Për shtesa dhe ndryshime në ligjin ‘Për parandalimin dhe luftimin e infeksioneve dhe sëmundjeve infektive’ | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-2020-03-11-2_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 3, dt. 15.3.2020-Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-2020-03-15-3_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 4, dt. 16.03.2020-Për masat administrative për mosrespektimin e kufizimeve nga individët | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-2020-16-03_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 5, dt. 17.3.2020-Amendimet nga njesitë e vetëqeverisjes vendore të kontratave me operatorët e pastrimit dhe transportit publik | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/akt-normativ-2020-03-17-5_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 6, dt. 21.3.2020-Ndryshime në buxhetin e vitit 2020 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-2020-03-21-6_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 6, dt. 10.3.2021-Për dhënien e autorizimit ministrit të shëndetësisë dhe mbrojtjes sociale dhe ministrit të shtetit për rindërtimin për zhvillimin e negociatave për të siguruar vaksina anticovid | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Akt-normativ-nr.-6-dt.-10.3.2021.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 7, dt. 23.03.2020-Për qëndrimin e përkohshëm në shtëpi të të dënuarve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-nr.-7-dt.-23.03.2020-P%C3%ABr-q%C3%ABndrimin-e-p%C3%ABrkohsh%C3%ABm-n%C3%AB-sht%C3%ABpi-t%C3%AB-t%C3%AB-d%C3%ABnuarve_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 7, dt. 12.3.2021-Për një ndryshim në aktin normativ “Për miratimin e tekstit të marrëveshjes për prodhimin dhe furnizimin nga dhe ndërmjet pfizer export b.v. të vaksinave anticovid-19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Akt-normativ-nr.-7-dt.-12.3.2021-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-aktin-normativ-Per-miratimin-e-tekstit-te-marreveshjes-per-prodhimin-dhe-furnizimin-nga-dhe-ndermjet-pfizer-export-b.v.-te-vaksinave-anticovid-19.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 8, dt. 24.03.2020-Mbi rezervat e produkteve ushqimore dhe të tjerave dhe barnave mjekësore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-nr.-8-dt.-24.03.2020-Mbi-rezervat-e-produkteve-ushqimore-dhe-t%C3%AB-tjerave-dhe-barnave-mjek%C3%ABsore_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.9, dt. 25.3.2020-Për marrjen e masave të veçanta në fushën e veprimtarisë gjyqësore, gjatë kohëzgjatjes së gjendjes së epidemisë së shkaktuar nga Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Akt-normativ-nr.9-dt.-25.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-n%C3%AB-fush%C3%ABn-e-veprimtaris%C3%AB-gjyq%C3%ABsore-gjat%C3%AB-koh%C3%ABzgjatjes-s%C3%AB-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-epidemis%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-Covid-19-_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.10, dt. 26.3.2020-Deklarimi dhe pagesa e tatimit mbi fitimin për vitin 2020 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.10-dt.-26.3.2020-Deklarimi-dhe-pagesa-e-tatimit-mbi-fitimin-p%C3%ABr-vitin-2020-_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.11, dt. 27.3.2020-Pagesat e tatimit të thjeshtuar mbi fitimin | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.11-dt.-27.3.2020-Pagesat-e-tatimit-t%C3%AB-thjeshtuar-mbi-fitimin-_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.12,dt. 2.4.2020-Për shtyrjen e afateve të pagesave të qerasë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.12dt.-2.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-shtyrjen-e-afateve-t%C3%AB-pagesave-t%C3%AB-qeras%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.13,dt. 2.4.2020-Për marrjen e masave të veçanta në fushën e veprimtarisë së shërbimit përmbarimor gjyqësor, ndërmjetësimit dhe administrimit të procedurave të falimentimit gjatë kohëzgjatjes së gjendjes së epidemisë shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/11.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.14, dt.11.4.2020- Për disa ndrshime dhe shtesa për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.14-dt.11.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-ndrshime-dhe-shtesa-p%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-administrative-gjat%C3%AB-koh%C3%ABzgjatjes-s%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.15,datë15.4.2020-Për ndryshime në ligjin “Për buxhetin e vitit 2020” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.15dat%C3%AB15.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-ligjin-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-buxhetin-e-vitit-2020%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normative nr.16, dt. 17.4.2020- Për faljen e masave administrative me karakter ndëshkues të vendosura gjatë periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normative-nr.16-dt.-17.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-faljen-e-masave-administrative-me-karakter-nd%C3%ABshkues-t%C3%AB-vendosura-gjat%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 17, dt. 22.4.2020-Për përjashtimin e zbatimit të procedurave dhe të afateve për përgatitjen e PBA për vitin 2020 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.-17-dt.-22.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-p%C3%ABrjashtimin-e-zbatimit-t%C3%AB-procedurave-dhe-t%C3%AB-afateve-p%C3%ABr-p%C3%ABrgatitjen-e-PBA-p%C3%ABr-vitin-2020_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 18, dt. 23.4.2020-Për ndryshimet mbi tatimin mbi të ardhurat | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.-18-dt.-23.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-ndryshimet-mbi-tatimin-mbi-t%C3%AB-ardhurat.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 19, dt. 23.4.2020-Për ndryshimet për sistemin e taksave vendore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Akt-normativ-nr.-19-dt.-23.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-ndryshimet-p%C3%ABr-sistemin-e-taksave-vendore_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.20, dt. 20.5.2020-Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në aktin normativ për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Akt-normativ-nr.20-dt.-20.5.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.21, dt. 27.5.2020-Për disa ndryshime në aktin normativ Për marrjen e masave të veçanta në fushën e veprimtarisë gjyqësore, gjatë kohëzgjatjes së gjendjes së epidemisë së shkaktuar nga Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Akt-normativ-nr.21-dt.-27.5.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.22, dt. 27.5.2020-Për shfuqizimin e aktit Pёr marrjen e masave tё veçanta nё fushёn e veprimtarisё sё shёrbimit pёrmbarimor gjyqёsor, ndёrmjetёsimit dhe administrimit tё procedurave tё falimentimit gjatë kohëzgjatjes së gjëndjes së epidemisë së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Akt-normativ-nr.22-dt.-27.5.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 24, dt. 27.5.2020-Për një shtesë në aktin normativ “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga covid-19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Akt-normativ-nr.-24-dt.-27.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-aktin-normativ-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-administrative-gjat%C3%AB-koh%C3%ABzgjatjes-s%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-covid-19%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr.25, dt 10.6.2020-Për afatin e vlefshmërisë të letërnjoftimit elektronik gjatë COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Akt-normativ-nr.25-dt-10.6.2020-P%C3%ABr-afatin-e-vlefshm%C3%ABris%C3%AB-t%C3%AB-let%C3%ABrnjoftimit-elektronik-gjat%C3%AB-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 26, dt. 10.6.2020-Për marrjen e masave të përkohshme për mbështetjen e sektorit të turizmit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Akt-normativ-nr.-26-dt.-10.6.2020-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrkohshme-p%C3%ABr-mb%C3%ABshtetjen-e-sektorit-t%C3%AB-turizmit_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 28, dt. 2.7.2020-Për disa ndryshime në ligjin për buxhetin e vitit 2020 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Akt-normativ-nr.-28-dt.-2.7.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-ligjin-p%C3%ABr-buxhetin-e-vitit-2020_compressed.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 29, dt. 15.7.2020-Për një shtesë në aktin normativ “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga covid-19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Akt-normativ-nr.-29-dt.-15.7.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 30, dt. 20.7.2020-Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në aktin normativ “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga covid-19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Akt-normativ-nr.-30-dt.-20.7.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 31, dt. 7.10.2020-Për faljen e masave administrative me karakter ndëshkues të vendosura gjatë periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga covid-19 dhe familjeve të dëmtuara nga fatkeqësitë natyrore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Akt-normativ-nr.-31-dt.-7.10.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 32, dt. 12.10.2020- për një ndryshim në aktin normativ “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative gjatë kohëzgjatjes së periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga covid-19”, të ndryshuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Akt-normativ-nr.-32-dt.-12.10.2020.pdf) |
