

Progetto NOSTRA – Network Of STRAits

The Otranto Strait

Co-operative links between Albania and Apulia

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PART I

Institutional Framework and Co-operative Relations

The context of Albania

Institutional picture

Albania began moving towards a democratic republic with the elections of 1992. These saw the victory of the liberally oriented Democratic Party, led by Sali Berisha, a principal actor in the transition from the communist dictatorship.

From that date onwards, the democratic institutions have been progressively consolidated – despite the humanitarian emergency and the serious social crisis of 1997 caused by the collapse of the previous economic system – in a political framework that showed signs of polarization.

From 1999, the country took its first steps in the process of European integration (together with other Balkan countries) the prospect of which was announced in the Zagreb declaration of 2000 and confirmed in the conclusions of the European Council of Thessaloniki in 2003.

After these important institutional changes, the European Commission started up the Process of Stabilization and Association, which gives shape to both a political-institutional framework and to a program of technical assistance with which the European Union wants to promote the complex of reforms necessary for meeting the criteria for the enlargement of the European Union established by the European Council of Copenhagen in 1993.

The aim of being part of the European Union, which is widely shared by the various political formations and by Albanian public opinion, led to the signing of the Accord of Stabilization and Association (ASA) in June 2006. This came into force in 2009 after the approval of the member states.

Following the signing of the ASA, the Albanian government defined its National Strategy for Development and Integration (2007-13) (NSDI), approved by the Council of Ministers in March 2008. This laid down the basis for shared development over the medium to long term. Furthermore in October 2010 the Albanian Government updated the national strategy of Development and Integration, adopting the National Plan for the Implementation of the ASA, approved by the Council of Ministers with decision Nr. 812.

In November 2010, however, the opinion of merit published by the European Council (2010) postponed giving to Albania the recognition of the status of a candidate country in negotiation for membership, because of internal political problems and a lack of substantial developments in the process of convergence with the Copenhagen criteria.¹

In the same year, the European Union granted to Albania a liberalization in obtaining visas – a clear sign of faith on the part of the European Union – thus aligning the country with a regional framework of relations with potential candidates for EU membership, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina e Montenegro.

In October 2011, the European Commission confirmed its negative opinion concerning Albanian hopes of obtaining the status of EU candidate country, because of ‘poor progress in the realization of political criteria for membership’ and in the twelve key priorities for the starting up of negotiations for membership, which were pointed out in the Commission’s opinion approved by the Council of Ministers in December 2010 (ED

¹ These include the application of the principles of legality, the fight against organized crime and corruption, the transparency of public administration and the impartiality of the magistracy. The need to depoliticize and professionalize the civil service also stands out and guarantee the independence of the judiciary from political powers. Finally it is important to implement the legislation protecting the rights of vulnerable groups such as women, children and minority groups.

2011b). This led to an internal political agreement which (at the beginning of 2012) turned into the launch of some important reforms and the contextual definition of the National Strategy of Development and Integration (Republic of Albania, 2012). It also led to the resumption of dialogue with European institutions.

In 2012, according to the European Commission (2012), Albania had substantially carried out the obligations it had made in the Agreement of Stabilization and participated in political and economic dialogue both with the European Union, by means of the ASA structure and through multilateral dialogue with various member states.

Certainly, many problems are far from being resolved. UNICEF (2011) emphasizes the fact that the democratic institutions are relatively young. According to the UN Agency the culture of respect and stability, together with the authority of the institutions within democratic processes and a constitutional state, remain long term objectives. Furthermore, the Agency underlines how such aims can be jeopardized by the low level of involvement of civil society, a true indication of the satisfactory results in the journey undertaken by Albania towards European Integration.

Finally, Albania became a member of the Council of Europe on the 13 July, 1991 and joined NATO in 2009 (it still contributes to the peace operation in Afghanistan-ISAF).

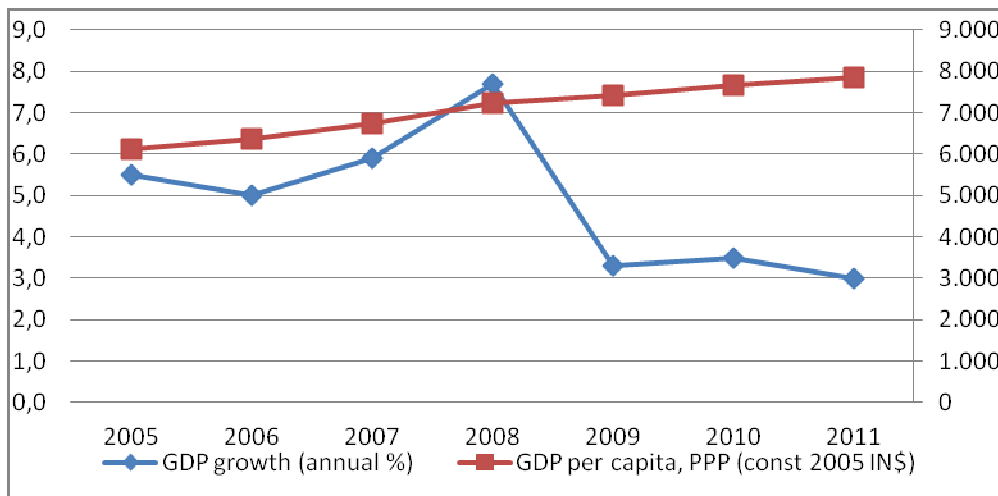
Macroeconomic Picture

Macroeconomic variables

Albania is one of the poorest countries in the Balkans and Europe with an annual *per capita* income at current prices estimated at \$8,866 ²(2) (WB, 2011) The rates of growth of Albania's economy from the '90's are among the highest of all economies in transition. In particular, between 2005 and 2011 its GDP *per capita* (at constant prices) rose by almost 30%, while its exports doubled between 2009 and 2011 (World Bank, World Development Indicators Database), with annual growth always significantly positive, notwithstanding the fall registered between 2008 and 2009 (see graph 1). The GDP at current prices in 2011 was almost 13 billion dollars. In this context, the social policies – and welfare in general – suffer from a process of change that has still not managed to face effectively the increase in criticisms received from Albanian society and about which we will speak below.

² This data is GDP *per capita* with purchasing power parity (PPP) furnished by the World Bank. This method converts GDP into international dollars with rates of purchasing power parity. An international dollar has the same purchasing power as the GDP (Per capita) has in the USA.

Graph 1. Economic growth and GDP *per capita* in Albania



Source: Our elaboration of WB data, World Development Indicators Database 2013

From the point of view of the conjuncture of economic events, according to the IMF (2013) Albania has successfully avoided the economic slowdown which could have followed the explosion of the world economic-financial crisis of 2009.

Production has not fallen principally thanks to an efficient fiscal and monetary policy and to an export surplus led by hydroelectric energy and oil. Inflation has remained low and stable and the financial system has shown itself to be solid – in spite of the prevalence of foreign banks – thanks above all to the prudential regulation of this sector.

Today the effects of these interventions have exhausted themselves and the Albanian economy is showing signs of severe macroeconomic imbalances. It is said that these factors could jeopardize the country's move towards integration within the European Union (IMF 2013).

According to the Common Country Program (UNICEF, 2011) the crisis of the eurozone has weighed heavily upon the Albanian economy, causing an increase of GDP of only 1% in 2012, compared to 2.7% in the previous year. The predictions of growth for Albania have been revised downwards – below the country's potential for growth –in line with neighbouring states; the deficit in the current accounts has begun to rise because of the weakening in exports (IMF 2013).

The overall picture is one of an economy that is dangerously dependent on exports and on remittances sent from emigrants in Italy and Greece. To which we must add low levels of competitiveness and some important obstacles to investments, such as weak property rights, high levels of corruption (Transparency Institute, 2012) and the low level of the country's infrastructure. Another criticism concerns the supply of energy, which today is only just enough to satisfy the internal needs of the country (UNICEF, 2011).

Productive Sectors.

In 'Doing Business' the World Bank's annual report of 2013 (World Bank and IFC, 2013), out of 183 economies that were analyzed, Albania took 85th place, losing ground on the previous year because of the country's substantial immobility in its plan of progress towards a favorable business environment.

According to the joint report of MAE-MSE (2011), the private sector accounts for more than 80% of the economy with a productive network of about 120,000 non-agricultural companies, 99% of which have no more than 4 employees.

In 2010, the government carried out a program of privatizations, selling their assets of part-public enterprises such as Albtelecom (landline phones), OSSH (Supplier of electrical energy), ARMO (oil refinement) and of joint ventures held between state and foreign companies. The program also included the sale of ALBPETROL (the National petrol company) and of INSIG (the state insurance company).

Industry produced 11.7% of added value (2010), up 1.63% compared to the year before. A fifth of production is concentrated in the prefecture of Elbasan, while at Korca, Fier and Durazzo the proportion of this sector is above the national average. Also in 2010 the construction industry contributed a share of added value equal to 11% of the total, (down 3.24% on the previous year), particularly in the prefectures of Valona, Kukës and Tirana (INSTAT, 2011).

The agricultural sector is growing, led by exports – even within a context of a substantial lack of modern techniques of cultivation and of a national plan for development. Here around 2,100 companies are operating, concentrated in the production of bread, milk and water etc. The sectors of fish and agricultural food production directed towards export have been given incentives, which has caused sturdy growth (MAE-MISE, 2011).

Here, we must underline the severely patchwork nature of land ownership: the figures show that the average size of land held by agricultural companies was of 1.26 hectares in 2011, and that there has been a positive trend in recent years, but with marked differences between flat and hilly areas. The agricultural companies, a little more than 350,000 of them, correspond almost exactly to the number of families, made up on average of a little less than 5 members (Ministry of Agriculture, 2011).

In 2010, the agricultural sector produced 19.3% of the country's total added value, an increase of 0.6% over the previous year. As for individual prefectures, Tirana does not demonstrate a vocation for agriculture, with just 5% of the total while 40% of the total wealth of the sector comes from Fier; in 10 of the 12 prefectures the share of wealth in this sector was above the national average (INSTAT, 2011).

Today, the attention of principal foreign investors is focusing on the energy sector, led by the Italians, owners of concessions for the realization of hydroelectric power stations or promoters of wind farms. Indeed, Albania has a surface area of water of around 44,000 sq kms, of which only 35% is used for producing energy. The current power installed is around 1,500MW to which 3,000 MW of hydro-energetic power should be added which have still not been properly exploited. In the period 2007-2011 the Albanian ministry of Energy granted concessions for the construction of 327 hydro-electric power plants (about a tenth of which are being realized), for a total investment of around 1.7 billion euros (MAE-MISE, 2011).

Albania boasts of various cultural sites (Butrinto, Apollonia, Berat and Argirocastro), various unspoilt places of natural interest and over 400kms of coastline. With the progressive re-discovery and valorization of these resources, tourism is continuously increasing, despite some hostile factors (difficulties linked to property rights, a general lack of infrastructure and of support services, etc) which limit the development of investments in this sector. These problems are now a central part of governmental programs which aim to fill the gaps in infrastructure, give incentives to entrepreneurialism in the sector, by attracting foreign investments and promoting the country as a tourist destination (Italian Embassy in Albania, www.ambtirana.esteri.it).

30.5% of the total added value was produced in the service sector (commerce, hotels, transport and communications) which was almost unchanged from 2009. These activities are concentrated in Tirana (41% and Durazzo (39%) (INSTAT 2011).

According to the most recent data from the Albanian Ministry of Tourism, in 2011 the presence of foreigners in receptive accommodation (hotels, etc) numbered 356,00 while the number of people who arrived in the country was 136,000. In comparison with this data, the movement of foreigners into the Land of Eagles was a total of 2,932,000 'entrances' which took place in the year at various points on the frontier (267,000 by air, 191,000 by sea and 2,474,000 by land (INSTAT). This can be explained, in part, by the massive presence of

people who are ethnically Albanian, but who – following the conflicts which have characterized the zone in recent years – are now citizens of Kosovo, Macedonian, Greece or Montenegro.

There are no official figures for the flow of Albanians to other countries, but their favourite destinations are Turkey, Spain, Greece and Italy. Tourism for Italy has seen an upturn after the liberalization of visas.

Albanians travel to Italy for business and family visits, but one can make out (even without particular specific research) that there is a preference for the cities of art such as Rome, Florence and Venice. The means of transport are by air, ferries from the port of Durazzo and bus (land-ferry-land). For connections by air, the local company Belleair (100% Albanian) provides connections to Ancona, Bari, Bergamo, Bologna, Cuneo, Firenze, Forlì, Genova, Milano, Perugia, Pescara, Pisa, Rimini, Roma, Trieste, Venezia, and Verona. Alitalia on the other hand provides flights only to Rome, Milan and Pisa (Air One) (Italian Embassy in Albania, www.ambtirana.esteri.it).

Italy is the prestigious destination for Albanians, but the traffic flows are less intense owing both to the high costs compared with other more usual destinations such as Turkey, Greece and Spain and also to the lack of promotional activities linked to low-cost package holidays (Embassy/Consulates/ENIT, 2013).

Among all the prefectures, the capital of Albania, Tirana, hosts the majority of governmental institutions and is the headquarters for the majority of foreign companies, especially financial companies, which operate in the country. In 2009, 25% of the population lived in the area of the capital. Here, 37.9% of the national GDP was produced: a large part of this wealth was produced in the service sector (banks, insurance and telecommunications). The GDP per capita was 51.2%, above the national average. The forms of work were characterized by a net prevalence of long term employment and a high rate of commuting from other prefectures (INSTAT, 2011).

Financial intermediaries generated 14.1% of added value, unchanged with respect to 2009, while the ‘other services’ among which the public administration and defense are included, have contributed 13.4% to wealth creation, slightly up compared to 2009.

The data describe what one could define as the almost completed transition towards a market economy. However, this has led to the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources – despite the fact that Albania has activated suitable policies for the management and protection of the environment, committing itself to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. But UNICEF (2011) pointed out that in general the application of laws and regulations was weak.

Transport and Communication Infrastructure.

The main infrastructure is made up of around 18,000kms of road network (of which 3,636 km of national roads and 10,500 kms of interurban roads).

In general, the country’s infrastructure is poorly equipped and the existing system is in need of huge investment both for new constructions and for modernization. For this reason Albania joined in the statement of intent on the “Development of the South East Europe Core Regional Transport Network” in 2004, committing itself together with the European Community and other West Balkan states, to the improvement of the transport system in that part of Europe. This program envisages the construction of 4,300 kms of railway in the Western Balkans, 6,000 kms of roads besides ports and airports. The estimated cost for these works in the whole of South East Europe is over 16 billion euro; 17 projects have been identified.

Furthermore, in 2008, the Ministry of Public Works and Transport adopted a sectorial strategy for transport (2008-13) which includes railway infrastructure, ports and airports, but above all a series of interventions on the road network, like the completion of the stretch of road from Rreshen to Kalimash (in the northwest of the country) and the construction of the Durazzo - Kukes – Morina – Pristina (Kosovo) motorway.

These interventions will furthermore be of use to the realization of the single Pan-European Corridor (Corridor VIII) which crosses the country and which should connect the Adriatic (thus Italy and Apulia) with

the Black Sea through Albania, FYROM (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and Bulgaria with branch-lines in Greece and Turkey (Ernst & Young, 2012).

As for technological infrastructures, there is widespread use of the internet and 3G mobile telephone services, often used by the Albanians for tourist services. (Embassies/Consulates/ENIT.2013)

International commerce, foreign investments and remittances.

In 2000, Albania joined the WTO which ensured foreign investors that in commercial relationships they would be treated equally with local operators. Furthermore, the country enjoys a tax system which favors exports and a sharp reduction in customs barriers to imports from EU countries, by virtue of both the Agreement on Stabilization and Association and the Interim Agreement (2006). In May 2007 Albania joined the Central European Fair Trade Agreement together with Croatia and FYROM, Serbia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Montenegro and Moldova.

The principal commercial partners of Albania in the EU are Italy, Greece, Germany, Spain and Austria, with an increase in trade from extra-european countries (China, in particular), and with Turkey, thanks to the agreement on free exchange which came into force in 2008. Commercial exchange with its Balkan partners, Kosovo, Macedonia and Croatia, is rising strongly.

The most recent data from Instat (2013) registers an increase of 34.6% in exports of raw materials (2012), while imports fell by 8% in the same period. Commercial exchange with the EU forms 71.6% of the total and Albania's principal partners are still Italy (37.8%) and Greece (10%). Furthermore, exports increased to Germany, Spain, China the USA and Switzerland.

Considering the dynamics of exports in recent years, we can note significant growth in exports to Turkey, Spain, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Croatia, Holland and Belgium. Exports to Europe have always registered a value of around 95% of the total exports of the country, with an increase of 210% in real terms between 2005 and 2012. Albania in 2012 exported more than 51% of its products to Italy, between 2005 and 2012 this figure had increased by 130% (in real terms).

Concerning the importations from their main commercial partners, a general and marked increase between 2005 and 2009 is to be noted. This persisted from 2009 to 2012 even if at much lower levels. Between 2005 and 2012 importations increased more from countries in the Balkans (Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Romania & FYROM). From Europe an increase of almost 90% was registered in the same period, but the quota of European importations slimmed down (from 86.5% in 2005 to 81% in 2012). An increase of 120% was registered in goods coming from Italy, from where 38% of European importations (32% of the total) come to Albania.

Concerning direct foreign investments, according to the joint UNPD and UNCTAD report (2012), Albania in 2010 had the lowest stock of FDI compared to GDP in any country in South East Europe. However, the country registered exponential growth in the amount of foreign capital which brought the stock of FDI to 2,640 million euros in 2010 (see table 1).

The stock of FDI reached is 18% above the 2009 figure and 45% higher than in 2007. From 2003 to 2010 the increase reached 600% (Bank of Albania, Time series database, 2012, see table 2). However, estimates show a considerable fall in the flow of FDI in 2011 (MAE-MISE, 2011)

Table 1. Foreign direct investments in Albania (Millions of Euro)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Foreign direct investments	382	614	861	1.048	1.815	2.040	2.233	2.640

Source: Bank of Albania, Time series database, 2012. <http://www.bankofalbania.org/>

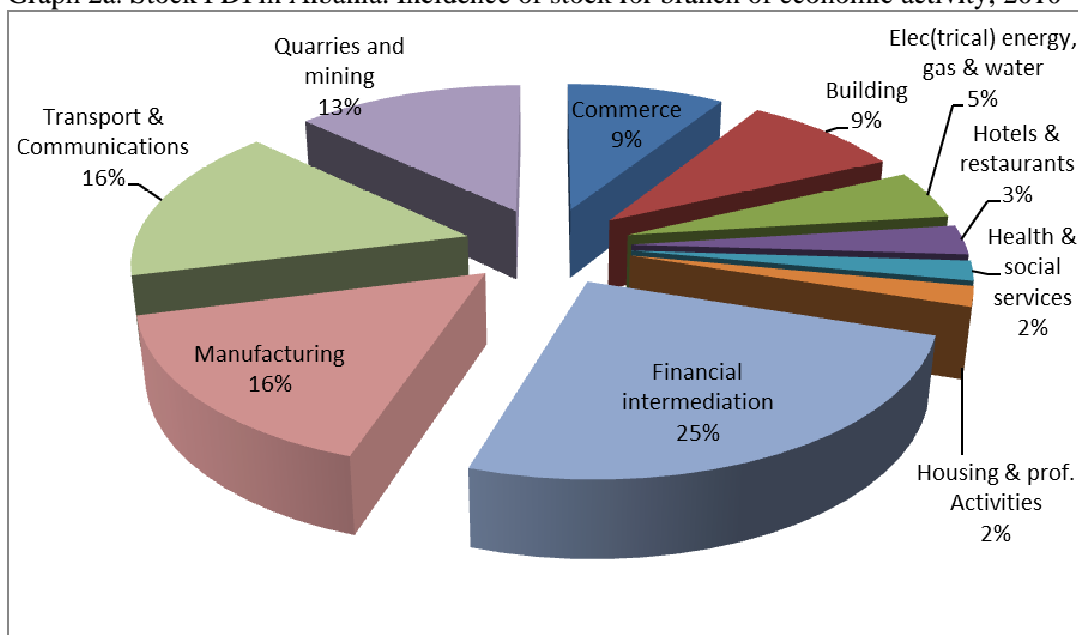
Table 2. Foreign direct investments in Albania (rates of growth %)

2004/2003	2005/2004	2006/2005	2007/2006	2008/2007	2009/2008	2010/2009	2010/2003
60,7	40,2	21,7	73,2	12,4	9,5	18,2	591,1

Source: Bank of Albania, Time series database, 2012. <http://www.bankofalbania.org/>

According to Italian diplomatic representatives in Albania, the reforms undertaken by the country in 2005 have created a climate which is favorable to enterprise and the entrance of foreign capital. These include the privatization of various economic sectors, the simplification of the procedure for starting up business activities and a series of interventions on the tax front. In particular, from the 1st of January 2008, a flat tax rate of 10% was introduced on all incomes (both for individuals and company profits – which used to stand at 20%). All this has favored the influx of foreign economic operations, principally in strategic sectors of the country's economy (energy, telecommunications, infrastructure and tourism) and has had a very positive influence on tax revenue.

Graph 2a. Stock FDI in Albania. Incidence of stock for branch of economic activity, 2010



Source: Our elaboration of data from the Bank of Albania, Time series database, 2012³. <http://www.bankofalbania.org/>

In general the FDI in Albania are primarily to be found in the Tirana area (around 50%) and then they are to be found in the cities and areas where the infrastructure allows easy access.

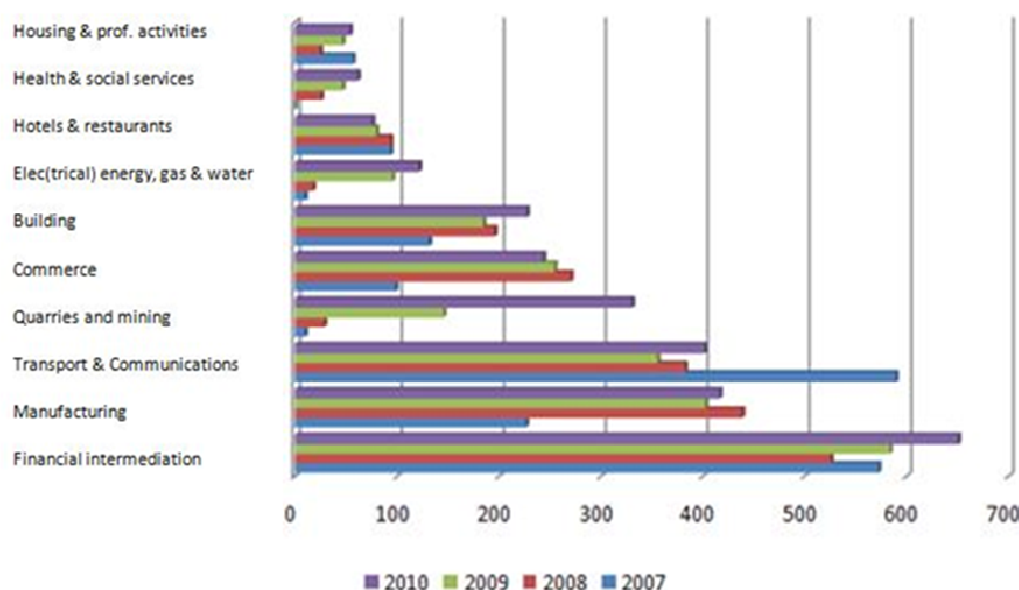
Stock going in the other direction, however, coming out of Albania, was equal to 115 million euros in 2010, unchanged from the previous year.

³ Those sectors which did not reach 1% in 2010 have been excluded.

As graph 2b shows the composition of FDI for sectors of economic activities have undergone significant variations in the years 2008-2010. The service sector dominated in 2008 with 66% of the total of FDI stock, which went down to 58% in 2010.

In these three years the stock of FDI in the services sector remained almost unchanged, while it increased in other sectors, like that of mining and quarrying whose share increased almost 10 times in 3 yrs – the effect of the government's concessions policy – arriving at almost 13% of the total of FDI in 2010. Also, the energy sector increased its weight, passing from 1% in 2008 to almost 5% in 2010.

Graph 2b. Stock of FDI in Albania. Amount of stock for branch of economic activity, 2010



Source: Our elaboration of Bank of Albania data, Time series database, 2012⁴. <http://www.bankofalbania.org/>

The stock of telecommunications was one of the most dynamic sectors in Albania because of the privatizations which attracted both foreign and domestic investments. Recently this dynamic has calmed down and the stock of FDI has fallen to 15% of the total of 2010.

From an analysis of the FDI in the manufacturing sector (€417 million in 2010) one notices the prevalence of highly capitalized industries. Here the largest FDI stock is in the production of construction materials (€127 million), followed by the sector of petroleum products. Another important manufacturing activity is the production of metal articles for which local minerals are used. Also the food and drinks industry shows a high density of FDI. 16% of the FDI in manufacturing was invested in the production of textiles and leather, labour intensive activities with good export potential (see graph 2a).

The high-tech sectors, such as the production of electrical energy, cars and vehicles were almost totally ignored both by foreign and domestic investors while hotels and restaurants represent only 1% of the stock of direct foreign investments.

Based on the analysis of FDI's by UNPD and UNCTAD (2012), the appearance of foreign banks in the first years of 2000 – also through the acquisition of local banks – has meant that in 2010 a quarter of the entire stock of FDI was to be found in the sector of financial intermediaries (in 2008 it was at 91,8%). This is a thing that has noticeably consolidated the national banking system. The banking groups which are present are: Raiffeisen International Bank (Austria), National Bank of Greece, Alpha Bank of Greece, Emporiki Bank of Greece (Greece), Calik Sekei (Turkey) and Veneto Banca and Intesa San Paolo (Italy).

Wholesale and retail commerce was the most important sector in terms of FDI stock in 2007, but this level

⁴ Those sectors which did not reach 1% in 2010 have been excluded.

has gradually diminished. The big European retail sales chains are only in the phase of initial expansion. The most widespread is Conad (Italy) and the METRO Group (Germany) has a strong presence.

Worthy of note is the development of “other commercial activities” including consultancy, IT and call center services (almost 4% of FDI stock in 2010). This last sector especially attracts Italian companies who gain advantages from Albania’s geographical proximity and from the fact that a part of the Albanian population have a good and growing knowledge of the Italian language.

Another element that is important in the definition of the national macroeconomic picture are the remittances from workers who are resident abroad. These sums, between 2006 and 2010, represented a fundamental component of the balance of payments of Albania (about 80% of current transfers). In this period, the annual average sum corresponded to about 12.5% of the GDP and to 14.43% of internal consumption.

