



Albania

Country Fact Sheet 2024

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For further information on voluntary return and reintegration, please visit the information portal www.ReturningfromGermany.de, or contact your local return and reintegration office.

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1 Health Care

General information on health care

The Health Insurance Fund is the only autonomous public institution which manages and develops the compulsory healthcare insurance scheme in Albania. The Fund covers the economically active and economically inactive people, with the only difference that the former pay contributions themselves, while the latter are covered by the state budget. State insurance does not cover medical costs incurred in the private sector. They are only accessible to people who can afford to pay for them.

The benefits are as follows

- Free of charge medical visits, including at home, by the family doctor or at public outpatient clinics or hospitals
- Partial or full reimbursement of the listed medicines (yearly updated). The drug stores having contracts with the Health Care Fund.

- Unique medical tertiary exams free of charge for children under 12, war veterans, war invalids, labour invalids, tuberculosis, HIV and cancer patients.
- Free of charge medication for children under 12, retired, war invalids, labour invalids, veterans, the blind, orphans, cancer patients, persons with kidney transplants, patients of multiple sclerosis, patients of anemia of renal insufficiency, thalassemia minor patients, tuberculosis and HIV patients.

Private health insurance covers up to 100% of the financial costs to everyone insured in the event of an accident or sudden illness. Insurance companies such as EUROSIG, SIGAL UNIQA etc. offer individual and family insurance packages that provide coverage of health examinations starting from the annual routine check-up; medical treatment in case of illness or accident, as well as costs in case

1 Health Care

of pregnancy care in private hospitals in and outside of Albania. The higher the amount of pay the more comprehensive the list of service coverage offered. This sort of insurance is voluntary.

Availability of medical facilities and doctors

In Albania, the primary health care (PHC) is organized through a public network of providers of health services. Each of the 61 municipalities has PHC centres. On average, one PHC centre offers services to 8000–20000 inhabitants, registering a doctor/patient ratio of 1:2500 and nurse/patient ratio of 1:400. All PHC centres are responsible for 24/7 duty. These services are not provided in all affiliated health post-ambulatories. All centres are under the direct supervision of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, which recruits the medical and non-medical personnel and is responsible for investing in infrastructure and equipment. In most cases, the buildings and land are the property of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection or of the local governments. In small rural areas, general practitioners provide services to people of all ages. Urban areas have pediatricians performing check-ups of healthy children and pediatricians caring for sick children. A similar division of labour applies to nurses. Nurses are often subspecialized, with a narrow scope of services. Qendra Spitalore Universitare Nënë Tereza (QSUNT) in Tirana is the main public health institution in the country.

Admission to medical facilities

The returnee contacts initially the family doctor (general practitioner) who recommends further exams/treatments. They then, if necessary, refer the patient to the relevant medical expert at the ambulatory or hospital. A medical file is opened for each patient in the ambulatory of the locality/borough.

Availability and costs of medication

Imports dominate Albania's drug market and most major international brands are present in the country. Locally manufactured products account for a small share of the total market. The prices of medicines vary on quality and manufacturer.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Any citizen of Albania or any foreign citizen legally residing in the territory of the country can access health care, public or private. Under the Health Insurance Fund, citizens can access PHC services free of charge.

Registration procedure: The card is applied at the family doctor and is obtained in a matter of two weeks free of charge. It can also be electronically obtained via the portal www.e-Albania.al by inserting the ID personal number and the patient code. The card certifies that its holder is health insured through the Health Insurance Fund and is eligible to benefit free health service in the public sector. Required documents: Documents proving citizenship or residency.



2 Labour market

General information on labour market

According to the World Bank, due to strong growth performance, Albania grew from the poorest nation in Europe in the early 1990s to middle-income status in 2008, with poverty declining by half during that period. Most formal employment is in either micro firms or large firms. Micro firms (1–4 employees) represent 90% of the total number of registered firms and account for 29% of jobs. Taken together, firms with less than 10 employees account for 38% of all employment. On the other hand, large formal firms (with more than 100 employees) represent less than one-half of 1 % of the total number of firms, but account for 1/3 of all jobs. Employment in the formal private sector is concentrated in the Tirana region, which accounts for (52%) of all jobs. 28% of the working-age population lives in Tirana and 25% of all employment (formal and informal) is based there. However, Tirana, which hosts 35% of all registered firms, accounts for more than one-half of total formal sector employment, and larger firms are also concentrated there. Durres and Fier, which host about 10% of registered firms each, account for 12% and 7% of jobs, respectively. Women, youth, and those with little education are more excluded from jobs. First, for every age group and every level of education, women are less likely to work. Young people are also much less likely to work than older adults, partly, because they are in education. For men, the differences disappear by age 30, but women's employment access peaks between 40–44 years of age. The gender gap is highest for women with a secondary education, among whom

only 44 % work, compared to 65% of men with a secondary education. The share of men employed in the working-age population is higher in Albania than in other Western Balkan countries, but way lower than in EU countries. Women's employment ratio, at 50%, is also substantially higher in Albania than in neighboring Balkan countries but well below the EU average. The country's economic activity is based on service provision, agriculture, and industry. Albania is a country rich in natural resources, but the economy depends on agriculture, oil processing, mineral extraction, energy, tourism, and textile industry. The main sectors of the economy include the extractive industry, accommodation and food services, transportation, information and communication, services, processing industry, energy, gas, water and waste treatment, construction, and trade. The unemployment rate in Albania fell to a new record low of 11.6 % in the fourth quarter of 2019 from 12.7 % in the corresponding period of 2018 and compared to 11.8 % in the prior quarter.