| Akt normativ nr. 38, dt. 31.12.2020-Për dhënien e autorizimit për zhvillimin e negociatave me prodhuesit e vaksinës anticovid19, për furnizimin e Republikës së Shqipërisë me këtë vaksinë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Akt-normativ-nr.-38-dt.-31.12.2020-Per-dhenien-e-autorizimit-per-zhvillimin-e-negociatave-me-prodhuesit-e-vaksines-anticovid19-per-furnizimin-e-Republikes-se-Shqiperise-me-kete-vaksine_compressed.pdf) |
| VKB Tiranë nr.28, dt. 24.03.2020-Për lehtësirat fiskale ndaj biznesit dhe shtyrjen e afateve të aplikimit për programet sociale të strehimit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKB-Tiran%C3%AB-nr.28-dt.-24.03.2020-P%C3%ABr-leht%C3%ABsirat-fiskale-ndaj-biznesit-dhe-shtyrjen-e-afateve-t%C3%AB-aplikimit-p%C3%ABr-programet-sociale-t%C3%AB-strehimit_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.1,dt. 25.3.2020-Konfirmimi I akteve të nxjerra për zbatimin e masave të veçanta gjatë kohëzgjatjes së pëeriudhës së infeksionit të Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.1dt.-25.3.2020-Konfirmimi-I-akteve-t%C3%AB-nxjerra-p%C3%ABr-zbatimin-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-gjat%C3%AB-koh%C3%ABzgjatjes-s%C3%AB-p%C3%ABeriudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-Covid-19-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.4 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/VKMNR4_3_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.5,dt. 1.4.2020-Për shtyrjen e afateve të pagesave të qerasë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.5dt.-1.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-shtyrjen-e-afateve-t%C3%AB-pagesave-t%C3%AB-qeras%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.6, dt. 9.4.2020-Për detajimin e aktiviteteve sipas nomenklaturës së aktiviteteve ekonomike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.6-dt.-9.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-detajimin-e-aktiviteteve-sipas-nomenklatur%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-aktiviteteve-ekonomike_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 32, dt. 20.1.2021-Për kryerjen e parapagimit të dozave të vaksinave dhe të pagesave përkatëse, që rrjedhin nga marrëveshja e nënshkruar për prodhimin dhe furnizimin | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/VKM-nr.-32-dt.-20.1.2021-Per-kryerjen-e-parapagimit-te-dozave-te-vaksinave-dhe-te-pagesave-perkatese-qe-rrjedhin-nga-marreveshja-e-nenshkruar-per-prodhimin-dhe-furnizimin_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.203, dt. 26.2.2020 -Për procedurat që përdoren për lidhjen e kontratave që diktohen nga interesa thelbësorë të shtetit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-nr.203-dt.-26.2.2020-P%C3%ABr-procedurat-q%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrdoren-p%C3%ABr-lidhjen-e-kontratave-q%C3%AB-diktohen-nga-interesa-thelb%C3%ABsor%C3%AB-t%C3%AB-shtetit_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.204, dt. 9.3.2020-Për marrjen e masave për ngritjen e infrastrukturës për shërbimin e karantinës dhe për një shtesë fondi në buxhetine miratuar për Ministrinë e Mbrojtjes | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.204-dt.-9.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-p%C3%ABr-ngritjen-e-infrastruktur%C3%ABs-p%C3%ABr-sh%C3%ABrbimin-e-karantin%C3%ABs-dhe-p%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-fondi-n%C3%AB-buxhetine-miratuar-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-e-Mbrojtjes-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 205, dt. 9.3.2020-Për një shtesë fondi në buxhetin e vitin 2020, miratuar për Ministrinë e Shëndetësisë dhe Mbrojtjes Sociale, për marrjen e masave për plotësimin e nevojave paraprake për infeksionin e shkaktuar nga Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-205.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 207, dt. 10.3.2020-Për dhënie shpërblimi për personelin, mjekë, infermierë dhe punonjës të tjerë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Vendim-2020-03-10-207_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 208, dt. 10.3.2020-Për caktimin e datave 10 deri 23 mars 2020 ditë pushimi për prindin kujdestar të fëmijëve të mitur | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Vendim-2020-03-10-208_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 211, dt. 11.3.2020-Për angazhimin e Forcave të Armatosura per zbatimin e masave parandaluese ndaj COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Vendim-2020-03-11-211_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 214, dt. 12.3.2020-Për caktimin e dates 13 mars 2020 ditë pushimi për nëpunësit dhe punonjësit e administrates publike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Vendim-2020-03-12-214_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 228, dt. 18.3.2020-Për përcaktimin e fushës së përgjegjësisë shtetërore të Ministrit të Shtetit për Rindërtimin | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-18-228_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr. 229, dt. 18.3.2020-Për shtyrjen e afatit të kontratave të studentëve të ekselences të punësuar në institucione të administratës shtetërore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-18-229_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 231, dt. 18.3.2020-Për caktimin e dates 20 mars 2020 ditë pushimi për nëpunësit dhe punonjësit e administrates publike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-18-231_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr. 236, dt. 19.3.2020-Ofrimi i ndihmës në banesë ndaj shtresave në nevojë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-19-236_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr. 237, dt. 20.3.2020-Orari i punës për nëpunësit civilë dhe punonjësit e tjerë të administratës publike, shtetërore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-20-237_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 240, dt. 21.3.2020-Për një shtesë fondi në buxhetin e vitit 2020, miratuar për Ministrinë e Shëndetësisë dhe Mbrojtjes Sociale | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-21-240_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr.241, dt. 21.3.2020-Për miratimin e kontratës me objekt “Blerje materiale për mbrojtjen personale për COVID-19” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-21-241_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr.242, dt. 22.3.2020 -Për procedurat për lidhjen e kontratave që lidhen me epideminë e shkaktuar nga infeksioni COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-2020-03-22-242_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 243, dt. 24.3.2020-Për shpalljen e fatkeqësisë natyrore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/VKM-nr.-243-dt.-24.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-shpalljen-e-fatkeq%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-natyrore.docx._compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr.244, dt. 26.3.2020-Për vendosjen në dispozicion të Ministrisë së Shëndetësisë dhe Mbrojtjes Sociale të pasurisë së ish-universitetit “Kristal” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-Nr.244-dt.-26.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-vendosjen-n%C3%AB-dispozicion-t%C3%AB-Ministris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-Sh%C3%ABndet%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-dhe-Mbrojtjes-Sociale-t%C3%AB-pasuris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-ish-universitetit-%E2%80%9CKristal%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.249, dt. 27.3.2020-Për detajimin dhe mënyrën e përdorimit të fondit Anticovid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.249-dt.-27.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-detajimin-dhe-m%C3%ABnyr%C3%ABn-e-p%C3%ABrdorimit-t%C3%AB-fondit-Anticovid-19_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.254, dt. 27.3.2020 Masat për përfitimin e ndihmës financiare për të punësuarit në subjektet e biznesit me të ardhura vjetore deri 14 milionëlekë, ndihmës ekonomike dhe të pagesës të papunësisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.254.pdf) |