According to official data from the Bank of Albania, the remittances increased to a high level up until 2007, while between 2008 and 2010 the increases were significantly lower, becoming even negative at times. In absolute terms, in 2010, the remittances were in total equal to 700 million euros (Bank of Albania, 2011).

Poverty and social imbalances

In Albania *per capita* income is less than a third of that of Italians and less than a half of the income of Apulians. However, this has been steadily increasing and at significant levels, especially in 2006, 2007, and 2011 (see table 3). According to INSTAT (2011), in 2010, the *per capita* value of GDP was 30% of the EU average.

Based on the information provided by the Poverty & Inequality Database of the World Bank (WB, 2013)⁵ the portion of the population that lives under the poverty threshold is progressively declining, even though it stands at higher levels than in the rest of Europe: the numbers fell from 25.4% in 2002 to 18.4% in 2005, and to 12.4% in 2008, while extreme poverty in 2008 affected less than 2% of the population. But the economic crisis of the Eurozone has increased, in general, the level of vulnerability in families (BERS, 2011):

According to INSTAT and the World Bank, unemployment affects about 13% of the workforce (14% of the female workforce) (WB, Jobs Database, 2013). On this point it should be underlined that the Albanian statistics (apart from certain particular ways that they have) consider a large part of the inhabitants of rural areas to be self-employed in the agricultural field (more than half of those employed).

The size of the hidden economy is not noted with any precision: a study of 2007 situated it at 31.5% of GDP (Schneider & Buehn, 2007), while according to the CIA, last year it was at around 50% of official GDP (CIA, World Factbook, 2012).

Based on the UNICEF report (2011), Albania’s social policies have not managed to face up to the problems of the population because of the limited funds available in the public purse. This has created a large quantity of new social groups which are at risk of marginalization.

In Albania a historic tendency persists to marginalize certain ethnic groups like the Roma and Balkan ethnic groups which have Egyptian origins, who sometimes suffer from poverty and discrimination. To this list people with disabilities and old people should be added.

Domestic violence and gender discrimination are very common. Local childcare support facilities are almost absent and the system is not able to remove children from poverty.

Public spending for education in 2009 was only 3.8% of GDP. In spite of recent investments, enrolment for primary schools has decreased from 2003 and for pre-school education it has remained still at 50%, with even lower levels among disadvantaged groups like the Roma.

The incomplete health reforms and the limited public funds have created a weak health service. From table 3 it can be seen that the infantile mortality rate up to five years has fallen but is still far from the MDG aims of

⁵ The calculation of absolute poverty is based on the methodology of the World Bank (collection of data through the Living Standard Measurement Survey) and the reduction of the level of the population below the poverty line is deduced from the sustained Albanian growth rate in recent years. In fact, poverty is principally linked both to demographic composition and also to the distribution of the population in the territory, which with various internal migration flows, now sees 48% of the population living in urban areas (it was 35% in 1991).

10 deaths per 1,000 live births.

For young people and women it is very difficult to find a job and there are high levels of employment in the informal economy. Discrimination in employment still persists, notwithstanding Albania's ratification of fundamental conventions and a series of government initiatives. 55.9%, of women participate in the jobs market, against 77.2% of men (WB, 2010).

Table 3. Some social-economic indicators, comparison between Albania, Italy and Apulia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Population	3.156.607	3.169.665	3.181.397	3.192.723	3.204.284	3.215.988
IT - GDP <i>per capita</i> , PPP (const 2005 in \$)	28.738	29.008	28.454	26.729	27.083	27.072
AP - GDP <i>per capita</i> , PPP (const 2005 in \$) ⁶	19.379	19.370	18.985	17.931	18.190	18.267
AL - GDP <i>per capita</i> , PPP (const 2005 in \$)	6.377	6.725	7.216	7.428	7.660	7.861
IT - GDP <i>per capita</i> , PPP (const 2005 in \$) annual growth (%)	0,94	-1,91	-6,06	1,32	-0,04	1,62
AP - GDP <i>per capita</i> , PPP (const 2005 in \$) annual growth (%)	-0,05	-1,99	-5,55	1,44	0,43	2,74
AL - GDP <i>per capita</i> , PPP (const 2005 in \$) annual growth (%)	5,46	7,30	2,94	3,12	2,62	4,51
IT – Life expectancy at birth (years)	81,13	81,29	81,39	81,39	81,74	
AL - Life expectancy at birth (years)	76,31	76,47	76,62	76,76	76,90	77,04
AL – Mortality rate at 5 yrs. (per 1.000 live births)	18,7	17,8	16,9	15,8	15	14,3

Source: World Bank , 2013, The World DataBank: World Development Indicators Database, 2013;

Civil society and the NGO's

The concept of civil society did not exist during the period of communism. Today, in spite of some progress, civil society remains weak, poorly organized and not unrarely the expression of one party or the other, a factor which intensifies the political polarization, disadvantaging the process of democratization and of dialectical debate

In 2009, out of 800 registered NGO's in the country, 450 were active (Partners Albania, 2009). The NGO's are not very developed since access to the means of their survival are constrained by their being pleasing to the government, as sources of private finance are limited. It often happens that the NGOs orient their work more in line with the availability of funds from which they can draw, rather than the real necessities of those who are on the receiving end of their activities.

The NGO's are weak (USAID, 2011) also because of the absence of a strategy at the national level which is caused by the lack of resources. Furthermore, the NGO's are not active in money raising, also because in Albania a culture of philanthropy does not exist. Their activities are for the most part orientated towards simple raising of awareness of citizens and encouraging them to participate actively in democratic life.

In addition, the NGO's which are financed by the private sector or by foreign donors have to show that they are autonomous or neutral with respect to political parties. But this has led to an attitude of undifferentiated hostility in their relations with the parties.

Ultimately, only a few NGO's manage to implement lasting and strategically defined activities, thanks to a diversification of funding sources; and these have become very influential on the political-institutional stage

⁶ Obtained by the projection of GDP *per capita* with the methodology of PPP (at 2005 prices in international dollars) of Italy based on the relation between the average italian GDP *per capita* in current euros and the average Apulian average GDP *per capita* in current euros

in Albania (GTZ, 2010).

The atmosphere of general lack of co-operation and strong individualism is fed by (and generates in turn) widespread corruption (Transparency International, 2012) which produces a climate of suspicion between NGO's, civil society and public figures which block their mutual relations and possible co-operation.

In a country which has been isolated for decades, the sense of civic commitment started off practically from nothing, searching for its role also in the the process of democratization: in a German study we find the affirmation: "Twenty years after the fall of communism, in spite of some positive results, Albania is still struggling to develop a lively civil society" (GTZ, 2010).

Regional imbalances

In spite of the combined indices and macroeconomic data described above which show, then, a positive trend, the detailed picture of the country reveals strong regional differences and divergences which have not been completely overcome.

Albania is divided into 12 Prefectures. Elbasan and Tirana make up the central region of the country, Berat, Fier, Valona, Coriza and Argirocastro are in the southern region and Durazzo, Dibër, Alessio, Kukës and Scutari are in the northern region.

These three regions have different demographic and industrial characteristics. The Northern Region has 37.9% of Albanian territory and 29.3% of the country's population. The centre has 16.9% of the country's territory, but 35.8% of the population reside here, while the south has a wider area (45.2%) and a demographic share of 35%.

According to INSTAT (2011), in 2010 in the prefectures of the Centre, the GDP *per capita* was 26.2% above the national average, while the northern and southern regions were respectively 17.8% and 12.1% below the national average. The prefecture of Tirana is by far the richest (44.6% above the average) followed by that of Durazzo. In the other 10 prefectures the *per capita* GDP is below average.

Real GDP increased in all regions, but with marked differences. In the northern region it increased by 5.9% over 2009, in the southern region by 5.1% and in the central region the increase was 1.9%. At the level of prefectures, it goes from Tirana, which recorded only a 0.3% increase, to Argirocastro with an increase of 9.6%. This prefecture like those which had marginal GDP's recorded the best performances.

Furthermore, we note how poverty in the mountain areas in 2008 stood at 26.6%, double the National average. Up to 2005 the reduction of poverty was more rapid in the urban areas compared to the rural areas, while in the period 2005-8 the latter saw greater progress in terms of poverty reduction when compared to the immobility of the urban areas. The region of Tirana, for example, has the lowest level of poverty, but this level does not decrease further from the year 2005 and the lack of data from 2008 hinders us from bringing the analysis up to date.

International co-operation

United Nations

The specialized agencies of the United Nations in Albania work in close contact with the local government, civil society, the academic world and the private sector to fight poverty, strengthen the state of rights, the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the protection of the environment and support for the economic and social reforms in agreement with the United Nations charter and the Millenium declaration of 2000.

The UN supports the programme of the inclusion of Albania in the European Union and the National strategy for achieving the aims of the Millenium Development Goals (MDG) of 2000. With the "Albania MDG Progress Report" of 2004 and the "MDG Report" of 2005, the country's situation vis-à-vis the Millenium Goals has been defined.

Among the most active agencies we find the UNDP which sustains various programs in the country. The Local Governance Program LGP (2002-2005), for example, has promoted the development of a democratic system of governance at the local level, with the aim of reducing poverty and corruption.

Albania is one of the eight pilot nations that are included in the ONE program of the United Nations and was the first to have it undersigned in October 2007 for the period 2007-11. The initiatives were oriented towards supporting Albania in the process of acceptance into the European Union in five areas of intervention, namely governance, basic services for the population, the environment, regional development and participation (Rd'A & ONU 2007).

The program was defined based on the National Strategy for Development and Intergration (Republic of Albania, 2008) and was financed by 7 european countries and by 14 UN agencies which supplied the appropriate fund 'One' at the United Nations to facilitate the support of donators for the program (ONU, 2013).

Within the ONE strategy the current 'ArtGold2' has been included, a programme which has been in continuous development since 2009, and which has focused attention on local development and local governance in Albania, with help given to the Albanian regions of Scutari and Valona, and which has contributed to the definition of specific strategic plans for regional development using a participatory approach (http://jobs.undp.org/cj_view_job.cfm?cur_job_id=34412).

World Bank

The World Bank, since 1992 (when Albania was included), has financed 70 projects in various sectors for a total of over 1.1 billion dollars. In 2000, the institution launched the program of "Public Administration Reform" which looked to support public administration.

The "New Growth Agenda" launched in 2010, on the other hand, aimed to have an effect on governance, property rights, the water sector and on Albanian education. Furthermore, the Bank Group Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the period 2011-14 supported the government's National Strategy for Development and Integration, based on economic growth, social reforms, the environment and the improvement of governance and the improvement of the infrastructure, promoting public/private partnerships (World Bank, 2012).

At the moment the Bank has 18 projects which are operative, the majority of which have as their aims the modernization of the central and local public administration, social reforms and energy infrastructure.

The Bank has also introduced the Integrated Program System (IPS) – a means to harmonize the various platforms of development – calibrated for the realization of the National Strategy for Development and Integration.

The United States and USAID

Albania's entrance into NATO was supported by the United States in parallel with the reassumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries at the beginning of 1991. The US government conducts, via its embassy in Tirana, two programs related to justice (Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance and Training Program - OPDAT & International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program - ICITAP) and one aimed at civil society (ACT now!) launched in June 2012.

USAID the US agency for International Development, promotes the strengthening of democratic institutions and the struggle against corruption, through the involvement of civil society and of its organisations with the aim of creating an atmosphere which is more favourable towards economic growth (CLS, 2012).

OECD

There has been an OECD Mission in Albania since March 1997 and its task is to give assistance principally concerning the democratization of decisional processes and of the independence of the media.

The ODIHR – Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights – keeps a check on the electoral process, on democratic development in general, and on human rights, tolerance and non-discrimination

(CLS, 2012).

Indeed, the organisation in Albania has supported the strengthening of democratic institutions, taking on judicial and legislative reform and electoral procedures, and it has also contributed to the struggle against illicit trafficking through focused training activities for those who belong to the Forces of Order. It has also contributed to the definition of the reform of property rights.

The OECD presence has, finally, committed itself to the promotion of independence of the organs of information and to strengthen the organizations of civil society, also with the aim of supporting gender equality (OECD, 2012).

Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)

The Council of Europe launched in September 2009, in agreement with the Albanian government, a project against corruption (PACA), with financing from the EU Commission. From 2001, Albania has been a member of GRECO (Group of States Against Corruption) within the Council of Europe.

In particular, the Council of Europe Development Bank, between 2008 and 2011, financed projects in favour of socio-economic development in rural areas, particularly in the tourist sector, for 14 million euros, with capacity building activities and various levels of technical assistance for the municipalities concerned.

European Union

From 1991 the European Community has been present in the western part of the balkans with interventions both in crisis management and in support of productive reconstruction. In the period 1991-6 it intervened with various programs including Phare and ECHQ.

The forementioned Process of Stabilization and Association, passed in 1999, is the principal axis of the European Union's policy in the whole area.

Starting from Nov. 2000, in the course of the Zagreb summit, the CARDS program was launched (Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilisation), a project which covers 2000-2006 with assistance from the EU and which is directed towards Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. This had the long-term objectives both of the stabilization of the countries and also of their progressive association with the EU.

The CARDS project worked towards assisting individual countries, but its main objective was that of strengthening regional co-operation to support the democratic transition. Through the program, the EU supported the countries mentioned above in the processes of institutional, economic and social reform in the creation of an economy based on free exchange, and in the struggle against organized crime and in other national priorities (CESPI, 2001)

From 2007 the European Commission gave technical and financial assistance by means of the IPA (Instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance). In the framework of component I of the IPA, "Assistance to transition and institutional development", the EU allocated a total sum of around 530 million euros for Albania in the period 2007-2013 (European Commission, 2012)

In this phase the financial assistance of the EU for Albania was directed towards supporting institutional reforms and adjusting its internal laws to those of the EU, which were seen as preparatory moves for inclusion in the EU. On the operative level, this assistance was made concrete with the Multi Year Planning Document (MYPD) for the period 2011-13, realized with funds from component I of the IPA.

The MYPD intervenes both on priorities which emerged in the european partnership with Albania, and on those identified in the strategy of enlargement and also takes account of the National Strategy for Development and Integration as well as the National Plan 2010-14 for the realization of the ASA (http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/pdf/mipd_albania_2011_2013_en.pdf).

Within the framework of component II of the IPA, "Cross-border co-operation", however, Albania participates in the management and realization of three programs in the western Balkans (with Montenegro, and the Ex-Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia and Kosovo), a programme of bilateral cross-border co-operation with Greece and three multilateral programmes (South East Europe, Mediterranean and the Regional Adriatic Program).

Finally the European Union has co-financed the participation of Albania in Framework Programme Seven (FP7), in the “Entrepreneurship and Innovation Program” (within the framework of research “Competitiveness and innovation”); also in the programs ‘Youth in Action’ and “Europe for the Citizens and culture” (Commissione europea, 2012).

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

The EBRD offers financial support to SME's, intervenes in the updating of infrastructure and for the enhancement of natural resources. It is one of the largest investors in the private sector in Albania and is also involved in a dialogue with the Albanian Government concerning the prospect of important projects in the public sector.

In the transport sector the EBRD has contributed to the completion of the new road between the cities of Levan and Valona in the south-east of Albania, open to the public in July 2012, which has made the Albanian riviera more accessible.

The Bank has supplied a loan to support a program of interventions for the security of the Komani dam, the largest hydroelectric power plant in Albania, a project which is part of a program of co-financed investments from the World Bank, the KfW and SECO. The Bank also favours the construction of two new hydroelectric plants (at Ternove in the north-east of Albania and at Coriza in the south-east), which will generate 66 GWh of electricity a year.

In 2012, the Bank continued to support the albanian finance sector, promoting microcredit and loans to SME's.

In the sector of natural resources, the EBRD also works towards a redevelopment and an improvement of the Patos-Marina, the largest oilfield in Albania, which lies 30 kms from Tirana (EBRD, 2013).

European Investment Bank EIB

The EIB is the largest financier in the region of the western Balkans, and has been present since 1977. The Bank has financed projects here for more than 7 billion euros from 2000 to today, principally in the sector of transport, energy, health, education, local authorities and supporting small and medium enterprises.

Although it continues in its support of the reconstruction and development of regional and city networks of basic infrastructure (transport, energy and environment), the EIB foresees increasing its assistance to the private sector and to giving more to the health and education sectors in the near future.

Today the bank follows a program which is aimed at the “Enlargement Countries”, supporting investments to these countries to adjust their internal legislation to that of the EU and to favour economic development (EIB, 2013).

Italian Co-operation in Albania

Italian Co-operation in Development has been active in Albania since 1991 and is divided into various areas of intervention. With over 70 active initiatives it favours the process of consolidation and development of the Albanian institutions and supports their operators as they move towards being included in the EU:

The activities of co-operation are established by common agreement between the parties and are centred on rural development, modernization and enhancement of infrastructure, improvement of services for the people (health services *in primis*), support for SME's and, more generally, the development of the private sector.

The interventions are defined according to a participatory approach, in which the questions of gender and environment are not neglected thanks to the participation of local Italian bodies (decentralized co-operation) and of albanian and italian civil society (NGO's) (<http://www.italcoopalbania.org>).

Joint programs

Many of the well-known institutions and organizations work in conjunction with Albanian programs and projects.

The EIB co-operates particularly with the EBRD, with the World Bank and with the Council of Europe, as it

does with other bilateral donors. At the end of 2009, the EIB, the European Commission, the CEB, and the EBRD defined the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF). This is a common finance structure of priority investments in the area with the aim of facilitating credit co-ordinating diverse sources of finance, also through activities of technical assistance. The priority sectors of intervention of the WBIF are infrastructures (also social infrastructures) and the support of small enterprises.

The European Commission and the EIB also collaborate in the combination of grants and loans for those countries that are preparing for inclusion in the EU, building up directed finance packages (EIB, 2013)..

Relations with Italy

Albanian citizens resident and employed in Italy and remittances

The Albanian community in 2010 was the second highest foreign presence in Italy with 482,627 people (ISTAT), 10.5% of total number of foreigners.

Based on the data supplied by the Bank of Italy (2013), almost 20% of the total amount of remittances that reach Albania (131 million euros) come from 260,000 immigrants who reside and work in Italy (Caritas & Migrantes, 2011), which qualifies Italy as the second country (after Greece) in terms of the size of remittances sent to Albania (Bank of Albania, 2011).

Direct investments and italian enterprises in Albania

Italy with 400 million euros (in 2010, see table 4), is the second investing country in Albania in terms of FDI stock (15%), an amount which has increased by 3 percentage points in three years.

According to the joint MAE-MISE report (2011), the investments which come from Italy are concentrated above all in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

Table 4. Foreign Direct Investments in Albania. First 5 investing countries. Figures in millions of euros

	2007	2008	2009	2010	% of 2010 total
Greece	771	694	671	724	27,4
Italy	213	318	350	401	15,2
Austria	147	186	212	362	13,7
Canada	1	8	103	280	10,6
Turkey	154	190	234	279	10,6
Total FDI	1.815	2.040	2.233	2.640	100

Source: Bank of Albania, Time series database, 2012. <http://www.bankofalbania.org/>

Italian investments principally involve the adriatic coast of Albania. In the first years of 2000 these operations were realized by SME's which operated prevalently in the building sector and in Textile, Clothing and Footwear industry (principally in outsourcing consignment manufacturers) but also in commerce, services and in the agri-food sector.

However, in recent years, there has also been a strong presence of large italian industrial groups operating in the energy sector, in infrastructure and in building.

At the moment, there are many projects with italian investors which are being realised or that are about to

start. These are concentrated in the energy sector – in particular in wind farms, hydroelectric plants, gas and renewable energies – for a total value of investments of about 5 billion euro.

In the sector of infrastructure some important Italian companies are already present in the county, but in the future new opportunities will present themselves to these operators thanks to the start up of infrastructural works for the construction of the network of links and interconnections around which the PanEuropean Corridor n. VIII will be developed, which will connect Durazzo to the Black Sea.

The service sector, particularly the call centers, has only recently been developed, thanks to a good knowledge of the Italian language on the part of some Albanian workers.

In the sector of finance services there are two large Italian banking groups (Intesa San Paolo & Veneto Banca) which give support to Italian operators in this market (MAE-MISE, 2011).

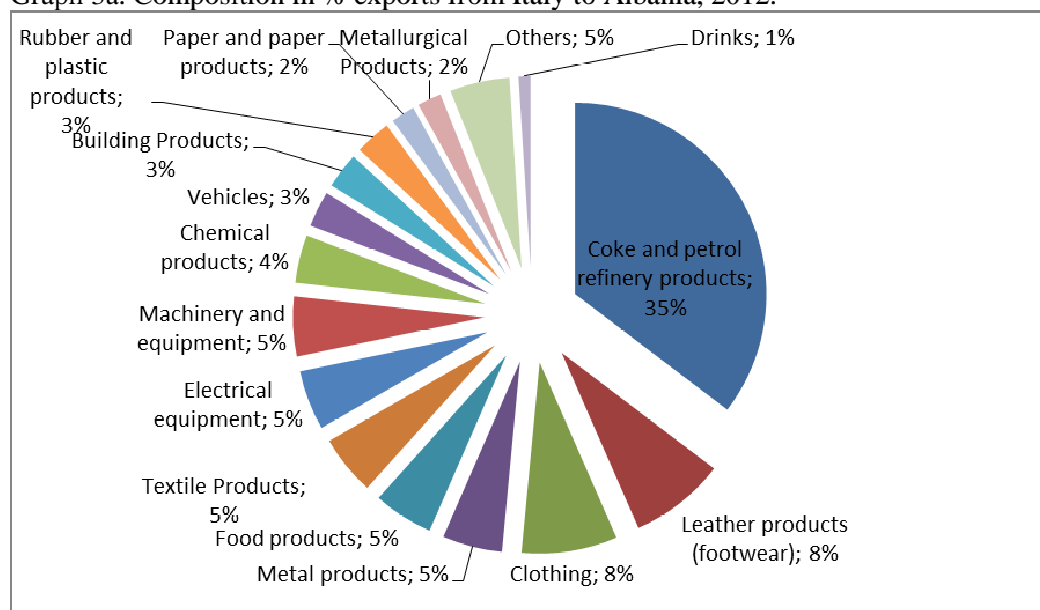
Commercial relations

The joint MAE-MISE report (2011) gives to Italy the role of first commercial partner of Albania.

From more recent figures from ISTAT on foreign trade (2012, www.coeweb.istat.it) we can note a volume of exchange that has reached 1.5 billion euro, with a value of importations equal to 671 million euro, a decrease of 37 points on 2009, while exports went over 1.1 billion euro, and these were also in decline compared to 2009 (-31%).

In detail, Italian exports were led by refined petroleum products, which grew 40 times over 2007, while almost all the other principal commodities sectors held their own, including footwear (+2% from 2007 to 2012, with an increase of 28% in the last 4 years) but with the exception of clothing (-28%) and machinery (-40%).

Graph 3a. Composition in % exports from Italy to Albania, 2012.

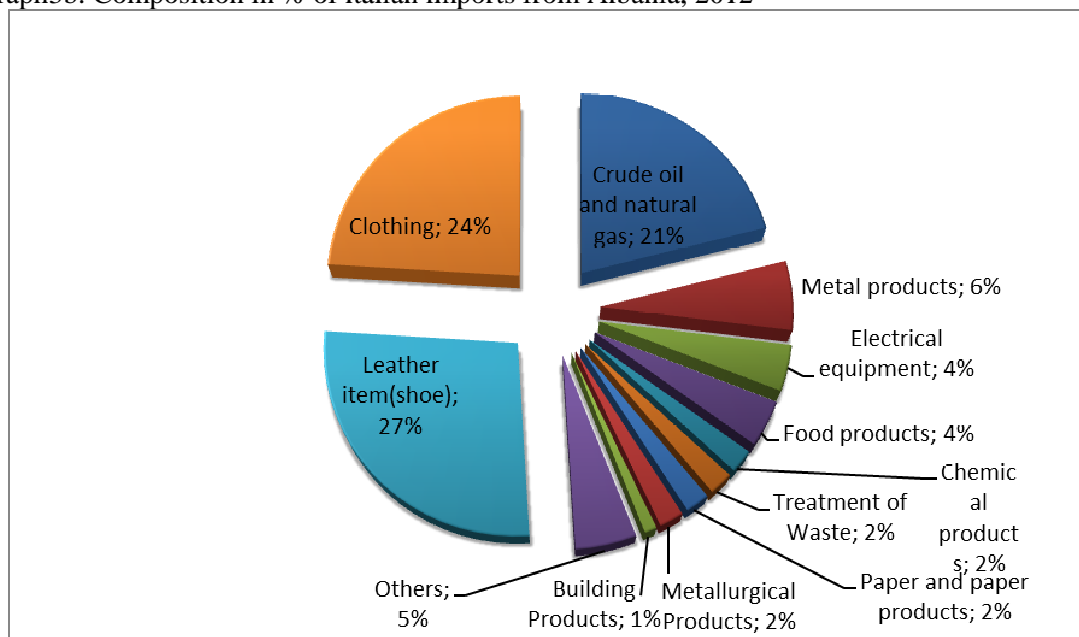


Italian imports from Albania on the other hand grew and were led by crude oil (5 times as much as in 2007), by articles of clothing (+15%), footwear (+9%), categories which cover more than 70% of the value of the imports. Also metal products (+62%), electrical apparatuses (+115%) and food products (+25%) all showed

interesting dynamics.

The composition of commercial Exchange in 2012 is represented by graphs 3a and 3b. More than a third of these are represented by refined petrol, while articles of clothing and footwear take 1,8% each. However a little less than two thirds of importations are divided equally between crude oil, clothing and footwear.

Graph3b. Composition in % of italian imports from Albania, 2012



Source: Our elaboration of ISTAT data, www.coeweb.istat.it, 2012

Relations with Apulia

Albanian citizens resident and employed in Apulia

According to ISTAT (2010) the Albanian community demonstrates the largest presence in Apulia (22,775 people), followed closely by the Romanians: from 2006 to 2010 this has increased by 19% in the region and by 13% in the province of Lecce (see table 5)

In 2010, 4.7% of the albanians resident in Italy resided in Apulia, the seventh region for percentage (23.8%) and for figures, more than double the Italian average (10.6%). In the provinces of Apulia, Albanian citizens were the most numerous over other nationalities in Bari (35.5%) and in Brindisi (31.8%). In the province of Lecce, again in 2010, the Albanians were the second most numerous foreign community (16.7%) after the Romanians (18%).

