



BASHKIA
PËRMET

RO **ACTED**
*Promoting good governance
and Roma empowerment
at local level*

LOCAL PLAN FOR THE INTEGRATION OF THE EGYPTIAN MINORITY 2019-2022

Municipality of Përmet



Funded
by the European Union
and the Council of Europe



Implemented
by the Council of Europe



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MUNICIPALITY OF PËRMET

ROMACTED Programme

Promoting good governance and Roma empowerment at local level

Joint Programme of the European Union and the Council of Europe

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Acknowledgements

The Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian Minority 2019-2022 describes in detail the operational measures that will be implemented as part of the municipality's priority policies.

The local plan is based on the municipality's local development strategy after the administrative and territorial division, the National Plan for the Integration of Roma and Egyptian National Minorities, the local Social Development Plan, and the medium-term municipal budget plan.

Drafting the Local Plan is a joint effort between the municipality, central institutions, the facilitators, and the local community action groups (CAGs) of the Egyptian minority to identify and prioritise measures within the available financial resources. The process of drafting the local plan has taken the time and appropriate attention from the Institutional Working Group (IWG) specifically established for the local plan, the municipal administration, experts, and the local community.

I take this opportunity to thank all of them for their contribution, as well as to express the municipality's continued readiness and dedication to the overall social inclusion of the Egyptian minority in particular for preserving and advancing one of the distinctive features of Përmet municipality, of which we are proud.

Alma HOXHA

Mayor of Municipality of Përmet

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AU	Administrative Unit
CAG	Community Action Group
CoE	Council of Europe
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DCM	Decision of the Council of Ministers
EU	European Union
LEOP	Local Educational Office of Përmet
LO	Labour Office
PHD	Public Health Directorate
PM	Përmet Municipality
RDSI	Regional Directorate of Social Insurance
RDSSS	Regional Directorate of State Social Services
RED	Regional Education Directorate
VTC	Vocational Training Centre

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I. Introduction

“The Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian Minority 2019-2022” is a municipality document aimed at integrating the Egyptian minority, and is based on five priority areas: Housing, Employment, Education, Health Care, Social Services.

Drafting of evidence-based policies and measures requires a comprehensive and continued identification and understanding of needs. This endeavour of the municipality of Përmet is challenged by the lack of precise data and information about the number of Roma and Egyptians in the population. This is attributed to two factors: migration and the declaration of one’s origin in the Civil Register (right to privacy and the right to self-declaration). The process of self-declaration is not standardised, and some local structures are reluctant to collect this data for fear of violating privacy and self-declaration rights provided by law. This situation of limited data renders local planning more difficult.

The capacity is needed to ensure that all relevant public offices can collect the data needed for informed planning and monitoring of processes under the Action Plan, while also safeguarding the privacy rights of Roma and Egyptian citizens.

“The Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian Minority 2019-2022” aims, among other things, at finding new mechanisms for continuous data collection on protection, empowerment and integration matters in the five targeted areas. In this way, it is the members of the Egyptian minority who directly contribute to building their empowerment capacities by collecting and analysing data related to well-being, access to services, and inclusion, as well as by the drafting and implementation of concrete public projects for this community.

“The Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian Minority” presents a clear overview of the needs to be addressed:

- Community capacity empowerment and development;
- Orientation and channelling attention and administration work on the five priorities of empowering the Egyptian minority;
- Vision of the future of local planning objectives;
- An action plan and its monitoring to ensure the implementation of measures by delegating and sharing responsibilities among key actors with deadlines;

This Local Plan serves members of the Egyptian minority (and not only) and local and regional authorities to plan their empowerment and integration in the mid-term. Therefore, the more thorough and proper the participation of the community members and other stakeholders in its drafting process, the better the decision-making and policy-formulation processes will be at the local level.

II. Legal and policy framework

The legal framework safeguarding minority rights in Albania is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Albania and international conventions and laws, including: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, 1948¹), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) ratified in 1991, the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights 1976 (1991), the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of the Council of Europe, and the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities,² the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1980 (1996), the Employment Promotion and Protection Against Unemployment Convention (No.168 of ILO), 1988 (2006), the Convention Against Discrimination in Education (1960), and the Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (Law No. 10071/2009).

The adoption and ratification of international conventions after the '90s pushed the Albanian government to drafting and adopting primary and secondary legislation and policies³ which created a more enabling environment for the integration of minorities in the country. On the other hand, the European integration process which represents not only an opportunity for the country, but also a challenge in terms of implementation of structural reforms towards EU accession, contributes to moving forward the integration processes for minorities.

Some of the key documents at the national level include:

The **National Strategy for Development and Integration** (NSDI) 2015-2020, the National Strategy for Employment and Skills (SKPA) and the National Social Protection Strategy focused on: (i) improving social inclusion and access to basic services for vulnerable people and groups; (ii) delivering specialised programmes to facilitate access to the labour market and the workplace, and so increase their chances of employment, and (iii) providing opportunities for people who have passed the age of compulsory education and who have not completed it; and (iv)

1 Ratified in 1955

2 Law No. 8496 / 1999

3 Specific laws which contribute directly or indirectly, include the following: Law on the People's Advocate (8454/1999), Law on the Protection of Personal Data (9887/2008), Law on Gender Equality (9970/2008), the Electoral Code (2008), the Law on Legal Aid" (10039/2008), Law on Protection against All Forms of Discrimination" (2010), Law on the Rights and Protection of Minorities," as amended (Law No. 96/2017), Decision of the Council of Ministers (DCM) "On the Education of Minority Communities in their Native Language", as amended, and the Social Housing Law (Law number. 22/2018, etc. This also includes a number of DCMs and policy documents like the DCM "On the Organisation and Functioning of the State Committee for Minorities", as amended (DCM No. 726/12 December 2018), and the National Action Plan on the Stabilisation and Association Agreement, as amended, the National Strategy on the Improvement of Roma living conditions, the National Action Plan (NAP) and the Decade of Roma Inclusion, 2010 – 2015, NAP for the Integration of Roma and Egyptians, 2016-2020.

extending psychological services to schools where there are Roma and Egyptian communities and students who risk dropping out of school, and (v) facilitating the access of vulnerable groups to health care services through the provision of public health services, delivery of health care for specific health needs, packages of informational material, as well as providing specific programmes enabling access to the health-care system, and the provision of support to the social workers and necessary health care; (vi) establishing integrated services at the level of regional/local government, in accordance with the standards of care for all vulnerable groups through improved national and the local mechanisms to identify and assess the need for social care services, in line with the standard operating procedures and the harmonisation of national legislation with the international requirements.