2 Labour market

Finding employment

Returnees should apply to the Migration Counter (Sportel Migracioni) at the local employment office. The application is free of charge. The National Employment Service has facilitated the application through an online platform at <http://www.puna.gov.al/>. The National Employment structures provide information, advice, orientation and serve as intermediaries between job seekers and employers.

Unemployment assistance

The social protection system in Albania had to undergo great changes during the transition period in 1990s as a result of growing social problems such as unemployment and poverty. The establishment of the Ministry of Labour (MoL) in 1992 brought about social protection reform including remodelling of the existing social insurance system, the establishment of social assistance, the introduction of unemployment benefits and employment services as well as the establishment of a health care insurance system. Along with that there were established such institutions as the Social Insurance Institute (SII, 1992), the Health Insurance Institute (HII), the Labour Inspectorate (1995) and the National Employment Service (1995). A small portion of the unemployed is eligible for unemployment benefits because the current system provides benefits only for those who have paid social contributions during their last year of employment. The high level of economic activities in the informal sector means that the portion of benefits is small. Persons who have

been insured for at least 1 year of work benefit 3 months of unemployment salaries; those insured for 3 years of work receive 6 unemployment salaries; the ones insured for 5 years of work insurance benefit 9 unemployment salaries; 10 years of insurance at work receive 12 months of unemployment assistance. Women above the age of 55 and men above the age of 60 receive 12 months of unemployment salary under the condition of having contributed 1 year to the social insurances. Persons who meet the conditions for obtaining unemployment benefits are entitled to receive additional family income above the basic amount, to the extent of 5% of the unemployment benefit, for each dependent child up to the age of 18, as well as for persons who are continuing studies or are disabled, up to the age of 25. When the parents are divorced by a court decision, the family supplement is given to the parent in charge of the child(ren).

Further education and training

Albania has a National Strategy for Vocational Education Training (VET) and Lifelong Learning (LLL) (2013–2020). Building a modern and high quality VET and LLL system contributes to the continuous professional and civic advancement of the young people and adults through provision of vocational qualifications that meet the demands of economic and social development of the country. A key-factor for increasing the relevance of these sectors and for improving and ensuring system quality is the increase of participation of the Albanian population in these systems. The National Employment Service (NES) provides vocational training through 9 public vocational training centers which operate in the biggest cities of the

2 Labour market

country such as in Tirana (there are 2 operational centers), Shkodra, Durrës, Elbasan, Korça, Fier, Gjirokastra as well as the mobile center which covers mainly the northeastern part of the country (Puka, Kukës, Tropoja, Peshkopi, Burrel, Bulqiza, etc.)

The Regional Directorates of Vocational Training cover four main target groups (categories):

- Jobseekers registered at the employment offices;
- Persons out of work who are not registered at the employment offices;
- Employed people who want to update their skills;
- Economically inactive people (students, etc).

Public vocational training centres offer short-term courses of 4-6 weeks as well as longer courses up to 7 months for all beneficiaries. They particularly target unemployed people who wish to reintegrate back to the job market. These centres apply free of charge courses for marginalised groups such as Roma, trafficked women, orphans, returned emigrants, ex-prisoners and disabled persons. Unemployed jobseekers who are registered in NES offices benefit from reduced fees. The returnees can acquire the information by directly inquiring at the public vocational training centres in their respective areas. Additionally, there are good quality private training centers offering specializations in various areas in Tirana and other towns.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Any citizen of Albania can benefit that assistance. Only those who have paid social contributions at least during their last year of employment benefit.

Registration procedure: The returnee should address to the closest Employment Office in the place of residence.

Required documents:

- Work book;
- ID copy;
- Family certificate;
- Certificate by the tax office indicating that the person is not registered as a tax payer;
- Testimony from school that the children under 18 are attending school;
- Testimony from higher education institutions for dependants up to 25 years old;
- Testimony from the medical commission on the disability of dependent(s);
- Mortgage certificate of land property (if any)

3 Housing

General information on housing

During the last two decades, Albania has experienced a significant boom in the construction sector, mainly in the housing segment. The transition period was accompanied by changes in the demographic, economic and social factors, which in turn have increased demand for new construction. The housing market represents an important element not only for Albanian economy but also from the Albanian culture. They consider the proprietorship of a house as one of the primary and initial needs. In this regard, internal (from rural to urban) and external migration and the change in the attitude of living separated from parents has played a very important role in the shape and trend of housing demand. More specifically, emigration has played a major role in the demand for houses in urban areas, especially Tirana, as a consequence of the improvement of living conditions and higher disposable income of Albanian emigrants and their families at home. Monthly rent varies depending on the size of the dwelling and location, with downtown being more expensive. Tirana is the most expensive city with prices ranging from around EUR 390 for 1+1 flats to EUR 520 for 2+1 flats and EUR 670 for 3+1 flats. Monthly utilities for two people (electricity, water bills, gas, heating) is EUR 80-90 on average. Tirana, as the capital of the country, offers more housing opportunities and higher rental prices.