Table 5. Albanian citizens resident in Italy on 31.12.2010

	Albanians in Apulia				Albanians in Lecce province			
	Male	Female	Total	% of tot. foreigners	Male	Female	Total	% of tot. foreigners
2006	10.344	8.796	19.140	37,4	1.314	1.305	2.619	26,4
2007	10.448	9.072	19.520	30,6	1.311	1.322	2.633	21,8
2008	11.169	9.722	20.891	28,3	1.396	1.393	2.789	20,1
2009	11.642	10.344	21.986	26,1	1.460	1.445	2.905	18,4
2010	12.073	10.702	22.775	23,8	1.493	1.469	2.962	17

Source: ISTAT (2010) & DEMO ISTAT <http://www.demo.istat.it>

Workers and remittances

According to INAIL figures (Caritas & Migrantes, 2012), in 2011 almost 11,500 albanian citizens worked in Apulia⁷, about 11% of the total of foreign workers in our region. More than half of them worked in the province of Bari, while the rest were divided equally in the rest of the region.

Again, according to INAIL figures, it seems that in 2011 there was in Apulia around 4.5% of Albanian citizens by birth who worked in Italy. The contribution of remittances coming from Apulia in 2011 was around 3% of the total of remittances of Albanian workers in Italy (around 3 million euro, of which half a million was from the province of Lecce) (Bank of Italy, 2013)

Table 6. Citizens born in Albania insured by INAIL, 2011

Bari	Brindisi	Foggia	Lecce	Taranto	Puglia
6.557	1.064	1.465	1.327	1.025	11.438

Source: Caritas e Migrantes "Statistical Dossier on Immigration 2013". Elab.of Inail data, 2012.

Commercial relations with Apulia and the province of Lecce

Apulia covers 12% of the exports and 18.3% of italian imports to and from Albania (ISTAT, 2012), with an exchange which is worth 260 million euros. In the analysis of the dynamics of these exchanges, we noted a strong fall in the value of prices based on the year 2005 (see table 7). The reasons for such a performance, as far as regards exports, are explained principally by the reduction in the economic volume of clothing (-42.2%), by tanned leather and leather goods (-72.2%) and by footwear (-8.8%). These three groups of commodities make up 40% (2012) of regional exports.

The minus sign is also predominant on the imports side: the determining factor is principally the footwear sector (-40% between 2007 and 2012, but only -9.2% between 2008 and 2012), which accounts for 60% of the total of imports, but also clothing, which covers 30% of the total, slowed down (-13.9%) and leveled off with time. Furthermore, we should point out that there was a jump in knitwear products (even if on limited absolute values - they started at 0 in 2009, then they leapt exponentially to reach more than 3 million euros in 2012) and the furniture sector went into free fall over the whole of the time considered (-87%).

Table 7. Commercial Exchange between Apulia and the province of Lecce with Albania

	Imports		Exports	
	2012 (€)	Var % 12 - 09 at prices based on 2005	2012 (€)	Var % 12 - 09 at prices based on 2005
Apulia	122.914.925	-32	138.406.652	-46,5
Lecce	18.747.683	-79,6	26.220.684	-71,4

Source: ISTAT, www.coeweb.istat.it, 2013

As far as regards the exchanges between Albania and the Province of Lecce, we can immediately see a net fall both in imports (-79%) and in exports (-71.4%). On the exports side we observe that the figures are caused by the fall in the cement, concrete and plaster sector (-37.7%) which on its own is a third of exports from Lecce Province to Albania, and also by the collapse of value in the exchange of tanned leather and leather products (-90.3%), of footwear (68.2%) textiles (-62.6%). These commodity groups cover another quarter of the analysed export flows.

Imports show a strong tendency to be concentrated according to commodity: footwear, clothing and knitwear make up 87% of total imports. The first of these three caused a fall in the value of imports, as it accounts for 60% of total imports and it fell by 86% in the six years we studied. The value of imports of the clothing sector lost 60%, and knitwear decreased by a half in six years, in spite of the net recovery which was seen in

⁷ INAIL data show the place of birth of those workers who have enrolled.

the last year.

In graphs 2 & 5 we get a picture of how imports and exports are made up, for Apulia and for the Province of Lecce in 2012.

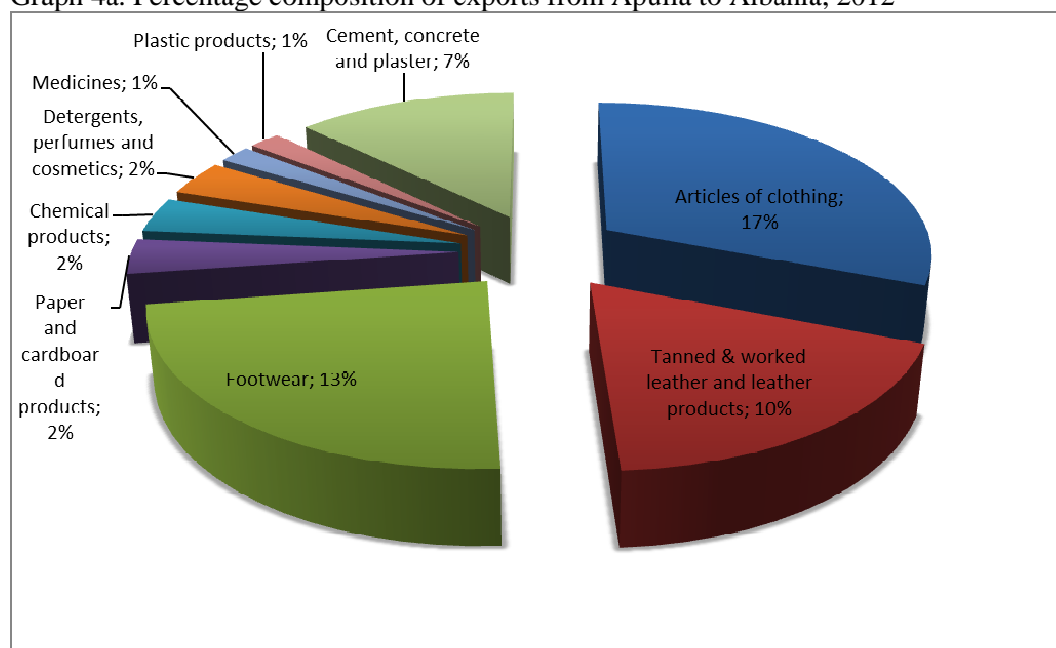
We could write another chapter on the commercial exchanges in Outward Processing Traffic-OPT⁸ between Apulia and Albania. This is a figure which shows up the intensity of industrial trade and relations between the companies on both sides of the Adriatic.

According to the figures from the Customs Agency the countervalue⁹ of goods reimported into Apulia in 2012 after being worked on in Albania was a little less than €99 million, with a fall of 31% compared to 2005, but with a substantial stabilization of present values from 2008 until today. The total figure moves in parallel with that of footwear (or parts of that sector) which accounts for 70% of the total and which registered a fall of 40% from 2005. Negative trends were also registered from 2008 for the clothing sector (a fall of around 30%).

As far as regards the Province of Lecce, the value of reimported goods after being worked upon was around 10 million euros in 2012, but it was almost 9 times this figure in 2005. A third of the countervalue was represented by footwear or parts of this sector, another third was represented by non-knitwear clothing (which fell by 50%). However the reimportation of paper and cardboard or paper maché paste and cellulose products was up by 150%.

The percentage composition of Outward Processing Traffic can be seen in the following graphs.

Graph 4a. Percentage composition of exports from Apulia to Albania, 2012



Source: Our elaboration of ISTAT daa, www.coeweb.istat.it, 2012

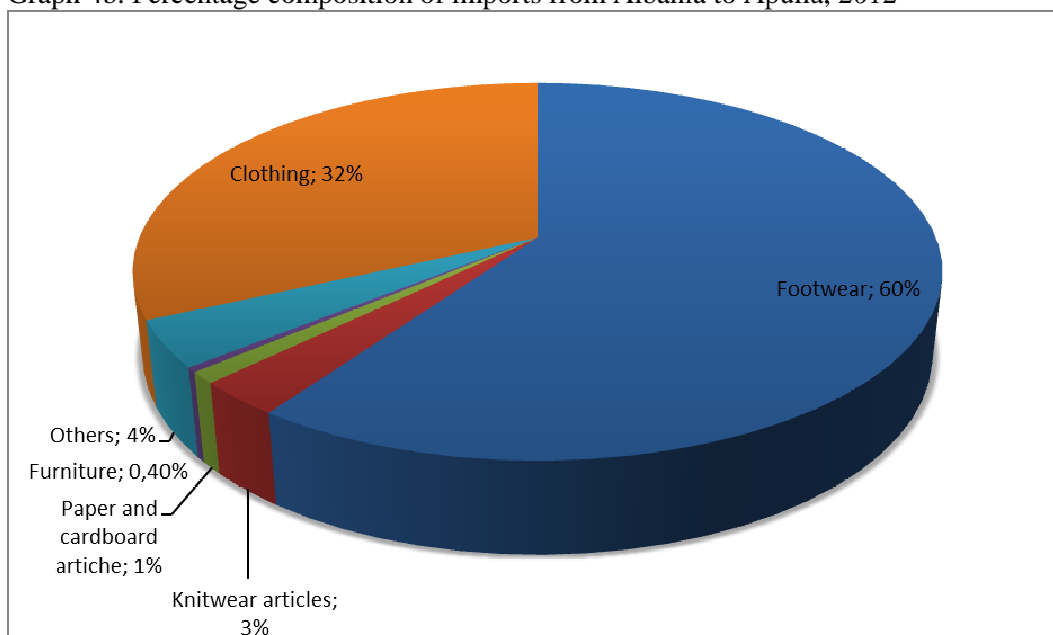
⁸ You have Outward Processing Traffic when goods are sold by an enterprise to a company in another country and then are re-exported by the same company after they have completed certain works on them.

Outward Processing Traffic benefits from special regulations which have the aim of reducing the problems and costs of custom duties owing to the double movement of exportation and re-importation:

The tax on the transaction takes place only at the moment of re-importation of the goods from the country in which they have been worked upon, and is calculated on the value of the goods which are being re-imported net of the duty which would have been paid in the case that the goods were imported before being worked upon.

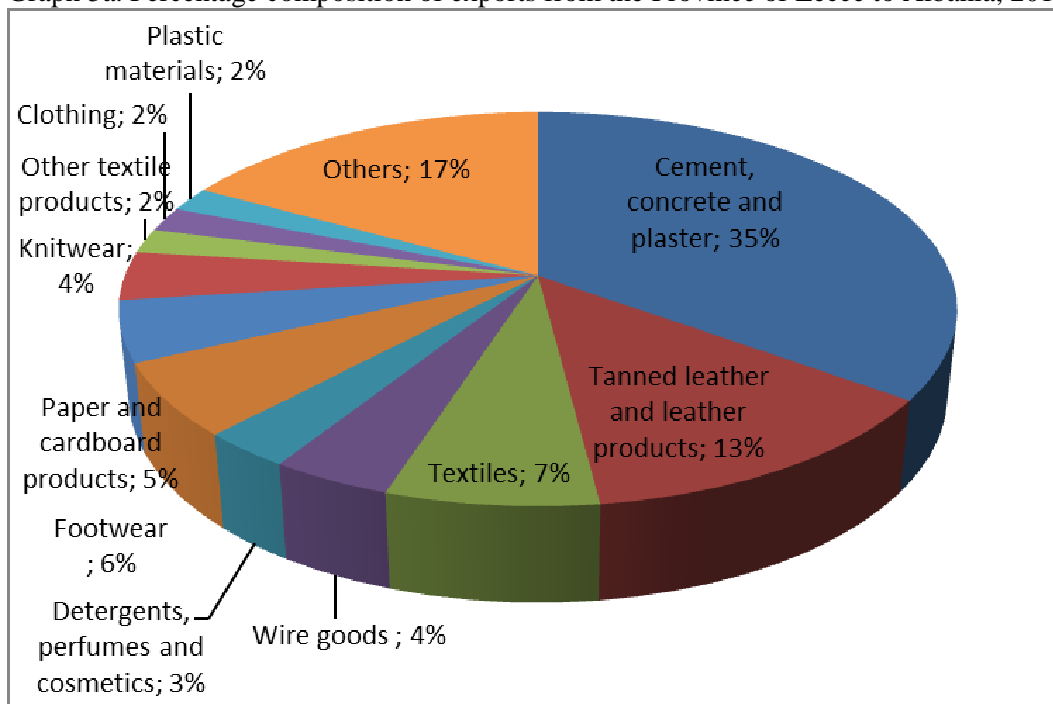
⁹ With the term "statistical value" we mean that in imports it corresponds to the taxable base on which the quotas for the admission of goods for free use and consumption (that is the components of duty) are calculated. The statistical value corresponds to the price of the bill increased by the cost of transporting the goods (including loading and movement) and of insurance, valid up until the community border.

Graph 4b. Percentage composition of imports from Albania to Apulia, 2012



Source: Our elaboration of ISTAT data, www.coeweb.istat.it, 2012

Graph 5a. Percentage composition of exports from the Province of Lecce to Albania, 2012



Source: Our elaboration of ISTAT data, www.coeweb.istat.it, 2012

Graph 5b. Percentage composition of exports from the Province of Lecce to Albania, 2012



Source: Our elaboration of ISTAT data, www.coeweb.istat.it, 2012

PART II

Database of co-operation projects between Italy and Albania

Introduction

In the first part we showed how Albania is progressing along the road of being assigned the status of a country with the potential for being a candidate for inclusion in the EU. It has moved on from signing the ASA agreement and arrived at the recent observations from Community bodies concerning Albania's achievement in reaching defined objectives found within the Agreement on Stabilization and Association.

Although the country has taken notable steps forward, also thanks to the support of public opinion (AIIS, 2012) which has understood the value and the potential of being a part of the EU, various difficulties have appeared along the road. Not rarely slowdowns in the programme of reforms required by the ASA have been noticed (where there is a need for qualified majorities) because of the strongly polarized political picture. These *impasses* had been overcome in Nov. 2011 only to reappear at the end of 2012.

On this point we should note that the European Parliament itself in December of last year (European Parliament, 2012) made a reference to a minimum 'critical mass of concrete results' on key issues posed by the ASA, that Albania should pursue on its journey towards European integration. And the elections next June in Albania will be crucial, exactly because of the pursuance of these aims, both for the political leadership that will be defined, but above all for the climate of co-operation (or otherwise) that will be established.

But in this framework a fundamental, although little known, factor is the role of civil society in its organisational forms and particularly in the relations between them and the international institutions which define the strategies for supporting the democratic process in Albania (by means of these very organizations). Here the difficulty lies in the intrinsic weakness of this sector, both in the risk of bias in these organizations, or rather in its opposite, of the open hostility they harbour towards both major political parties, something which could compromise effective co-operation.

To sum up "it is necessary to strengthen civil society to give the space to other independent actors and voices in the Country" (CLS, 2012).

On the projects of future European plans and of the institutional agreements that will work towards integration, much of the game will be played upon Albania's ability to achieve a commonly shared and stable result. This will only be possible involving all national players, and by elevating participation to an absolute and officially recognised principle. This means promoting a strong sense of co-operation between the public sector (politics *in primis*) and the private sector and the organizations of civil society. Only this close collaboration can create trust and make everyone take part in a national partnership with an approach of "multi-level governance" (EMA, 2012).

Undoubtedly the possibility of European integration has played an important role in the reforms of the public sector, both realized or only planned, in Albania. Also at the political level there is an awareness that the process of integration is necessary and inevitable. However, what has been noted is a block at the crucial phase of implementing the reforms, both because of lack of transparency in the decision making process in the daily practice of administrators, and because of a certain resistance on the part of public opinion, which appears to be reluctant, when it comes down to it, to change its approach (Mihovil Škarica, 2012).

Concerning these aims, the Country is the slowest of those countries in transition, with positive signs that we have already spoken of.

And it is with this background in mind that we wish to analyze, without pretences of being exhaustive, the relations of co-operation between Italy and Albania and, more specifically, between Apulia and Albania.

The analysis has taken into consideration more than 200 projects, involving Italian and Albanian organizations, and realised in the ambit of all the European programs that concern this geographical area. Furthermore, analyses have been made on those projects which, because of the issue treated or because of their methodology have been thought to be capable, in our judgment, of capitalizing on the achievements and results of previous activities. These organizations can lay the basis for a commonly shared and promising development both in terms of constructing relations and in terms of understanding the dynamics of the communities involved in these projects.

Note on methodology

To have a complete picture of the relations of co-operation between Italy and Albania, it was necessary to look at all the projects which involved both sides. Therefore we have focused on those programmes, at a national and international level, which have launched and which continue to launch today, projects of transnational co-operation. Given the number of projects, we chose to build a database, within which all the details of importance of single projects were specified: the programme to which they belonged, the acronym of the project, the country or institution that was the leading player, all the partners involved both national and international, the geographical area of the intervention, the area of action of the project (whether environment, transport, entrepreneurialism, culture, etc.), the specific aims, a brief description of the project, the total budget and the possible contribution to be received from the EU, the start and finish dates of the project, the resulting status and some key words for a more immediate analysis.

For the construction of this matrix of information it was necessary to consult the online archives of the various existing programs which operate in the area of co-operative relations between Italy and Albania; specifically, we looked at the websites of the World Bank, the European Union, of the Italian Cooperation for Development organization, South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme, the Central European Initiatives (CEI), the Sixth and Seventh Framework Program (FP6 & FP7) and finally the Community Interreg Initiative, within which various programs are to be found: Cadses, Interact I, IPA Adriatic CBC. In some cases the projects and the information that were necessary to compile our database were immediately available in as much as they were summarised in an organized and structured manner and this allowed us to make full and swift use of the information that was useful to us. In the majority of cases we stumbled across the general disorganization of these sites, partly because they have an interface that is not very intuitively accessible and partly because there is a lack of specific information concerning the various projects, information which was recovered and which lead us into further analyses and cross-referenced researches.

Main programs analyzed

There is a total of 218 european projects contained in the various schedules and which show Italy and Albania to be involved in relations of cooperation. Of these only 76 are currently active. Of the total projects a good 55% (or 120 projects) foresee the involvement of Apulia or of its provinces/bodies/institutions as partner or as leading contributor. Before looking closely at the more important aspects of the projects, it would be worthwhile to take a brief look at the various programmes that are under consideration.

Interreg IIIA Italy-Albania 2000/2006 – this programme was started in 1994 by the European Commission to strengthen the relations between Italian and Albanian operators – there was a desire to consolidate the European partnership with the land of Eagles through priority actions aimed at supporting the system of cross-border cooperation in the sectors of transport, infrastructure and communication, besides developing cooperation in order to improve environmental conditions and the cultural heritage and in order to consider the social welfare and health system.

Interreg IIIB Central, Adriatic, Danubian and South-East European Space 2000-2006 (C.A.D.S.E.S.) – its aim is to promote transnational cooperation in order to reach territorial and economic integration of the area concerned; this is an aim which is shared by all the programs here, but side by side with this, there is a desire, more precisely, to start cooperation in the field of development of the area, to promote economic and social cohesion and sustainable development of this area; it also aims to create networks of cities for the development of a polycentric urban system in a European context; to promote the development of information and of transport networks which are compatible with the environment; ensure a prudent management of the cultural and natural heritage, and promote research and technological development. Within the 13 projects within this program, Apulia is involved in a little less than half of them.

The CADSES programme became the **South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme** in the 2007-2013 cycle; this programme aims to support a balanced development of the territory and social-economic integration of the area of cooperation; this aim is achievable through a more intense cooperation

between the member states which are concentrated for the most part on the following priority sectors, in line with the Lisbon and Gotenborg agendas: innovation, environment, accessibility and sustainable urban development. In the South East Europe 2007-13 program there are 35 projects, six of which are expected to involve Apulia.

Interreg IIIA Italy-Albania 2000/2006



Principal axes of intervention

Transport infrastructure

Environment

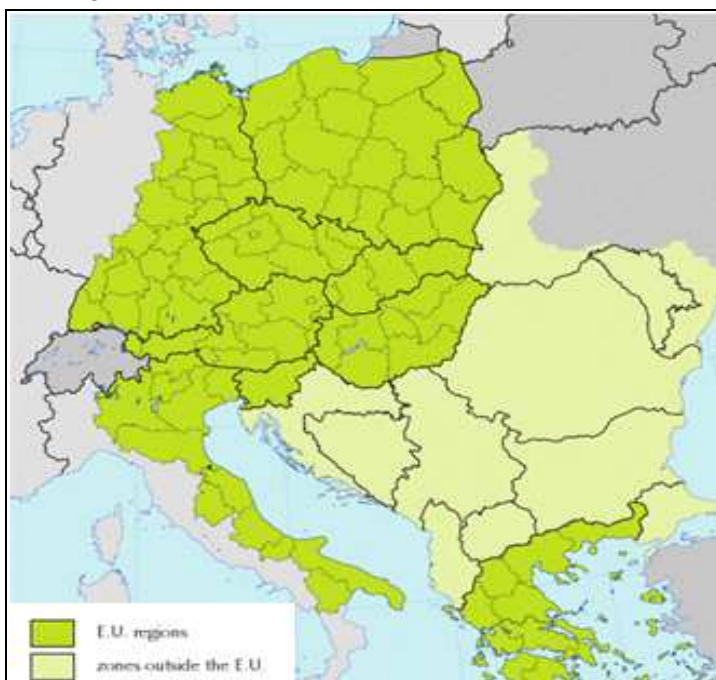
Tourism and cultural heritage

Social welfare and health

Institutional cooperation

Source: www.europuglia.it

Interreg IIIB C.A.D.S.E.S. 2000-2006



Principal axes of intervention

Development and territorial cohesion

Systems of sustainable transport

Natural and cultural heritage

Environment

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/cooperate

Worthy of note are also the European initiatives of the CEI (Central European Initiative), whose principal mission is to promote cohesion and assist member states, in particular those who are outside the European Union, in their progress towards economic, political and social consolidation. There is also 'Italian

Development Cooperation' (Albania section) in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which supports the current processes of consolidation of the institutions, social-economic growth and supports Albania in its journey towards inclusion in the European Union; these two programmes, besides being the 'oldest' in the field of cooperation (their first interventions go back to 1991/2) bring with them 7 and 42 projects respectively, which involve various areas of activities, but none of which involve the Region of Apulia (see table 8)

South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme 2007-2013



Principal axes of intervention

Innovation / SME

Environment

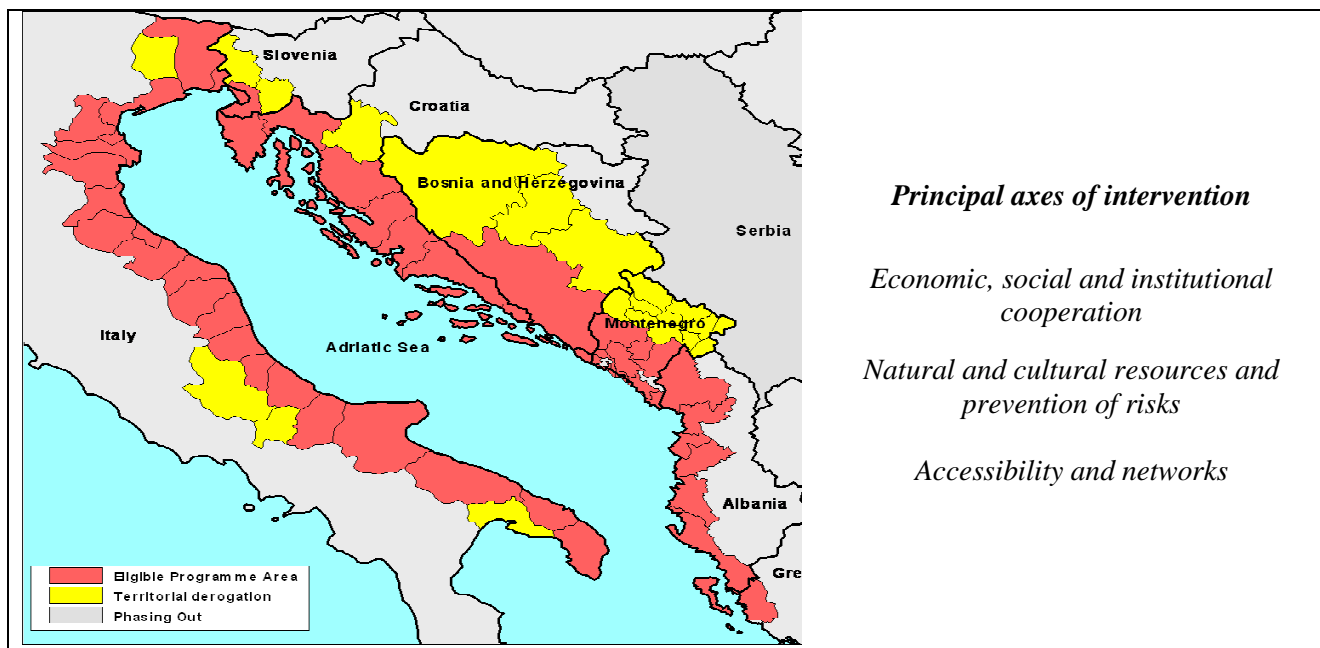
Sustainable development

Accessibility

Skills in the management of transnational cooperation

<http://www.europuglia.it/>

IPA CBC Adriatic 2007 - 2013



www.adriaticipacbc.org/

The cross-border programme of Cooperation IPA-Adriatic represents, in its turn, the continuation of the cross-border Adriatic Programme 2000-2006, reinforcing cooperation and sustainable development in the Adriatic region through the realization of initiatives which concern three priority axes: economic, social and institutional cooperation; natural and cultural resources and prevention of risks; accessibility and networks; concerning the 22 projects within the programme's portfolio, the Region is present in half of these, for the most part in the area of institutional cooperation.

An overall view of the projects analyzed and divided by programme and subject area can be seen in Table 8, below.

In general, the programmes of 2000-2006 with structural funds which have as their aims transregional cooperation between Apulia and Albania have not given satisfactory results. This is because of various factors. In the first place, in the community programs before 2007, the EU had not envisaged that the Albanian institutions involved could manage their own budgets directly in as much as they 'still did not have the technical-administrative skills to manage European funds' (Cicarese interview). On the one hand even if this policy let the Albanians get to know the administrative-financial procedures of the EU, on the other hand it did not change in any way the passivity with which the Albanian institutions and functionaries approach the subject of European programmes.

Another factor that has negative effects is that the political picture in Albania is characterized by great instability and by a spoils system which causes discontinuity at the highest level of the bureaucracy of the various institutions and which has often brought about a 'write-off' of the progress achieved by the former status quo. An example of this is the 'Network of Offices of Civil Heritage' project (part of Interreg 2000/2006): the project was thought up to fill the gaps in knowledge and law in the area of urban planning (in Albania there are neither urban planning regulations, nor building permits). Apart from training functionaries in the Albanian Ministry of Public Works, the project supplied – with the contribution of the Polytechnic of Bari – a package of specific regulatory interventions, which have still not been put into practice. In spite of this, it is necessary to underline that the 2000-2006 program had the merit of allowing the two systems, Albanian and Italian, to get to know each other. In particular, the Region of Apulia had the role of 'mentor' being the Authority which managed the Italian-Albanian Interreg Programme.