The measures of the National Action Plan (NAP) for the Integration of Roma and Egyptians (2016-2020) are designed across six priority areas: civil registration, education, intercultural dialogue, employment and skills development, health care, housing, urban integration, and social protection. Human rights protection and anti-discrimination policies constitute one of the five key priorities on Albania's EU integration agenda. The main principles of the NAP for the Integration of Roma and Egyptians include: (i) promotion of social inclusion; (ii) response measures to emergency situations; (iii) respect for distinctions between/and within these communities, (iv) guarantee inclusion of these communities in designing, implementing, and monitoring public policies, (v) encourage cooperation among stakeholders (central and local government, civil society organisations and communities).

National Cross-Sectoral Decentralisation and Local Governance Strategy (2015-2020), the Territorial Administrative Reform (2015), the Law on Local Self-governance⁴ and the Law on the Management of Local Public Finances⁵ created the basis and the ground for the reform efforts of local governments and for the administrative reorganisation of the municipalities based on the new territorial configuration. The strategic goals include: (i) increase the efficiency of local government structures, (ii) strengthen local finances and promote fiscal decentralisation, (iii) enhance sustainable local economic development, and (iv) ensure good governance at local levels. Other key laws include Law No. 119/2014 on the Right to Public Information and Law No. 146/2014 on Notification and Public Consultation.

Good governance is about responsible development of public policies and management of public resources which are part of the 12 Principles of Good Governance⁶ of the Council of Europe. These 12 principles are part of the Strategy

4 Law 139/2015 on Local Self-Governance

5 Law 68/2017 On Local Finances

6 12 Principles of Good Governance and the European Ethics of Perfect Governance (ELoGE)

for Good Governance and Innovation, adopted by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers in 2008. They cover issues such as ethical behaviour, rule of law, efficiency and effectiveness, transparency, sound financial management, and accountability.

The Council of Europe's activities⁷ in Albania focus on tackling the obstacles to enforcement of minority rights, despite progress made in legal commitments. The aim of the Council of Europe⁸ concerning the protection of national minorities is to achieve stronger unity among its members so that they can apply the principles and ideals underlying their shared heritage, considering the preservation and further exercising of fundamental human rights and freedoms as one of the methods for achieving that goal. Based on these considerations, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted the "Strasbourg Declaration"⁹ which aims to strengthen and promote the effective participation of Roma minorities in social, political, and civil life, including active participation of these minorities in the decision-making and social inclusion processes.

One of the goals of the ROMACTED programme which builds on ROMED 2 and ROMACT programmes is to draft local Action Plans in seven selected municipalities¹⁰ through 4 key steps: Preparation of the process; needs assessment and prioritisation; adopting a Joint Action Plan; and its funding and implementation. These steps, including the implementation and outputs for Përmet Municipality are presented in the sections below.

7 Article 4.2.4 Roma and Egyptians

8 Framework Convention for Protection of National Minorities

9 Strasbourg Declaration on Roma

10 Municipalities of Elbasan, Fier, Vlora, Korca, Përmet, Pogradec and Roskovec

III. ROMACTED methodology, process, and actors involved

The methodology and the process of drafting this action plan is designed and implemented in a comprehensive and inclusive spirit. This was achieved by ensuring that any effort in this regard is led by the principles of empowerment, participation, and integration. From working with communities/minorities in general and the Egyptian community in particular, it is believed that individual empowerment is essential to empowering and integrating the entire community/minority. In this light, our core approach was to address the needs and problems through an integration model where people's lives and needs are considered, assessed, and supported by a multidisciplinary and multi-level perspective. Changes, improvements, and achievements can be rendered sustainable only by such strategies based on an integrated approach, which build on co-ordination and synergies in areas such as education, employment, healthcare, housing, and social services.

Participatory processes were encouraged and applied throughout the efforts taken, in order to ensure the sustainability of achievements. Community participation in any process makes them not only more open, transparent, and interactive, but increases their chances of success and their results are more well-received and applicable to targeted communities. Engagement of the Egyptian representatives in each step of designing this plan, meant that the data and evidence gathered to fuel the drafting process were relevant and updated. This further strengthened the feeling of ownership and accountability for the plan and its implementation.

Thus, the drafting process for this Egyptian minority integration plan went through four key steps summarised in the table below:

Table 1. Steps of the process for drafting the “Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian minority 2019-2022”

Step 1. Preparing the process	Step 2: Assessing needs and prioritising
<p>Tasks accomplished:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification of stakeholders - answering questions like "Who is going to be involved?" "Why? What contribution would they make?" b) Guaranteeing political commitment - enabled the identification of stakeholders who are willing and committed to ensuring the implementation of the process. c) Establishment of working groups and subgroups and proving them with technical support in drafting the plan. 	<p>The assessment of the community needs went through the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Data collection - sources of data were identified, as well as the techniques to be applied for collecting them, and the respective indicators. b) Identification and priority setting among problems and needs, with the community participating in the process, where problems and needs were identified, and priorities were set in addressing them, given the restrictive resources and time. c) Assessment of institutional capacities - answering questions like "Who can do what to address the identified problems/needs?".
Step 3: Adopting a Joint Action Plan	Step 4: Financing and implementation of the project
<p>The third step enabled the drafting and approval of a joint action plan, reflecting on and addressing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reflection - What do we know about needs assessment and priority-setting? b) What do we want to achieve? What changes do we want to bring? c) How? - short-term and midterm activities. d) Integration of Roma issues in the local plan - How? Integration as part of the whole process. Social Plans. e) Activities/interventions/ concrete projects - What? Who? When? 	<p>The fourth step paved the path toward a feasible plan, including its financing and monitoring. The following questions were answered during this step:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) What % of the Local Plan shall be financed by the budget of the Local Government Unit? Is there any funding expected from the state budget? Donors? b) Is there a financial gap? What are the potential resources for financing new projects? c) What % of Local Plan expenditures are planned in the PBA in 2019-2021? d) Do we have any new activities/ projects? What % of our expenses do they represent? How is their funding planned? e) Is the financial gap part of additional budget requirements and negotiations with various donors?

A road-map was elaborated and implemented to collect primary and secondary data to fuel the needs assessment and decision-making processes with evidence. They included various sources shown in the illustrative scheme below.

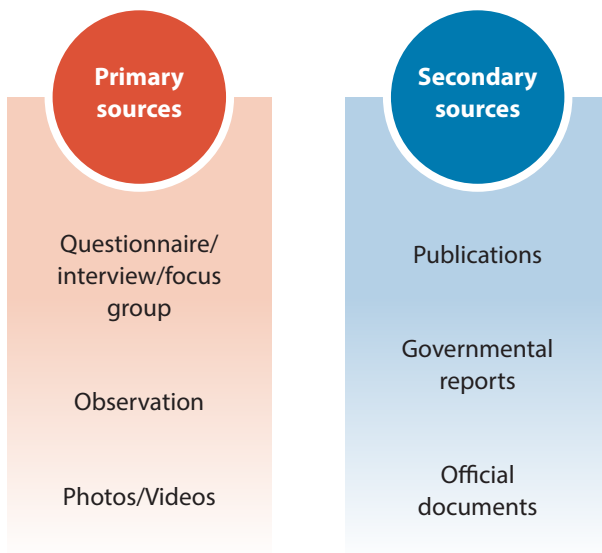


Table 2. *Primary and secondary sources of data used*

Primary sources:

Primary data was collected through community participation techniques, different exercises, and methodological instruments, which helped to identify needs and set priorities. These instruments included: mapping of needs and resources, individual interviews, and group discussions (followed by visits and field observations), exercises to break down problems like “Problem Matrix”, “Ranking Matrix”, and “Ideas Fair” (with suitable stations to present ideas).