Finding accommodation

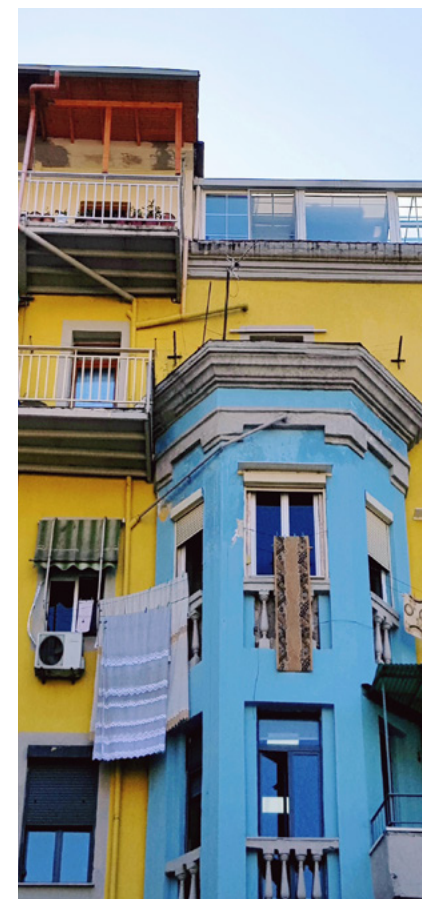
Main Real estate agencies where information can be obtained operate countrywide:

- Century 21 Albania (www.century-21albania.com)
- Albanian Real Estate (<https://www.realestate.al>)

- Remax (<https://www.remax-albania.com>)

Social grants for housing

Albania as a Social Housing Strategy aimed at providing low and middle income households who cannot afford a house in the open market with available, accessible, affordable and quality housing solutions. In particular, the scheme aims at households with vulnerability indicators resulting in housing exclusion.



3 Housing

The social housing programs are intended to accommodate the families and individuals that due to their economic and social situation can't afford the offer of the free market or the mortgage. The government has established three social housing programs: social rented housing, low-cost housing, and the program of land equipped with infrastructure. beneficiaries of social housing programs should meet one of the following criteria: they should not own a house; they should have a living place that is below housing norms; or they should be homeless because of natural disasters. The selection of beneficiaries is based on their living conditions as well as their social and economic circumstances; priority is placed on fifteen groups, including single parent families, large families, older adults, people with disabilities, young couples, families that have changed residence, orphans, returning emigrants, migrant workers, asylum seekers, fallen officers, victims of domestic violence, Roma families, Gypsy families, and recipients of economic assistance. Local governments are responsible for assessing housing needs. However, the Ombudsman's office has observed that most municipalities have no budget allocated for social housing purposes and the number of beneficiaries is low compared to the demand. Returnees can benefit from social housing program, with rental fees paid partly or fully by the local government authority.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Some NGOs run shelters for vulnerable categories such as "Different and Equal" (D&E) for the accommodation of victims of domestic violence/trafficking; Plan&Go for Roma/Gypsy UMCs and not only; CCWG offers support for abused women. There is also a government run shelter, under State Social Services auspices (which requires that women should have a protection order to be accepted to it. The protection order is issued by the juridical court based on a request by the victim, his/her legal representative and the police officer or prosecutor.

Registration procedure: Applicants refer to their municipality for procedures.

Required documents:

- Personal ID
- Certification of ownership for any member of the family, if any
- Mortgage Proof that family owns no other flat/house
- Court decision for families that have lost house due to legal actions/ verification reports from local municipality experts.

4 Social Welfare

Social welfare system

According to the "National Strategy for Social Protection 2020-2023", the economic assistance scheme is the main instrument for "alleviating poverty" in the country. However, the payment currently has a limited impact on poverty reduction. There are currently about 60000 families who benefit from scheme payments. The Economic Assistance Scheme targets poor families relatively well, as the poorest 20% of the population benefits from 56% of the scheme's spending. These costs are covered by the relevant local government.