| VKM nr.259, dt. 27.3.2020-Për dhënien e ndihmës me personel shëndetësor për Republikën e Italisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.259-dt.-27.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-dh%C3%ABnien-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-me-personel-sh%C3%ABndet%C3%ABsor-p%C3%ABr-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Italis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.261, dt. 27.3.2020-Për një rishpërndarje fondesh në buxhetin e vitit 2020, miratuar për Ministrinë e Shëndetësisë dhe Mbrojtjes Sociale | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.261-dt.-27.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-rishp%C3%ABrndarje-fondesh-n%C3%AB-buxhetin-e-vitit-2020-miratuar-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-e-Sh%C3%ABndet%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-dhe-Mbrojtjes-Sociale-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 267, dt. 31.3.2020-Për trajtimin e përkohshëm financiar mujor të disa funksionarëve dhe nëpunësve të administratës shtetërore, gjatë periudhës së epidemisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-267-dt.-31.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-trajtimin-e-p%C3%ABrkohsh%C3%ABm-financiar-mujor-t%C3%AB-disa-funksionar%C3%ABve-dhe-n%C3%ABpun%C3%ABsve-t%C3%AB-administrat%C3%ABs-shtet%C3%ABrore-gjat%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-epidemis%C3%AB-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.269, dt. 1.4.2020-Lehtësimi I tregtimit të mallrave të nevojës së parë Brenda Ballkanit Perëndimor | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.269-dt.-1.4.2020-Leht%C3%ABsimi-I-tregtimit-t%C3%AB-mallrave-t%C3%AB-nevoj%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-par%C3%AB-Brenda-Ballkanit-Per%C3%ABndimor-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 272, dt. 3.4.2020-Për blerje kite për laboratorin mikrobiologjik | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-272-dt.-3.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-kite-p%C3%ABr-laboratorin-mikrobiologjik_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.273, dt. 3.4.2020-Për trajtimin dhe asgjësimin e mbetjeve që dalin nga shërbimet ku marrin trajtim pacientët me COVID-19 për QSUT | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.273-dt.-3.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-trajtimin-dhe-asgj%C3%ABsimin-e-mbetjeve-q%C3%AB-dalin-nga-sh%C3%ABrbimet-ku-marrin-trajtim-pacient%C3%ABt-me-COVID-19-p%C3%ABr-QSUT_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 274, dt. 3.4.2020-Për furnizim vendosje respiratorë me dy modalitete për adultë dhe moshë pediatrike për COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-274-dt.-3.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-furnizim-vendosje-respirator%C3%AB-me-dy-modalitete-p%C3%ABr-adult%C3%AB-dhe-mosh%C3%AB-pediatrike-p%C3%ABr-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.276, dt. 6.4.2020-Për blerje materialesh mjekësore në kuadër të masave për parandalimin e përhapjes së virusit COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.276-dt.-6.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-materialesh-mjek%C3%ABsore-n%C3%AB-kuad%C3%ABr-t%C3%AB-masave-p%C3%ABr-parandalimin-e-p%C3%ABrhapjes-s%C3%AB-virusit-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.277, dt. 6.4.2020-Për garancinë shtetërore të huasë me bankat e nivelit të dytë për pagat e tregtarëve ose shoqërive tregtare, aktiviteti I të cilave është prekur nga VKM në kuadër të menaxhimit të të situatës | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.277-dt.-6.4.20201.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 284,dt. 10.4.2020-Për disa ndryshime mbi masat për përfitimin e ndihmës financiare për të punësuarit në subjektet e biznesit me të ardhura vjetore deri 14 milionëlekë, ndihmës ekonomike dhe pagesës të pa të së ardhurës nga papunësia gjatë periudhës së fatkeqsisë natyrore, të shpallur si pasojë e COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-284dt.-10.4.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr.305, dt. 16.4.2020- Për përfitim nga paketa e ndihmës financiare nr.2 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.305-dt.-16.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-p%C3%ABrfitim-nga-paketa-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-financiare-nr.2_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM Nr.311, dt. 16.4.2020-Për mënyrën e organizimit të akomodimit të përkohshëm të personave që riatdhesohen si rezultat i gjendjes së shkaktuar nga covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-Nr.311-dt.-16.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-m%C3%ABnyr%C3%ABn-e-organizimit-t%C3%AB-akomodimit-t%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrkohsh%C3%ABm-t%C3%AB-personave-q%C3%AB-riatdhesohen-si-rezultat-i-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-covid-19_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.312, dt. 18.4.2020-Ppër propozimin Kuvendit të Republikës së Shqipërisë për dhënien e pëlqimit për zgjatjen e gjendjes së fatkeqësisë natyrore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.312-dt.-18.4.2020-Pp%C3%ABr-propozimin-Kuvendit-t%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB-p%C3%ABr-dh%C3%ABnien-e-p%C3%ABlqimit-p%C3%ABr-zgjatjen-e-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-fatkeq%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-natyrore_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 313, dt. 18.4.2020-Për blerje barna omeprazol 40 mgvialflakon | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-313-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-barna-omeprazol-40-mgvialflakon-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 314, dt. 18.4.2020-Për blerje barna oseltamivir (tamiflu) 75 mgtabletë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-314-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-barna-oseltamivir-tamiflu-75-mgtablet%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.315, dt. 18.4.2020-Për blerje barna beclomethasone+salbutamol 80 mcg+1600 mcg flakon | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.315-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-barna-beclomethasonesalbutamol-80-mcg1600-mcg-flakon_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.316, dt. 18.4.2020-Për blerje kite dhe materiale konsumi për biologjinë molekulare për ISHP | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.316-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-kite-dhe-materiale-konsumi-p%C3%ABr-biologjin%C3%AB-molekulare-p%C3%ABr-ISHP_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.317, dt. 18.4.2020- Për blerje materiale konsumi laboratorike për ISHP | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.317-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-materiale-konsumi-laboratorike-p%C3%ABr-ISHP_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 318, dt. 18.4.2020-Për blerje barna ribavirin 200 mg tabletëkapsulë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-318-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-barna-ribavirin-200-mg-tablet%C3%ABkapsul%C3%AB-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.320, dt 18.4.2020 Për blerje barna propofol 10 mgml–50 ml flakon | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.320-dt-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-barna-propofol-10-mgml%E2%80%9350-ml-flakon_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 321, dt. 18.4.2020-Për furnizim me produkte letre njëpërdorimshe të tipit letë rrulo tavoline dhe letër higjienike, për pacientët me covid-19 dhe personelin mjekësor në QSUT | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-321-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-furnizim-me-produkte-letre-nj%C3%ABp%C3%ABrdorimshe-t%C3%AB-tipit-let%C3%AB-rrulo-tavoline-dhe-let%C3%ABr-higjienike-p%C3%ABr-pacient%C3%ABt-me-covid-19-dhe-personelin-mjek%C3%ABsor-n%C3%AB-QSUT-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.322, dt. 18.4.2020-Për blerje kite për laboratorin mikrobiologjik për diagnozën serologjike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.322-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-blerje-kite-p%C3%ABr-laboratorin-mikrobiologjik-p%C3%ABr-diagnoz%C3%ABn-serologjike_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.323, dt. 18.4.2020-Për spostimin e sistemit të dializës nga pediatria e specialiteteve tek godinae spitalit infektiv | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.323-dt.-18.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-spostimin-e-sistemit-t%C3%AB-dializ%C3%ABs-nga-pediatria-e-specialiteteve-tek-godinae-spitalit-infektiv-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.341, dt. 23.4.2020-Për disa ndryshime në paketën e ndihmës financiare 2 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.341-dt.-23.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-paket%C3%ABn-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-financiare-2-_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 342, dt. 25.04.2020-Per zgjatjen e fatkeqesise natyrore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.-342-dt.-25.04.2020-Per-zgjatjen-e-fatkeqesise-natyrore_compressed.pdf) |