Figure 1. Meeting with Institutional Working Group on Local Plan drafting process



Figure 2. Meeting with Community Action Group on needs prioritisation



Figure 3. The "Ranking Matrix" Exercise



Figure 4. Field observation on needs assessment in the Housing area



Image 5. Meeting with CAG to empower the Egyptian community through applications in EU financing schemes





Figure 6. " Ideas Fair" Exercise (background music and mobile stations according to groups)

Priority data was collected also by the municipality, especially with regard to its capacity for the implementation of the local plan

Secondary sources:

The secondary sources used in drafting the "Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian Minority 2019-2022" include publications, official reports, governmental (local/regional/national) documents.

IV. Local Situational Analysis, Përmet Municipality

According to the 2017¹¹ Civil Registry, the municipality's population including the 4 administrative units is 19,872 (the city alone has 9,860 inhabitants). The predominant age group is 15-64, which represents 66% of the total population and the active working population, an important indicator for local economic development.

All Përmet administrative units have been highly affected by both internal and cross-border migration. Nearly 50% of the population is estimated to have left in the period 2006-2016. Remote mountainous areas have been abandoned by 70 to 80% of the population during 2006-2016, except for Përmet city which has a more concentrated population.

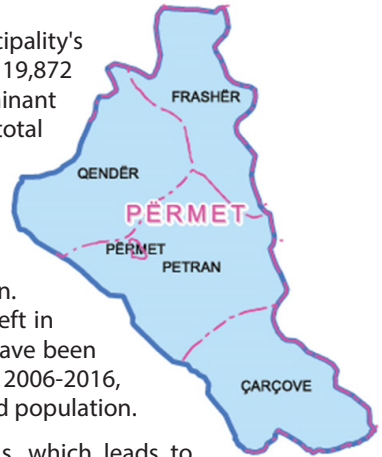
Most of the municipality's territory is mountainous, which leads to a large number of villages and relatively low rural population density. Almost half of the population (about 49.6%) lives in Përmet city.

The Përmet municipality has a mixed economic structure. Agriculture, livestock, agroindustry, tourism, trade and services are the main economic sectors where the local population is engaged in and works.

The employment structure in these sectors:

Agriculture employs 30.9% of the active labour force. Even though the services sector accounts for the highest employment rate, agriculture represents the main economic sector albeit being characterised by many problems such as land fragmentation. Agriculture is characterised by a lot of small household farms with limited productivity.

Livestock: The rural part of the Vjosa Valley and the mountain-hillsides are favourable to breeding cows and sheep, due to big pastures for grazing.



11 www.bashkiapermet.gov.al/

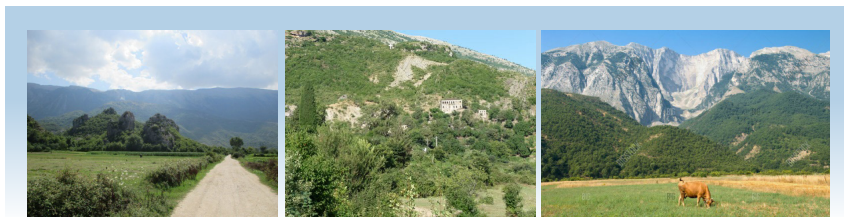


Figure 10: Agriculture and livestock, Përmet municipality

An estimated 18.6% of the local population are employed in the agroindustry. It is the sector by which Përmet is nationally recognised. Locally produced *gliko* (whole fruit preserved in syrup), jam, *raki* (spirits), wine and other traditional local products have already found their place on the national market. Traditional Përmet products are made using local agricultural products. This sector is seen as the best opportunity for the municipality's economic development, although it employs a small part of the population.



Figure 11: Agroindustry in Përmet municipality

The Services sector employs about 50.4% of the population (more than the public and private sector)

In all sectors mentioned, employees represent 30% of the active labour force in this municipality.

Tourism plays an important role in the economic development of the municipality. Përmet is an important tourist hub due to the potential that the territory has and the successful initiatives in its promotion as a tourist destination. Promotion of typical local agricultural food and artisanal products made Përmet a tourist destination for locals and foreigners. Its territory is characterised by numerous natural attractions and rich cultural and historical sites. The local population is distinguished for its hospitality and rich food tradition.



Figure 12: *Tourism and employment opportunities in Përmet municipality*

As far as social development is concerned, and given the resources of household economic units' income, we note that social assistance and social benefits account for 10.3% of family income for the local people of Përmet, while remittances represent a low percentage of 3.8% of income.¹²

Employment and self-employment income account for more than half of the family income (55.7%). All administrative units have been heavily affected by internal and cross-border migration. Rural areas are the most affected, especially the mountainous ones.

The number of households benefitting from economic aid indicates that it has some of the poorest administrative units, such as Petran and Frashër where 30% of households benefit from economic aid.

This percentage varies between 22-27% in other units, except for Përmet city where it is below 10%. This situation occurs because employment opportunities are dominantly found in the service and industry sectors located in urban areas.

There are 775 persons with disabilities in Përmet municipality, about 58% of them girls and women. The highest number of disabled persons live in the city. However, the highest number of disabled persons is in the administrative unit of Çarshova (17%).

Unemployment in Përmet municipality poses one of the key problems for the population. The unemployment rate (30.2%) appears to be higher than the national average unemployment rate (29.2%).

Even the youth unemployment index (age 15-24) and women employment index for women seem to be above the national average. So, the youth unemployment rate is 60.2%, while the national average is 52.9%, while the women's unemployment rate is 33.1%, compared to the national average rate of 31.4%.

12 Local development operational plan

V. Egyptian minority in Përmet Municipality: Needs Assessment

There is a relatively large Egyptian community in the municipality and only a few Roma.

The arrival of the Egyptian minority in Përmet seems not to be well-documented. In general, there are hardly any official studies or documents on the history of the Balkan-Egyptian Albanians. However, according to research on the history of the Balkan-Egyptians, it is assumed that they came in the Balkans at different times during several exoduses.¹³

The main crafts of Egyptians were iron processing, so they worked as blacksmiths and tinsmiths, and in copper and jewellery working, as well as in shoemaking. In addition to metal working, they have also been able to work with clay, transforming it into bricks, tiles and works of art. It is apparent that with the passage of time and the lack of programmes to preserve the traditions of this national minority, the Egyptians have lost some of their traditions.¹⁴ As technology developed, they lost the profession of iron working (blacksmith), a traditional profession. Also, the dressing tradition of Egyptian women (wearing white headscarves) has faded away with time. The distinguishing feature of the women of this community is cleanliness. The Egyptians came around the 16th century in the municipality of Përmet. They have paid special attention to education to gain as much knowledge and culture as possible, but this depended on their economic conditions.