The economic assistance comes in full or partial coverage. A full grant is provided to the families with no income while the partial grant is provided to the families or individuals whose income from land, retirement salary, remittances, etc. is insufficient. Additionally, beneficiaries of the welfare grant are the orphans who are not falling under the social care institutes; parents of triplets or more with no income; victims of trafficking after leaving social care institutions up to the moment of employment; victims of domestic violence not falling under the social care institutions. The social administrators at the social services departments in the municipal units collect the set of documents such as a copy of the ID of the applicant and potentially other family members. The administrator, then completes an online application for economic aid, which summarizes the information on family composition, education and employment; type of dwelling; household assets / assets; income

from social protection programs. Beneficiaries of social welfare are also the disabled through the disability payment and invalids. The disabled are entitled to a caretaker whose salary is covered by the government. A bonus payment is foreseen for young mothers, at 40,000 ALL for the first child, 80,000 ALL for the second child, and 120,000 ALL for the third child. The Office for Vulnerable Children and Youth in Albania (FLA) also provides assistance to children and youth whose rights are violated due to the behavior of the state administration and if their families do not have the opportunity to cover the costs of legal aid.

Access for returnees

Eligibility and requirements: Any returned migrant has access to the social welfare scheme like any other citizen of the Republic of Albania.

Registration procedure: The returned migrant needs to register at the respective local municipal unit. The returnee will be then notified by the relevant authority of where and when to collect the grant.

Required documents:

- IDs;
- Declaration on economic status of the family;
- Family certificate;
- House ownership documents; Unemployment certificate;
- School registration document for children.

4 Social Welfare

Pension system

The pension scheme in Albania consists of two pillars. The first pillar is PAYG funded system, publicly managed and defined benefits" (DB) where benefits are calculated according to a specific formula based on the number of working-years, wages earned, as well as the contributions paid. The second pillar, as per international definition of it, does not exist in Albania. Instead there is a third pillar, privately managed, voluntary contributed and defined contributions (DC). During the past decade, the first pillar has demonstrated certain problems, like low net replacement rate, high dependency rate and considerable high level of evasion of contributions payment. The first pillar is managed by the Social Insurance Institute, which is a government body under the Ministry of Finance.



Types of pension in Albania:

- Full elderly pension: for people who are insured and they have the right for the full elderly pension. The required age for men is 65 and for women 60 years. They should have at least 35 years of insurance contribution and should not participate in economic activities. Mothers who have more than 6 children have the right to retire when they reach the age of 50 and should have insurance contribution of no less than 30 years.
- Reduced elderly pension for insured people. They are entitled to reduced elderly pension after having contributed for not less than 35 years. The required age for men is 65, while for women it is 62. They should not participate in economic activities as employees, employers and be self-employed.
- Partial elderly pension. People who are insured have the right to obtain partial elderly pensions. The required age for men is 65 and for women 60. The period of contribution should not be less than 15 years.
- Full pension for mothers with any children.
- Full disability pension. It is subdivided into full disability, reduced disability and partial disability pension.
- Family pension is meant for widows of over 50 years old and widowers of 60 years old who are unable for work

4 Social Welfare

Private Pension funds in Albania are institutions that represent a structure and build long-term savings schemes based on collective accumulation of free capital. Although, the first law regarding the pension funds dates from 1995, it was only after 2006 that these funds started to develop somehow. Their low development relates to economic performance, and the culture and climate of trust of individuals toward these funds. On the other hand, the pension funds that operate in Albania do not engage in educating and informing the public about the products they offer, the benefits that the individuals will have if they contribute to these funds. Raiffeisen Bank already owns the American Institute of Supplementary Private Pension, which was named Raiffeisen Pensions. Based on recent reports of the Financial Supervisory Authority, Raiffeisen Pensions maintains the leading position in the Albanian market of private pension funds. Insured persons in a private pension fund may transfer their contributions to a different pension fund.



Vulnerable groups

People with disabilities, Roma, the elderly victims of trafficking and unaccompanied minor children are amongst the most vulnerable groups in Albania. All formally enjoy equal rights in society. Assistance is provided for vulnerable persons. It is mostly the State Social Services that verify the needs of each vulnerable population and define, in coordination with the Ministry of Finances the grants each vulnerable population benefits from by categorization. The registration process takes place in the local municipal structures, responsible of social matters.

Access for returnees:

Entry requirements: Any returned migrant has access to the pension scheme like any other citizen of the Republic of Albania, if conditions apply.

Registration procedure: The returned migrant needs to register at the respective local municipal unit.

Required documents: IDs; respective documents proving eligibility

5 Education

General information on education

The pre-university education system in Albania is composed by: (1) Pre-school education which starts at the age of 0 to 5 years old. It is offered in chreches and kindergartens. It is not obligatory. (2) Basic and Lower Secondary education which starts at the age of six years old and ends at the age of 15 years old. It is divided into primary and lower secondary education. Primary education starts at the age of 6 and ends at the age of 10. Lower secondary education lasts from 10 to 15 years old. (3) Upper secondary education which is offered in high schools. Broadly speaking high schools can be general [Gjimnaze], Vocational [profesionale] and oriented [të orientuara]. General upper secondary education lasts for school years while the professional one lasts 2 -5 years and is in conformity with Albanian Qualification framework.