On the other hand the cooperation between Apulia and Albania at the level of research projects has been and still is very useful, and they have strong motivations for maintaining a fruitful collaboration, especially in the environmental and agri-food sectors

Subject areas

The projects have been, and still are, mostly about the issue of the environment, within which we find environmental risks and climate change, and is followed by institutional cooperation and accessibility; there are also projects to support entrepreneurialism and interventions aimed at the promotion of development through culture, but there are not many of these (See Table 9 below). Below you will find the analysis of projects for single categories and in the final part only the projects in which Apulia appears as the key player.

Table 8 Projects divided by subject area, program and status

Program	Subject Area	Total projects				Apulia			
		tot	current.	tot	current.	tot	current	tot	current.
Cadeses 2000/2006	Accessibility	3	0	15	0	1	0	8	0
	Development/SME	3	0			2	0		
	Environment	6	0			5	0		
	Social Issues	3	0			0	0		
Interreg 2000/2006 Italia - Albania	Agri-food industry	2	0	67	0	2	0	67	0
	Institutional Co-operation	10	0			10	0		
	Accessibility	10	0			10	0		
	Tourism	8	0			8	0		
	Cultural Heritage	7	0			7	0		
	Development/SME	9	0			9	0		
	Environment	7	0			7	0		
	Health	3	0			3	0		
Interreg Cross-Border Adriatic 2000/2006	Social Issues	11	0	23	0	11	0	22	0
	Institutional Co-operation	7	0			6	0		
	Accessibility	1	0			1	0		
	Agri-food industry	1	0			1	0		
	Development/SME	4	0			4	0		
	Tourism	3	0			3	0		
	Training	1	0			1	0		
	Health	1	0			1	0		
South East Europe 2007/2013	Environment	5	0	35	29	5	0	9	7
	Accessibility	9	6			3	2		
	Agri-food industry	2	2			2	2		
	Cultural Heritage	4	4			0	0		
	Development/SME	6	6			1	1		
	Research	1	1			0	0		
	Environment	11	8			3	2		
IPA CBC 2017/2013	Social issues	2	2	22	22	0	0	13	13
	Accessibility	3	3			2	2		
	Agri-food industry	1	1			0	0		
	Institutional Co-operation	3	3			1	1		
	Infrastructure	4	4			2	2		
	Cultural Heritage	1	1			1	1		
	Tourism	2	2			2	2		
	Development/SME	1	1			1	1		
	Energy	3	3			2	2		
	Environment	1	1			1	1		
	Health	2	2			0	0		
	Research	1	1			1	1		
Others	Accessibility	1	0	8	3	0	0	1	0
	Environment	2	0			0	0		
	Infrastructure	2	2			0	0		
	Health	2	1			1	0		
	Research	1	0			0	0		
Italian-Albanian Co-operation	Accessibility	4	4	42	19	0	0	0	0
	Agri-food industry	3	2			0	0		

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	Development /SME	1	0			0	0		
	Institutional Co-operation	10	4			0	0		
	Infrastructure	2	1			0	0		
	Tourism	1	1			0	0		
	Training	6	1			0	0		
	Energy	2	1			0	0		
	Health	6	1			0	0		
	Environment	4	2			0	0		
	Social issues	3	1			0	0		
CEI 2008/2012	Institutional Co-operation	2	0	6	3	0	0	0	0
	Development/SME	1	1			0	0		
	Environment	3	2			0	0		
Total				218	76			120	20

Table 9 Absolute number of projects with details of involvement of Apulia and relative status

Sector	N°. total	Apulia	Apulia active
Environment	39	21	3
Accessibility	31	17	4
Infrastructure	8	2	2
Social issues	19	11	0
Research	3	1	1
Institutional Co-operation	32	16	1
Cultural Heritage	12	8	1
Tourism	14	13	2
Health	14	5	0
Economic development/SME	25	17	2
Energy	5	2	2
Agri-food industry	9	5	2
Training	7	1	0
Total	218	120	20

Agri-food industry

Lately the agri-food sector, and more generally the food quality and safety sector, is expanding greatly and this new focus is a tendency that has an effect on the projects presented by the various programmes (Table 10). There are some interesting projects, in particular 'The development of Albanian facilities proposed for the control of foodstuffs' (Cooperation Italy-Albania) whose aim is to develop the capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and in particular the Food Safety and Veterinary Institute of Tirana (IFSVM) in their ability to control food quality and safety; the ultimate aim consists in promoting the creation of a Food Authority at a national level, on the base of which could rest a food safety policy which is in line with community regulations.

Table 10 List of projects in the area of the agri-food industry

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
22	IPA Adriatic CBC	AOGRPSL	The Adriatic olive-grove: Risk prevention, sustainability, learning	To efficiently exploit olive groves facing the issues of technological and environmental risks.	NO	Open
23	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	APP4INNO	Establishment and promotion of new approaches and tools for the strengthening of primary sector's competitiveness and innovation in South East Europe	APP4 INNO project sets as starting point the need for creating transnational networks among small and micro-enterprises able to establish permanent innovation processes and to mobilise critical mass.	YES	Open
95	2007 - 2013 South East	NO-BLE Ideas	Young INNOvators Network for Sustainable Ideas in the Agri-	Innovation in the agri-food sector; support of entrepreneurs with innovative spirit; innovation festivals or events which might be	YES	Open

	Europe		Food Sector	enhanced and systematized.		
179	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Assisting livestock trade (ALT) in Albania	Contribute to the economic growth of rural areas through the improvement of the performance of animal farming.	NO	Open
180	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Creation of productive and co-operative models of animal farming in the prefecture of Elbasan	General aim of the project is to improve the living conditions of the population of the District of Elbasan, supplying models in the agrarian and animal farming sectors.	NO	Closed
181	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Development of albanian facilities proposed for control of foodstuffs	Reinforce the ability of the Ministry Agriculture, in the control of food quality and safety with the aim of promoting the creation of a Food Authority at the national level.	NO	Open

Economic Development and SME's

In agreement with the priority axes of the various programmes, several projects situate themselves within the area of entrepreneurialism (table 4); many interventions have involved both the Chambers of Commerce (Italian and Albanian) individual SME's and their associations, with the aim of developing small and medium enterprises on both sides of the Adriatic and to facilitate their becoming international; very often this is achieved through the supply of information services on regulatory and administrative conditions and updates on opportunities and on the conditions of the market.

Some projects are examples of this work such as COM.ES.E, GE.CO, A.Q. Network, EN.AL.Q, ADA, IRENE, CIACO, R.E.L.O.S.A.I, and CLOUD. They are to be found within the Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000 – 2006 programme. They are all fruitful interventions that have together brought about a high level of cooperation between Apulian and Albania enterprises.

Table 11 List of projects in the area of economic development and SME

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
18	IPA Adriatic CBC	AGRNET	Realization of a permanent network of logistics and services infrastructure in the food industry chain	Establishing a permanent network of logistic, distribution and service infrastructures in food production	YES	Open
19	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	AGRO-START	Transnational network for SME support in the animal breeding and horticulture sector	Elaborating the SEE Support Service Protocol that will provide business support organizations with guidelines on how to best assess SMEs in order to enable them to tackle the common challenges	YES	Open
42	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	CLOUD	Clusters Orientation towards Up-to-date technologies and models for common Development	Defining joint, optimized and harmonized policies to implement concrete instruments enabling cluster-based economies to compete at the global level, international cooperation between clusters in South-East Europe is of utmost importance.	NO	Open
44	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ClusterPolISEE	Smarter Cluster Policies for South East Europe	Enhancing the capacity of regional policy makers to confront, prevent and anticipate change, developing smart specialization strategies for cluster improvement, thus accelerating differentiation and structural change towards a knowledge-based economy.	NO	Open
52	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	CSC	Competitiveness without borders	Aimed at the improvement of competitiveness and cooperation	Yes	Closed
68	CEI - Central European Initiative	Financial facilities for SMEs		Training and capacity building for Business Support Organisations	NO	Closed
83	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	JEWEL Model	Joint easily wafted East laboratory Model	Contributing to innovative solutions to tackle crucial problems affecting metropolitan areas, such as local governance, lack of investments, social segregation through the implementation of integrated projects for urban regeneration.	NO	Open
96	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	O.R.S.A."-	OBJECTIVE, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT.	Improvement in the environmental performance of productive activities	YES	Closed
117	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	QUALIFISH"-	Systems of quality and certification	Valuation of systems of quality and certification in fish production	YES	Closed
123	2000 - 2006 Cadres	ROME	Roman, ancient greek and amber routes	Develop innovative models of managing historical-artistic and archeological heritage	NO	Closed
141	Interreg IIIA Adriatic Cross-border	SIAB	Strengthening of Services for organic agriculture companies	The project's aim is the improvement in quality and quantity of organic production.	YES	Closed
150	Interreg IIIA Adriatic Cross-	SVELOPIM	Development and enhancement of local systems for the support	Start up the process of development by supporting innovative SME's	YES	Closed

	border		of innovative SME's			
154	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	TERRE	TERritory, eneRgy & Employment	Exploiting of endogenous resources to produce renewable energy (bio-mass, sun, water, wind) for self-generated and sustainable local development in the areas.	NO	Open
163	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	VIBE	Venture Initiative in the Balkan Europe	Developing of Innovative Business Parks- SEE-IFA Project, South East European Cooperation of Innovation and Finance Agencies.	NO	Open
182	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Setting up of a line of credit in favour of Small and Medium Enterprises in Albania	Contribute to the economic growth of Albania and to the strengthening of commercial relations with the European Union	NO	Open

Table 12: List of projects concerning the environment

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Puglia	status
2	2000 - 2006 CadSES	Aap2020	Adriatic action plan 2020	Exchanging of experiences on policies and instruments, benchmark and standardize methods and administrative procedures, identify and disseminate best practices, and jointly implement improved policies for local sustainable development	YES	Closed
3	Sixth Framework Programme FP6-	ACCENT	Acceleration of the Cost-Competitive Biomass Use for Energy Purposes in the Western Balkan Countries	Facing the issue of environmental protection through expansion of the use of biomass for energy purposes	NO	Closed
33	CEI - Central European Initiative	BIOM-ALBA		Collecting data and preparing a study analysing the potentiality of biomass as energy source in Albania	NO	Closed
62	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ENER-SUPPLY	ENergy Efficiency and Renewables SUPporting Policies in Local level for Energy	Assisting the local territories towards this direction through the enhanced use of renewable energy sources (RES) and the implementation of Energy Efficiency (EE) measures	NO	Closed
63	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	ENERWOOD	Renewable Energy and management of woodland heritage	Reduction of green house gas emissions	YES	Closed
77	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	INTEGRA	Development of an integrated model of monitoring, planning, sustainable management for the valorization of protected areas	The aim of the project is to promote the sustainable and shared valorization of the protect areas in the adriatic Euroregion, starting up relations of cross-border cooperation between the public administrations of the countries involved	YES	Closed
80	2002 - 2006 CadSES	ISOTEIA	Integrated System for the promotion of Territorial / Environmental Impact Assessment in the framework of spatial planning	Protecting of the environment through the establishment of an Integrated System designed to promote the best means to assess Territorial and Environmental Impacts (TEIA) within the framework of resource management and regional planning	YES	Closed
87	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	LOCSEE	Low Carbon South East Europe	The main challenge in the SEE region is lack of systematic approach for creation of low carbon policies which would contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and lack of knowledge and capacities of public authorities and other institutions dealing with climate change for development and implementation of low carbon policies.	NO	Open
88	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	M2RES	FROM MARGINAL TO RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES SITES	The project aims at re-qualifying marginal areas through investment programmes that focus on the installation of RES (PV, Wind, Biomass, geothermal, biogas, etc) that will contribute a significant amount of renewable energy	NO	Open
97	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	OASIS	Integrated management of aquaculture and coastal fishing in the central southern areas of the Adriatic	Promotion of integrated management of our natural heritage and of cultural traditions on the coast, through interterritorial cooperation and the development of shared actions of intervention in the sectors of fishing and aquaculture.	SI	Closed
98	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ORIENTGATE	A structured network for integration of climate knowledge into policy and territorial planning	Exploring climate risks faced by coastal, rural and urban communities; contribute to a better understanding of the impact of climate variability and change on water regimes, forests and agro-ecosystems; and analyze specific adaptation needs in the hydroelectricity, agro-alimentary and tourism sectors.	Si	Open
109	2000 - 2006 CadSES	PlanCoast	Spatial Planning in Coastal Zones	Promoting the implementation of ICZM measures in coastal zones of the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Sea by enhancing the role of spatial planning within coastal	NO	Closed

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				zone management		
119	Sixth Framework Programme FP6-	RECOVER	RENEWABLE ENERGY COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT IN THE WESTERN BALKAN REGION	Contributing to the sustainable energy development in the Western Balkan Countries	NO	Closed
120	CEI - Central European Initiative	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Knowledge and Technology Transfer in Albania and in Bosnia - Herzegovina	Transfer know-how of use of renewable energies in Albania and Bosnia Herzegovina in the agriculture and tourism sectors	NO	Open
128	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SARMa	Sustainable Aggregates Resource Management	Main objectives of the project are to develop common approach to sustainable aggregate resource management (SARM) and sustainable supply mix (SSM) planning, at three scales, to ensure efficient and secure supply in SEE.	NO	Closed
133	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEE MARINER	SOUTH EASTERN EUROPE MARINE AND RIVER INTEGRATED SYSTEM	The SEE MARINER project is focusing on mitigating environmental risks arising from the transportation of dangerous goods in marine areas and rivers by applying an integrated system for the joint prevention and response procedures, enhanced monitoring of maritime and river traffic	NO	Open
134	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEE RIVER	Sustainable Integrated Management of International River Corridors in SEE Countries	The main objective of the SEE RIVER project is to empower the multi-sectoral stakeholders sharing the territory of an international river corridor to planning and implementing processes for integration of existing sectoral policies, plans and programmes	NO	Open
138	IPA Adriatic CBC	SHAPE	Shaping an Holistic Approach to Protect the Adriatic Environment: between coast and sea	Developing a multilevel and cross-sector governance system aiming to integrated the management of the natural resources and risks prevention	YES	Open
146	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SNAP-SEE	Sustainable Aggregates Planning in South East Europe	The SNAP-SEE project objective is to facilitate improved aggregates planning by developing a Toolbox for Aggregates Planning as a support to National/regional, primary and secondary, aggregates planning in SEE countries.	no	Open
147	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SSA"-	Sustainable development in the Adriatic	Cross-border cooperation for the implementation of systems of environmental management and control	YES	Closed
148	2002 - 2006 CadSES	STRIM	Remotely Accessed Decision Support System for Transnational Environmental Risk Management	establish a remotely and commonly accessible system for decision support concerning risk management at transnational level	YES	Closed
151	CEI - Central European Initiative	technology transfer	Conditions for technology transfer of experience for Tirana City - ContextT	Improve the quality of research and technology transfer in Albania	NO	Open
156	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	TRACE	Transnational cooperation for the improvement of buildings energy performance and efficiency	Supporting local and regional administrations in South East Europe to develop, uphold and advance policies and mechanisms for improving the energy efficiency in buildings through the development of a transnational partnership.	NO	Open
165	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	WATERCYCLE		Promotion of new methods directed towards the protection of water resources.	YES	Closed
171	2000 - 2006 CadSES	WETLANDS II	Integrated Management of wetlands (follow-up)	It is the follow-up project to the WETLANDS project that was implemented between 1998 and 2001. The main purpose of the new project is the improvement of the operative management of wetlands through capacity building and pilot projects in the partners' regions.	YES	Closed
195	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		The cross-border park of Prespa:	Support initiatives of cross-border co-operation and of local sustainable development in the area of the National parks of Prespa Lake.	NO	Open
197	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Systemic management of protected areas and solid refuse	Strengthening of the institutional structure of the Ministry of the Environment at National and regional level for the conservation of biodiversity, in the context of the protected areas, and for the management of dangerous substances and refuse.	NO	Finance
198	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Programme of support for small scale fishing and environmental protection for the lake of Scutari	Support the rehabilitation and the eco-compatible development of the small scale fishing sector of the Scutari region, helping to create the conditions for the repopulation and the conservation of fish resources in the lake of Scutari.	NO	Closed
199	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Protection of the system of Posidonia oceanica: mapping of the sea meadows along Albania's coast and support for	Improve knowledge of and protect the sea meadows of Posidonia Oceanica (a marine plant which is endemic to the Mediterranean) along albanian coasts to contribute to a sensible management of marine	NO	Open

			the management of the coastline	resources and of the coastline within a perspective of sustainable development.		
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Environment and Energy

One aspect that emerges from different projects is the growing interest in increasing awareness of the subject of eco-sustainability (see table 5), and the environment more generally; in this context there are interesting projects linked to the marine coast environment, to the wetland areas and to transitional waters (table 5). The WETLANDS II (2000 - 2006 Cades) project, the follow-up of a previous project which defines good practices for an integrated management of the wetland areas, is aimed at the improvement of the operative management of the wetlands by the public sector, also on providing economic opportunities connected with this project for the private sector. Also TWReferenceNET (Cades 2000 – 2006) concerned the management and sustainable development of protected transitional environments with the aim of improving the state of conservation of the transitional ecosystems, at the same time moving towards an integrated management, within the perspective of a sustainable exploitation and use of the territory.

On the same subject, we find various projects which have already been concluded, with interesting pilot interventions:

- AM.JO.WE.L.S. (Interreg IIIA Italia - Albania 2000 – 2006) within which the Province of Lecce aimed to protect and enhance the wetlands and the connected cross-border dune environments. This would be achieved through the implementation of models and tools of analysis and monitoring and the shared definition of strategies and policies of sustainable development;
- WET SYS “B (Interreg Italia-Albania), with the municipality of Ugento taking a leading part, together with EcoGovernance (Interreg IIIA Adriatic Cross-border) aimed to develop the management of aquatic ecosystems (both of lakes and transitional ecosystems) on the adriatic coast.

The project SHAPE (IPA Adriatic CBC, Ongoing) is worthy of special attention. It is one of the most interesting projects in the environmental area, and it concentrates on the integrated management of the coastal areas. Through this project it is hoped to develop a multilevel and intersectorial system of governance for an integrated management of the natural resources and of risk prevention in the Adriatic Sea. This would be achieved by focusing on the improvement of the institutional abilities of the appointed authorities. Attention would be focused on the integrated management of the coastal areas and the planning of a maritime area through the application of European protocols “Integrated Coastal Zone Management” (ICZM) in the Mediterranean and “Roadmap for Maritime Spatial Planning in the Adriatic region” in the Adriatic region.

Other interventions have concentrated on prevention and evaluation in the field of the environment, like the ISOTEIA (Cades 2000 – 2006) project, in which IAMB participates, which has focused on the creation of an integrated system of evaluation of the territorial and environmental impacts (TEIA) within the ambit of management of resources and regional planning; and INTEGRA (Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border), whose aim is the development of an integrated model of sustainable monitoring, planning and management for the enhancement of protected areas; or like the STRiM (2000 - 2006 Cades) project, which created a transnational network for the management of environmental risks.

Projects which faced the issue of renewable energies were also included within this general subject area (Table 12a); among these POWERED (IPA Adriatic CBC, ongoing) is worth mentioning as it focuses on renewable sources of energy and does so through a feasibility study on the development of off-shore wind energy in all countries which face the Adriatic.

Table 12a List of projects in the subject area of renewable energies

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	status
111	IPA Adriatic CBC	POWERED	Project of Offshore Wind Energy: Research, Experimentation, Development	Defining a set of strategies and shared methods for the development of off-shore wind energy in all the Countries overlooking the Adriatic Sea	YES	Open

130	IPA Adriatic CBC	SEA-R	Sustainable Energy in the Adriatic Regions: Knowledge to Invest	Promotion of investment-oriented knowledge on sustainable and competitive energy patterns	NO	Open
193	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Programme of restructuring and developing the albanian electrical system, to integrate it with the system of the Balkans (APE 2)	1. Progressive integration of Albania in the Balkans Region as far as regards the sector of Electricity. 2. Promote the establishment of new productive units in the country, taking into account that the precarious situation of the current electrical system is one of the factors that deters foreign investors.	NO	Open
194	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Programme of technical and managerial reconstruction of KESH and the construction of an Albanian electricity system (APE 1)	The programme aims at raising the standard of living of the albanian people through the improvement of the efficiency and continuity of the electricity supply. As a result this would promote the development of enterprise in the country and cause an increase in private investments.	NO	Open

Tourism and cultural heritage

In spite of the large natural potential of the two areas concerned, Apulia and Albania, in the various programmes we note that little attention is paid to the subject of tourism. Indeed the projects in this sector reach only 6.4% of the total, and for the most part they are only occasional in character and almost never have significant impacts (Table 13).

The most important initiatives were RiverNet, included in the Interreg IIIA programme, which proposed improvements in promoting the conservation of the regions' natural and cultural heritage, and the beauty of the landscape; TUR.GRATE II which is still operative, belongs to the IPA Adriatic CBC programme and the Town Council of Mesagne is its leading partner with the aim of improving the promotion, enhancement and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources.

Concerning projects which are still in the planning phase and in which Apulia is involved, but not as a leading player, we can mention ADRISTORICAL LANDS, which is included in the IPA Adriatic CBC programme and which envisages interventions to raise awareness among local stakeholders and policymakers and the promotion of a network of cross-border centres which enjoy a high demand from tourists, besides promoting historical town centres, fortified cities and cultural tours in the areas concerned.

Table 6 List of projects in the ambit of tourism

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
16	IPA Adriatic CBC	ADRISTORICAL LANDS	History, culture, tourism, arts and ancient crafts in the european adriatic territory	Promoting the utilization of existing cultural values and tourist potential of target territories	YES	Open
82	Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border	ITESA	"Enhancement of Historic Centres in the INTERREG Italy – Adriatic areas	Promote the tourism potential of historic centres and the natural resources of the adriatic area.	YES	Closed
122	Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border	RiverNET	Rivers and Citizens: functional repair and sustainable development	Improve the capacity to promote the conservation of our natural and cultural heritage and the beauty of the landscape.	YES	Closed
157	IPA Adriatic CBC	TUR.GRATE II		Improving promotion, valorization and use of cultural, agri-food and cross-border natural resources	YES	Open
212	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Enhancement of environmental tourism in the area of Permet and promotion of its local products	General aim: improve the living conditions of the people of the District of Permet through the creation of new jobs. Specific aims: develop the tourist sector, enhancing the environmental tourism area of Permet and promoting its local products; raising awareness among citizens on environmental issues, promoting the idea of sustainable development promoting the idea of sustainable development through the enhancement of the territory and its landscape	NO	Open
161	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	VALT	Valorization of Art, Language and Tourism	V.A.L.T. aims to develop the potential of the places and traditions to be found in the cross-border area of central and southern Apulia and Albania.	YES	Closed

Table 13a List of projects in the area of cultural heritage

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
29	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ATRIUM	Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the XX° Century in Urban Management	Around this new cultural route, new services, and hence new jobs, could be created (hosting, guiding, monuments, restoration etc.), especially for young people and women.	NO	Open

40	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	CHERPLAN	ENHANCEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT	CHERPLAN aims to provide a strong basis for ensuring compatibility and synergy between Cultural Heritage conservation and socio-economic growth by fostering the adoption of a modern Environmental Planning approach	NO	Open
53	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	CULTEMA	CULTURAL VALUE FOR SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIAL GOVERNANCE AND MARKETING	Historical and cultural heritage of SEE is multifaceted. Cultural values represent both regional and territorial identity and are a key-factor in sustainable development.	NO	Open
149	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SUSTCULT	Achieving SUSTainability through an integrated approach to the management of CULTural heritage	Improving the effectiveness of cultural sites management is a priority and the common cultural and political challenge to be addressed by SEE partners is the integration of cultural heritage management into planning and development of urban settlements and territories.	NO	Open

Concerning cultural heritage, the CHERPLAN project is of interest, and is included in the South East Europe 2007–2013 programme; this intervention, still ongoing, aims for the synergy between the conservation of cultural heritage and socio-economic growth through environmental planning in the whole of the South East Europe area (Table 13a).

Table 14 List of projects in the area of accessibility

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Stato
5	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ACROSSEE	Accessibility improved at border CROSSings for the integration of South East Europe	Drafting the guidelines for the development of the trans - European transport network that defines the long term strategy for the Ten-T policy and proposes transport corridors	NO	Open
7	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ADB multiplatform	Adriatic - Danube - Black Sea multimodal platform	Promoting multimodal transport solutions from the ports in the SEE programme area (Black Sea, Aegean, Adriatic) to inland countries and regions	YES	Open
12	IPA Adriatic CBC	AdriaticMos	Developing of Motorways of Sea system in Adriatic region	Developing the MoS in the Adriatic as an integral part of East Mediterranean MoS transport system	NO	Open
14	IPA Adriatic CBC	ADRI MOB	Sustainable coast MOBility in the ADRIatic area	Improving accessibility in the Adriatic area	YES	Open
15	IPA Adriatic CBC	ADRI- SEAPLANES	Implementing Seaplanes System in Adriatic Basin	Setting up of stable connections through a common seaplane system.	YES	Open
72	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	GIFT	Green Intermodal Freight Transport, Greece	Map, analyze, and evaluate the status of the transport sector in the GIFT transport network in order to promote innovative green intermodal transport corridors.	YES	Open
73	2000 - 2006 Cades	GILDANET	Global Integrated transport Logistics DATA NETWORK	Supporting the intermodal transport chains providing attractive business propositions for IT services suppliers and (potential) users.	NO	Closed
78	2000 - 2006 Cades	IONAS	IONian and Adriatic cities and ports joint cooperation	Improve transport and logistics services and environmental management in port; joint cooperation.	YES	Closed
90	Interreg Adriatic cross-border	MAP	Multimodal Adriatic Port	Development and enhancement of the infrastructure and cross-border transport and Telecommunication networks and Energy networks	YES	Closed
113	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	PROMISE	Municipal PROperty Management In South-Eastern Cities	Developing of integrative tools and methods and the implementation of a comprehensive system for efficient municipal property management	NO	Closed
124	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ROSEE	ROad safety in South East European regions	Improving coordination in the primary and secondary road networks with an emphasis on improving traffic safety performance and network accessibility.	NO	Open
131	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SECOVIA	South East Europe jointly developed common advanced virtual accessibility solutions	Promoting IT solutions to support access to shared public IT services, resources & infrastructures and tackle the digital divide	NO	Open
132	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEE Digi.TV		Digitalization of the broadcasting services and ICT broadband services, involving stakeholders.	NO	Open
136	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEETAC	South East European Transport Axis Cooperation	The existing SEE transport framework & network are inadequate to actual requirements.	NO	Closed
137	2000 - 2006 Cades	SEITCO	South Eastern European Information Telecommunication Cohesion Initiative	Promoting support services and training to the regulatory institutions in the involved South-Eastern European partners concerning communication technologies	NO	Closed
142	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000- 2006	SICUREZZA	Interventions envisaged in the port areas of Bari, Monopoli (ba) e Otranto (le) and on their appliances	Develop and implement a practical solution for the monitoring and control of waters of these port areas	YES	Closed
166	2007 - 2013 South East	WATERMODE	Transnational Network for the Promotion of the Water-Ground	The programme area is crossed by notable freight traffic flows, originated and directed in- and outside it.	YES	Closed

	Europe		Multimodal Transport			
174	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Construction of the Lushnje-Fier stretch of road	Contribute to an efficient albanian road network, which favours the movement of persons and the Exchange of goods	NO	Open
175	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Development of the Scutari-Hani Hotit road.	Strengthening of communications between Albania & Montenegro.	NO	Open
176	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support and technical assistance for the management of projects in the transport sector	Support albanian counterparts in the management of programmes for the road network and of the reconstruction of the port of Valona.	NO	Open
177	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support and technical assistance for the management of projects in the transport sector	Increase the effectiveness of the albanian Ministry of Works in the management of International programmes of cooperation.	NO	Open
217	WTO		The Balkans Area Customs Project, financed by Italian Government.	Strengthening regional co-operation and implementing capacity building	NO	Closed

Accessibility and infrastructure

Many projects in the Interreg IIIA Italy-Albania programme have seen infrastructural improvements both in Apulian as well as in Albanian ports, especially Durazzo, with the participation of their respective port authorities and competent ministries. Among these we can find the projects **SICUREZZA** and **Multimodal Adriatic Port** (table 14).