| Korrigjim gabimi material në VKM nr.342, dt.24.03.2020 “Për shtyrjen e gjendjes së fatkeqësisë” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Korrigjim-gabimi-material-n%C3%AB-VKM-nr.342-dt.24.03.2020-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-shtyrjen-e-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-fatkeq%C3%ABsis%C3%AB%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.343, dt. 27.4.2020-Për përcaktimin e autoriteteve kontraktore që do të prokurojnë, me procedurë me negociim pa shpallje, mallra ose shërbime të nevojshme për përballimin e situatës së shkatuar nga COVID -19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/VKM-nr.343-dt.-27.4.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr.351, dt. 29.4.2020-Për rishpërndarje fondesh në buxhetin e vitit 2020, ndërmjet Ministrisë së Financave dhe Ekonomisë dhe Ministrisë së Infrastrukturës dhe Energjisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/VKM-nr.351-dt.-29.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-rishp%C3%ABrndarje-fondesh-n%C3%AB-buxhetin-e-vitit-2020-nd%C3%ABrmjet-Ministris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-Financave-dhe-Ekonomis%C3%AB-dhe-Ministris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-Infrastruktur%C3%ABs-dhe-Energjis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.353, dt. 29.4.2020-Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në vendimin për përcaktimin e formatit dhe mënyrës së mbledhjes e të raportimit të të dhënave nga ofruesit e shërbimeve të kujdesit shëndetësor, publik ose privat | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/VKM-nr.353-dt.-29.4.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr.354, dt. 29.4.2020-Për dhënien e ndihmës me personel infermier për Republikën e Italisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/VKM-nr.354-dt.-29.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-dh%C3%ABnien-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-me-personel-infermier-p%C3%ABr-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Italis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.360, dt. 4.5.2020-Për një shtesë në vendimin për mënyrën e organizimit të akomodimit të përkohshëm të personave që riatdhesohen si rezultat i gjendjes së shkaktuar nga covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/VKM-nr.360-dt.-4.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-vendimin-p%C3%ABr-m%C3%ABnyr%C3%ABn-e-organizimit-t%C3%AB-akomodimit-t%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrkohsh%C3%ABm-t%C3%AB-personave-q%C3%AB-riatdhesohen-si-rezultat-i-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-covid-19_compressed.pdf) |
| “Vendim nr. 371, dt. 6.5.2020-Për dhënie shpërblimi për personelin që shërben në institucionet e përkujdesjes shoqërore rezidenciale publike, që janë në përgjegjësi administrimi të shërbimit social shtetëror dhe të bashkive” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Vendim-nr.-371-dt.-6.5.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 378, dt. 8.5.2020-Për një shtesë fondi në buxhetin e vitit 2020, miratuar për Ministrinë e Turizmit dhe Mjedisit, për mbulimin e shpenzimeve të akomodimit të personave që riatdhesohen | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/VKM-nr.-378-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-fondi-n%C3%AB-buxhetin-e-vitit-2020-miratuar-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-e-Turizmit-dhe-Mjedisit-p%C3%ABr-mbulimin-e-shpenzimeve-t%C3%AB-akomodimit-t%C3%AB-personave-q%C3%AB-riatdhesohen_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 387, dt 13.5.2020-Për miratimin e garancisë shtetërore të huas me bankat tregtare për garantimin e huamarrjes së tregtarëve ose shoqërive tregtare për financimin e nevojshëm për rimëkëmbjen nga situata e krijuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/VKM-nr.-387-1.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 423, dt. 28.5.2020-Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në vendimin për përfitim nga paketa e ndihmës financiare nr.2 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/VKM-nr.-423-dt.-28.5.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr.424, dt. 27.5.2020-Për një shtesë në VKM nr.171, datë 27.3.2019, “Për miratimin e rregullores për kushtet dhe kriteret e ushtrimit të veprimtarisë së stacionit të plazhit” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/VKM-nr.424-dt.-27.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-VKM-nr.171-dat%C3%AB-27.3.2019-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-miratimin-e-rregullores-p%C3%ABr-kushtet-dhe-kriteret-e-ushtrimit-t%C3%AB-veprimtaris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-stacionit-t%C3%AB-plazhit%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 426, dt. 1.6.2020-Për një ndryshim në për kohëzgjatjen e punës dhe të pushimit në institucionet shtetërore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/VKM-nr.-426-dt.-1.6.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-p%C3%ABr-koh%C3%ABzgjatjen-e-pun%C3%ABs-dhe-t%C3%AB-pushimit-n%C3%AB-institucionet-shtet%C3%ABrore_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 474, dt. 15.6.2020-Për një shtesë fondi në buxhetin e miratuar për vitin 2020, për Ministrinë e Financave dhe Ekonomisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/VKM-nr.-474-dt.-15.6.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-fondi-n%C3%AB-buxhetin-e-miratuar-p%C3%ABr-vitin-2020-p%C3%ABr-Ministrin%C3%AB-e-Financave-dhe-Ekonomis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 608, dt. 29.7.2020-Për procedurat, kriteret dhe rregullat për zbatimin e programit të nxitjes së punësimit nëpërmjet punësimit të personave të dalë të papunë si pasojë e COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/VKM-nr.-608-dt.-29.7.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 651, dt. 13.8.2020-Për përcaktimin e procedurave, të dokumentacionit dhe të masës së përfitimit të ndihmës financiare, si pasojë e covid-19, për të punësuarit apo ish-të punësuarit në subjektet e transportit publik, qytetas dhe ndërqytetas | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/VKM-nr.-651-dt.-13.8.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 699, dt. 10.9.2020-Për një ndryshim në VKM për programin e nxitjes së punësimit nëpërmjet punësimit të personave të dalë të papunë, si pasojë e Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/VKM-nr.-699-dt.-10.9.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-VKM-p%C3%ABr-programin-e-nxitjes-s%C3%AB-pun%C3%ABsimit-n%C3%ABp%C3%ABrmjet-pun%C3%ABsimit-t%C3%AB-personave-t%C3%AB-dal%C3%AB-t%C3%AB-papun%C3%AB-si-pasoj%C3%AB-e-covid-19_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 856, dt. 4.11.2020-Për ndihmën financiare të disa prej kategorive kryesore të ndërmarrjeve, të cilat zbatojnë protokollet e sigurisë, në kuadër të parandalimit e të kontrollit të pandemisë COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/VKM-nr.-856-dt.-4.11.2020.pdf) |
| VKM nr. 867, dt. 11.11.2020-Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në vendimin “Për kohëzgjatjen e punës dhe të pushimit në institucionet shtetërore” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/VKM-nr.-867-dt.-11.11.2020-Per-disa-ndryshime-dhe-shtesa-ne-vendimin-Per-kohezgjatjen-e-punes-dhe-te-pushimit-ne-institucionet-shteterore_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.886, dt. 13.11.2020-Për një ndryshim në vendimin “Për financimin e shërbimeve shëndetësore spitalore nga skema e detyrueshme e sigurimeve të kujdesit shëndetësor për vitin 2020” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/VKM-nr.886-dt.-13.11.2020-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-vendimin-Per-financimin-e-sherbimeve-shendetesore-spitalore-nga-skema-e-detyrueshme-e-sigurimeve-te-kujdesit-shendetesor-per-vitin-2020_compressed.pdf) |