The Albanian pre-university education system is governed by the following institutions:

- Ministry of Education & Sports responsible for the preparation and implementation of legal frameworks. Other tasks include conducting quality assurance based on indicators; control of implementation of liability criteria by pre-university education institutions and drafting curricula and training schedules for teachers of the pre-university education system.
- National Pre-University Education Council is an advisory entity of the Minister of Education Youth

and Sports. It provides opinions on the drafting of national legal framework and strategies on pre-university education.

- Institute for Education Development is tasked with the drafting of curricula for all stages of education.
- State Inspectorate for Education conducts inspections regarding the legal criteria in the area of pre-university education. It also verifies compliance of institutions of pre-university education activity with the respective legal framework. It monitors also the functioning at school level including the governance and management of schools.
- National Education Service Center is responsible for drafting and assessment of national exams at lower secondary and upper secondary level including also vocational education and training exams.
- National Agency for Vocational Education and Training is responsible for curricula drafting for upper secondary VET schools and for quality assurance on these institutions.

Home education is a type of education offered at pre-university education level. According to the law on pre-university education, home education shall be provided in exceptional cases including blood feud, illnesses or other circumstances that hinder children from attending school. Students taking compulsory education at home undergo the same exams as students in primary education and follow similar assessment forms. In order to complete nine years obligatory education

5 Education

they should complete the respective final exams. Private institutions at this level include pre-kindergartens, kindergartens, schools and upper secondary schools both general and vocational. Private pre-university education institutions are created and function in the same way as their public counterparts. They are licensed by the National Licensing Center based on a decision of Ministry of Education. The law on higher education organizes higher education institutions into public and private. The private higher education institutions are defined as legal private entities profit or non-profit. Currently, there are 6 private higher education institutions operating in Albania. They are mainly funded by tuition fees. The new law on higher education indicates that private higher education might benefit from state budget only from scholarships offered to students who decide to study in a private higher education institution or from scientific research fund if the private institution is awarded project dedicated to research.

Cost, loans, and stipends

Public education is free up to secondary level. Public university tuition fees vary from USD 235 to USD 372 per year. Tuition fees in private universities are higher and vary from USD 2,400 to USD 3,600. Only a limited number of students with excellent scores are granted scholarships from the university. There are other categories such as students coming from no-income families, orphan students who have lost parental guardianship, students identified as victims of trafficking, disabled students, etc. who are exempt from tuition fees.

Their attendance is funded through local government authorities or social services. The student should deposit the relevant documents to the university secretariats: the personal request for a scholarship, the ID, the family certificate, a testimony from local municipality that the student's family is benefiting from social welfare grants, the testimony of the orphan status, the medical report of disability, court decision if the student has lost parental guardianship, etc.

Approval and verification of foreign diplomas

Application can be done either online or in written request deposited to the Educational Service Centre (QSHA). In addition, the applicant should submit the diploma obtained in a third country, score lists, a copy of ID and certification of payment.

Access for returnees:

Registration procedure: Returnees should approach the local Educational Directorate to register their children. A commission is set up to do the necessary verification on eligibility.

Required documents: Birth certificate of the child, school diplomas obtained abroad, copy of passport displaying date of entry to Albania.

6 Children

General situation of children and infants

Albania has ratified the nine basic international human rights treaties, and Article 122 of the Constitution provides that ratified international agreements, including the UNFCCC, are part of domestic legislation. The Ministry of Health and Social Protection (MHSW) is the body responsible for the protection of children in Albania. The National Council for the Rights and Protection of Children NCRPC acts as an advisory body whose main task is to coordinate government policy to ensure the rights and protection of children, especially in justice, social services, education, health and culture. The State Agency for Children's Rights and Protection, established in 2011, is the executive body under the Ministry of Education and Culture, which is responsible for the coordination of the integrated system of child protection according to national policies, as well as for monitoring the implementation of the National Agenda for Children's Rights (NACR). The agency (SACRP) is responsible for the coordination and organization of the integrated system of child protection and for the implementation of national policies for the protection of children, including the implementation of interventions and taking measures to prevent and protect children from abuse, neglect, maltreatment and violence. It is generally accepted that the Agency has insufficient financial and human resources.



The population of Albania in 2021 is 2,829,741 inhabitants, suffering slight decrease of 0.6 percent compared to 2020. The percentage of Albanians in the age group 0 - 17 years fell from 23 percent in 2016 to 21.2 percent in 2019. In 2021, the age groups consist of: 5.1 percent - 0–4 years; 5.7 percent - 5–9 years old; 5.7 percent - 11–14 years old; and 6.7 percent - 15–19 years old. Migration is an important factor in the decline of the country's population. Youth immigration not only inevitably and exponentially reduces the national birth rate, but has also negatively affected the economy, social care mechanisms and family patterns, as well as hindered economic growth and development by eroding the country's social capital. A recent study showed that children and parents see emigration as a positive choice. The decision of almost 60%

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of graduates to study abroad reflects not only the assessment they have made of their economic prospects, but also of the national education system.