Among those interventions which are still active, some are of great interest for the aims of the projects:

- **AdriaticMos** (IPA Adriatic CBC), for example, whose objective is to develop the Autostrade del Mare (Sea Motorway Network-SMN) as an essential part of the Mediterranean SMN system. The means of doing this is the realization of a Master Plan of systems of transport which define the most important SMN routes in the Adriatic area and their connections with member states and other Mediterranean countries.
- **ADRI MOB** (IPA Adriatic CBC, Ongoing) which aims to improve accessibility in the Adriatic area through a more efficient and less polluting system of freight and passenger transport through integrated planning which favours multi-modal systems of transport;
- **ADRI-SEAPLANES** (IPA Adriatic CBC, Ongoing) which aims to create a system of long-term transport connections by means of seaplane as a quicker alternative to the ship, but which is, at the same time, more practical than an airplane.

There are other ongoing projects, which are also concerned with transport and infrastructure and although they do not involve Apulia directly they could have repercussions on the Otranto Strait and for this reason are worth of careful analysis. Among these we find, for example, the project **PITAGORA** (IPA Adriatic CBC for the realization of an IT infrastructure in the Adriatic for companies and for the Public Administration ; there is also **STAR** (IPA Adriatic CBC), which aims to integrate tourist information and create a 'Tourism portal for the Adriatic area,' (table 7a).

Table 14a List of projects which concern infrastructure

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Puglia	Status
11	IPA Adriatic CBC	AdriaMuse		Encouraging high quality tourism products integrated with local cultural and natural heritage	NO	Open
76	WTO	Improvement of rural roads in Albania		Improving of secondary and local roads along the secondary network in rural Albania to facilitate access to essential services and economic markets.	NO	Closed
108	IPA Adriatic CBC	PITAGORA	Platform for Information Technology aimed at Getting Opportunities to reduce ICT gap in the Adriatic area	Accelerating ICT penetration, raising awareness among Public Authorities and SMEs about the advantages of ICT services	YES	Open
127	IPA Adriatic CBC	S.T.A.R	Statistical networks in Tourism sector of Adriatic Regions	Creating a "shared knowledge in the Adriatic tourist area" combining ICT and tourist information	YES	Open
173	IPA Adriatic CBC	Zoone	Zoo Technical Networking for sustainable Innovation in adriatic Euroregion	Strengthen innovation capacity to support zootechnical enterprises	NO	Open
213	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Reconstruction of the Port of Valona – Construction and Management of Works	Contribute to the National plan for the development of maritime transport infrastructures and support the economic development of the country	NO	Open
214	Italian-Albanian		Reconstruction of the port of Valona -	The project constituted the donation of technical	NO	Closed

	Co-operation		Inspection, Planning and Monitoring	assistance within the credit financed project of reconstruction of the port of Valona.		
218	WTO		2010/022-530 National Programme 2010 for Albania	National Programme for Albania under the IPA Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for 2010	NO	Closed

Institutional Cooperation

Another extremely important area is surely that of institutional cooperation, which has a great number of projects, which are aimed at promoting this cooperation through improving professional training such as DELVMET, which is to be found in the IPA Adriatic CBC programme; these are also interesting projects: ITAC, which is part of the Interreg IIIA cross-border Adriatic programme and which aims at facilitating the passing over of research to SME's through the constitution of a network between the Universities and the Centres of Research and Chambers of Commerce; then there is the EU-BALKAN FABNET project (Seventh Framework Programme FP7), whose aim is to create a training network and to promote cooperation in activities concerning food, agriculture and biotechnology (table 15).

Table 15 List of projects in the area of institutional cooperation

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
48	CEI - Central European Initiative	COOPERADRIA	Supporting the ability to develop and manage cooperation projects	Improve management and reporting capacities in cooperation projects to the Albanian Institute of Transport	NO	Closed
54	IPA Adriatic CBC	DELMVET	Developing an Efficient Locally Managed Model of Vocational Education and Training	Renovation of system of professional training	NO	Open
81	Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border	ITAC	Innovation Technology for Adriatic Competitiveness	Support the diffusion of know-how through the constitution of a network between Universities, Research Centres & Chambers of Commerce, to facilitate the passing over of research to SME's	YES	Closed
89	Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border	MA.H.L.DE.N.ET	Mare Hadriaticum Local Democracy Cross Border Networks	Strengthen institutional cooperation between political, economic and social actors involved in the development of local democracy in the area	NO	Closed
100	Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border	OWI	Open Windows for integration	Creation of a network between National, regional and local authorities which focus on culture both as a factor in development and as a factor in social cohesion	YES	Closed
106	Interreg IIIA Adriatic cross-border	PEARL EU	Platform Enhancing Adriatic Region Links in Europe	Creation of a permanent work group to launch concrete actions of european territorial cooperation	YES	Closed
110	CEI - Central European Initiative	PORTRAIN	PORTRAIN	Training activities for mid-level management of the Durres Port Authority on human resource management	NO	Closed
125	IPA Adriatic CBC	S.I.M.P.L.E	Strengthening the Identity of Minority People Leads to Equality	Achieving social cohesion among Adriatic Countries through the strengthening the values of cultural diversity	NO	Open
172	IPA Adriatic CBC	YOUTH ADRINET	Sharing experiences and developing joint tools in order to increase the participation of the YOUTH ADRiatic population	Increase European identity and active participation in the social life of young people in the framework of the Adriatic area	YES	Open
184	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Local government as motors for development	Promotion of socio-economic development at the local level.	NO	Closed
185	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Assistance in the area of crime prevention and of administration of justice	Training courses for magistrates to optimize the efficiency of judicial administration in every phase of an investigation and legal action	NO	Closed
205	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		ILO – Development of a system of services for training and employment and of a National employment service.	Improve employment of disadvantaged categories, disabled & women, in the albanian economic context	NO	Open
206	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Intervention in favour of boys and girls at risk of dropping out from school	Identification of possible solutions to the phenomenon of truancy in Albania for boys/girls and adolescents from the areas of Valias & Romanat	NO	Closed
207	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		IOM – The National Action Plan on Remittances: Moving from policy development to implementation	Support the albanian authorities in the realization of a National Strategy on Migration to increase the impact that remittances have on socio-economic development	NO	Open
208	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Capacity Building to Implement the Integrated Planning System (IPS) – Wold Bank	Assistance for the setting up of an Integrated Planning System (IPS), a vast model of strategic planning and financial programming of the interventions envisaged in the	NO	Open

			Trust Fund	strategies for the development of the Albania and for the Agreement on Stabilization and Association.		
209	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Programme of Support for the Ministry of the Economy	Improve the efficiency and efficacy of the institutional activities of the Ministry of the Economy, with particular attention to the relation between governmental department and territory.	NO	Closed
210	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		PASARP Programme - Phase II	Support for the processes of decentralization of the three albanian regions (Durrës, Shkodër & Vlorë) in their social-health services, economic development, safeguarding the environment and promotion of culture in the target areas.	NO	Closed
211	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support the process of european integration for Albania through the support activities of european institutions	Improve the living conditions of the people thanks to the benefits that come from the process of european integration and, in the future, the full inclusion of Albania in the European Union.	NO	Open
215	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support for social policies in the district of Scutari for the prevention of clandestine emigration	Combat and prevent the social exclusion of adolescents in the District of Scutari, through the promotion of policies of support	NO	Closed
43	IPA Adriatic CBC	Cluster Club	Adriatic Economic Cluster Club	Improving innovation through cooperation, business opportunities and market research	YES	Open
65	Seventh Framework Programme FP7-	EU-BALKAN FABNET	EU-western Balkan network for training and the promotion of cooperation in research activities within the area of food, agriculture and biotechnology	Stimulating international cooperation in research	NO	Closed
69	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	FINNO	Mechanism for fostering innovation in South East Europe	Contributing to better productivity and achieving a comparable level of innovation between countries	NO	Open

Training

Even if they do not involve Apulia in the first instance, various projects of the Italian–Albanian Cooperation programme deal with the area of education which is considered to be a central point for bringing about improvements in the living conditions of the albanian population, above all in the weaker sectors where many are exposed to the risk of being marginalized. The projects aim at this improvement concentrating on the modernization of the school system ('Teaching ICT in the European dimension', Italian-Albanian Cooperation), and of albanian school buildings (ProgrammaALBI2000, Italian -Albanian Cooperation) (Table 16).

Table 16 List of projects in the area of training and education

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Puglia	status
10	Interreg IIIA Adriatic Cross-border	ADRIAFORM	Technical assistance for the development of a network for the improvement of human resources in the sector of Logistics and Transport	Guarantee an analysis of the needs of the jobs market and the development of interventions with a high standard of quality	YES	Closed
183	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Training centre for teachers and educators and the creation of a day centre for children with difficulties	Improving the conditions of life of children and young people at risk of being marginalized and improving the quality of educational services aimed at children through the development of training abilities of educators and teachers.	NO	Closed
186	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Teach ICT in the european dimension	Improve the level of learning of students through teacher training, modernization of the school system and a reduction of the digital divide.	NO	Open
187	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Programme ALBI2000: rebuilding and construction of school buildings in the districts of Tirana, Valona, Scutari & Fier	Improve the conditions of the infrastructure of Albanian schools, many of which are dangerous and decrepit, without heating or suitable furniture.	NO	Closed
189	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Promoting Quality Education for all: Human Rights and Democracy Education in Albania (phase 2)	Promote cultural cooperation on human rights in the albanian education system through the education of new generations.	NO	Closed
191	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Social advancement and professional training of young albanians through the development of the Maria Mazzarello school of Tirana	Development of the professional training school "Maria Mazzarello" of Tirana with the aim of improving living conditions; the initiative intends to offer to young people access to new work opportunities.	NO	Closed
192	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Realization of a service centre and of a computer network for the universities.	Development of the albanian university system in its function as promoter of educational activities at a high level and of scientific research at an International level.	NO	Closed

Health

The subject of health is a very delicate one in Albania because of strong internal contradictions. For this reason, the projects focus on the improvement of the quality of hospital services, of medical competence, but above all on rehabilitation therapies (with the SLID project, IPA Adriatic CBC) and transfusional medicine (with the ADRIBLOOD interventions, Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic, and BESSY, IPA Adriatic CBC), with the aim of ensuring that Albanian health services are close to the level of European standards (Table 17).

Table 17 List of projects in the area of health

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Puglia	Status
13	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	ADRI-BLOOD		Contribute to the autonomy of Adriatic countries in their stocks of blood and of blood components for clinical use.	YES	Closed
31	IPA Adriatic CBC	BESSY	Blood Ethical good for Social capital and Safety	Establishing a network in the Adriatic cross-border area about blood donation	NO	Open
60	Seventh Framework Programme FP7-HEALTH	EDENEXT	Biology and control of vector-borne infections in Europe	Prevention of virus infections	NO	Open
145	IPA Adriatic CBC	SLID	Social and Labour Integration of the Disabled	Contributing to the quality of life of persons with disabilities who live in the Adriatic basin	NO	Open
178	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Rehabilitation Therapy Centre	Improve the health conditions of the population who need rehabilitative therapies, increasing the availability of physiotherapeutic assistance supplied according to international quality standards. Development of a rehabilitation therapy centre in Tirana.	NO	Closed
200	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Contribution to WHO for assistance to the Ministry of Health	The initiative comes from a voluntary contribution allocated by 'Italian Co-operation' to the WHO and is aimed at supporting the commitment to assist the Albanian Ministry of Health.	NO	Closed
201	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Structural and technical-professional upgrading of the health system.	Improvement of the quality of hospital services and of the health of the people of the Prefecture of Elbasan, contributing to a recovery of the health budget	NO	Closed
202	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Project for recovery from auditory handicaps in deaf albanian children	Strengthening of the albanian social/health structures in charge of the treatment and rehabilitation of young people with auditory disabilities	NO	Closed
203	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Completion programme of the 'Our Lady of Good Counsel' hospital in Tirana	Completion of the 'Our Lady of Good Counsel' hospital in Tirana, donated by the albanian government to the Catholic Church in 2000.	NO	Closed
204	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Development of transfusional medicine towards european standards of quality	Improve the conditions of health of the population by means of the development of transfusional medicine, improving quality and the quality of service and upgrading it to european standards.	NO	Open

Projects with Apulia as key player

Agri-food industry

In the agri-food industry area Apulia appears as a key player in three projects, all belonging to the Interreg IIIA programme (table 18). PAB I & II is particularly interesting as it is one of the very few projects to have been renewed; during this intervention standards were set for organic agriculture in Apulia and Albania, involving 13 local companies. Afterwards, studies were conducted on the production line of grapes, olives and medicinal plants, until finally a strategic document could be written up on organic production.

Table 118 List of projects in the area of the agri-food industry with Apulia as leading partner

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
32	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	BIOLFISH	Program for the improvement of the quality and valorization of olive oil and fish products	Favour dialogue between producers, the main international buyers and the companies and associations which promote and sustain the organic method of agriculture and activities of sustainable fishing	YES (LP)	Closed
102	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania	PAB I e II		Transfer of methods for organic production	YES (LP)	Closed

	2000-2006					
112	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PRINT"-	Integrated Project for the Valorization of traditional local products.	Valorization of traditional local products	YES (LP)	Closed

Economic development and SME's

In this area there are various projects which deserve attention:

- ✓ IRENE (2000 – 2006 Cadses) directed at the promotion of diversification of productive activities in rural areas through the creation of Multifunctional Economic Networks;
- ✓ SIAB (Interreg IIIA Italia - Albania 2000 – 2006) which has defined the regulatory and administrative conditions for the 'governing' of a system of organic agriculture which conforms with European and International legislation;
- ✓ Handled with care (Interreg Italia – Albania 2000/2006) included in the area of microcredit, which promoted collaboration between public institutions, banks, citizens and systems of communication to confront the problems of security and economy in monetary transfers and the development of bank remittances (tab. 19).

Table 19 List of projects in the area of economic development and SME with Apulia as leading partner

prog.	Program	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
1	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	A.Q. Network	ENVIRONMENT & QUALITY NETWORK	Improvement of environmental performance	YES (LP)	Closed
6	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	ADA"-	POSITIVE ACTIONS FOR THE SPREAD OF GOOD ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES IN ALBANIA	Improvement of environmental performance	YES (LP)	Closed
41	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CIACO		assistere l'imprenditoria locale nei processi di cooperazione economica transfrontaliera	YES (LP)	Closed
56	Interreg IIIA Croos-border Adriatic	Dir	The rural district as an economic model of integration of territorial productive systems	Cross-border cooperation and free Exchange in primary sectors, including fish and agri-food industry	YES (LP)	Closed
61	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	EN.AL.Q	DEVELOPMENT OF ALTERNATIVE ENERGIES, ENERGY EFFICIENCY & PROMOTION OF QUALITY	Creating enironmentally friendly agricultural practices	YES (LP)	Closed
71	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	GE.CO	GESTIONE ECO-COMPATIBILE DEGLI INSEDIAMENTI PRODUTTIVI COSTIERI ALBANESI	Transfer of skills concerning eco-compatible management of coastal sites	YES (LP)	Closed
74	Interreg IIIA Italia Albania 2000-2006	Handled with care	Handled with care	Microcredit Proeject (to guarantee security and economies in the transfer of money)	YES (LP)	Closed
79	2000 - 2006 Cadses	IRENE	Innovative Rural Development Strategy Based On Local And Trans-National Economical Networks	Promotion of a structural change and diversification of productive rural activities	YES (LP)	Closed
118	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	R.E.L.O.S.A.I	Local Netwok for Supporting New Entrepreneurs among Immigrants	Favouring Entrepreneurship	YES (LP)	Closed
167	2000 - 2006 Cadses	WEFneT	Women Engendering the Finance Network (WEFneT)	Local development through the increase in the participation of women in economic, social and political life.	YES (LP)	Closed

Table 20. List of projects in the area of accessibility with Apulia as leading partner

Prog.	Program	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apuli a	Status
21	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	AM.JO.WE.L.S.	Adriatico Meridionale & Jonio Wet Lat System	Protection and valorization of Wetlands and connected cross-border dune environments.	YES (LP)	Closed
36	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	C.E.R.A.T.O.N.I. A	Conservation of Endemic Rarities Transborder Organism for Nature of Italy and Albania	Elaboration of executive project and plans for the running of the Mediterranean Intergovernment Organization for the redistribution of endemic terrestrial and aquatic species	YES (LP)	Closed
38	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania	C.I.S.M.	Project of technical assistance for the realization and management of an	Realization and management of Sea Sciences Centre in Albania	YES (LP)	Closed

	2000-2006		International Sea Sciences Centre in Albania			
58	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	Eco - Governance	Ecological foundations for the governance of coastal areas:	Improve the running of aquatic ecosystems and the ecology of lagoons; monitoring and running of transitional eco-systems	YES (LP)	Closed
59	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ECOPORT 8	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBORDER CORRIDOR PORTS	Improving the prevention of pollution and preservation of natural resources in port areas and nearby coastal zones.	YES (PL)	Closed
103	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PACT/Prof	Apulia-Albania tourist/productive training corridor	Optimization of tourist structures	YES (LP)	Closed
129	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SCORIA	SCORIA	New tool for the management of refuse	SI (LP)	Closed
153	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	TEN_ECOPORT	Transnational ENhancement of ECOPORT8 network	The present project, enlarging the existing network established among the ECOPORT8 ports,	YES (PL)	Open
160	2000 - 2006 Cadses	TWReferenceNET	Management and sustainable development of protected transitional waters	Promote and improve the conservation and sustainable enjoyment of our cultural heritage	YES (LP)	Closed
170	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	WET SYS "B "	Sustainable management of Apulian-albanian Wetlands	Actions of valorization of Wet Lands and improvement of artificial coastal basins	YES (LP)	Closed

Environment

Apulia is a leading player in the environmental area (Tab. 20); in this context the ECOPORT 8 project (2007 - 2013 South East Europe, leading partner Polytechnic of Bari) is worthy of particular attention. This has taken on the subject of prevention of pollution in the port areas and nearby coastal zones.

The analyses and studies were carried out partly in view of the planning of the Paneuropean Corridor No. 8 which envisages the maritime link between Albania and Italy as the last stretch. This project had a follow-up, TEN_ECOPORT (2007 - 2013 South East Europe, Ongoing) with the Polytechnic of Bari once again as leading partner. The polytechnic, broadening its existing network, has focused on the creation of a discussion platform organized on two levels: the first between the port authorities with the aim of establishing common standards; the second is between the ports and the companies which work within the ports concerned, with the aim of checking the results of management of the port and of the environment.

Once again in the environmental area the TWReferenceNET project (Cadses 2000/2006) seems to be of interest. This has developed an information and monitoring system of the cultural heritage and of transferable know-how in the Mediterranean basin.

Energy

On the subject of Energy, ALTERENERGY, within the IPA Adriatic programme, is a large strategic project, is still active, and involves the Region of Apulia as a leading partner. By means of this intervention it is hoped to develop a model of sustainable management of energetic resources which can be used by the small communities of the Adriatic area. The aim is to make these communities sustainable from the point of view of energy thanks to a wider use of renewable energy sources and to plans for energy efficiency, thus increasing the local capacity for planning and so for saving energy and for the production of energy from renewable resources.

Table 21 List of projects in the area of Energy with Apulia as leading partner

Prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
20	IPA Adriatic CBC	ALTERENERGY	Energy Sustainability for Adriatic Small Communities	Develop a model of sustainable management of energy resources which can be used by the small communities of the adriatic area.	YES (LP)	Open

Tourism and cultural heritage

Given its strategic position in this area, there are various projects with Apulia as leading partner. The more important initiatives have been TUR.SEA.ADR. for starting up initiatives in tourism and "TUR.GRATE" which has identified a cross-border itinerary of historic centres and of 'common tourist packages'.

This is one of the very few projects to have had a follow-up, TUR.GRATE II; the aim is to improve the promotion, enhancement and enjoyment of cultural, agri-food and natural products across both frontiers and to develop common instruments for the perfection of agri-food and artisanal products and also the appreciation of local products through a collective cross-border brand (tab. 22)

Concerning cultural heritage, the projects which are still active merit some consideration:

- ✓ The ARCHEO.S. project (IPA Adriatic, CBC), which has as a leading partner Apulian Public Theatres and which aims at the promotion of the cultural heritage through a partnership agreement and integrated use of the cultural heritage. The network will allow the transfer of skills and know-how of each beneficiary country, the development of partnerships at the public, private, local and international level
- ✓ SHQIPERIA (Interreg IIIA Italy – Albania 2000/2006), with the City Council of Lecce as a leading partner, which has started up activities of strategic cooperation between the two sides of the Adriatic, with cultural and training implications which led the restoration, enhancement and promotion of Albanian artistic resources (Tab. 16).

Table 22 List of projects in the area of accessibility with Apulia as leading partner

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
85	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	LA RIVIERA DEI FIORI COSTIERI		Develop integrated services of marine tourism	YES (LP)	Closed
91	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	MARE DELLE AQUILE		Promotion and development of forms of alternative tourism	YES (LP)	Closed
107	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PER.NA.TUR."	Sustainable tourism, thematic walks and horse-rides for the promotion of the natural and cultural heritage	Individualisation of thematic itineraries for the development of ecotourism	YES (LP)	Closed
126	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	S.I.VA.TU.R."	Integrated strategies for the enhancement of rural tourism	Combine tourist services in the area with its traditions of production	YES (LP)	Closed
143	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SITRuS"	Innovative system for Sustainable Rural Tourism	Promote natural areas	YES (LP)	Closed
158	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	TUR.GRATE"	InteGRATED actions for the promotion of Sustainable Tourism	Identify a cross-border itinerary of historic centres	YES (LP)	Closed
159	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	TURSEADR	Adriatic Sea Tourism	Enjoyment of coastal areas concerned by means of the creation of alternative, innovative and sustainable forms of tourism	YES (LP)	Closed
162	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	VIAGGIADR	Travellers of the Adriatic: structure and itineraries of journeys	Institution of a Study Centre for travelling in the Adriatic.	YES (LP)	Closed

Table 23 List of projects in the area of cultural heritage with Apulia as leading partner

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
26	IPA Adriatic CBC	ARCHEO.S.	System of the Archaeological Sites of the Adriatic Sea	Overcoming problems concerning the promotion of cultural heritage and at improving cultural policies	YES (LP)	Open
27	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	ARIAL"	Support for the recovery of wood products and of musical instruments of historical value.	Protection and enhancement of artistic-cultural heritage	YES (LP)	Closed
57	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	DRU"	Office for the repair and restoration of Italian & Albanian wood artefacts	Protection and enhancement of Cultural Goods	YES (LP)	Closed
70	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	FORUM"	The Italian square and culture	Protection and enhancement of artistic-cultural heritage	YES (LP)	Closed
116	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	<u>PUGLI@ALBANIA</u>	Community and culture on the web	Enhancement of local traditions	YES (LP)	Closed
121	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	REVALE"	Restoration and enhancement of wood sculptures, paintings on wood and musical instruments	Protection and enhancement of artistic-cultural heritage	YES (LP)	Closed
139	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-	SHQIPERIA"	The nobility of eagles	Protection and enhancement of artistic-cultural heritage	YES (LP)	Closed

	2006					
49	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	COOPERATION @nd CULTURAL HERITAGE"		Protection and enhancement of Cultural Goods	YES (LP)	Closed

Accessibility & infrastructure

A good part of the projects are directed towards the improvement of air and sea transport on both sides (Tab. 24); for the ports there are projects such as the Brindisi Durres Port eSecurity Project, CONFRONTI, PASSA, ADEGUAMENTI INFRASTRUTTURALI DEL PORTO DI OTRANTO (LE), all of which are part of the Interreg IIIA Italia – Albania 2000/2006 programme and which, apart from intervening on infrastructure, also emphasize the safety of the services offered.

Finally, the project CODE is interesting, with the Polytechnic of Bari as leading partner, whose plan of action is to lay down a factual base for the management of the demand for mobility, which promotes the use of collective road transport, by public means (bus) or private (car-pooling) thus reducing the negative external effects linked to congestion and atmospheric pollution and guaranteeing at the same time liberty of movement of goods and persons.