| VKM nr.1100, dt. 16.12.2020-Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në vkm Për përcaktimin e masave, si pasojë e covid-19, për të punësuarit apo ish-të punësuarit në subjektet e transportit publik | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/VKM-nr.1100-dt.-16.12.2020-Per-disa-shtesa-dhe-ndryshime-ne-vkm-Per-percaktimin-e-masave-si-pasoje-e-covid-19-per-te-punesuarit-apo-ish-te-punesuarit-ne-subjektet-e-transportit-publik_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i ERE nr. 133, dt. 10.8.2020-Mbi disa ndryshime në vendimin nr. 51-2020 Mbi disa ndryshime të përkohshme në procedurat e licencimit në ushtrimin e veprimtarive në sektorin e energjisë elektrike dhe gazit natyror në kuadër të masave pas shfaqejes së virusit COVID-19 dhe shpalljes së gjendjes së fatkeqësisë natyrore në vendin tonë. | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Vendim-i-ERE-nr.-133-dt.-10.8.2020.pdf) |
| Vendim i Kuvendit nr. 47-2020-Për rrëzimin e dekretit të Presidentit të Republikës “Për kthimin e ligjit nr. 73-2020 “Për disa ndryshime dhe shtesa në aktin normativ për marrjen e masave të veçanta administrative | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Vendim-i-Kuvendit-nr.-47-2020.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.2,dt. 25.3.2020-Për vendosjen në dispozicion të Ministrisë së Shëndetësisë dhe Mbrojtjes Sociale të pasurisë së ish-universitetit “Kristal” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.2dt.-25.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-vendosjen-n%C3%AB-dispozicion-t%C3%AB-Ministris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-Sh%C3%ABndet%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-dhe-Mbrojtjes-Sociale-t%C3%AB-pasuris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-ish-universitetit-%E2%80%9CKristal%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.3, dt. 27.3.2020-Masat për përfitimin e ndihmës financiare për të punësuarit në subjektet e biznesit me të ardhura vjetore deri 14 milionë lekë, ndihmës ekonomike dhe të pagesës të papunësisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.3.pdf) |
| Vendim KEC nr.4, dt. 30.03.2020-Për trajtimin e përkohshëm financiar mujor të disa funksionarëve dhe nëpunësve të administratës shtetërore, gjatë periudhës së epidemisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-KEC-nr.4-dt.-30.03.2020-P%C3%ABr-trajtimin-e-p%C3%ABrkohsh%C3%ABm-financiar-mujor-t%C3%AB-disa-funksionar%C3%ABve-dhe-n%C3%ABpun%C3%ABsve-t%C3%AB-administrat%C3%ABs-shtet%C3%ABrore-gjat%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-epidemis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim KEC nr.5, dt.01.04.2020-Për shtyrjen e afateve të pagesave të qerasë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-KEC-nr.5-dt.01.04.2020-P%C3%ABr-shtyrjen-e-afateve-t%C3%AB-pagesave-t%C3%AB-qeras%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.6, dt. 9.4.2020-Për detajimin e aktiviteteve sipas nomenklaturës së aktiviteteve ekonomike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.6-dt.-9.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-detajimin-e-aktiviteteve-sipas-nomenklatur%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-aktiviteteve-ekonomike_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim KEC nr.7, dt.9.4.2020 – Për disa ndryshime mbi masat për përfitimin e ndihmës financiare për të punësuarit në subjektet e biznesit me të ardhura vjetore deri 14 milionëlekë, ndihmës ekonomike dhe pagesës | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-KEC-nr.7-dt.9.4.2020-%E2%80%93.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.8, dt. 11.4.2020-Për caktimin e të deleguarit të komitetit ndërministror të emergjencave civile, për menaxhimin e fatkeqësisë natyrore, në Qarkun e Shkodrës | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.8-dt.-11.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-caktimin-e-t%C3%AB-deleguarit-t%C3%AB-komitetit-nd%C3%ABrministror-t%C3%AB-emergjencave-civile-p%C3%ABr-menaxhimin-e-fatkeq%C3%ABsis%C3%AB-natyrore-n%C3%AB-Qarkun-e-Shkodr%C3%ABs-_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr. 9, dt. 15.4.2020- Për përfitim nga paketa e ndihmës financiare nr.2 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.-9-dt.-15.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-p%C3%ABrfitim-nga-paketa-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-financiare-nr.2_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr. 10, dt. 15.4.2020- Për mënyrën e organizimit të akomodimit të përkohshëm të personave që riatdhesohen si rezultat i gjendjes së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.-10-dt.-15.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-m%C3%ABnyr%C3%ABn-e-organizimit-t%C3%AB-akomodimit-t%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrkohsh%C3%ABm-t%C3%AB-personave-q%C3%AB-riatdhesohen-si-rezultat-i-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr. 11, dt. 17.4.2020-Për faljen e masave administrative me karakter ndëshkues të vendosura gjatë periudhës së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.-11-dt.-17.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-faljen-e-masave-administrative-me-karakter-nd%C3%ABshkues-t%C3%AB-vendosura-gjat%C3%AB-periudh%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.12, datë 17.4.2020-Për akomodimin e përkohshëm të personave që riatdhesohen si rezultat i shpalljes së gjendjes së fatkeqësisë natyrore për shkak të epidemisë së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.12-dat%C3%AB-17.4.2020.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr. 13, dt. 22.4.2020- Për disa ndryshime në paketën e ndihmës financiare 2 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.-13-dt.-22.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-paket%C3%ABn-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-financiare-2_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.14, datë 23.4.2020-Për miratimin e listës së përditësuar të strukturave akomoduese për akomodimin e përkohshëm të personave që riatdhesohen si rezultat i gjendjes së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.14-dat%C3%AB-23.4.2020.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.15, dt. 25.4.2020-Për krijimin e task-forcës për garantimin e zbatimit të protokolleve të sigurisë në kuadër të epidemisë së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.15-dt.-25.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-krijimin-e-task-forc%C3%ABs-p%C3%ABr-garantimin-e-zbatimit-t%C3%AB-protokolleve-t%C3%AB-siguris%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-kuad%C3%ABr-t%C3%AB-epidemis%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim i KEC nr.16, dt. 28.4.2020-Për dhënien e ndihmës me personel infermier për Republikën e Italisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Vendim-i-KEC-nr.16-dt.-28.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-dh%C3%ABnien-e-ndihm%C3%ABs-me-personel-infermier-p%C3%ABr-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Italis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim KEC nr.17, dt. 28.4.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin për detajimin e aktiviteteve sipas nomenklaturës së aktiviteteve ekonomike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Vendim-KEC-nr.17-dt.-28.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-detajimin-e-aktiviteteve-sipas-nomenklatur%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-aktiviteteve-ekonomike_compressed.pdf) |
| Vendim KEC nr.18, dt. 29.4.2020-Për miratimin e listës me strukturat e reja akomoduese për akomodimin e përkohshëm të personave që riatdhesohen si rezultat i gjendjes së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Vendim-KEC-nr.18-dt.-29.4.2020.pdf) |
| Vendim I KEC nr. 98, dt. 28.4.2020-Autorizim i ndihmës shtetërore COVID-19 skema mbështetëse në formën e grantit 2 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Vendim-I-KEC-nr.-98-dt.-28.4.2020-Autorizim-i-ndihm%C3%ABs-shtet%C3%ABrore-COVID-19-skema-mb%C3%ABshtet%C3%ABse-n%C3%AB-form%C3%ABn-e-grantit-2_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 30, dt. 18.1.2021-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin për ndalimin e lëvizjes përmes rrugëve ajrore me Britaninë e Madhe | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Urdher-nr.-30-dt.-18.1.2021-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-urdhrin-per-ndalimin-e-levizjes-permes-rrugeve-ajrore-me-Britanine-e-Madhe_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 65, dt. 1.2.2021-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin “Për ndalimin e lëvizjes përmes rrugëve ajrore me britaninë e madhe”, të ndryshuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.-65-dt.-1.2.2021-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-urdhrin-Per-ndalimin-e-levizjes-permes-rrugeve-ajrore-me-britanine-e-madhe-te-ndryshuar.pdf) |