The health system in Albania is a combination of public and private, but the state provides most of the services in the field of promotion, prevention, diagnosis and treatment. The private sector covers pharmaceutical and dental services, as well as some services clinical diagnostics, mainly concentrated in Tirana. The vision for health care in Albania encompasses many aspects of health and well-being, including reducing health disparities, further developing infrastructure, modernizing medical technology, improving human resources and institutional capacities, improving safety and quality, equal access for all, as well as protection from the financial burden of diseases. Albanian law guarantees equal access to health care for every citizen. Adolescent health services in Albania are part of the package of primary care services, so all family doctors offer services to young people. The State Social Service (SSS) is an institution under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, responsible for the implementation of special policies related to financial aid, disability and social care services. According to SSS, the number of people officially recognized as disabled in Albania increased by 19 percent from 2018 to 2020. The number of children benefiting from the disability scheme in 2019 was 15,321. The Committee for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2019 expressed concern over the insufficient efforts made to review the

existing legislation in Albania and to interpret the bio-psycho-social model in reforming the disability assessment systems.

In Albania, the Ministry of Education and Sports (MES) is responsible for education as a whole, while the Ministry of Finance and Economy (MFE) is in charge of vocational education. The national vision for education is set out in the National Education Strategy 2021–2026. The overall aim of the government remains to ensure education for all, including fairness, quality and non-discriminatory access for children with disabilities and children belonging to national minorities. However, national expenditure on education in 2019 constitute only 3.3 percent of GDP in Albania, less than in neighboring countries and less than the EU average (4.6%) for 2018.

Access for returnees:

Entry requirements: The parent should have the birth act to register the child in civil registry, as well as the vaccination card.

Immediate steps upon return: Upon return the parent should approach the Migrant Counters to be informed on the procedures they need to follow and institutions to approach.

7 Contacts

Gruaja ne Zhvillim
Families affected by blood feuds, social entrepreneurship for girls and women
Rr. Skenderbeg, L. 3Heronjtire, Pall.1045, Shkoder
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Qendra «Maria Mazarello»
Education, vocational training, children and youth in difficult situations
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Qendra Komunitare Engjejt e Vegjel
Social integration of Roma community
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shkej@albmail.com

Kryqi i Kuq
Albanian Red Cross, general humanitarian programs
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1511 Tirane
+355 4 22 57 532
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kksh@kksh.org.al

Qendra ditore dhe rezidenciale «Rreze Dielli»
Daily residential centre for orphans and abandoned children
Rr: Frosina Plaku, Nr 36 Tirane
+355682014302
rrezedielli@swissfoundationsfi.org

Qendra per Mbrojtjen e te Drejtave te Femijeve ne Shqiperi (CRCA)
Child protection, capacity building for youth, youth participation in society
Kutia Postare 1738, Tirana / Albania - +355 422 65741
info@crca.al
http://www.crca.al/

Observatori per te Drejtat e Femijeve
Day center for children, kindergarten for children of families in need
Grude e Re Shkoder
+355 69 26 71912
emapergega@yahoo.com

Qendra e Gruas «Hapa te Lehte»
Gender discrimination, Women empowerment
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qendragruashk@yahoo.com
http://www.hapatelehte.org

Qendra per nisma ligjore dhe qytetare
Legal assistance and education for girls and women, access to public institutions
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P.O BOX 1549 Albania
+355 4 2 259 795
http://www.qag-al.org/

Per nje vizion bashkohor Rom
Cultural and social promotion of Roma heritage and culture
Rruga«Myslym Alla» Kinostudio
+355682356967
csdirom@gmail.com

Qendra e Sherbimeve dhe Praktikave Ligjore te Integruara
Psychological and legal assistance in children matters
Bulevardi Gjergj Fishta, Kulla 5, Ap.50, Tirane, Albania
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legalclinic@albaniaonline.net

Qendra Psiko-Sociale VATRA
Human trafficking, domestic violence
Lagjia: «Isa Boletini» Rruga: «Nermin Vlora Falaski», Kati III
Vlore, Albania
+355 33 22 40 78
info@qendravatra.org.al

Pland&Go
Child protection, family support
Rr. 'Luigj Gurakuqi', pall.6, Shk.1,
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http://www.planandgo.org

Qendra Jonathan
Assistance to children with down syndrome and their parent(s)
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Qendra Sociale Murialdo Fier&Durrës
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Bashkesia Murialdo Durrës
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7 Contacts

Aksion Plus Shqiperi
HIV/AIDS education of young people and general population
+355692066359
gencaxionp@albmail.com
http://www.aksionplus.net

Bijat e Dashurise Hyjnore Shkoder
Day center for children, kindergarten for children of families in need
Grude e Re Shkoder
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Fondacioni «NEHEMIA»
Sustainable initiatives to improve living conditions of people in need
Rr. Nehemia, Buçimas, Pogradec
+355 868 20005,
office@nehemiah-gateway.al
NehemiaPG@aep.org
http://www.nehemiah-gateway.al/

Alo Mik Shqiperi
Support for children in difficult situations, child protection
KP119 box 8 near Kopshtit Zoologjik, Farke, Tirane
+35544100104 info@alomik.org
http://www.alomik.org