Table 24 List of projects in the area of accessibility with Apulia as leading partner

Prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
8	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006		Upgrading of the infrastructure of port of Otranto (LE)	Improvement of complementary infrastructures	YES (LP)	Closed
9	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006		Upgrading of services of civil airport of Bari	Improvement of complementary infrastructures	YES (LP)	Closed
17	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	Civil Airport of Bari-Palese	Expansion and upgrading of the existing passenger airport	Improvement of infrastructure	YES (LP)	Closed
34	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	Brindisi Durres Port eSecurity Project	Brindisi Durres Port eSecurity Project	Increase security in maritime traffic	YES (LP)	Closed
45	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CODE	COoperating for mobility DEMand management Enhancement	Promote improved mobility	YES (LP)	Closed
47	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CONFRONTI	Development of a frontier control office at the Maritime Station of San Vito dock in the port of Bari	Security of maritime transport	YES (LP)	Closed
84	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	JOVE		Improvement of efficiency and the privatization of the port of Durazzo	YES (LP)	Closed
93	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	MO.S.T.	Sustainable mobility in Tirana	Innovative solutions for mobility management	YES (LP)	Closed
105	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PASSA	Improvement of passenger facilities for those arriving from departing to Albania	Improvement of the infrastructure of the port of Bari	YES (LP)	Closed

Table 25 List of projects in the area of International cooperation with Apulia as leading partner

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Puglia	Status
4	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	ACCIA	Image-Agreements of Cultural Co-operation between Italy & Albania	The project aims at the protection and appreciation of cultural artefacts	YES (LP)	Closed
24	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Aquifalc	Aquifalc	Realization of a joint italian-albanian socio-economic research Centre	YES (LP)	Closed
25	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	AR.CO		Support for the policies of public bodies and cultural institutions present in the adriatic region	YES (LP)	Closed
28	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	ARTIGIANCREDITO		Increase collaboration between italian and albanian enterprises	YES (LP)	Closed
37	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	C.I.I.T.	Centre for Transadriatic Institution Connections	Build up relations between Universities and the Adriatic area	SI (LP)	Closed
39	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CCC	ALBANIA: KNOW, COMMUNICATE, SHARE	Promote the image of Albania in Italy	YES (LP)	Closed
50	Interreg IIIA Italy -	COSTIA	Cooperation and Development of	Support for the Italian-Albanian partnership in	YES	Closed

	Albania 2000-2006		Tourism Italy - Albania	tourism	(LP)	
51	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	CREATIVITA'	Cooperation for the Rediscovery of Traditional & Innovative Artistic Expression between Italy & Albania	Appreciation of traditional and modern cultures	YES (LP)	Closed
114	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PROMOALBA	Promotion of the culture and image of Albania in Italy and in Europe	Promotion of the image of Albania in the EU	YES (LP)	Closed
144	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SKAI	SINERGJIA, KULTURA, ARTI, ISTITUZIONE	Strengthen the cultural identity of the territories, improving their cohesion and socio-economic integration.	YES (LP)	Closed
152	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	TEKNIKA EUROPIANE	NETWORK OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICES	Professional upgrading and reorganization of the albanian Public Works Offices. Improve the standards of building quality and safety.	YES (LP)	Closed
164	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	VLERAT / VALORI"		Enhancement of the identities of the territories of Apulia and Albania	YES (LP)	Closed

International Cooperation

The involvement of Apulia in the projects of international cooperation is very significant (Table 25); the interventions which took place promoted cooperation in itself through the appreciation of cultural artefacts, as for example in the ACCIA project (Interreg Italy – Albania IIIA 2000-6), or as in the case of ARTIGIANCREDITO (Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic), which created a fund of 1 million euro, managed by Artigiancredito of Apulia, to favour collaboration between Apulian and Albanian enterprises.

In the area of institutional cooperation the C.I.I.T. project (Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic) is worthy of particular attention. It envisages the constitution of a Links Centre which builds up relations between the universities of the Adriatic area and between the intrauniversity network and the institutions and organizations working in the two countries.

Health

All the projects are directed towards improving the services of the National Albanian health system, as for example the project 'Diagnosis' demonstrates with ARES (Regional Health Agency for Apulia) as a leading partner. This aims to increase the services in the country that are devoted to prevention and to the diffusion of shared practices; but given the somewhat compromised situation of the country, the project 'Scientific technical and managerial Cooperation in the social-health context', promoted by Interreg IIIA Italy – Albania 2000/2006 is of particular importance.

With this project the desire was to realize, together with local operators, an organizational model which would be able to ensure effective control over health spending in order to optimize the services and give Albania the minimum standards required by the EU for Member States in the field of health (Table 26).

Table 26 List of projects in the area of health with Apulia as a key player

prog.	Programme	Project acronym	Project Name	Objective	Apulia	Status
55	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Diagnosi	Programme of early diagnosis of tumours in the genital area	Improvement of medical competencies in Albania	YES (LP)	Closed
75	Fifth Framework Programme FP5-	HPMDCCAD ERPRWAC	Health problems, mental disorders and cross-cultural aspects of developing effective rehabilitation procedures for refugees of the war-affected countries	Contribute to the creation of mental-health specific rehabilitation programmes for the victims of post-conflict communities	YES (LP)	Closed
99	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Osservatorio Epidemiologico	Epidemiological Observatory for the monitoring of widespread diseases	Development and improvement in quality of the services offered in the Albanian health system	YES (LP)	Closed
216	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006		Scientific, technical and managerial cooperation in the social-health field.	Ensure an effective control of health spending	YES (LP)	Closed

PART III

Interviews with privileged interlocutors

Note on methodology

As shown above, in the first phase of the project it was decided to create a database which contained all the existing and already concluded projects which envisage (or have done so) the involvement of the Region of Apulia – or of an Apulian body or institution – and of a counterpart in Albania. From the analysis of this database, which contains the most important information for each project (such as the area of intervention, the partners involved, the budget and the aims), certain questions have emerged which are pertinent not only to a single project but, more generally, to the relations of cooperation as the subject of analysis. What is the quality of cooperative relations between the two countries? Has anything changed in this relationship over the years? How do projects come into being? Are their aims always achieved? What effect do they have?

These are the questions that have accompanied the research group during the successive phases of this survey which could be considered as “applied (or policy oriented) research”¹⁰ in as much as the results will be used to try and resolve the real concrete problems in this area. The aim was to enquire into the relations of cooperation between Apulia and Albania, separated by a strip of sea just 70 kms wide. Through our enquiry we want to acquire data and knowledge that would allow us to plan interventions, set up new procedures which could create new starting points to concretely improve the relations of cooperation and to start up real and effective cross-border development.

With the aim of having a more complete picture and of trying to answer the questions that arose in the phase of analysis, we decided to ‘enter the field’ and focused our attention on key players, opinion leaders, important witnesses who work in the field of cooperation and who have had direct experience of the projects that we have already identified.

Once we had formulated the hypotheses of research, we moved on to the choice of the most appropriate methodological approach: “...to discover and analyze the premises and the logical procedures that were implicit in the research, so that we could draw attention to them and systematize them”¹¹. Given the type of enquiry, we chose a qualitative approach and the instrument for the collection of data was the semi-structured interview.

Speaking of which, in reference to the methodological/epistemological debate on the distinction between ‘quality’ and ‘quantity’ in scientific research¹² it would be useful to give some clarifications.

At the methodological level it is important to underline that the ‘data’ gathered can never be ‘objective’, but can only correspond to representations of reality, to opinion and to the “ways of seeing” of the interviewees; one can therefore say that it is the representations of reality that interest the researcher for the most part. We should also emphasize that the representations that each individual has constructed, and continues to construct, is the result of what the subject deduces from the social interactions and from the quantity of information that he possesses: “... it is furthermore of the greatest importance to realize the fact that in practice we lead our lives, and take decisions or reach our objectives not on the base of statistics or scientific considerations. We live basing ourselves on deductions”.¹³

On the epistemological level the question is put forward in a more radical way: “reality” is not perceived, observed and explained by the researcher just as it is, but this relation is always mediated by hypotheses, by theories and by the ‘baggage’ that the researcher carries within¹⁴. Thus “objective” knowledge is possible, but it is only the product of scientific debate and of the sharing of certain epistemological and

¹⁰ L. Za, *Families and the quality of life in Apulia*, Pensa MultiMedia Editore, Lecce, 2000, pag. 13.

¹¹ R. Boudon – P.F. Lazarsfeld (ed.), *Empirical analysis in the social sciences*, vol. I, From concepts to empirical indicators, il Mulino, Bologna, 1969, pag. 10-11.

¹² See among others: P. Corbetta, *Methodology and techniques of social research*, Bologna, il Mulino, 1999; G. Delli Zotto, *Introduction to social research*, Milano, FrancoAngeli, 1997.

¹³ E. H. Volkart (a cura di), *Contribution of Thomas to Theory and Social Research*, quoted in E. Goffman, *The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life*, il Mulino, Bologna, 1969, pag. 13.

¹⁴ In general the epistemological reference to Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle is important: “The principle, formulated by the german physicist Heisenberg in 1927, establishes the impossibility of determining the trajectory of an elementary particle, since the quantum of light necessary to ‘illuminate’ it and thus determine its position alters in an unpredictable way the particle and its motion. With Heisenberg’s principle of uncertainty we arrive at the negation, also in physics, of the classical conception that interpreted the world as being independent of the actions of the observer who, in the very act of getting to know the world, participates in it and modifies it.” Corbetta, 1999, op. cit., pag. 29, note 9.

methodological premises; we should emphasize that these ‘truths’ which science gives rise to are never in the end definitive and absolute, but always ‘falsifiable’.¹⁵

The researcher who studies and analyzes ‘social phenomena’, if the cooperative relations between Apulia and Albania can be considered such, is reminded of his commitment to conduct a correct scientific analysis, to ‘identify first certain variables and then point out certain relations between these variables’¹⁶, to conform to correct methodological and epistemological premises.

Once we had identified the fundamental issues about which we wished to enquire, we proceeded to the construction of a table of questions, which could guide the interviews; this was made up of various sections that referred to:

- the quality of cooperative relations in the past and today (the experience accrued by the subject in the area of cooperation, what has changed);
- ongoing projects (analysis of needs, the results that have been partially achieved, problems encountered);
- finished projects (how the project began, what aims were achieved, practical results of the project, critical situations noted);
- current trends;
- possible proposals for cross-border development.

The technique for the collection of data chosen was narrative, by means of which the researcher can stimulate in the interviewee the free flow of ideas concerning the experience accrued of cooperation and the most important points that he thinks should be recounted. Indeed, the semi-structured interview seemed to be the best solution for the collection of a rather complex corpus of information: first of all, because in some cases, the information concerns the past, even if recent, for individual interviewees; secondly, we intended to ask for a comparison of the various stages in the development of cooperation

Interviews, above all of the non-standard or qualitative type, allow a freedom of in-depth analysis that other techniques do not: in fact, although we had an idea of what to ask, the interviewer respected the logical discursive thread of the interviewee, letting him underline certain aspects that were perhaps not considered carefully or even at all, during the planning stage of our research. As a result of this necessary freedom, the issues to be dealt with in the course of the interview were not decided in the order that was laid down by the research team. However the interviewer was aware of the fact that certain issues had to be dealt with. Others could be dealt with in passing or could even be deferred; this strategy depended on the naturalness of the narration, which we did not want to contaminate as much as we wanted to stimulate and direct the conversation towards our principal research goals.

With the semi-structured interview, therefore, we wanted to keep some of the merits of the unstructured interview: this is made up only of open questions which are put to explore a phenomenon in its details, while the essential aspects are dealt with at the moment and in the way that is considered to be right by the interviewer. Our technique added to these characteristics the possibility of dealing with specific issues and arguments, which were considered to be important by the research group in the construction phase of the hypotheses. Compared with the other technique there are a high number of questions, but this does not coerce the interviewer in any way: often he does not happen to ask them all, because they are anticipated by the interviewee; at other times it is felt to be inopportune to put some questions because of the particular characteristics of the interviewee, or of the context of the interview. Indeed, the aim was not to ask all the questions nor even to follow a certain order in asking them. It was, rather, to bring up certain issues, aspects and details which could fill out certain subject areas of our research and give us what we needed to know, but without precluding unexpected information which was not considered in our research plan.

Concerning the choice of interviewees, we approached, as we said, certain chosen notable possible interlocutors based on their experience of the projects.

¹⁵ K. R. Popper, *The Logic of Scientific Discovery*, Torino, Einaudi, 1970.

¹⁶ R. Boudon, *Methodology of Sociological Research*, il Mulino, Bologna, 1970, pag. 27

The first group was chosen from people with great experience in cooperative projects and of relations between Apulia and Albania in general. This group was made up of 8 interviewees from public bodies such as the Region of Apulia, the Union of Chambers of Commerce of Apulia (which also has an office in Tirana), the local Albanian Development Agency AULEDA and the office of UNOPS in Albania.

A second group of people, on the other hand, was formed from local players with direct experience of certain projects of cooperation, chosen on the basis of the presence of Apulian partners or because of an innovative approach, particularly concerning the 'sustainability' of the actions even after the end of the project, an aspect which is often neglected. Furthermore we concentrated on those projects that were follow ups from previous projects whose results, approaches and contacts were capitalized upon. This group was made up of 16 interviewees.

In total, therefore, there were 24 interviews, 13 in Apulia and 11 in Albania, as we indicate below. In the paragraph that follows the table, references are to be found, in brackets, to the person or persons from whom certain information has been gained.

List of interviewees

<i>Interviewee</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Projects followed</i>
Abeshi, Pellumb	Minister of the Environment	AM.JO.WEL., CERATONIA, SCORIA
Amoruso, Francesco	Region of Apulia – Mediterranean Service	APQ Balkans
Arapaj, Brikena	National Tourist Agency	Cooperative activities in general
Basset, Alberto	Salento University – Department of biological & environmental sciences & technologies	TWRefereneNet, Eco-Governance
Bino, Tauland	Deputy Minister for the Environment	AM.JO.WEL., CERATONIA, SCORIA
Cafiero, Luigi	UNOPS - Albania	Cooperative activities in general
Ciccarese, Piacentino	Region of Apulia – Mediterranean Service	Cooperative activities in general
Di Terlizzi, Biagio	IAM, Mediterranean Agricultural Institute	PAB I e II
Draçini, Silvana	Travel Agency "Europa Travels and Tours"	Activities in general
Hysenllari, Emanuela	Port Authority of Durazzo	Italbalk, ABMPlatform, EcoPort, Ten_Ecoport8, Watermode
Karakashi, Adriana	Union of Chambers of Commerce, Apulia – Tirana office	Cooperative activities in general
Koçi, Mirela	Local development agency AULEDA	VALT, Sitrus, Pitagora
Losavio, Maria Luisa	Region of Apulia – Mediterranean Service	Alterenergy
Manosperta, Pasquale	Apulian Public Theatre	Archeo.S
Mega, Mario	Levante Port Authority - Bari	Italbalk, ABMPlatform, EcoPort, Ten_Ecoport8, Watermode
Mingolla, Serena	Mesagne Municipality	Turgrate I e II
Misha, Ariana	Ministry of Agriculture	NO-BLE Ideas
Paiano, Elio	PugliaDOC Consortium	VALT
Pasko, Pandeli	MAI – Mediterranean Agronomic Institute	PAB I e II
Pinca, Marilena	Region of Apulia – Mediterranean Service – Tirana office	Cooperative activities in general
Savino, Nicola	Bari University - Faculty of Agriculture	PRINT, VARIPROVIT
Triggiani, Luigi	Union of Chambers of Commerce, Apulia	
Ungaro, Nicola	Arpa, Environmental Agency, Apulia	CISM, RIVA, Shape

Analysis of interviews

From the analysis of interviews carried out there emerge various interesting starting points for reflection, for the most part concordant, both generally concerning how the relations of cooperation and collaboration went and on specific issues.

The 2000-2006 program and specifically the Interreg Italia Albania 2000-2006 program was, according to the majority of those interviewed, the first real occasion for cross-border cooperation which started up (in some cases followed, Mega) relations with the Albanian institutions. The program was the opportunity to capitalize on the 'knowledge' gained with the preceding Interreg Italia Albania 1994-1999 program and to lay the basis for a reciprocal understanding of the methodologies and the approaches to projects of a cross-border nature (Ciccarese, Pinca, Koçi). In this phase the projects had a systematic and tangible effect on their target areas only in a limited way in some sectors, such as transport and the promotion of tourism in Albania (Mingolla, Mega), but for the most part they were not able to set off durable mechanisms of change, understood as a kind of 'automatic repeat mechanism' or self-reproduction of the project's output.

In general the interviewees agree that there was a decisive evolution in the relations of collaboration that took place during the 2000-2006 programs and the programs that followed. The former activated collaborative mechanisms which in their turn allowed for higher quality cooperation and greater efficiency with regard to the interventions that were realized and were ongoing in the 2007-2013 programs (Ciccarese, Pinca, Koçi). In the majority of the projects analyzed we see that the cooperative relations that began during the 2000-2006 cycle were the basis for the definition of the projects which were started up in successive programs (Ciccarese, Mega, Manosperta) and these were noted as being more simple, fruitful and were animated, in certain cases, by a new approach oriented towards the sustainability of the activities, even after the externally financed intervention.

In the new 2007-2013 program this has automatically led to the presentation of projects which involved Apulian and Albanian partners who had previously worked together.

However in this picture a sincerely felt difficulty emerges, especially on the part of albanian partners, concerning the management of the projects from the administrative-accounting point of view. There is a real problem linked to the technical-professional skills of the assigned personnel, exacerbated also by the dynamics of a very pervasive spoils system. Furthermore many interviewees pointed out that financial fragility, especially for the non-governmental associations and bodies, is another cause of difficulties which at times not only undermines the realization of a project's aims, but also the credibility of some other participating organizations which, through no fault of their own, have found it impossible to honour the contract that they have signed (Manosperta, Koçi, Ciccarese).

It is often pointed out how new collaborations are always promoted and started up by the italian partners, as the albanian spokespeople have recounted (Hysenllari, Abeshi) and as Doctor Pinca also confirmed, referring above all to technical-planning support. Furthermore it has been noted that there are no projects in the new programs which have Albanians as leading partners.

This is the confirmation of a general difficulty on the albanians' part in the management of the administrative-accounting procedures imposed by the programs of cooperation which cause operating difficulties and which do not allow them to be put forward as leading partners in the projects. Or it could depend on a 'cultural inactivism': historically the Albanians have always been the recipients rather than the promoters of change, of initiatives, or it can be put down to a disenchantment, to the awareness of their own omissions.

To this are added, at times, circumstances in which the inclusion in projects on the part of Albanian institutions or bodies (especially national ones) is only of a formal character (Abeshi, Bino). In such cases it means that these subjects demonstrate little involvement, which is reflected in a not very participatory attitude in the planning stages and in the implementation of the results (Basset, Ciccarese).

Referring to the 2000-2006 program, a bureaucratic approach on behalf of the Region of Apulia was often noted (Ciccarese, Amoruso), showing more care for procedure and the structure of the programs rather than on the results and on their real impact. However there are some positive exceptions which were repeated also in successive programs (Mega, Hysenllari, Mingolla, Manosperta, Paiano).

Another criticism which emerged was the poor ability to capitalize on the results of the interventions, that is to use them as an input for the activities of the projects which followed. This work of capitalization was

anything but helped in the passage from the 2000-2006 programs to those of 2007-2013, both because of the changes in priorities and because of the changes in the territories which were eligible (Basset, Paiano), established in the latter programs.

Concerning past programs it was also noted that there was a widespread lack of attention for the impacts of the projects, for what would have been generated in the territory in terms of self-sustaining initiatives or even in terms of practical, operational effects. Many initiatives, the majority of those analyzed in the interviews, were closed with results which had no real impact on the administration: a lot of attention was paid to *output* (on the formal level) and little paid to *outcome* (on the real-operational level and at the level of results) (Basset, Paiano, Losavio).

The output of the project was often 'acknowledged' but not implemented. In other cases, they stopped at the valorization of a touristic location, without an effective plan for activities which could make the initiative, the results of the project, sustainable and lasting. This appeared to be caused at times by poor planning of the projects' activities, and at times it seems it was brought about by an exquisitely bureaucratic approach and by a lack of a 'results culture', which is something that both sides of the Adriatic seem to have in common. On the other hand, at times we had the impression that the outcomes of the projects were too innovative and too devastating to be accepted and put into action by the central Albanian administrations, or that they brought with them duties and obligations – political or economic – which were thought to be untenable by the bodies involved.

If this appeared to be the attitude which referred to some years ago, today the approach appears to have radically changed, especially with reference to a greater attention paid to the real impact of the projects, also in terms of the sustainability and reproducibility of the activities. Even if this approach often begins with Italian leading partners, today we find that our Albanian partners give more participatory and proactive support (Manosperta, Mingolla, Cafiero, Hysenllari, Koçi).

We have also noted many signs of a change in tone regarding the new programs, partly because of a generational change which has affected the Albanian partners in particular. In particular we refer to the TurgrateII, ArcheoS projects to which we can also add the Alterenergy (Losavio) project, the projects in which the port authorities of Bari and Durazzo are involved, and also those projects which are run by UNOPS (Cafiero) and by the AULEDA Environmental Agency (Koçi).

However, these are exceptions that demonstrate that there is an inability to focus on the sustainability and reproducibility of projects, so much so that these 'illuminated' approaches seem to be autonomous choices made in single projects rather than being dictated by the rules of conduct of the programs.

On the other hand, interviewees constantly mention, in a negative way, the problems connected with the rules of management and reporting of the projects (often defined as constricting and complicated (Manosperta, Mingolla, Karakashi, Hysenllari), which lead to slow and muddled bureaucratic procedures for the payments of the various *tranches* of the financing. This element in particular, was underlined by almost all the Albanian interviewees. Furthermore, the systems of control after the fact are judged to be useless rather than inefficient (Manosperta): as an alternative concrete controls are proposed *during* the projects based on their impact and results rather than on merely financial-accounting indicators. In order to do this, it would be useful as has also been suggested, to start up an analysis of needs before projects are processed (Koçi) in order to guarantee results and concrete consequences, but at times this is not possible because of the constriction of time limits (Karakashi).

In general, we can affirm that, in the running of the development projects, a picture of substantial and enduring inadequacy on the part of Albanian organizations and bodies, in the administrative accounting of the projects, emerges. This is both caused by poor technical competency and by regulatory voids with which often a certain financial fragility is associated so that they are not able to anticipate the spending envisaged for the project. This is confirmed by the interviews held also on Albanian soil.

From the point of view, however, of precise realizations of the aims of projects a picture of highlights and shadows emerges. Training, for example, is often said to be inadequate. The projects concerning the environment have not affected the realization of a system of monitoring or of risk prevention.

But there are good and even excellent practices: in the area of health (the mental health centre of Valona) the cooperation with Italian and Apulian administrators (port authorities, Union of the Chambers of Commerce),

in industry (some subcontracting companies of foreign firms have gradually assumed control of the production chain), in the employment of alternative energies (the town council energy plans were innovative for us too). Generally, where contacts and relations have been stabilized the results were better. Just as the strategic plans that were worked on in the provinces of Valona and Scutari (in collaboration with the United Nations) brought great expectations.

Sectors of Cooperation

There are some sectors/areas of intervention where different and particular dynamics have been noted. These merit being treated separately

Environment and Research. On research projects concerning the environment good results were achieved. If it is true that the projects did not have operational consequences on the level of environmental management, it is also true that the academic collaboration between universities continued after the first projects and has been at a high level. Although the partnerships have also made some attempts to pursue their activities on new programs, they have not had their proposals accepted. This was something that was seen as a sign of how successive programs showed little attention towards the continuity of projects (Basset, Hysenllari).

Problems were noted concerning the projects of environmental prevention and monitoring which serve both as internal controls and to respect the European Protocols on the management of the marine coast environment.

The albanian Minister for the Environment underlined the difficulties in financing owing to the obligation to anticipate spending envisaged by the projects. He also maintained that the consequences of research in the field of the environment were scarce.

Problems in follow-up were also mentioned by Basset (Salento University): the collaboration in research with Tirana University was excellent, the results were suitably publicized, but we do not know what use the administrations made of them. Moreover Albania shows that it is sensitive on this subject, subscribing to initiatives which it is not obliged to join, as in the case of the European Directive 'Water'.

There are also not enough adequate projects in this area, but the strategic plan "Zero emissions Valona" stands out.

Logistics and Transport. The collaboration between the port authorities of Bari and Durazzo go back to the Interreg II program of 1994-9: for Albania, Bari and Apulia represent the gateway to the European Union, while on this side Albania represents a bridge towards a good part of the Balkans market and to the ex-soviet republics. In this area the cooperative project was directed towards operational and tangible results which led to material infrastructural improvements, at a level judged high enough for current operations, and to informational systems, introduced with the GAIA system, which are being completed (in the 2007-13 program) and which will be able to monitor at any moment maritime traffic and give information about the name of a ship or ferry, what it is carrying, the number of passengers, the crew on board, its exact position, etc.

The experiences of cooperation between the port authorities of Bari and Durazzo are defined as very good by both parties. The stability of the relationship seems to have had an important role. Bari praises the qualities of its albanian partner. Durazzo in turn seems to appreciate the leadership of Bari.

The albanian side complains about the problem of financial sustainability in that it has to anticipate the spending envisaged in the projects and about the local difficulties of managing them and about the lack of concrete objectives, albeit only an occasional problem. The Italians complain about the obstacles to merchant transport caused by administrative bottlenecks.

Cooperation between enterprises. The chamber of commerce of Apulia showed a strong presence and a marked ability for assistance and dialogue. This facilitated the relations between albanian and italian, especially apulian, companies and contributed to a strong integration of production which has swung between different phases in the last 20 years (Triggiani).

Tourism and agriculture. Some of the more interesting projects among those analyzed brought together the promotion of the cultural heritage of albania for tourism, in particular, with the improvement of production in the agricultural and agri-food sectors. Some considerations arise which are common to both sectors.

Concerning the tourist sector there have been some projects, particularly in the 2000-6 program which did not have significant effects (Paiano, Amoruso) but which focused on a general promotion of the image of Albania for Italy and Europe and which, anyway, had the merit of introducing the agents of local Albanian development into the international circuits of tourism. At the same time, the private companies put themselves into action, but in an uncoordinated and disorganized fashion, in the area of accommodation, both at the level of hotels and lodgings of a more widespread and parcellized character. This brought about a sort of 'collateral' and non-governed effect which meant that they could exploit the high reputation which those places had acquired after some projects.

On the other hand, some projects had a significant, systematic and sustainable impact even after the end of the projects. This was at least in part the fruit of capitalizing on previous experience which had matured with the same project partners. These are the people who are now involved (Manosperta) in putting together a coherent local tourist service with a new approach, showing that they care about sustainability, in order to guarantee an autonomous continuation of the initiatives which were defined over the life of the project (Mingolla). The testimonies about these experiences focus on the involvement of the private sector within the projects, but with a clear definition of roles and responsibilities that were intended to be maintained in the future, through a signing of accords, memoranda of understanding, etc. However, here some problems emerged concerning regulations and the general lack of an enterprise culture in Albania.