Egyptians are the emblem of music and Përmet tradition. Actually, several Egyptians (20 people)¹⁵ are employed in the municipal administration in the culture section and in the public services utilities, based on their professional training. However, many of them live in unsuitable conditions and have many problems and needs related to education, housing, employment, health, social care etc.

13 <https://www.slideserve.com/nysa/romet-dhe-egjiptianet-ne-shqipëri-nga-perjashtimi-shoqëror-te-perfshirja-shoqërore>

The first Exodus took place at the time of Ramses II, at the time when Egypt was one of the most developed iron processing countries. The second exodus is thought to have been at the time of Alexander the Great, when his conquests went all the way to Egypt. From there, he returned with people who were good ironworkers, who made weapons. Another round of Egyptians is thought to have arrived in the Balkans in around 513, when a plague fell on Egypt, and the emperor himself ordered the population to move to other countries. Furthermore, another round is recorded in the 6th century when powerful earthquakes were recorded, which destroyed many cities in Egypt.

14 De Soto H., Beddies S., Gedeshi I., Roma and Egyptians in Albania.

15 Statistical data provided by Përmet Municipality.

Currently, only one Roma family is reported to live in the municipality of Përmet, settled there three years ago.¹⁶

V.1. Municipality of Përmet and Egyptian minority

In its efforts for the inclusion and integration of the Egyptian minority, the municipality of Përmet, can rely on a number of strengths of the Egyptians in Përmet.

The Egyptians in Përmet have consistently been known to make good use of the area's resources such as its geographical location, tourist resources, agro-industry development, agriculture and livestock, and collection of medicinal herbs, being actively involved through employment (mainly in the private sector) or self-employment. They are also known as an education-loving community.

The Egyptians in Përmet are particularly good professionals too. In particular, they are skilled craftsmen in the processing of iron, wood, and handicrafts (knitting, crochet, cross, etc.). The Egyptian community in Përmet is also art-loving and has a traditional culture of musical instruments.

For decades, Egyptians in Përmet have lived in harmony with the rest of the population, including other minorities such as Vlachs and Greeks. They have constantly exchanged with each-other by harmonising their cultures. An illustrative example comes from the culinary field. The women of the Egyptian community are known for their unique dishes, such as those based on internal organs of animals (such as *paçe* and *kolloface*) accompanied by many spices, a tradition that has already become part of the cuisine of all Përmet people.

On the other hand, the Municipality must recognise and address some of its own limitations or weaknesses and challenges posed in working with the local minorities. These include:

- Poor financial and human capacity of the municipality to draft strategic long-term documents that include/aim at the integration of the Egyptian community;
- Lack of/limited financial capacities of the municipality to invest in road (urban and rural) construction; reconstruction of school premises (in villages and towns); house reconstruction (in the city and in administrative units);
- Lack of qualified municipality staff to offer several required services;

¹⁶ The only Roma family in Përmet is accommodated in a rented house. This family of seven is engaged in trade activities.

- Poor financial and human resources in setting up new CSOs to support the empowerment of the Egyptian community;
- Lack of knowledge and skills to use official municipal websites or other sites for information.
- Need to facilitate communication with Egyptians who have difficulty understanding financial terms in relation to various benefit programmes;
- Mass migration (migration and emigration) of the Egyptian community from the municipality of Përmet;
- Lack of interest of Egyptians in attending municipal council meetings;
- Lack of training invitations for municipal staff in priority areas for Egyptian minority;
- Lack of attention to awareness campaigns on issues related to the socio-economic development of the Egyptian minority.

V.2. Needs assessment by priority areas

The assessment of needs and priority intervention areas was performed using the above-cited methodology introduced by the Institutional Working Group in consultation with the Community Action Group. The evaluation findings are presented below in this section organised by priority sectors.

V.2.1 Education

According to the data collected in the field of education and the reports and problems of the Egyptian community in Përmet with schooling, it turned out that the following needs were pinpointed as a priority by the actors involved in the assessment process.

- More awareness campaigns are needed on the phenomenon of human trafficking and environmental education in schools for Egyptian children aged 6 to 15;
- It is indispensable to provide additional classes in various subjects to ensure the well-being of Egyptian children aged 12 to 15 at school, in accordance with their needs;
- Ensure the participation of Egyptian parents in school governance boards, as their current participation is low;
- Award scholarships to Egyptian students and refund annual school enrolment costs, dormitory costs, textbooks, etc., as this would address the

need and encourage/support greater school attendance by children of this community;

- Tangible efforts are needed to promote talents from the Egyptian community in singing, musical instruments, crafts, and so on, through their involvement in local and regional social & cultural activities.

V.2.2 Housing

The issue of housing and suitable living conditions is a top priority for Egyptians in the municipality of Përmet. Detailed and updated data on their housing situation seems to be missing. For this, beyond this assessment of needs, a complete updated priority list of the Egyptian families in urgent need of housing at the Përmet municipality must be prepared, including the administrative units. This should be followed by a detailed plan regarding the reconstruction of dwellings in Përmet city that need urgent intervention and the approval and implementation of local social housing programmes for Egyptian families in need.

Beyond interventions to provide housing, there is a need to raise awareness on the maintenance of these dwellings and public spaces. Together with the relevant support measures, this would help even dwellings affected by the emergency situation to be reconstructed optimally in accordance with contemporary living conditions. From this perspective, it would make sense to prioritise calls for funds designated for minorities to benefit from the programmes of the Ministry of Finance and Economy.

V.2.3 Employment

Employment of Egyptian community members in both the public and private sectors is a priority. Better information on employment opportunities is needed as a first step. It is necessary to have a more proactive approach with information campaigns for unemployed Egyptians registered with the Përmet Local Employment Office (LEO) on the opportunities and benefits of employment programmes. Similarly, information campaigns can be organised on the rights and duties in the field of employment, about various economic aid programmes for people in need, and the functioning of the social security scheme.

Attention to the employment of Egyptians, and in particular the employment of women, in this community is an emergency. This requires more economic development projects: the opening of new qualification programmes for vocational training in Përmet city for Egyptian youth in traditional jobs and craftwork (in addition to wood carving, hairdresser, electrician, plumber, auto mechanic, tourism, etc.); promoting Start-Ups; and promoting Start Smart professional practices, among others.

V.2.4 Healthcare

There is a widely identified need among members of the Egyptian community for information on the requirements, documents, and procedures related to benefitting from health services of all categories. Specifically, there is a need for a higher level of education and awareness on the importance and manner of maintaining personal hygiene and that of residential areas, and on reproductive health, family planning, pregnancy and infant care, and women's health.