Bijat e Dashurise Misioni Katolik Elbasan
Residential services for children 0-3 and 6-14 years old, church affiliated
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Fondacioni «Shenjta Mari»
Children from minorities, in particular Roma and Egyptian communities
Lagjia SMT, Fondacioni «Shen Mari», Rruga «Vellezrit Coku», godina nr. 163
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ARSIS Tirane
Youth welfare, youth rights, policy and advocacy
Rr. Sulejman Delvina, Pallati Moskat 3,
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Every Child Tirane & Shkoder
Community center, children and families in need in Tirana and Shkodra
Rruga Maliq Muco, pas Zerit te Popullit
+35542234778
alketa@yahoo.com

Fondacioni i Femijeve Shqiptare
Sick children, children with special needs, orphans, elderly
Rr «Deshmoret e 4 Shkurtit Pll.30
kati 2, POBOX 8285.
+35542270663
cordinator@albanianchildren.org

Bashke per kujdesin teresor te femijeve BKTf
Child protection
BLV Gjergj Fishta, kulla 5 ap 24, Tirane
+355682026662
info@bktf-coalition.org
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Femijet te paret CFF – Tirane
Community center, children and families in need
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+35542427816
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Fondacioni Qatar i Shqiperise
Training, education of young people
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http://www.aqc.al/

Femijet Sot
Leading body in the field of rights protection children, youth and vulnerable
Rruga: «Rexhep Jella», Nr.127, Selite e Vogel, Tirane, Albania
PB: 2903
+355696075791
http://www.femijetsot.org

Fondacioni «Ndhme per femijet»
Pro-active foundation, education, social integration, poverty alleviation.
Tirane, Elbasan, Berat, Korçe
Main Office, Tirane Bul: «Gjergj Fishta», - Kulla «Begeja», Kati 4
+ 355 4 2427840
NPFTirana@icc-al.org

Fshati Betania in Tirane, Durrës, Kruje
Community centre, orphans, assistance to poor persons
Fushe Kruje, Komuna Bubq, afer Llixhave
+355692097618
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7 Contacts

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| International Organization for Migration (IOM) United Nations Migration Agency Rruga "Brigada VIII", Pal. LID, Kt. 3, Apt. 303 Tirana, Albania Tel: +355 4 2257836-7 Fax: +355 4 2257835 E-mail: infotirana@iom.int https://albania.iom.int | Regional Hospital Shkoder Public hospital Rruga Kolë Heqimi 11, Shkoder +3552243347 http://www.srsh.gov.al | American Hospital Private hospital Rruga Lord Bajron, Tirana +355 4 235 7535 http://www.spitaliamerikan.com |
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| United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Rruga «Skenderbej», Gurten Building, 2nd Floor, Tirane +355 (4) 2250 205, 2250 224, 2250 234 registry.al@undp.org http://www.al.undp.org | Regional Hospital Vlore Public hospital Lagja «Partizani, Vlore +3553322657 | Spitali Hygea Private hospital Mbikalimi i Kamzës, Kashar 1051, Tirana +355 4 239 0000 http://www.hygeia.al |
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| Hospital University Centre "Nënë Tereza" (QSUT) Main public hospital in Albania Rruga e Dibrës, Nr. 372, Tirana +355 4 2349233 http://www.qsut.gov.al | Regional Hospital Korce Public hospital Shetitorja «Fan Noli», Korce +3558242972 | Psychiatric Hospital Vlore Specialized public hospital +35533 229 89 s_psiatrikri_vl@yahoo.it |
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| Regional Hospital Durres Public hospital Rruga Telat Noga, Durres + 355 52 222 222 http://www.srd.gov.al | Regional Hospital Diber Public hospital Bulevardi Elez Isufi, Peshkopi +355 2182072 | Micro Credit Albania (MCA) Financial services for individuals Blvd. "Zogu i Parë" Tirane +355 684055570 info@mca.al http://www.mca.al |
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| Regional Hospital Elbasan Public hospital L. Haxhijas, Elbasan +355 54 258644 http://www.sre.gov.al | Regional Hospital Fier Public hospital Lagja 1 Maji, Rruga «Cameria», Fier +355 34222021 | Saving and Credit Association "FED Invest" Financial assistance in rural areas Rr. «Qemal Stafa», P. 9 -katësh, Nr. 70, Kati2, Pazari i ri. Tiranë info@fedinvest.al +355 4 2 251 910 /911 http://www.fedinvest.al |
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7 Contacts