According to our interviewees, the perspectives of development in the sector meet with obstacles of an infrastructural character, concerning the level of services, and of non-existent rules and regulations (classification of the tourist reception facilities, quality guidelines, property rights, etc) which make it difficult to offer transport or promote a tourist destination to the potential traveller. Especially if one wants to combine the cultural and natural resources of the country (which are abundant in themselves) with a promotion of local products (in agricultural production, for example) from the country.

Furthermore, in this sector, some projects were analyzed which were based on the possibility of defining cross-border tourist itineraries (VALT, TurGrate), which could include Apulia with various destinations from the Balkans. This is also seen to be a possible and realistic option by Albanian operators (Draçini). But this approach leaves a question mark, which we will take up later, concerning the potential of an approach of this type compared with an idea which is more based on the enhancement of tourism in the Balkans area alone.

At the same time, concerning the activities of the promotion of albanian tourist destinations, the interviewees (Paiano, Manosperta, Mingolla) agree on what they define as systematic actions, directed at organizing a complete service and to transmit this outside the country in a systematic manner under a common leadership.

Finally, it is noted how tourism is growing and with this the assaults on the environment: building is not regulated and only the inaccessibility of certain areas guarantee their protection.

Albania seems to enjoy a competitive advantage in 'adventure' tourism (practised by north european visitors, germans above all). To this we must add seaside tourism (practiced by Kosovars and Albanians) and also there is cultural tourism both of which are growing. The albanian tourist destination is used and can be used by the tourist as a logistical base for his 'daily trip', perhaps visiting places in Montenegro, Albania and even Italy. The offer of packages of this type is being studied by the tourist operators and is at the center of certain projects concerning this subject.

The accessibility of tourist destinations has improved greatly and the accomodation is there. What is lacking are the services offered there, both basic and complementary, such as first aid care and emergency care.

In the area of farming there were various projects noted which were carried out in the 2000-6 program which dealt with the problems of the main albanian crops. But they did not resolve them. Partly because they were projects centred only on the analysis of some local urgent difficulties, such as pathogenic agents (Savino, Di Terlizzi) or because they were approaches which were perhaps too innovative, such as for example in the case of organic agriculture. In this case the support of the central authorities was lacking at the moment of the effective realization of the project through the actuation of the specific guide lines (Di Terlizzi, Pasko). Apart from the projects which were realized on this subject, Di Terlizzi & Pasko, from the Mediterranean Institute of Agriculture, point out the inability of the Albanian system of agriculture to supply sufficient produce for local needs, not because of structural shortcomings, but because of the strong parcellization of

the land which brings about a fragmentation in production and organization. This leads to a lack of planning in production which, together with the absence of organizations that can compete at a level with Large Distribution Companies, closes off both the possibility of internal commercialization towards the domestic consumer and that of exporting their produce. It should be understood that here we are talking about fresh produce: in Albania there is no food processing industry, except for small workshops that work without certificates.

The same interviewees indicate, however, a strong political will to overcome these limitations, pushing towards forms of aggregation on the part of the farmers, even though this excludes the mountainous areas. In the opinion of these interviewees (and also of Triggiani) the small size of agricultural enterprises and their fragmentation have contributed not a little to the outcome of the projects in the area of agriculture causing in fact an absence of qualified interlocutors who could represent the real needs of the operators. The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute – since it is an intergovernmental body which Albania is also part of – normally collaborates with the Albanian Government through the Ministry of Agriculture and supports it in its policy choices in the area of agriculture. At the moment the Albanian Government is trying to aggregate the producers and to standardize over the sector the controls and certifications on agricultural production and food processing and to organize a national system of controls and certification. This last part of the process is seen as being extraordinarily demanding both from the organizational and the financial point of view and in terms of the necessary know-how.

Here we must point out that there is, in general, a strong link between the agri-food production chain and tourist services. In the case of Albania the production of fruit, vegetables, oil and wine is excellent, but, besides the fragmentation of land ownership, there are other problems, like low productivity, the low level of organization, the quantity of produce that is not sufficient to satisfy the demand of the big users and distributors and the poor attention paid to organic and high quality production. Obviously this does not help the integration of the tourist production chain with that of the agri-food sector and the two sections are at risk of running alone.

Indeed albanian agriculture is still today prevalently at the subsistence level. Its capacity to produce wealth is modest and the multifunctional agriculture which could or should contribute to rural development is practically absent.

On the other hand they are working for the recognition of their traditional products, but this requires regulations and certifications. The PRINT project has worked in this direction, but there have not been any concrete results (again because of problems of follow-up). Also they are bringing back their wine cellars into active production.

Another successful experience seems to be one that was promoted by a town in Apulia which brought EMAS certification to certain Albanian holiday accommodation, thus linking tourism, cycle tourism and the agri-food sector.

Finally, it is also worth mentioning the degree course which is the result of collaboration between the Universities of Bari and Tirana.

Bringing out criticisms and potential

With the aim of forming some initial conclusions based on which we can propose some possible lines of action, we can place some of the stable markers that have come out from this research into the relations of cooperation between Italy and Albania.

Firstly, we note an imbalance between the know-how of the albanian organizations and what is required by their international partners at the level of administrative/accounting management and when proposing projects. The cause for this, we are told, should be looked for in the albanians' technical skills, in the

regulatory voids and in the financial fragility, especially of local institutions. This is confirmed by the interviews we held in Albania.

At the same time, it was clear how many interviewees complain of the lack of strategic guidelines which can direct single interventions towards coherent aims, a tendency which is aggravated by the spoils system mechanism that starts up after every election, and which involves not only top administrators, thus preventing the sedimentation of know-how.

The same could be said about the cooperative projects concerning the environment and on the policies of environmental prevention and monitoring useful both for internal control and for being included in the European Protocols on environmental management. In this area Albania has a systematic set of norms and is basically in conformity with community regulations. But in order to put this into concrete action, the country needs to set up methodologies and to put the finishing touches to monitoring and control systems, to acquire know-how and the structures to put them into action. And this will meet various obstacles of an organizational and financial, but also of a political nature (Ungaro, Basset).

Another point concerns relations with Italy and the Italians, and with Apulians in particular, who generally have a good reputation in Albania. This information comes out of all the interviews with Italians and with a good part of those with Albanians. This is both related to activities of cooperation for development which they have run (Pinca), even if these were not well publicized (Triggiani), and for the commercial and business relations established over the arc of the last twenty years. This makes the Italian partners, and particularly the Apulian ones, the first choice in continuing to run cooperative projects. This is not only because of the knowledge and mutual esteem (at a personal level) between those who represent the organizations on both sides of the Adriatic - and this is particularly true in certain sectors like the environment, transport and logistics, support for enterprise and research. But it is also because of what you could call a cultural affinity, in their ways of doing things (Koçi).

In the sector of tourism, for example, various projects were analysed: both those which have ended and those which are still active and are focused upon the possibility of defining cross-border tourist routes (VALT, TurGrate) which could include Apulia with the other tourist destinations of the Balkans, a possibility which is seen to be realistic also by the Albanian operators (Draçini). Here they must substantially decide on developing an approach of this type against a more centralized idea with a program of enhancement of tourism only for the Balkans area. On this point it could be useful to look at the outcomes of the still active programs in this subject area and in this ambit of intervention. At the same time, about the activities of promoting the Albanian tourist destinations, the interviewees (Paiano, Manosperta, Mingolla) agree on what they define as systematic actions, directed at organizing a complete service and to take it to the outside world in a coherent manner under a shared leadership. The proposal already made of an activity of support for the definition of new rules which would be useful for an improved management of the relations between private and public interests and between private enterprises themselves in order to guarantee trustworthy juridical bases to ensure the actions of governance of the tourist development projects.

Furthermore, we should like to point out the good practice in the strategic plans in this sector which have been realized by the regions of Valona and Scutari (in collaboration with the Albanian agency for local development and Italian partners – not from Apulia.). This interesting experience in participatory planning – even more important because it is repeatable at a series of levels – has gathered over 150 projects which were proposed by the participants in 140 meetings held in the two regions, defining multi-sector and multi-municipality integrated projects unanimously approved by their respective regional councils.

Finally, we would also point out that the albanian partners, especially at the government level, pay greater attention to upgrading their internal regulations so that they will come into line with those of the EU, which also forms part of the changes defined by the Agreement on Stabilization and Association. Albania's approach to the EU has obviously brought with it a net Europeanization of the development aims of the country. This has had important consequences on its institutional structure. In fact, the most complex and difficult phase is that which concerns the implementation of regulations as happens in many administrative sectors, as has been pointed out. These obstacles are in fact insurmountable without planning for the various sectors that defines instruments and resources.

Possible structure of future programs of cooperation

Cross-referencing the criticisms hitherto met with the trends towards upgrading regulations and taking into account the intense collaboration that has taken place with the Apulian organizations, we can suggest some guidelines to orientate future programs of cross-border cooperation and in the balkans area.

We believe that the most difficult challenge which Albania faces is that of bringing its regulations into line with European legislation which indeed is a necessary step defined by the ASA. In this regard we can imagine a support program on specific subject areas to face in a systematic way, both as far as regards the strictly legal aspect of the question, and on the organizational side. These could include many subject areas, some of which could be tourism, the agri-food industry, the environment and town planning.

We could respond to the administrative/accounting problems of managing cooperative projects, already mentioned, with a programme of technical assistance of the 'transversal' type to support all the people who intend to participate in these interregional programmes. Substantially, we imagine and propose that the 'historic' Apulian partners, such as the Region of Apulia and its agencies, with the contribution of other local bodies, can give assistance on administrative-accounting activities (and on their obligations), linked to the running of cross-border projects. This would facilitate the activity of planning over which the Albanian organizations would have maximum autonomy, and it can be done with a learning-by-doing approach, favouring the personnel within the organizations involved. This would help the process of sedimentation of know-how, which would then remain in the administrations which were involved and which would bring about full operative autonomy in the running of a single cycle of programs.

Besides, at the same time we should define a program or programs of cross-border or territorial cooperation in which the target areas are defined in relation to the issues that need to be faced. Within these, we must define which policies Albania intends to face together with neighbouring countries from the Balkans and which she wishes to take on in a wider geographic context or, perhaps, using a bilateral approach with Italy and Apulia. Here a great part of the effectiveness of choice would depend on the real participation and contribution of Albania at the European level, and on the outcomes of some promising projects which are now active.

The possible approaches which could contribute to practical solutions concerning the main problems which we met can be outlined thus:

Upgrading regulations and aims of development to European standard. This is a move which is now obligatory, defined in the process of stabilization and association. A program of direct support, on defined issues to be dealt with systematically could be of great use. This program would involve both regulatory and organizational issues with technical interventions and proposals on regulations formulated by teams of experts on the basis of the needs that emerge locally.

Administrative-managerial skills. These would be developed with a program of technical assistance of the 'transversal' type to help all those people who intend to participate in interregional projects. The 'historical' apulian partners, such as local government bodies and public administrations could give technical assistance in the running of cross-border projects. For maximum efficiency the organizations which are beneficiaries of community finances could receive this assistance after the regulatory gaps that slow up their administrative-accounting services have been filled.

Sedimentation of skills. The transfer of know-how, at all levels, requires stability in the partners who are involved. This favours the building up of capital of respect based both on skills and on mutual trust. A good starting point would be the good practices that came out of the experience of cooperation between the port authorities of Bari and Durazzo.

Follow-up actions. The local effects of a project are measured by its direct impact. However, many initiatives die out when the finances run out, indicating that the projects have not taken root. An important part of these partial failures (or partial successes) is due to the fact that the people interested in the project (who in the last analysis are all the citizens) hardly participate in them when the projects are being constructed (and shared), even before their realization. Informational activities and involving the people are necessary. Without these the community who is interested in the project does not manage to see the opportunity that it could take advantage of. These activities are generally carried out by development agencies. Some experiences of the Apulian L.E.A.D.E.R. organization could give us examples of good practices. Likewise, an important

contribution could come from those bodies which have experience (often successful) in cooperative activities, such as Arpa, Arti and University Departments.

Strategic planning of local development. The vagueness of the aims to which they tended is, in the majority of cases, caused by lack of planning and information rather than by a lack of vision. The vision is, all in all, delineated by inclusion in the EU and by community orientations. Strengthening the participatory mechanisms, accelerating the involvement of the local actors in the planning stages favours a shared orientation towards various initiatives and the production of significant synergic effects. The experiences that have matured during the strategic planning of a large area in Apulia, of certain Italian and European cities in which, besides, researchers from Apulia universities have participated could be of use here. The aim has to be that of directing the actors on the ground towards shared objectives.

Operational hypotheses

Concerning the objectives of economic growth, the experiences of cooperation between Apulia and Albania that have been gained suggest that we invest, at the operational level in institutional Actions and Actions based on issues.

Institutional Actions

An inter-institutional roundtable of strategic local cooperation, could give us a solid and consistent base to deal with the criticisms that we have heard effectively. The roundtable could:

- stabilize relations, transforming occasional contacts into routine contacts, contributing to the construction of a ‘shared’ social capital;
- point out emerging needs in terms of organization, skills, development programs and strategies and provide support for the identification of the corresponding skills;
- promote the institution and the functioning of development agencies on the model of Local Action Groups of the Leader programme and advocate founding a network organization;
- promote and support the exchange of know-how and good practices between administrations and development agencies.

Actions based on issues

Among the experiences of cooperation which we have examined, the most significant (transport, environment, tourism and agriculture) represent a wealth on which we should further invest.

As far as regards transport and environment, there already exists a process of sedimenting knowledge and know-how, while the objective of tourism-driven growth requires further attention.

Because the local impact of growing tourist demand could have favourable results which are coherent with the general objectives of ecological, economic and social sustainability there needs to be a corresponding offer of services which is provided prevalently by local enterprises (or indeed whole local production systems). The more a country resorts to ‘imports’ to satisfy the demands of tourists, the less will wealth be generated locally. Otherwise, the growth in tourism ends up merely creating local consumer demand.

In other words, because in Albania the productive system could receive an impulse of added demand generated by tourists, it is necessary that significant levels of semi-manufactured and manufactured goods and services are offered, which come from Albania. The country demonstrates a high level of rural occupation: agriculture and agro-industrial production could be the first sections on which to intervene in an organized way with the valorization of tourism. It means investing heavily on the organization of a line of production that at the moment is fragmented and characterized by serious structural problems (tiny size, low productivity...) but which seems to lend itself to the maintenance of a high level of traditional products. To this end, it is necessary to plan interventions in the enterprises and between enterprises to share regulations and quality certifications.

At the same time it is necessary to organize accommodation services and link them to the production line. Accommodation services which are small and spread throughout the country could be organized into horizontal networks according to the logic (or brands) of quality or of local areas. Or they could be structured in vertical networks, making the larger accommodation services the last link in a regional production chain. This kind of service is more likely to use medium/small restaurant facilities which are available locally.

Furthermore the small dimensions allow interventions which have less environmental impact (even if this makes controls more difficult). They also favour the even distribution of the wealth produced by tourism and interfere less with local continuity and identity.

Concerning subject areas we could capitalize on the widespread experiences that many organisms possess. These include MAI (Mediterranean Agronomic Institute), regional Apulian agencies (Arpa, Arti, ecc) and the whole of the Apulian and Albanian University network who could help to work on sectors such as the environment (for the systems of environmental monitoring of the air, water and soil), agriculture and the agro-industries (for the systems of quality control, production control and of certification, etc), town planning (definition of procedures for giving building permits), on tourism (standardization and classification of accommodation services) and others.

Finally, the strategies proposed seem to fit in with the aim of growth which is ecologically, economically and socially sustainable. Previous experiences seem to be on the whole encouraging and the network of relations of cooperation and collaboration that Apulia and Albania have created is a reasonable starting point in a framework in which the Otranto Strait becomes ever narrower, while the areas and instruments of cooperation extend and grow.