| Urdher nr.80, dt.17.11.2020-Për miratimin e rregullave dhe procedurave standarte të punës të harmonizuara, gjatë periudhës së gjëndjes së epidemisë së shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Urdher-nr.80-dt.17.11.2020-Per-miratimin-e-rregullave-dhe-procedurave-standarte-te-punes-te-harmonizuara-gjate-periudhes-se-gjendjes-se-epidemise-se-shkaktuar-nga-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.99, dt. 10.2.2021-Për kufizimin e lëvizjes brenda vendit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.99-dt.-10.2.2021-Per-kufizimin-e-levizjes-brenda-vendit.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 100, dt. 10.2.2021-Për kufizimin e aktiviteteve të bareve, restoranteve, fast food dhe lokaleve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.-100-dt.-10.2.2021-Per-kufizimin-e-aktiviteteve-te-bareve-restoranteve-fast-food-dhe-lokaleve.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.122, dt. 26.2.2020-Për miratimin e protokolleve dhe masat ndaj Coronavirus nga QKUM | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.122-dt.-26.2.2020-P%C3%ABr-miratimin-e-protokolleve-dhe-masat-ndaj-Coronavirus-nga-QKUM-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.123,dt. 26.2.2020-Shtimi I COVID-19 në listën e sëmundjeve infective të detyrueshme për tu raportuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.123dt.-26.2.2020-Shtimi-I-COVID-19-n%C3%AB-list%C3%ABn-e-s%C3%ABmundjeve-infective-t%C3%AB-detyrueshme-p%C3%ABr-tu-raportuar-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 131, dt. 8.3.2020-Për ndalimin e eksportit të barnave dhe të pajisjeve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdher-2020-03-08-131_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.132, dt. 08.03.2020-Për mbylljen e aktiviteteve publike dhe jopublike dhe anullimin e grumbullimeve masive në vende të mbyllura apo të hapura | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.132-dt.-08.03.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.133, dt. 8.3.2020 “Për kufizimin e lëvizjes së shoqëruesve dheose familjarëve të pacientëve nëpër spitale | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.133-dt.-8.3.2020-%E2%80%9CP%C3%ABr-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjes-s%C3%AB-shoq%C3%ABruesve-dheose-familjar%C3%ABve-t%C3%AB-pacient%C3%ABve-n%C3%ABp%C3%ABr-spitale_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.134, dt. 8.3.2020-Për vetëkarantinimin e personave që hyjnë në territorin e Shqipërisë nga zona e izoluar në Itali | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.134-dt.-8.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-vet%C3%ABkarantinimin-e-personave-q%C3%AB-hyjn%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-territorin-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB-nga-zona-e-izoluar-n%C3%AB-Itali-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.135, dt. 9.3.2020-Për mbylljen e institucioneve arsimore për parandalimin e përhapjes së Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.135-dt.-9.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-mbylljen-e-institucioneve-arsimore-p%C3%ABr-parandalimin-e-p%C3%ABrhapjes-s%C3%AB-Covid-19-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.135-1,datë9.3.2020-Për mbylljen e veprimtarisë së çerdheve përkufizimin e përhapjes së infeksionit Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.135-1dat%C3%AB9.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-mbylljen-e-veprimtaris%C3%AB-s%C3%AB-%C3%A7erdheve-p%C3%ABrkufizimin-e-p%C3%ABrhapjes-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-Covid-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 136, dt. 25.2.2021-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin “Për kufizimin e aktiviteteve të bareve, restoranteve, fast food-ve dhe lokaleve” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.-136-dt.-25.2.2021-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-urdhrin-Per-kufizimin-e-aktiviteteve-te-bareve-restoranteve-fast-food-ve-dhe-lokaleve.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 137, dt. 25.2.2021-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin “Për kufizimin e lëvizjes brenda vendit” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.-137-dt.-25.2.2021-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-urdhrin-Per-kufizimin-e-levizjes-brenda-vendit_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.147, dt. 9.3.2020-Për ndërprerjen e ndërhyrjeve kirurgjikale të planifikuara në QSUT dhe Spitalin Universitar “Shefqet Ndroqi” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.147-dt.-9.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-nd%C3%ABrprerjen-e-nd%C3%ABrhyrjeve-kirurgjikale-t%C3%AB-planifikuara-n%C3%AB-QSUT-dhe-Spitalin-Universitar-%E2%80%9CShefqet-Ndroqi%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër Nr.156, dt. 10.3.2020-Për marrjen e masave të veçanta në parandalimin e përhapjes së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga Covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-Nr.156-dt.-10.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-n%C3%AB-parandalimin-e-p%C3%ABrhapjes-s%C3%AB-infeksionit-t%C3%AB-shkaktuar-nga-Covid-19-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.156-1, dt. 10.3.2020-Për ndalimin e të gjitha lëvizjeve së udhëtarëve drejt Italisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.156-1-dt.-10.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-ndalimin-e-t%C3%AB-gjitha-l%C3%ABvizjeve-s%C3%AB-udh%C3%ABtar%C3%ABve-drejt-Italis%C3%AB-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.156-2, dt. 11.3.2020-Për shpalljen e gjendjes së epidemisë nga infeksioni COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.156-2-dt.-11.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-shpalljen-e-gjendjes-s%C3%AB-epidemis%C3%AB-nga-infeksioni-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr 157, dt. 10.3.2020-Për marrjen e masave për parandalimin e infektimit nga Covid-19 të përfituesve të shërbimeve të përkujdesit shoqëror | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr-157-dt.-10.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-p%C3%ABr-parandalimin-e-infektimit-nga-Covid-19-t%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrfituesve-t%C3%AB-sh%C3%ABrbimeve-t%C3%AB-p%C3%ABrkujdesit-shoq%C3%ABror_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 157, datë 11.3.2021-Për një shtesë dhe disa ndryshime në urdhrin “Për ngritjen e komitetit të përkohshëm për infeksionin e përhapur nga coronavirus i ri” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.-157-date-11.3.2021-Per-nje-shtese-dhe-disa-ndryshime-ne-urdhrin-Per-ngritjen-e-komitetit-te-perkohshem-per-infeksionin-e-perhapur-nga-coronavirus-i-ri.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.158, dt. 11.3.2020-Për pezullimin e funksionimit të komisioneve të vlerësimit të personave me aftësi të kufizuar dhe invaliditetit të punës | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.158-dt.-11.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-pezullimin-e-funksionimit-t%C3%AB-komisioneve-t%C3%AB-vler%C3%ABsimit-t%C3%AB-personave-me-aft%C3%ABsi-t%C3%AB-kufizuar-dhe-invaliditetit-t%C3%AB-pun%C3%ABs-_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 158, dt. 11.3.2021-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin “Për ndalimin e grumbullimeve në vende të mbyllura apo të hapura” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Urdher-nr.-158-dt.-11.3.2021-Per-nje-ndryshim-ne-urdhrin-Per-ndalimin-e-grumbullimeve-ne-vende-te-mbyllura-apo-te-hapura.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.159, dt. 11.3.2020-Për kufizimin e lëvizjes së pacientëve, shoqëruesve dheose familjarëve dhe organizimin e shërbimeve në institucionet e kujdesit shëndetësor ku kryhen vizita dhe konsulta ambulatore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.159-dt.-11.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.160, dt. 11.3.2020-Për ndërprerjen e ndërhyrjeve kirurgjikale të planifikuara në të gjithë strukturat spitalore publike dhe jopublike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.160-dt.-11.3.2020-P%C3%ABr-nd%C3%ABrprerjen-e-nd%C3%ABrhyrjeve-kirurgjikale-t%C3%AB-planifikuara-n%C3%AB-t%C3%AB-gjith%C3%AB-strukturat-spitalore-publike-dhe-jopublike_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.164, datë 12.3.2020-Për mbylljen e bareve, restoranteve, lokaleve, fast food dhe kufizimin e shërbimeve që ofrohen nga strukturat akomoduese që ofrojnë shërbim për klientët | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.164-dat%C3%AB-12.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.165, dt. 12.3.2020-Për mbylljen e kabineteve klinikave dentare | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.165-dt.-12.3.2020.pdf) |