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| Save the Children Children rights and protection on institutional level, referral Rruga «Komuna e Parisit» Lagjia 8, Pall 1 Maji, Vila «Lami» P.O. Box 8185, Tirana +3554 226 1840 info.albania@savethechildren.org http://albania.savethechildren.net | Shoqata Komuniteti Papa Xhovani XXIII Poverty alleviation +355 69 20 86 327 pm. a lbania@apg23.org / cf.vincenzo@apg23.org http://www.apg23.org | Tjeter Vizion Elbasan Quality community support, agriculture, health, social issues Rruga «Ali Arapi» N 19. Lagjia Aqif Pasha, Elbasan +35554252919 tjetervizion@gmail.com |
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| SOS Fshatrat e Femijeve Community service for children and their parent(s) in difficult situations Rr.Mahmut Fortuzi, nr.10, Tirane +355 4 2415972 info@soskd.org.al http://www.soskd.org.al http://www.sos-childrensvillages.org | Shoqata Kristjane e Grave Shqiptare (YWCA) Training centre, day care for preschool children, information centre Rr.Mujo Ulqinaku nr 21, Tirane +35542271642 +35542248699 +35542271642 ywca@abissinet.com.al | "Të Ndryshëm & Të Barabartë" Reintegration of and service for victims of trafficking, abuse, exploitation Rr Fortuzi, Godina nr. 24, Hyrja nr.4, Apartamenti. nr.4 , Tirane +355 4 222 18 92 different&equal@icc-al.org |
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| Shoqata "Femijet e Botes dhe te Shqiperise" Reintegration of youth living in the streets of Tirana, education Rruga Niko Avrami, nr. 21 +35542378192 | Shtepia e foshnjes 0-3 Bethany Child protection, education, training, residential services Rruga «Herman Gmeiner, Sauk, Tirane +355422202420 bcs@icc.abcom.al http://www.bethanyalbania.com | Civil Union Integration Roma Minorities : Protection, community service, education, Korce, Fier, Lushnie, Berat Rr. "Sulejman Pasha", Lgj. 4, P.2, Shkalla.3, Kati. 3 Tirane +355 4 2248925 / +355 4 2231 391 amarodrom@abissnet.al http://unioniamarodrom.com/contact@email.org |
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| Shoqata "The Door" Day center for children with social problems, help for the disabled L. Tom Keli, Rr. Liri Delia, Shkoder +3552243729 kastriot@infothedoor.com | Shtepia Ortodokse e Shpreses Residential centre for children in need Shen Vlash, Durres +355683921799 sh.o.sh_shenvlash@yahoo.com | Vater e Ngrohte Residential center for orphans and abandoned children Lagja Palorto Gjirokaster +35584263255 marijanagj@aep.org.al |
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| Shoqata Kombetare Edukimi per Jeten SHKEJ Human rights promotion, social integration Lagjia.1, Rr. Ali Visha, Vila 20/2,Tirane +355 4 374 906 shkej@albmail.com | Terre Des Hommes Child protection, Tirane, Korce, Elbasan, Pogradec, Durres, Fier, Gjirokaster, Vlore, Sarande Rruga«Faik Konica» Vila 19 P.O.Box 7426, Tirane Tel: +35542374445 info@tdhalbania.org | World Vision Albania Community service, children, families in vulnerable situations Rruga "Asim Vokshi", USLUGA Complex P.O.Box 1725 Tirana, Albania +35542258 333/4 http://www.wvi.org/albania |
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Regional Public Formation Centre
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Fondi Besa
Small and medium sized enterprise support, unemployment support
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https://fondibesa.com

Regional Public Formation Centre
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Regional Public Formation Centre
Skills development, employment
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QTA
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Regional Public Formation Centre
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Regional Public Formation Centre
Skills development, employment
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TCT
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Regional Public Formation Centre
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Regional Public Formation Centre
Skills development, employment
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Regional Public Formation Centre
Skills development, employment
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+355 2225839

8 At a glance

Measures to be taken before return

- Birth certificates: Returnees to retain their child/ren birth certificates if child is born outside of Albania
- School accreditation: Returnees to retain their child/ren school accreditations if child has attended school outside of Albania
- Diplomas: Returnee to retain own-qualification diploma/s
- Civil status: Returnee to retain court proceedings in case of divorce or separation or marriage-abroad, if any
- Health documentation: Returnee to retain record of health exams, if willing to pursue checks upon-return

Measures to be taken upon arrival

- Accommodation: Returnee to address to local municipal office for immediate accommodation need
- Employment: Returnee to address to local employment office for immediate employment needs
ID: Returnee to address to local police station for reissuance of lost/ expired passport or ID
- Health: Returnee to address to local family doctor for registration and obtaining health card
- Children: Returnee to address to local municipal office for registration of children at kindergarten
- School: Returnee to address to local education directorate for registration of children at school
- Civil status: Returnee to address to local civil register office if civil status changes (divorce/marriage) occurred while abroad.

9 Virtual Counselling

Migrant assistance in Albania

The Virtual Counselling project is implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Germany. Migrants living in Germany who are considering a return are offered return and reintegration counselling by IOM staff in Albania. Local IOM staff can be contacted in Albanian and English through online messengers.

This service aims to empower migrants to return in dignity by informing them about various return and reintegration options and assistance programmes.



Contact IOM Albania

WhatsApp: +355 697 033 284

Skype: IOM Albania

Counselling hours: Monday -Friday, 9.00 a.m. - 1.00 p.m.