V.2.5 Social Care

Although there are functional programmes in the field of social care, the information and awareness about them in the Egyptian community is quite limited. There is a need to organise awareness campaigns on the rights related to the economic aid scheme and the disability payment eligibility, the retirement pension scheme, and ways to participate in it based on work history.

Further, the legal education of Egyptian community members requires improvement and empowerment. The development of legal education programmes for Egyptian members with the aim of increasing their knowledge of human rights would best serve as a preventive measure against offenses by public and private institutions.

Motherhood and parenting in the Egyptian community would benefit from support in two ways: first, Egyptian community meetings with police to foster cooperation and prevent cases of human trafficking and domestic violence would help minimise these problems; second, new families can be supported with a fund dedicated to mothers and their infants (e.g., in the form of a hygienic-sanitary care package for a period of 6 months, etc.)

VI. Vision and goals of the local plan

Vision:

Enhanced access to public services by the continuous elimination of barriers to Egyptians over the four coming years will lead to improved health, education, and well-being through formal employment, and consequently the full integration of this minority in the Përmet Municipality.

Strategic Objectives of the Local Plan:

Housing:

Improving the local infrastructure in the areas with an Egyptian population in the Municipality of Përmet according to state standards

Employment:

Strengthening the economic situation and increase the employment opportunities and integration in the general education and vocational training for the Egyptian minority in Përmet

Education:

Improving an inclusive educational system for all in Përmet including the Egyptian children

Health care:

Enhancing access to health care and health care services in the Municipality of Përmet

Social services:

Improving inclusive social protection services for the Egyptian minority representatives in the Municipality of Përmet

VI. Action Plan in Përmet Municipality

1. Area of Intervention: HOUSING						
1.1. Specific objective: Upgrade infrastructure in line with state standards in areas with Egyptian population						
Measure/activity	Stakeholders	Indicators	Data sources	Deadlines	Funds/Financing (ALL)	Monitoring
1.1.1 Update needs and priority list of Egyptian families in need of housing, house reconstruction, adjustment of basic infrastructure across Përmet Municipality	Përmet Municipality	-Number of projects launched in the local unit inhabited by Egyptians. The amount of funds allocated annually to building and restructuring Egyptian houses Number of beneficiaries	Information from the Urban Planning Office and Housing Office in Përmet Municipality.	2019-2022	612,000	Përmet Municipality RDSSS (Regional Directorate of Social State Service)
1.1.2 Reconstruct 80 houses needing intervention in Përmet city	Përmet Municipality	-Number of Egyptian families identified as lacking sufficient income for the reconstruction of the dwellings where they live. -Number of projects launched in the local unit inhabited by Egyptians. The amount of funds allocated annually to building and restructuring Egyptian houses Number of beneficiaries	Information from Urban Planning Office and Housing Office, Përmet Municipality.	2019-2022	60,640,000	BP RDSSS

1.1.3 Implement local social housing programmes for Egyptian families in need in PĚrmet city (rented social houses; low-cost houses) 10 families identified	PĚrmet Municipality	- Number of Egyptian families as beneficiaries of social housing programmes. - Number of Egyptian families as beneficiaries of low-cost dwellings.	Information from the Urban Planning Office and Housing Office, PĚrmet Municipality.	2019-2022	10,000,000	BP RDSSS
1.1.4 Raise awareness of Egyptian community on maintenance of public spaces (2 info days in AU Pískově and PĚrmet city).	Public Services Directorate, PĚrmet Municipality	Number of awareness campaigns Number of informed people	Information from Public Services Directorate, PĚrmet Municipality	2019-2022	1,300,000	PĚrmet Municipality Public Services Directorate
2. Area of Intervention: EMPLOYMENT						
2.1. Specific objective: Improve the economic situation and promote employment opportunities for Egyptian minority						
Measure/activity	Stakeholders	Indicators	Data sources	Deadlines	Funds/Financing (ALL)	Monitoring
2.1.1 Organise 2 info campaigns for unemployed Egyptians registered with PĚrmet Local Employment Office on opportunities and benefits of employment programmes in AU Pískově and PĚrmet city	Regional Labour Directorate of PĚrmet	- Number of projects implemented at the local level. - Number of Egyptians engaged in campaigns. - Ratio between unemployed/jobseekers of the Egyptian community and all unemployed in municipality engaged in these campaigns.	PĚrmet Municipality & Local Employment Office	2019-2022	2,000,000	PĚrmet Municipality RDSSS

<p>2.1.2 Employ members of Egyptian community in public and private sectors (according to needs assessment)</p>	<p>Përmet Local Employment Office and Regional Employment Directorate</p>	<p>- Number of Egyptian members employed in the public and private sectors</p>	<p>BP & Përmet Local Employment Office</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>16,560,000</p>	<p>Përmet Municipality RDSSS</p>
<p>2.1.3 Finance individual project proposals or Egyptian community CSOs on capacity building and economic development of this community</p>	<p>Egyptian community CSOs, Përmet Municipality National Employment Service</p>	<p>- Number of programs initiated in this field -Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries</p>	<p>Information and sources from Përmet Municipality, Labour Office</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>3,840,000</p>	<p>Përmet Municipality RDSSS</p>
<p>2.2 Specific objective: Ensure integration and empowerment of the Egyptian minority in the general education and vocational training</p>						
<p>2.2.1 Launch new qualification programmes in Përmet city for Egyptian youth</p>	<p>Vocational Training Office, Përmet</p>	<p>- Number of courses tailored for Egyptians -Number of Egyptian unemployed who attend the vocational training courses.</p>	<p>Information from Përmet Labour Office</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>1,120,000</p>	<p>Përmet Municipality RDSSS</p>

<p>2.2.2. Offer vocational courses to Egyptian youth in traditional jobs and craftwork. Promote Start-Ups in this area (at least 2)</p>	<p>Regional Vocational Training Centre in Gjirokastra, and Vocational Training Office in Përmet</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The number of new courses (in artisanal areas) opened under the Labour Office -The number of Egyptians that have attended vocational training courses in crafts by their age, gender, and other indicators. - The number of successful cases employed after receiving service. 	<p>Information from Përmet Labour Office.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>3,125,000</p>	<p>Përmet Municipality RDSSS</p>
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<p>3. Area of Intervention – EDUCATION</p>						
<p>3.1. Specific objective: Include and improve the education system for the Egyptian community</p>						
<p>Measure/activity</p>	<p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Indicators</p>	<p>Data sources</p>	<p>Deadlines</p>	<p>Funds/Financing (ALL)</p>	<p>Monitoring</p>
<p>3.1.1 Launch an awareness raising campaign on human trafficking and environmental education in Përmet city (at least 1 for each) in two 9-year schools: "Meleq Gosnishti" (number of Egyptian pupils is 7) and "Nonda Bulka" (number of Egyptian/Roma pupils is 19) and high school "Sami Frashëri" (number of Egyptian students is 9)</p>	<p>Përmet EO Directors of targeted schools</p>	<p>Number of awareness campaigns Number of beneficiaries (pupils and parents)</p>	<p>Data collected from EOs and Përmet Municipality</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>400,000</p>	<p>Përmet Municipality RDSSS</p>