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| Urdhër nr.168-1, dt. 15.3.2020-Për kufizimin e lëvizjeve brenda vendit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.168-1-dt.-15.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.168-2,dt. 18.3.2020-Për kufizimin e lëvizjes më automjetet private dhe shtetërore të administrates publike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.168-2dt.-18.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 169, dt. 5.6.2020-Për zbatimin e protokolleve të operimit në transportin ajror, transportin rrugor dhe transportin detar, në kuadër të parandalimit dhe të kontrollit të pandemisë covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-169-dt.-5.6.2020.pdf) |
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| Urdhër nr.177-1, dt. 16.3.2020-Për kufizimin e lëvizjes në zonat urbane | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.177-1-dt.-16.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.177-2, dt. 16.3.2020-Për kufizimin e lëvizjes në zonat urbane, e ndryshuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.177-2-dt.-16.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 180, dt. 22.7.2020-Për shpalljen e disa ndryshimeve të standardit ndërkombëtar të raportimit financiar nr. 16 “Koncesionet e qirasë të lidhura me covid-19”\_ dhe standardeve të tjera ndërkombëtare | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-180-dt.-22.7.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.190,dt. 19.3.2020-Për mbylljen e veprimtarisë së institucioneve arsimore publike dhe jopublike dhe çerdheve për kufizimin e përhapjes së infeksionit COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.190dt.-19.3.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 190-1, dt. 26.5.2020-Për një ndryshim dhe shtesë në urdhrin për mbylljen e veprimtarisë së institucioneve arsimore publike dhe jopublike dhe çerdheve për kufizimin e përhapjes së infeksionit covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-190-1-dt.-26.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 193, dt. 20.03.2020-Për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/urdher_193__2020_03__WsQyi.jpg) |
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| Urdhër nr.193-3, dt. 15.5.2020 – Për një ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.193-3-dt.-15.5.2020-.pdf) |
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| Tabela e Urdhrit 193 dt. 20.03.2020-Për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-193-dt.-20.03.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 208, dt. 30.03.2020-Hapja e tre aktiviteteve të tjera tregtare | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-208-dt.-30.03.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.216, dt. 01.04.2020-Për mbylljen e institucioneve arsimore publike dhe jopublike dhe çerdheve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.216-dt.-01.04.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.217, dt 1.04.2020-Ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen e bareve, restoranteve, lokaleve, fast food dhe kufizimin e shërbimeve që ofrohen nga strukturat akomoduese që ofrojnë shërbim për klientët | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.217-dt-1.04.2020.pdf) |
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| Urdhër nr.222, dt. 1.04.2020-Ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen e aktiviteteve publike dhe jopublike dhe anullimin e grumbullimeve masive në vende të mbyllura apo të hapura | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.222-dt.-1.04.2020.pdf) |
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| Urdhër nr. 255, dt. 10.4.2020-Për disa ndryshime në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-255-dt.-10.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 256, dt. 10.04.2020- Për disa ndryshime në mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqiperisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-256-dt.-10.04.2020.jpg) |
| Urdhër nr. 256, dt. 10.4.2020-Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-256-dt.-10.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-shtesa-dhe-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 257, dt. 10.4.2020-Për detajimin e aktiviteteve sipas nomenklaturës së aktiviteteve ekonomike | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-257-dt.-10.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-detajimin-e-aktiviteteve-sipas-nomenklatur%C3%ABs-s%C3%AB-aktiviteteve-ekonomike_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 263, dt. 17.4.2020-Për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen e mjeteve private | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-263-dt.-17.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-p%C3%ABrcaktimin-e-orareve-t%C3%AB-l%C3%ABvizjes-p%C3%ABr-k%C3%ABmb%C3%ABsor%C3%ABt-pensionist%C3%AB-t%C3%AB-s%C3%ABmur%C3%ABve-kronik%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-trajtim-mjek%C3%ABsor-dhe-t%C3%AB-rregullave-p%C3%ABr-l%C3%ABvizjen-e-mjeteve-private_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.263-1, dt.18.04.2020-Për lëvizjen e nënave me fëmijë në dt.19 prill 2020 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/Webp.net-compress-image-3.jpg) |
| Urdhër nr. 263-1, dt. 18.4.2020-Për disa shtesa në urdhrin për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen me mjete private | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-263-1-dt.-18.4.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 266, dt. 21.4.2020-Për përcaktimin e kategorive të bizneseve,sipas niveleve të riskut dhe miratimin e protokolleve të masave higjienosanitare për parandalimin e përhapjes së COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-266-dt.-21.4.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 266-1, dt. 1.9.2020-Për marrjen e masave të veçanta nga komisionet e vlerësimit të aftësisë së kufizuar dhe invalidëve të punës për parandalimin e përhapjes së covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Urdher-nr.-266-1-dt.-1.9.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 278, dt. 25.4.2020-Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-278-dt.-25.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-shtesa-dhe-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 273, dt. 24.4.2020-Për disa shtesa në urdhrin për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen e mjeteve private | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-273-dt.-24.4.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 279, dt. 25.4.2020-Për lehtësimin e posaçëm të lëvizjes në “zonat e gjelbërta” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-279-dt.-25.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-leht%C3%ABsimin-e-posa%C3%A7%C3%ABm-t%C3%AB-l%C3%ABvizjes-n%C3%AB-%E2%80%9Czonat-e-gjelb%C3%ABrta%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.286, dt. 30.4.2020-Për një shtesë dhe ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.286-dt.-30.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-dhe-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.287, dt. 30.4.2020-Për disa ndryshime në urdhrin për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen e mjeteve privat | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.287-dt.-30.4.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.288, dt. 30.4.2020-Për disa shtesa në urdhërin për lehtësimin e posaçëm të lëvizjes në “zonat e gjelbërta” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.288-dt.-30.4.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-shtesa-n%C3%AB-urdh%C3%ABrin-p%C3%ABr-leht%C3%ABsimin-e-posa%C3%A7%C3%ABm-t%C3%AB-l%C3%ABvizjes-n%C3%AB-%E2%80%9Czonat-e-gjelb%C3%ABrta%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 289, dt. 4.5.2020-Për miratimin e udhëzuesit për “Masat ndaj COVID-19 që duhet të ndërmarrin institucionet arsimore | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-289-dt.-4.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-miratimin-e-udh%C3%ABzuesit-p%C3%ABr-%E2%80%9CMasat-ndaj-COVID-19-q%C3%AB-duhet-t%C3%AB-nd%C3%ABrmarrin-institucionet-arsimore_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 292, dt. 4.5.2020-Për mënyrën e vetëkarantinimit të personave që riatdhesohen | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-292-dt.-4.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-m%C3%ABnyr%C3%ABn-e-vet%C3%ABkarantinimit-t%C3%AB-personave-q%C3%AB-riatdhesohen_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.300, dt. 8.5.2020-Për ofrimin e shërbimeve stomatologjike në klinika-kabinete dentare | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.300-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-ofrimin-e-sh%C3%ABrbimeve-stomatologjike-n%C3%AB-klinika-kabinete-dentare_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 301, dt. 8.5.2020-Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-301-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-shtesa-dhe-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.302, dt. 8.5.2020-Për një shtesë dhe ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.302-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-dhe-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqip%C3%ABris%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| “Urdhër nr.303, dt. 8.5.2020-Për disa ndryshime në urdhrin për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen e mjeteve private” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.303-dt.-8.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.304, dt. 8.5.2020 -Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në urdhërin për lehtësimin e posaçëm të lëvizjes në “zonat e gjelbërta” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.304-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-disa-shtesa-dhe-ndryshime-n%C3%AB-urdh%C3%ABrin-p%C3%ABr-leht%C3%ABsimin-e-posa%C3%A7%C3%ABm-t%C3%AB-l%C3%ABvizjes-n%C3%AB-%E2%80%9Czonat-e-gjelb%C3%ABrta%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.305, dt. 8.5.2020-Për mënyrën e vetëkarantinimin të personave që riatdhesohen | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.305-dt.-8.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-m%C3%ABnyr%C3%ABn-e-vet%C3%ABkarantinimin-t%C3%AB-personave-q%C3%AB-riatdhesohen_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 308, dt. 11.5.2020-Për lejimin e aktivitetit të shkollave të drejtimit të mjeteve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-308-dt.-11.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-lejimin-e-aktivitetit-t%C3%AB-shkollave-t%C3%AB-drejtimit-t%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.319, dt. 15.5.2020-Për disa ndryshime në urdhrin për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen e mjeteve private | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.319-dt.-15.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.320, dt. 15.5.2020-Për disa kufizime në ofrimin e shërbimeve në bare, restorante dhe lokale, fast-food | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.320-dt.-15.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 326, dt. 15.5.2020-Për kufizimin e aktiviteteve sportive | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-326-dt.-15.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.327, dt. 18.5.2020-Për disa shtesa dhe ndryshime në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqipërisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.327-dt.-18.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.328, dt. 18.5.2020-Për disa shtesa në urdhrin për lehtësimin e posaçëm të lëvizjes në “zonat e gjelbërta” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.328-dt.-18.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr.333, dt. 20.5.2020-Për miratimin e udhëzuesit të institutit të shëndetit publik për “masat ndaj covid-19 që duhet të ndërmarrin institucionet e kopshteve dhe çerdheve” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.333-dt.-20.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 339, dt. 22.5.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen apo kufizimin e lëvizjeve në Republikën e Shqiperisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-339-dt.-22.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-p%C3%ABr-mbylljen-apo-kufizimin-e-l%C3%ABvizjeve-n%C3%AB-Republik%C3%ABn-e-Shqiperis%C3%AB_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 340, dt. 22.5.2020-Për disa ndryshime në urdhrin për përcaktimin e orareve të lëvizjes për këmbësorët pensionistë, të sëmurëve kronikë në trajtim mjekësor dhe të rregullave për lëvizjen e mjeteve private | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-340-dt.-22.5.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 351, dt. 29.5.2020-Për marrjen e masave të veçanta dhe kufizimeve për parandalimin e përhapjes së covid-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-351-dt.-29.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-dhe-kufizimeve-p%C3%ABr-parandalimin-e-p%C3%ABrhapjes-s%C3%AB-covid-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 351-1, dt. 22.6.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin Për marrjen e masave të veçanta dhe kufizimeve për parandalimin e përhapjes së COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-351-1-dt.-22.6.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-ndryshim-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-P%C3%ABr-marrjen-e-masave-t%C3%AB-ve%C3%A7anta-dhe-kufizimeve-p%C3%ABr-parandalimin-e-p%C3%ABrhapjes-s%C3%AB-COVID-19_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 352, dt. 29.5.2020-Për një shtesë në urdhrin nr.326, datë 15.5.2020 “për kufizimin e aktiviteteve sportive” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-352-dt.-29.5.2020-P%C3%ABr-nj%C3%AB-shtes%C3%AB-n%C3%AB-urdhrin-nr.326-dat%C3%AB-15.5.2020-%E2%80%9Cp%C3%ABr-kufizimin-e-aktiviteteve-sportive%E2%80%9D_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 425, dt. 16.7.2020-Për miratimin e udhëzuesit të institutit të shëndetit publik “Mbi përdorimin e barrierave mbrojtëse-maskave në ambiente të mbyllura publike dhe tregtare” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-425-dt.-16.7.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 437, dt. 23.7.2020 “Për miratimin e procedurës së kryerjes së testimeve molekulare RT-PCR për SARS-COV-2 dhe njohjes së laboratorëve jopublikë për kryerjen e testimit për nevoja administrative” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Urdh%C3%ABr-nr.-437-dt.-23.7.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 531, dt. 28.9.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin nr. 351, datë 29.5.2020 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Urdher-nr.-531-dt.-28.9.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 537, dt. 29.9.2020-Për shfuqizimin e urdhrit të ministrit nr. 320, dt.ë 15.5.2020 “Për disa kufizime në ofrimin e shërbimeve në bare, restorante dhe lokale, fast-food” | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Urdher-nr.-537-dt.-29.9.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 564, datë 9.10.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin “Për marrjen e masave të veçanta dhe kufizimeve për parandalimin e përhapjes së covid-19”, të ndryshuar | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Urdher-nr.-564-date-9.10.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 577, dt. 14.10.2020-Për një ndryshim dhe shtesë në urdhrin ‘Për marrjen e masave të veçanta nga komisionet e vlerësimit të aftësisë së kufizuar dhe invalidëve të punës për parandalimin e përhapjes së infeksionit të shkaktuar nga COVID-19 | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/10/Urdher-nr.-577-dt.-14.10.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 615, dt. 9.11.2020-Për kufizimin e aktiviteteve të bareve, restoranteve, fast food dhe lokaleve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Urdher-nr.-615-dt.-9.11.2020-Per-kufizimin-e-aktiviteteve-te-bareve-restoranteve-fast-food-dhe-lokaleve_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 616, dt. 9.11.2020-Për kufizimin e lëvizjes brenda vendit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/Urdher-nr.-616-dt.-9.11.2020-Per-kufizimin-e-levizjes-brenda-vendit_compressed.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 659, dt. 2.12.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin për mbylljen e bareve, restoranteve, fast food dhe lokaleve | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Urdher-nr.-659-dt.-2.12.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër nr. 660, dt. 2.12.2020-Për një ndryshim në urdhrin për kufizimin e lëvizjes brenda vendit | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Urdher-nr.-660-dt.-2.12.2020.pdf) |
| Urdhër i Kryeministrit dhe Bankës së Shqipërisë, dt.17.03.2020-Për shtyrjen e afatit të kësteve të kredisë | [Shkarko](http://portavendore.al/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/urdher__2020_17_03.jpg) |
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