<p>3.1.2 Offer extra classes in various subjects in line with needs of Egyptian children to ensure their learning progress (aged 12-15 in two 9-year schools in Përmet city)</p>	<p>Përmet EO Directors of targeted schools</p>	<p>Number of Egyptian beneficiary children Their progress indicators (attendance, learning grades, etc.</p>	<p>Data source EO Përmet</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>6,540,000</p>	<p>EO & BPRDSSS</p>
<p>3.1.3 Ensure participation of Egyptian parents in governance boards at schools (3 schools in Përmet city)</p>	<p>Përmet EO Përmet Municipality</p>	<p>Number of school boards including Egyptian parents Number of participants, Ratio of total representation vs. representation of Egyptian pupils/ students in respective schools</p>	<p>Information from School directorates Përmet EO</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>180,000</p>	<p>EO & P M RDSSS</p>
<p>3.1.4 Award scholarships to Egyptian students and refund annual school enrolment costs, dormitory costs, textbooks, etc.</p>	<p>Përmet Municipality CSOs</p>	<p>Number of beneficiary children Number of families with at least 1 beneficiary child</p>	<p>Information from P.M.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>1,920,000</p>	<p>EO & PM RDSSS</p>

3.1.5 Promote talents from Egyptian community (in singing, musical instruments, crafts, etc.) through their inclusion in local social & cultural events, etc.)	34 pupils/ students of Egyptian community, PM & Multicultural Centre	Number of pupils/ students in schools	Information from EO	2019-2022	4,960,960	EO & PM RDSSS
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4. Area of intervention: HEALTHCARE						
4.1. Specific objective: Raise awareness of the Egyptian minority on healthcare and health services offered						
Measure/activity	Stakeholders	Indicators	Data sources	Deadlines	Funds/ Financing (ALL)	Monitoring
4.1.1 Organise info campaigns with Egyptian community on documents and procedures to benefit health services of all categories	Public Health Directorate Përmet Përmet Municipality	-Number of info campaigns on documents and procedures to benefit health service, launched in areas inhabited by the Egyptian community. - Number of Egyptian participants in info campaigns	Regional Office of Public Health Institute, Gjirakstra Public Health Directorate Përmet	2019-2022	2,352,000	PM RDSSS

<p>4.1.2 Launch education and awareness-raising campaigns (3) on reproductive health, family planning, pregnancy and infant care and women's health in the Egyptian community in Përmet</p>	<p>Public Health Directorate Përmet Përmet Municipality CSOs</p>	<p>-Number of tailored education programmes implemented with the Egyptian community. -Number of Egyptian participants in education programmes on topics listed in the relevant action.</p>	<p>Information from Regional Office of Public Health Institute, Gjirokastra Public Health Directorate, Përmet</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>2,152,000</p>	<p>PM RDSSS</p>
<p>4.1.3 Launch awareness raising (1) and education campaign on the importance and preservation of personal hygiene and environment / residential areas</p>	<p>Public Health Directorate Përmet Përmet Municipality CSOs</p>	<p>Number of awareness raising and education programmes on personal and environmental hygiene. Number of Egyptian participants in education programmes on preservation of personal hygiene and environment / residential areas;</p>	<p>Information from Regional Office of Public Health Institute, Gjirokastra Public Health Directorate Përmet.</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>3,304,000</p>	<p>PM RDSSS</p>

4.1.4 Launch awareness-raising campaign on vaccination of Egyptian children who may have not received all vaccines	Public Health Directorate Përmet	Number of campaigns launched for the vaccination of Egyptian children living on the street, or who may risk obtaining inadequate doses of vaccines.	Information from the Regional Office of the Public Health Institute, Gjirokastra	2019-2022	2,304,000	PM
	Përmet Municipality					RDSSS
	CSOs	Number of Egyptian children registered in the vaccination scheme during campaigns.	Public Health Directorate Përmet			

5. Area of intervention: Social Services

5.1. Specific objective: Inclusion and improvement of services and benefits for the Egyptian minority from the social protection scheme

Measure/activity	Stakeholders	Indicators	Data sources	Deadlines	Funds/Financing (ALL)	Monitoring
5.1.1 Organise (1) awareness raising campaign with the Egyptian community members on their rights in the economic aid scheme and how to benefit from the disability payment	DRSHS CSOs	-Number of awareness raising campaigns completed each year - Number of info materials distributed in areas inhabited by Egyptians -Number of Egyptians who attended these campaigns	RDSSS & Përmet Municipality	2019-2022	3,444,000	PM RDSSS

<p>5.1.2 Organise (2) meetings with the Egyptian community in AU Piskovë (10 families) and Përmet city (30 families) and police bodies to increase cooperation and prevent domestic violence cases</p>	<p>Unit against Domestic Violence at Police Directorate, Social Service Directorate, Gender Equality and Domestic Family Office, Përmet Municipality</p>	<p>Number of meetings held each year Number of Egyptian organisations and persons as participants in these meetings</p>	<p>Information from Social Service Office Përmet, RDSS (Regional Directorate of Social Services), Gjirokastra State Police Directorate</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>2,296,000</p>	<p>PM RDSS</p>
<p>5.1.3 Develop legal education programmes for the Egyptian community members with the aim to enhance their knowledge on human rights as a preventive measure to infringements</p>	<p>Unit against Domestic Violence at the Police Directorate, Social Service Directorate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Number of programmes launched -Number of campaigns initiated and completed -Number of publications on legal education -Overall number of beneficiaries from these programmes -Percentage of Egyptian beneficiaries against the total beneficiaries from these programmes 	<p>Information from Social Service Office Përmet State Police Directorate</p>	<p>2019-2022</p>	<p>672,000</p>	<p>PM RDSS</p>

VII. Financial Resources

This chapter provides a summarised overview of the financial resources needed to implement the “Local Plan on Integration of the Egyptian Minority 2019-2022” for Përmet Municipality.

The Action Plan costing was based on the information made available by all directorates at the Municipality. Costing followed a combined methodology, given that the plan included several sectors. The main methodology used is activity-based costing. The costing was done based on the cost of each activity reflected in the action plan. In calculating total expenditures, the duration of the measure, the number of tasks to be implemented, and the number of beneficiaries for certain activities were all taken into consideration. *Analogy evaluation* was used in some cases, approximating a cost by comparing it to costs for similar activities. For activities planned to be covered by the local government budget, costs per unit were taken from the MTBP 2019-2022. Action Plan costing also relied on budget planning practice and the MTBP drafting methodology.

The overall costs estimated for the implementation of measures from all financing resources amounts to around ALL 128.6 million, or around EUR 1.0 million.¹⁷ 2019-2022 funds allocation was programmed taking in account the limits of MTBP 2020-2022. State Budget financing covers around 60.5% of the Action Plan costs, specifically ALL 77.8 million. Funding committed by the municipality covers 22.1% of the costs, or ALL 28.4 million.

Table 1 represents the year-on-year budget according to strategic goals. Around 56.4% of costs are needed for Strategic Goal 1 to “Improving the local infrastructure in the areas with an Egyptian population in the Municipality of Përmet according to state standards”.

17 Exchange rate 1 Euro = 125 lekë

Table 1: Budget according to strategic goals for 2019-2022

Description	Budget 2019-2022					TOTAL
	2019	2020	2021	2022		
OBJECTIVES						
Improving the local infrastructure in the areas with an Egyptian population in the Municipality of Përmet according to state standards	18,463,000.00	18,463,000.00	18,463,000.00	17,163,000.00		72,552,000.00
Strengthening the economic situation and increase the employment opportunities and integration in the general education and vocational training for the Egyptian minority in Përmet	8,155,000.00	5,100,000.00	5,928,000.00	6,342,000.00		25,525,000.00
Improving an inclusive educational system for all in Përmet including the Egyptian children	3,500,240.00	3,500,240.00	3,500,240.00	3,500,240.00		14,000,960.00
Enhancing access to health care and health care services in the Municipality of Përmet	2,528,000.00	2,528,000.00	2,528,000.00	2,528,000.00		10,112,000.00
Improving inclusive social protection services for the Egyptian minority representatives in the Municipality of Përmet	1,603,000.00	1,603,000.00	1,603,000.00	1,603,000.00		6,412,000.00
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	34,249,240.00	31,194,240.00	32,022,240.00	31,136,240.00		128,601,960.00

Table 2 presents expenditures according to resources of financing and the financial gap for each of the specific targets. The municipality has benefitted from the state budget housing funds and will continue to apply in the future. Expenditures for these projects are not considered a financial gap. The financial gap is 3.8%. Most of the financial gap is on objective 2, which includes activities for economic improvement and increase of employment opportunities. The rest of the financial gap is thought to be covered by donors and civil society organisations.

Table 8.2: Expenditure by funding resources

Description	FUNDED BY					Total	Need for Funds ALL
	Municipality	Government	Donors	Other	Total		
OBJECTIVES							
Improving the local infrastructure in the areas with an Egyptian population in the Municipality of Përmet according to state standards	12,740,000.00	58,512,000.00	0.00	1,300,000.00	72,552,000.00	0.00	
Strengthening the economic situation and increase the employment opportunities and integration in the general education and vocational training for the Egyptian minority in Përmet	0.00	6,080,000.00	3,125,000.00	12,480,000.00	21,685,000.00	3,840,000.00	
Improving an inclusive educational system for all in Përmet including the Egyptian children	4,960,960.00	8,460,000.00	400,000.00	180,000.00	14,000,960.00	0.00	
Enhancing access to health care and health care services in the Municipality of Përmet	4,608,000.00	4,504,000.00	0.00	0.00	9,112,000.00	1,000,000.00	
Improving inclusive social protection services for the Egyptian minority representatives in the Municipality of Përmet	6,124,000.00	288,000.00	9.00	0.00	6,412,000.00	0.00	
TOTAL (1+2+3+4+5)	28,432,960.00	77,844,000.00	3,525,009.00	13,960,000.00	123,761,960.00	4,840,000.00	

VIII. Monitoring and evaluation

The Local Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian minority at the local level is a policy and development document of the Municipality of Përmet for the targeted community, which should not be limited to its approval by the Mayor and the Municipal Council. Regular monitoring of the local plan for the integration of Egyptians, data collection for measurable indicators, and their impact assessment on the improvement of the community's access to public services, as well as the publication of results from the implementation of these measures is an institutional responsibility of the Municipality based on the principles of accountability of local governments, non-discrimination, citizen participation, and public information.

Monitoring and evaluation results will contribute to steering new policies and the allocation of local resources under strategic planning and local decision-making process. Also, the monitoring reports will provide valid and quality information under the ROMALB system report compiled twice a year by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

At a high level, the monitoring report will facilitate the decision-making on informing the Institutional Working Group at the local level, who will be responsible for monitoring the progress of all plans and development approved by the Municipality, as well as the General Local Plan, the Mid-Term Budget Program, and the budget. The monitoring results on the progress of implementation of the measures/activities of the Municipality Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian minority shall be periodically reported (at least once or twice a year).

At the operational level, the Social Service Directorate and the Community Coordinator will be a part of this directorate, which will be responsible for monitoring the implementation of the action plan for the integration of the Egyptians in the Përmet Municipality. The Social Service Directorate is responsible for collecting quantitative and qualitative data from all municipal structures according to the relevant sectors, as well as all other public institutions. The Social Service Directorate in the municipality plays a coordinating role in the performance of the implementation of the plan. The action plan envisions publishing annual progress reports and support for the monitoring reports of civil society.

The challenge for the full functioning of the monitoring framework remains at increasing municipal staff capacities, improving the degree of accountability of other municipal structures, and co-operation and interaction with other local-level structures under central institutions.

The process of self-declaration as Roma or Egyptian is not standardised, and

some local-level structures are reluctant to collect these data for fear of violating privacy and self-declaration rights provided by law. There is a need to increase the capacity to make sure that all relevant public offices can collect the data needed for monitoring the implementation of the Action Plan, while also safeguarding the privacy rights of Roma and Egyptians.

At the level of priority sectors and strategic objectives, monitoring will be conducted through the assessment mechanisms based on results, the measurable indicators, as well as observation on quality and access to public services. These annual surveys must be undertaken by the municipality in co-operation with community organisations and the CSOs. The survey results should be published on the municipality website. The municipality regularly updates the online electronic system "ROMALB" for registration and to collect data for the indicators of the NAPIRE¹⁸ Action Plan 2016-2020, while the MHSP offers technical support and training for the system users in the municipality.

The main basis of the Monitoring Framework for the Local Action Plan for the Integration of the Egyptian Minority will be the set of indicators according to areas, activities, and deadlines.

In such circumstances, with limited municipal staff resources, workload, and limited professional capacities for monitoring the plan, the Municipality can also rely on outsourced expertise from donor agencies projects. This may mainly occur within the first year which will help foster knowledge and improve local administration capacities in terms of monitoring and reporting.

Recommendations for the Municipality:

For the implementation of the plan, the Municipality of Përmet is recommended to take some preliminary measures:

- Set up and ensure sustainability of the institutional Working Group responsible for high-level coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the action plan.
- Designate local officials with the responsibility to follow up and monitor at an operational level the measures of the Local Plan (e.g., an official from the Social Service Directorate).
- Strengthen co-operation with community organisations and local CSOs targeting Roma and Egyptian communities, and facilitators/focal points of the Egyptian minority.
- Ensure co-operation with projects financed by donor agencies for external support and expertise.

18 NAPIRE, 2016-2020

IX. Annexes

Annex IX.1 Monitoring of the Local Plan of the Integration of the Egyptian Minority , Municipality of Pěrmět

Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Action Plan for the Integration of Egyptian Minority at local level						
Measure/activity	Stakeholders	Indicators	Data sources	Deadlines	Funds/Financing	Monitoring
<p>Objective 1: Monitor the implementation of measures and indicators of the action plan with all local-level institutions in order to reduce social-economic inequality and enhance access to public services.</p> <p>Indicator: Progress report published every year.</p>						
1.1 Create a database to collect information on indicators of the action plan for the integration of Egyptians at the local level (including indicators of the local plan not contained in the ROMALB system)	Municipality/Directorate of Social Service	The Database created with measurable indicators and other indicators not contained in the ROMALB system.	DSS report (Municipality)	Every year (2019-2022)	Municipality fund (without additional costs)	Municipality / DSS
1.2. Communication with all public institutions and other local actors to provide updated information (quantitative and qualitative) according to the priority sectors of the action plan regarding the progress report.	Municipality / DSS		Municipality/DSS reporting DSHC	Every year (2019-2022)	Municipality fund (without additional costs)	Municipality / DSS

1.3 Draft the progress report and publish it (online on the municipality website) regarding the implementation of the action plan.	Municipality/working group /DSS	Progress report published	Progress Report/ updated set of indicators	Every January (2020-2022)	Municipality fund / assistance by external experts	Municipality /DSS, Annual Report of the Monitoring Group and external expert
1.4 Organise meetings (at least) every six months with the Egyptian minority and CSO facilitators to provide updates on the implementation of the Action Plan and to address critical issues	Municipality/working group /DSS Community Centre/ Facilitators (contact points)	Number of meetings, list of participants, agenda of meetings	Evidence of meetings	Every 6-months (2019-2022)	Municipality fund (without additional costs)	Municipality /DSS / Community Centre Facilitator
1.5 Update the online monitoring and reporting system (ROMALB) with new data from users at various levels	Municipality/DSH (ROMALB system coordinator)	Updated set of indicators	Updated indicators	Every year (2019-2022)	Municipality fund (without additional costs)	Municipality / DSS

Annex X.2

Figure 7: Consultative meetings with Regional and Central Authorities

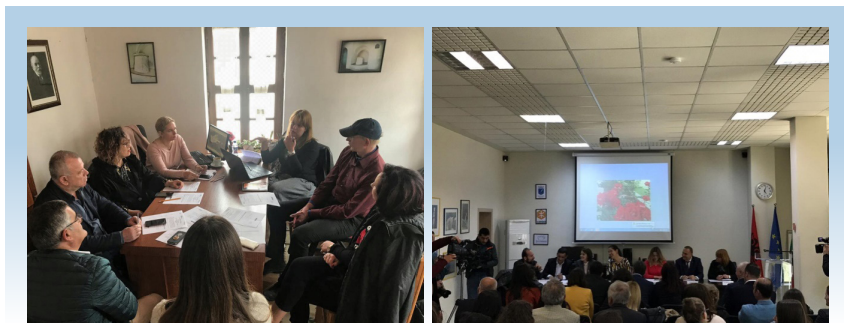


Figure 8: Public hearing and problem solving

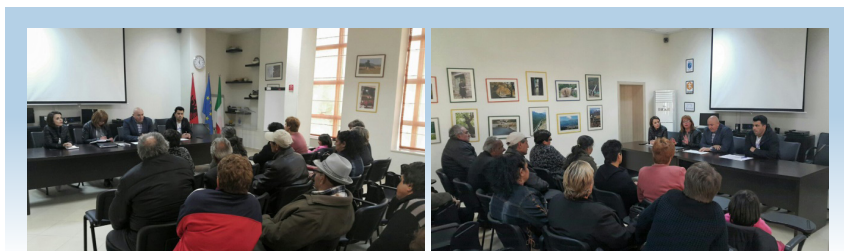
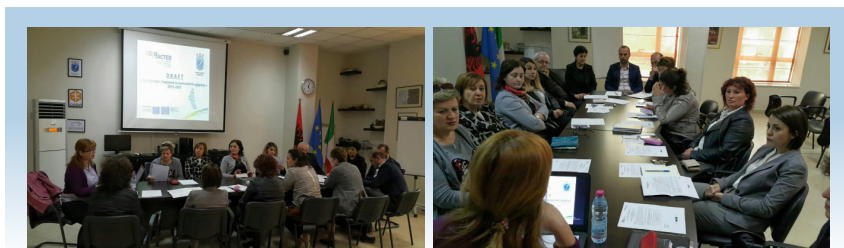


Figure 9: Consultative meetings with key persons in the municipality and community and local representatives




Annex X.3**Institutional Working Group of Përmet Municipality**

Emer Mbiemer	Institucioni	pozicioni / Punës	Email
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Name Surname	Institution	Position/ Title	Email
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Alma Hoxha Ferit Jashari	Local Education Office Përmet	Director	ZVApermet@arsimi.gov.al

Annex X.4 Decision of Approval by Përmet Local Council

(in original language)



REPUBLIKA E SHQIPËRISË
KËSHILLI BASHKISË PËRMET

VENDIM

Nr. 101/18 Date 19.12.2019

PËR MIRATIMIN E PLANIT VENDOR TË INTEGRIMIT TË PAKICAVE EGJIPTIANË PËR BASHKINË PËRMET.


Këshilli Bashkiak në mbledhjen e dt. **19/12/2019** mbështetur në ligjin nr. 139/2015, datë 17/12/2015 për vetëqeverisjen vendore, ligji nr. 68/2017 për financat e vetëqeverisjes vendore, ligji nr. 96/2017 për mbrojtjen e pakicave kombëtare në Republikën e Shqipërisë ligji Nr. 22/2018 për strehimin social, vendim nr. 07 datë 18/01/2018 i Këshillit Bashkiak Përmet për miratimin e memorandumit të mirëkuptimit në kuadër të projektit ROMACTED, mbasi morri në shqyrtim relacionin e paraqitur nga ana e lehtësueses së projektit e kontraktuar nga Këshilli i Europës:

VENDOSI :

- 1- Të miratojë Planin Vendor të Integrimit të Pakicave Egjiptiane për Bashkinë Përmet.
- 2- Për zbatimin e këtij Vendimi ngarkohet Administrata, Drejtoria e Buxhet, Financës, Sektori i Shërbimeve, Drejtoria e programim zhvillimit në Bashki etj.
- 3- Ky Vendim hyn në fuqi pas miratimit nga Prefektura.

KRYETAR I KËSHILLIT TË BASHKISË

Anila MIHALI



ROMA ACTED

*Promoting good governance
and Roma empowerment
at local level*

ENG

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