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APPENDIX

List of important projects

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
1	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	A.Q. Network	ENVIRONMENT & QUALITY NETWORK	Italy	Sintesi Srl	Apulia: Brindisi Province; Albania: Municipality of Elbasan	Economic Development	Improvement of Environmental Performance	Improvement of environmental performance in productive activities "accompanied" Systems of Environmental Management, in conformity with international regulation UNI EN ISO 14001 ed. 2004. At the same time systems of verification and environmental control ("Eco-Audit", "Energetic Audit") have been implemented.	YES (LP)	585.450			Closed
2	2000 - 2006 Cades	Aap2020	Adriatic action plan 2020	Italy	Municipality of Ancona	Partners' regions.	Environment	Exchange experiences on policies and instruments, benchmarks and standardized methods and administrative procedures, identify & disseminate best practices, & jointly implement improved policies for local sustainable development	The project will provide and implement a set of tools to public sector institutions for local sustainable development. For use by private sector operators it will create a Sustainable Innovation Market (SIM) to help disseminate and exchange good practices and procedures. This set of tools includes environmental and social reporting, environmental management systems and integrated sustainability accounting	YES	864.836	418.983	2003-05-01 - 2006-04-30	Closed
3	Sixth Framework Programme FP6-	ACCENT	Acceleration of the Cost-Competitive Biomass Use for Energy Purposes in the Western Balkan Countries	Bulgaria	Black Sea Regional Energy Centre	Western Balkan Countries	Environment	Facing the issue of environmental protection through expansion of the use of biomass for energy purposes	Key objectives: To develop cost competitive and environmentally friendly solutions for small and medium-scale biomass fuels production, distribution and use in the residential sector and SME's.	NO	164002		2006-01-01 - 2006-12-31	Closed
4	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	ACCIA	Immagine-Accordi di cooperazione culturali italo-albanesi	Italy	Municipality of Gallipoli	Albania, Italy,	Institutional Cooperation	The proeject aims to protect and enhance cultural activities	The aim of the project is the protection and enhancement of traditional and modern cultures and the strengthening of cultural exchanges between Italy and Albania through the production and promotion of the Festival of Albanian Culture (cinema, theatre, dance, cuisine).	YES (LP)	785.500		01/2005 - 03/2006	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
5	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ACROSSE	Accessibility improved at border CROSSings for the integration of South East Europe	Italy	CEI - Central European Initiative - Executive Secretariat, Trieste	South East Europe	Accessibility	Improving the accessibility of SEE space	Creating a large and coherent platform will contribute to rationalizing and optimizing the existing network of South Eastern Europe with the aim to extend the EU transport network (core and comprehensive) to the western Balkans and develop a single transport system for SEE and forging a new approach with infrastructure and transport services even in a time of austerity.	NO	3.025.246	2.194.768	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
6	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	ADA"-	Positive actions for the spread of good environmental practices in Albania	Italy	Consortium Uning Scarl	Apulia: Province of Bari; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Economic Development	Improvement of Environmental Performances	The Project has allowed the transfer of good practices and standards recognised at an international level, the definition of instruments and methods for the certification of Systems of Environmental Management (SGA), the implementation of a national albanian system of accreditation which conforms to EU dictates. A model of SGA and a specific consultancy model have been defined, whose application in pilot enterprises, has allowed the same to achieve ISO 14001 certification	YES (LP)	908.200	499.509		Closed
7	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ADB multiplatform	Adriatic - Danube - Black Sea multimodal platform	Italy	FVG - Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia, Trieste	South East Europe	Accessibility	Promoting, multimodal transport solutions from the ports in the SEE programme area (Black Sea, Aegean, Adriatic) to inland countries & regions.	ADB Multiplatform aims at developing a network of multimodal hubs in SEE area, with common quality and performance standards, connected by innovative ICT and transport services; developing accessibility and trade within SEE area and corridors addressed; making multimodal transport a real alternative to road for hinterland traffic catchable by Adriatic/Aegean/Black Sea Ports, through common development actions of multimodal transport;	YES	5.646.970	3.540.845	2012-04 / 2014-09	Open
8	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006		Infrastructural upgrading of the port of Otranto	Italy	Municipality of Otranto (LE)	Apulia: Port Area of Otranto; Albania: Port Area of Valona	Accessibility	Improvement of complementary infrastructures	More functional connections, safer handling, increase of exchanges and employment levels. Financed initiatives directed at the enhancement of its role as tourist terminal linked with Valona.	YES (LP)		1.500.000		Closed
9	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006		Upgrading of the services of the Civil Airport of Bari	Italy	Aeroporti di Puglia Spa	Apulia: Civil Airport of Bari-Palese; Albania: Civil Airport of Tirana	Accessibility	Improvement of complementary infrastructures	Consolidate the traffic on the Bari-Tirana-Bari route, and improve passenger reception particularly for the areas of Shengen & 'Albania; develop the logistics and infrastructure of the old Bari-Palese Airport; increase the number of lines; train and requalify the personnel	YES (LP)		3.824.409		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
									for the airports of Bari & Tirana, favouring an exchange/transfer of techniques and procedures in handling & security					
10	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	ADRIAFORM	Development of a network for the improvement of human resources in the Logistics and Transport sector	Italy	Chamber of Commerce Venice	Friuli Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Marche & Apulia, Croatia, Albania & Montenegro	Education	Guarantee an analysis of the needs of the jobs market and the development of interventions with high standards of quality	Creation of an adriatic network for the development and improvement of human resources in the sector of logistics and transport; an "Inter-adriatic Centre for the development and improvement of the Human Resources of the Adriatic area in the sector of logistics and transport".	YES	560150		1 Jun. 2007 – 30 Sep. 2008	Closed
11	IPA Adriatic CBC	AdriaMuse		Italy	Province of Rimini	Adriatic Area	Infrastructure	Encouraging high quality tourism products integrated with local cultural and natural heritage	It will create a network which aims to merge healthy food, good accommodation, recreational activities, medical & wellness services, and authentic culture into a unique tourist experience networked throughout the Adriatic region; - to enhance inland tourism and expand the tourist season; - to train and network local medical tourism service providers for high-quality tourism service delivery	NO	1762670	1476595	03/2011 - 10/2013	Open
12	IPA Adriatic CBC	AdriaticMoss	Developing of Motorways of Sea system in Adriatic region	Italy	Rete Autostrade Mediterranee (Mediterranean Motorway Network) Spa. (RAM)	Adriatic Area	Accessibility	Developing the MoS in the Adriatic as an integral part of East Mediterranean MoS transport system	Development and implementation of a Master Plan of transport systems, such as MoS, in order: to define viable MoS in the Adriatic area and their connections to EU member states in East and West Mediterranean; to define quality and security requirements; to perform an analysis of the transport needs in the region; to forecast the future demand of the MoS and identify bottlenecks and missing links, infrastructure and services needs; to identify and evaluate (Cost-Benefit Analysis and Environmental Impacts Assessment) alternative scenarios	NO	1790770	1522154	03/2011 - 02/2014	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
13	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	ADRI BLOOD		Italy	Region of Abruzzo	Abruzzo Veneto Apulia FVG Molise; Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia,	Health	Contribute to the autonomy of blood supply and clinical use of blood components in Adriatic countries	Cooperative training project between the NGO's involved in the promotion of giving blood in the Adriatic area countries with the aim of creating an atmosphere which is favourable to the development of training and of networking for operators	YES	540000		18 mths	Closed
14	IPA Adriatic CBC	ADRI MOB	Sustainable coast MOBility in the ADRIatic area	Italy	Province of Ravenna	Adriatic Area	Accessibility	Improving Accessibility in the Adriatic area	It will define an efficient and less polluting mobility system both for goods and passengers focusing on public transport, ports, multimodal centres, bike facilities, etc., planning an integrated strategy of sustainable transport to favor the sustainable movement of the increasing number of people	YES	2881770	2449504	02/2011 - 01/2014	Open
15	IPA Adriatic CBC	ADRI-SEAPLANES	Implementing Seaplanes System in Adriatic Basin	Italy	Province of Teramo	Adriatic Area	Accessibility	Setting up of stable connections through a common seaplane system.	Partners intend to develop an alternative and faster way of transport through the set up of a stable seaplane connection, through the following steps: normative harmonization; infrastructure works in port to be water airports; involvement of the private sector; set up of an Adriatic seaplane Steering Committee	YES	2319000	1971150	03/2011 - 02/2013	Open
16	IPA Adriatic CBC	ADRI STORICAL LANDS	History, culture, tourism, arts and ancient crafts in the european adriatic territory	Italy	Region of Molise - Department Cooperation and Planning	Adriatic Area	Tourism	Promoting the utilization of existing cultural values and tourist potential of target territories	The envisaged activities include: promotion of the historical villages, fortified cities, cultural sites and cultural itineraries in the target territories; sensitization of stakeholders and local policymakers/operators; management of pilot projects regarding particular territories and itineraries; promotion network among cross-border centres with a high tourist appeal; promotional activities with tour operators.	YES	3900000	3315000	03/2011 - 12/2013	Open
17	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	Civil Airport of Bari-Palese	Works to enlarge and upgrade the passenger airport	Italy	S.E.A.P. Società Esercizio Airports Apulia	Albania, Italy,	Accessibility	Improvement of Infrastructure	Through this project we want to not only consolidate the traffic on the Bari-Tirana-Bari route, but also strengthen the infrastructure of the old Bari-Palese airport; increase the number of lines; part of the project is also dedicated to human resources and provides for the training and requalification of the personnel of the airports of Bari & Tirana.	YES (LP)	3.824.408	1.912.204	52 mths 18/09/2001 - 31/12/2005	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
18	IPA Adriatic CBC	AGRINET	Realization of a permanent network of logistics, distribution and services infrastructure in the food industry chain of the Adriatic Area	Italy	Finest S.p.A., Financial company for the promotion of economic cooperation with east European countries	Partners area	Economic Development	Establishing a permanent network of logistic, distribution and service infrastructures in food production	The project is a permanent network of logistic, distribution and service infrastructures in food production lines in the Adriatic area, aiming to develop transnational economic cooperation by developing better cooperation in the distribution of agricultural and food products; distribution infrastructures and services in food products production lines in the Adriatic area; suitable financial services for developing network; Definition of the conditions for establishing a reference European group for transnational cooperation (GECT) for governance in the agricultural and food sector and related logistic platforms	YES	2503804	2128233	01/03/2011 - 12/2013	Open
19	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	AGRO-START	Transnational network for SME support in the animal breeding and horticulture sector	Romania	AGROSTAR - National Federation of Labour Union for Agriculture, Food, Tobacco and Related Areas and Services Bucuresti	South East Europe	Economic Development	The project's overall objective is to elaborate the SEE Support Service Protocol that will provide business support organisations with guidelines on how to best assess SMEs in order to enable them to tackle the common challenges that they face & on how to best guide SMEs so that these can fully exploit the opportunities to be found in the SEE area. The SEE Protocol will also give guidelines on how to best facilitate & promote an innovative entrepreneurship environment for SMEs in the horticulture & animal breeding sector.	The South East Europe (SEE) economic area is a SME-based economy in which the sectors of horticulture and animal breeding play a vital role regarding economic growth and employment opportunities. However, SMEs face severe common problems in sustainably keeping up their competitiveness in their national and on the European market. Project partners have decided to tackle the urgent need to improve business support services in order to elaborate an integrated transnational approach that will help to provide a specific support service for SMEs of the horticulture and animal breeding sector.	YES	1.713.000	1.216.639	2012-12 / 2014-11	Open
20	IPA Adriatic CBC	ALTERENERGY	Energy Sustainability for Adriatic Small Communities	Italy	Region of Apulia, Ass Mediterraneo	Adriatic Area	Energy	Develop a sustainable management model of Energy resources usable for small communities in the adriatic area	Development of a sustainable adriatic community from the Energy point of view tank to a wider use of renewable Energy and of Energy efficiency plans with the aim of increasing local ability to plan and manage activities connected to saving energy and production of renewable sources energy	YES (LP)	12499600		1 Sep. 2011 - 31 Aug. 2015	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
21	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	AM.JO.WE.L.S.	Adriatico Meridionale (South Adriatic) & Jonio Wet Lat System	Italy	Province of Brindisi	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi e Lecce; Albania: entire coast of Albania	Environment	Protection and enhancement of Wet Lands and of connected croos-border dune environments	Creation of an "integrated adriatic-albanian coastal system" for the protection and enhancement of Wet Lands and of connected cross-border dune environments in Apulia and Albania, by means of the implementation of models and instruments of analysis and monitoring. Shared definition of strategies and policies of sustainable development, in terms of environmental quality and of socio-economic rowth with structural interventions realized for the project's aims.	YES (LP)		4.762.080		Closed
22	IPA Adriatic CBC	AOGRPSL	The Adriatic olive-grove: Risk prevention, sustainability, learning	Greece	Ionian University	Italy, Greece, Albania	Agri-Food Industry	Making an efficient exploitation of olive grove facing the issues of technological and environmental risks.	The project aims to collect data on the olive grove of the relevant areas and exchange information, initially on a research level, which finally will enrich the experience of target groups of these areas on matters such as prevention of natural and technological risks of this so significant and important potential of the areas' natural and cultural resources	NO	1.207.000	1025950	01/03/2011 - 04/2014	Open
23	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	APP4INNO	Establishment and promotion of new approaches and tools for the strengthening of primary sector's competitiveness and innovation in the South East Europe	Italy	Veneto Agriculture - Regional Agency for Agriculture, Forestry and Agri-food sectors, Legnaro	South East Europe	Agri-Food Industry	APP4 INNO project sets as its starting point the need of creating transnational networks among small and micro-enterprises able to establish permanent innovation processes and to mobilise critical mass.	The project intends to set up a transnational competitiveness support system for exploiting the innovation potentials of the agricultural SMEs across the SEE regions, allowing to create the framework conditions for SMEs to gain access to innovation, technology transfer and cooperation as major keys for their competitiveness in the international markets.	YES	1.860.560	1.308.510	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
24	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Aquifalc	Aquifalc	Italy/Albania	University of Bari-Dept. Of Economic Sciences & University of Tirana - Faculty	Apulia: Province di Bari & Lecce; Albania: whole country	Institutional Cooperation	Construction of an italian-albanian socio-economic research centre	Promote the process of socio-economic integration and of normative upgrading, such as the internationalization of the Apulian & Albanian productive system and create a centre of support for the policies of International cooperation between the Region of Apulia and Albania through a public/private partnership in the light	YES (LP)	980.000	980.000		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
					of Economics				of the regulation of the banking system, of the world of the entrepreneur and of civil society.					
25	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	AR.CO		Italy	Region of Apulia	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croatia, Italy (Apulia & Abruzzo), Serbia	Institutional Cooperation	Support for the policies of public bodies and cultural institutions in the adriatic regions	Actions with the aim of improving services and performance, of improving human resources and skills, of creating innovative instruments and functions in the area of communication, of production and promotion of the artistic/cultural heritage.	YES (LP)	640000	320000	10/2004 - 09/2006 delayed until 12/2006	Closed
26	IPA Adriatic CBC	ARCHEO.S.	System of the Archaeological Sites of the Adriatic Sea	Italy	Public Apulian Theatre Consortium	Adriatic Area	Cultural Heritage	Overcoming the problems concerning the promotion of cultural heritage and at improving the cultural policies	Constitution of Partnership Agreement between cultural heritage sites, which is capable of developing and undertaking a long-term strategy. The network will allow the transfer of skills and know-how of each Beneficiary Country, the development of partnerships at public, private, local and cross-national levels; realization of theatrical productions; realization of five Artistic Seasons (on sites art event, International Festival)	YES (LP)	2995000	2545750	03/2011 - 02/2013	Open
27	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	ARIAL"-	Support for the restoration of wooden products and musical instruments of historic value. Art & Restoration Albania-Italy laboratory	Italy	Palazzo Spinelli for Art & Restoration - no profit Association	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Municipalities of Durazzo & Tirana	Cultural Heritage	Protection and valorization of artistic and cultural heritage	Realization of a workshop/school of documentation and restoration of wooden products which have allowed, step after step, the transfer of know-how. Work experience favouring albanian operators on the techniques of this work. Realization of an Internet site and at the end a publication about the project's journey.	YES (LP)		139.981		Closed
28	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	ARTIGIAN CREDITO		Italy	Puglia Soc. Coop.arl Unitary Regional Consortium Cooperatives of Guarantee & Consortium Fidi	Albania, Italy,	Institutional Cooperation	Increase collaboration between italian & albanian enterprises	A fund of counterguarantees with funds equal to €1mln was created to promote collaboration between Apulian & albanian enterprises, managed by Artigiancredito Apulia. Aims: to counterguarantee the interventions in favour of albaniana operating in Apulia and/or Apulian SME's operating in Albania with its legal or administrative office in the provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce. Up to 90% of the cost of investment is covered by the	YES (LP)	1.123.000	1.000.000		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
					(Ba)				Fund, thus facilitating the banks' job and helping the investment programs of SME's, based on their specific needs and on the development opportunities and growth of the International market.					
29	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ATRIUM	Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the XX° Century in Urban Management	Italy	Municipality of Forlì,	South East Europe	Cultural Heritage	ATRIUM has been designed to address this still largely unexplored opportunity. Around this new cultural route, new services, and hence new jobs, could be created (hosting, guiding, monuments, restoration etc.), especially for young people and women.	Specific objectives: (I) identification of case-studies in the areas concerned (analysis of urban maps, urban & architectural works), and hence of their underlying concept of city and power as well as meanings in term of relationships between citizens & totalitarian institutions; (II) selection of buildings & places of particular significance under past regimes, which could have (or currently have) a new aesthetical, functional & social task in the contemporary democratic city;	NO	1.932.044	1.407.076	2011-01 / 2013-06	Open
30	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Actions to help co-operation between no profit organizations & NGO's in Albania		Italy	IPRES	Apulia, Albania	Social Issues	Analysis of interventions realized in Albania by Italian NGO's	The project aims to create a reconnaissance study of the interventions which have been realized by Italian NGO's in Albania, to note the actors who are present in the field, and to point out possible critical elements of social actions in Albania and the lines of intervention that can eliminate these obstacles.	YES (LP)				Closed
31	IPA Adriatic CBC	BESSY	Blood Ethical good for Social capital and Safety	Italy	Local Health Authority nr 10 "Veneto Orientale	Partners area	Health	Establishing a network in the Adriatic cross-border area for blood donation	Ministry of Health, Albania; SLOVENIAN RED CROSS, Slovenia; Foundation Università Ca' Foscari Venezia, Italy; Albania Red Cross, Albania; Association S.R.C. of the Province A.V.I.S. – ONLUS, Italy; Friuli Venezia Giulia Onlus, Italy; AVIS REGIONALE EMILIA ROMAGNA, Italy; BLOOD TRANSFUSION CENTRE OF SLOVENIA, Slovenia; CROATIAN INSTITUT OF TRANSFUSION MEDICINE, Croatia; CROATIAN RED CROSS, Croatia	NO	1723950	1460831	01/03/2011 - 08/2013	Open
32	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	BIOLFISH	Program for the improvement of quality and the valorization of olive oil and	Italy	Region of Apulia (IT)	Partners area	Agri-Food Industry	To favour the meeting of producers, main International buyers & organizations, institutions & associations which promote & support the organic	BIOLFISH prioritizes the direct involvement of producers of olive oil and organic fish products, International buyers & consumers, and the valorization of the production of oil and of their organizations in the promotion of the development of fish products from	YES (LP)	473981		May 2007 – Jun. 2008	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
			fish products					method of agriculture, and to promote sustainable fishing activities	organic agriculture.					
33	CEI - Central European Initiative	BIOM-ALBA		Italy	Unibo Agraria	Albania	Environment	Collecting data & preparing a study analysing the potentiality of biomass as energy source in Albania	The project offers training to professional staff of the Agricultural University of Tirana and Albanian National Agency of Natural Resources in the area of biomass with visits to the experimental Centre of Cadriano, Italy. Feasibility of a small scale pilot plant made up of olive mill solid waste with UNIBO and the Agricultural Univ. of Tirana and building capacities of the Albanian stakeholders in the field.	NO			Jun. 2008 – Mar. 2009	Closed
34	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	Brindisi Durres Port eSecurity Project	Brindisi Durres Port eSecurity Project	Italia	Port Authority of Brindisi	Albania, Italy,	Accessibility	Increase security in maritime traffic	The project aims to improve surveillance and safety checks related to passenger and freight traffic in the Port of Brindisi (IT) & of Durazzo (AL).	YES (LP)	1.750.000		16 mths 16/08/2004 - 5/12/2005	Closed
35	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	C.A.I.A. "	Italian-Albanian Antiviolence Centre	Italy	Province of Lecce	Apulia: Province of Lecce; Albania: Municipalities of Tirana & Valona	Social Issues	Protection and re-entry of women who are victims of trafficking	A cross-border network has been created between Italy & Albania with the aim of protecting women victims of trafficking and assisting them to make re-entries. They were included in individualized programs of social protection provided for by present legislation.	YES (LP)		150.000		Closed
36	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	C.E.R.A.T. O.N.I.A	Conservation of Endemic Rarities Transborder Organism for Nature of Italy and Albania	Italy	C.U.M. Comunity of the Universities of the Mediterranean	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: entire coast of Albania	Environment	Working out of executive project & plan for the management of the Mediterranean Intergovernmental Organism for the redis-tribution of endemic terrestrial and aquatic species.	An Intergovernmental Agreement was worked out for the setting up of a Mediterranean Intergovernmental Organism with a contact office with CHIEAM/IAMB in Tirana, which will give continuity to the project; we have taken the first steps to approve this Agreement with the Government of Albania; the executive project, the operational plan & the plan for the management of the Mediterranean Intergovernmental Organism has been prepared.	YES (LP)		1.940.520		Closed
37	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	C.I.I.T.	Centre for Interconnexon & Transadriatic Institutional	Italy	University of Lecce	Italy, Albania, Montenegro, Serbia,	Institutional Cooperation	Increase the relations between the Universities of the adriatic area	The project envisages the constitution of a Centre of Interconnections which can increase the relations between Universities of the Adriatic area and between the intrauniversity network and the institutions-organizations working in the respective countries.	YES (LP)	420260	210130	09/2004 - 09/2007	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
38	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	C.I.S.M.	Technical assistance project for the realization & management of an International Centre of Sea Sciences in Albania	Italy	ARPA Apulia (Agenzia Regionale per la Protezione dell'Ambiente) (Regional Environmental Protection Agency)	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Municipality of Valona	Environment	Realization and management of an International Centre for Sea Sciences in Albania	We have created a structure for the ecosustainable development of activities linked to the sea and to the albanian coastline. Oceanographic and environmental surveys have taken place in the Gulf of Valona. Specialized services were provided on the subject of anticipation & control of pollution & identification of optimal models for managing the coastline, with the transferral of the results of these activities into Albanian legislation and regulations.	SI (LP)		2.570.000		Closed
39	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CCC	Albania: Conoscere, Comunicare, Condividere (Know, Communicate, Share)	Italy	ITC Institute for Technologies of Construction - CNR	Apulia & Albania	Institutional Cooperation	Promote the image of Albania in Italy	The activities of research and evaluation have taken place in the field (listing details of monuments and sites, creation of a database) translations of manuals and technical texts, workshops in participatory planning, virtual tours & art and religious itineraries between Italy & Albania; training workshops with experts present, to help the creation of the services envisaged.	YES (LP)	350.000	350.000		Closed
40	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	CHERPLAN	Valorization Of Cultural Heritage Through Environmental Planning And Management	Italy	FVG - Autonomous Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia - Rural Development Unit, Udine, Italia	South East Europe	Cultural Heritage	CHERPLAN aims to provide a strong basis for ensuring compatibility and synergy between Cultural Heritage conservation and socio-economic growth by fostering the adoption of a modern Environmental Planning approach throughout SEE.	The aim of Environmental Planning is to integrate traditional urban/spatial planning with the concerns of environmentalism to ensure sustainable development; when innovatively applied to CH sites, EP's comprehensive perspective can be regarded as composed of three spheres: the built and historical environment, the socioeconomic and cultural environment, and the biophysical environment.	NO	2.362.120	1.668.150	2011-01 / 2013-12	Open
41	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CIACO		Italy	Chamber of Commerce Brindisi	Apulia, Albania	Economic Development	Assist local entrepreneurs in the processes of cross-border economic co-operation	The main aim of the CIACO project is to train and assist local entrepreneurs in the processes of cross-border economic cooperation.	YES (LP)	824.000	226.600		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
42	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	CLOUD	CLusters Orientation towards Up-to-date technologies and models for common Development	Italy	CNA ER - CNA Regional Association of Emilia Romagna	South East Europe	Economic Development	Optimize policies and implement concrete instruments enabling cluster-based economies to compete at the global level, international cooperation between clusters in South-East Europe is of utmost importance.	Supporting the involved clusters in becoming world class clusters sound transnational cooperation is needed. Based on this belief, the project wants to establish transnational collaborations of public authorities with the aim of maintaining a permanent policy dialogue among regional public authorities in South-East Europe which are responsible for developing cluster policies and to set-up a transnational platform for exchanges among operative organisms in charge of managing cluster programmes in their respective Countries.	NO	1.579.245	1.031.866	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
43	IPA Adriatic CBC	Cluster Club	Adriatic Economic Cluster Club	Italy	Association of Chambers of Commerce of Veneto Region	Partners area	Research And Technology Transfer	Improving innovation through cooperation, business opportunities and market research	Creation of SMEs network, Public Administration, public and private institutes of research, consumers and potential products and services purchasers and related associations of the Adriatic Basin. Through the partnership composed by different institutions	YES	2.629.694	1.082.352	01/03/2011 - 08/2013	Open
44	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ClusterPoli SEE	Smarter Cluster Policies for South East Europe	Italy	Marche Region - European Policies Department - Managing Authority for ERDF and ESF, Ancona, Italia	South East Europe	Economic Development	Accelerating differentiation and structural change towards a knowledge-based economy in which there is a place for all SEE regions to position themselves.	Main outputs:- Reflective policy making mechanism pattern- Intelligent benchmarking methodology for specific cluster policy- developed and tested through pilot - Training package as S3 common knowledge base- Foresight exercise reports- Ongoing operation of a collaborative ICT platform - Comparative benchmarking analysis	NO	5.186.352	3.817.734	2012-05 / 2014-10	Open
45	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CODE	COoperating for mobility Demand management Enhancement	Italy	Polytechnic of Bari	Albania, Italy,	Accessibility	Promote improved mobility	The action plan aims at finding the information to manage the demand in mobility and promote the use of collective street transport both public (bus) & private (car-pooling), reducing the negative external effects linked to congestion and atmospheric pollution, and guaranteeing, at the same time, the freedom of movement of goods and people.	YES (LP)	100.000		12 mths	Closed
46	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000 - 2006	COM.ES.E		Italy	CCIAA - Brindisi	Albania, Italy,	Social Issues	Development of small and medium enterprises	The aim of the project of the Chambers of Commerce of Brindisi, Valona & Durazzo is that of helping the "internationalization" of the SME's of Brindisi & of Albanian towns. The activities of the project guarantee a continuous updating on the opportunities and the prevailing conditions in emerging markets.	YES (LP)	909.000		24 mths 1/1/2005 - 31/12/2006	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
47	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CONFRONTI	Development of a border control office at the Maritime Station of S. Vito dock in the Port of Bari	Italy	Port Authority of Bari	Apulia; Albania	Accessibility	Safety of maritime transport	Enlargement & rebuilding of S. Vito dock in the Port of Bari, with the aim of improving the waiting conditions of transit passengers and of the personnel who work in border controls. Creation of a computer network to connect the Police, 'Guardia di Finanza' & customs to the information system. Setting up a video surveillance system is also envisaged which will allow the operation of continuous monitoring even in remote locations.	YES (LP)	590.000	295.000		Closed
48	CEI - Central European Initiative	COOPERADRIA	Support to the capacity in developing and managing cooperation projects	Italy	CEI Trieste	Albania	Institutional Cooperation	Improve management and reporting capacities in cooperation projects to the Albanian Institute of Transport	Training practices and methodologies will be focused on: Project development (especially IPA and Twinning); Project management; Project reporting; Draft of a joint project proposal by the Albanian partner. Training activities which will be held in Venice.	NO			Mar. 2011 – Oct. 2011	Closed
49	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	COOPERATION @nd CULTURAL HERITAGE		Italy	Tecnopolis Csata	Apulia: Museums of Altamura (BA), Canosa (BA), Egnazia (BR), Gravina (BA) & Maglie (LE); Albania: Museums of Berat, Korça & Tirana	Cultural Heritage	Protection and valorization of Cultural Goods	Activation of a technological platform and a training course with the blended learning method have given training to 20 young graduates (albanian & italian), creating a permanent network, which is sensitive to the policies for the protection and valorization of Cultural Artefacts. Realization of a film to reconstruct the cultural history that Apulia & Albania have in common.	YES (LP)		1.127.750		Closed
50	Interreg IIIA Italia - Albania 2000-2006	COSTIA	Cooperation & development of tourism Italy Albania	Italia	Consortia of Apulian tourist operators	Albania, Italy,	Institutional Cooperation	Support for Italian-Albanian partnership in tourism	The project envisages the transferral to the operators of the local public system of the (albanian) Town Halls of Saranda, Ksamil & Lukove the skills and the necessary experience of "governance" for the development of sustainable tourism of those territories through the promotion of alternative forms of providing tourist services (bed & breakfast)	YES (LP)	320.000		12 mths Feb. 2006 – Jan. 2007	Closed
51	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	CREATIVITA'	Cooperation for the Rediscovery of Traditional & Innovative	Italy	Bari University		Institutional Cooperation	Valorization of traditional and modern cultures	Creation of 2 collections of artistic, theatrical and musical traditions both italian & albanian, and a study on the state of conservation and the practice of theatres of both countries. Training of professional figures, such as opera singers and theatre actors. Co-	YES (LP)	1.127.750	563.875		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
			Artistic Expression between Italy & Albania						production of shows and opera and the formation of a permanent chorus.					
52	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	CSC	Competitiveness without borders	Italy	F.d.L Servizi S.r.l.	Albania, Italy	Economic Development	We focus on the improvement of competitiveness and co-operation.	We follow the aim of supporting the albanian entrepreneurial system and creating relations of exchange-collaboration with entrepreneurs from Apulia, Abruzzo & Albania, sharing strategies of reciprocal development. Therefore we want to reduce the industrial underdevelopment of Albania & increase the level of professionalism of the entrepreneurial class.	YES	299.220		18 mesi	Closed
53	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	CULTEMA	Cultural Value For Sustainable Territorial Governance And Marketing	Italy	Regione Veneto - Department Public Works	South East Europe	Cultural Heritage	Historical & cultural heritage of SEE is multifaceted. Cultural values represent both regional and territorial identity and a key-factor of sustainable development.	The CULTEMA project aims at developing a shared marketing strategy to increase cultural heritage investments, establishing new institutional capabilities and implementing innovative governance patterns, able to reduce administrative, social and economic barriers among cultural heritage and potential investors.	NO	1.816.500	1.212.525	2011-02 / 2013-07	Open
54	IPA Adriatic CBC	DELMVET	Developing an Efficient Locally Managed Model of Vocational Education and Training	Albania	Regional Council of Durres	States belonging to the Adriatic Region	Institutional Cooperation	Renovate the system of professional training	The proposal will increase migrants' participation in employment, facilitation of geographical mobility and integration of cross-border labour markets, creation of international networks, and transfer of skills, promotion of experience exchange regarding technical and managerial skills,	NO	1363000	1158550	03/2011 - 08/2013	Open
55	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	diagnosi	Program of early diagnosis of tumours in the genital area	Italy	ARES-Regional Health Agency for Apulia		Health	Improvement of medical skills in Albania	Web connection for the countrys services devoted to prevention; spreading of shared practices, standardization of techniques of sample taking and of citological diagnosis of cervical and breast cancer.	YES (LP)	5.716.952	2.858.476		Closed
56	Interreg IIIA Transfrontaliero Adriatico	Dir	The rural district as an economic model of integration of the country's productive systems model	Italy	Region of Apulia	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croazia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia	Economic Development	Cross-border co-operation and free Exchange in primary and secondary sectors fish included	The main aim of the project is to finalize the model of rural district that favors processes of economic intergration of productive systems at a local and cross-border level. a livello locale e transfrontaliero. In particular, the project aims to define & share organizational models which are compatible with the socio-economic characteristics of the rural territories in the Adriatic, validate a methodology and an instrument	YES (LP)	802.50	579.806	18 mths	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
									for local governance, through the involvement of local, & regional administrations of the Adriatic Euroregion					
57	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	DRU"-	Restoration Workshop for Italian and Albanian Wooden Artefacts	Italy	Province of Lecce – Service for Cultural Activities & Museum Systems	Apulia: Provinces of Lecce, Brindisi & Bari; Albania: Municipalities of Durazzo, Kruje & Valona	Cultural Heritage	Protection and valorization of Cultural Goods	An integrated system of interventions and a specialized network for the restoration of artefacts of historical-artistic value. Cataloguing works of art, restoration of some artefacts with innovative techniques and methodologies which are applied with a non-invasive diagnosis. Listing of specialized workshops in the sector.	YES (LP)		186.000		Closed
58	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	Eco - Governance	Ecological foundations for the governance of the coastal area: ecology, monitoring& management of the transitional aquatic ecosystems	Italy	Lecce University	Apulia, Emilia Romagna, Veneto, Marche, FVG; Albania, Montenegro,	Environment	Improve the management of aquatic ecosystems of lagoons	The project proposes actions of support for the management of the aquatic ecosystems of lagoons and transitional ecosystems of the adriatic coast.	YES (LP)	1019490	866566		Closed
59	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ECOPORT 8	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OF TRANS-BORDER CORRIDOR PORTS	Italy	POLIBA - Bari Polytechnic, Italy	South East Europe	Environment	The increase in SEE shipping traffic has raised critical issues concerning the environmental quality of coasts and sea water, above all due to the lack of shared environmental policy. ECOPORT 8 aims to improve the quality of ports, placing the prevention of pollution & preservation of natural resources in port areas & nearby coastal zones as pivotal to the maritime system.	The project aims to carry out studies, tests & provide services, attempting to define the basis for environmental port certification. Such actions are to take into account the productive needs of ports and EU and national standards in force and create pilot monitoring systems. ECOPORT involves PAN-EU corridor 8 ports, integrating existing international dialogue on developments in maritime traffic docking in ports, with a common environmental policy aimed at defining shared standards. In this way it is possible to guarantee the overcoming of non-physical barriers and develop healthy and eco-sustainable competition	YES (LP)	2.185.100	1.534.930	2009-03 / 2012-02	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
60	Seventh Framework Programme FP7-HEALTH	EDENEXT	Biology and control of vector-borne infections in Europe	FRANCE	Centre De Cooperation International En Recherche Agronomique Pour Le Developpement		Health	Prevention of virus infections	An epidemiological survey will be implemented in period 2 and 3, to assess the distribution of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV) in domestic ruminants from south-eastern Europe	NO			41113	Open
61	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	EN.AL.Q	Development of alternative energies, Energy Efficiency & Promotion of Quality	Italy	Bari University-Faculty of Agriculture	Provinces of Bari, Brindisi e Lecce; Municipalities of Tirana, Elbasan & Valona	Economic Development	Raising awareness of the environment in agricultural activities	Systems of environmental management, energy saving & valorization of renewable sources have been adopted. The LP has assisted the partner enterprises in the creation of machines for the collection and valorization of biomass and has promoted the popularization of these activities in Albania.	YES (LP)	425.000	233.750		Closed
62	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ENER-SUPPLY	ENergy Efficiency and Renewables SUPporting Policies in Local level for ENergy	Italy	Municipality of Potenza	South East Europe	Environment	The aim of the ENER-SUPPLY project is to assist the local territories towards this direction through the enhanced use of renewable energy sources (RES) and the implementation of Energy Efficiency (EE) measures	This aim will be achieved by: (1) Transfer of legal and technical knowledge from the experienced partners from EU MSs to the local level of the target SEE countries; (2) Experimentation of good practices in the management of the energy resources (by public & private organizations) inside the existing economic systems	NO	1.758.461	1.320.386	2009-04 / 2012-03	Closed
63	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	ENERWOOD	Renewable Energy and running of woodland heritage	Italy	Region of Abruzzo	Abruzzo, Molise, Apulia; Albania, Croazia, Serbia,	Environment	Reduction of green house gas emissions	The project intends to contribute to creating an efficient solution to the environmental problems caused by excessive emissions of green house gases and to provide better organization in the public and private institutions involved in the sectors of Energy, protection of natural resources, sustainable development and risk prevention	YES	670000	335000	06/2004 06/2007	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
64	2000 - 2006 Cades	ENI	Experiment in Newcomer Integration	Italy	Marche Region, Community Policies and International Relations		Social Issues	The Project proposal aims at fostering the successful integration of refugees and immigrants at a community level	Setting up of local coalitions, such as local stakeholder committees also including immigrants, - Development of a method for measuring segregation & presence of newcomers in local communities, - Improved allocation of resources devoted to integration-focused interventions, community building and training opportunities, - Promotion of integration policies that acknowledge diversity as factor of development and not as a problem of social security	NO	865.746	438.533	2005-10-01 - 2007-10-30	Closed
65	Seventh Framework Programme FP7-	EU-BALKAN FABNET	U-western Balkan network for promotion of cooperation in research activities within the food, agriculture and biotechnology	Greece	Food Industrial Research and Technological Development Company		Research And Technology Transfer	Stimulating international cooperation in research	The project EU-BALKAN-FABNET works on the premise that stimulating international cooperation in research, carried out in both academia and industry, is a way to face the challenge.	NO			01/01/2007 to 31/12/2008,	Closed
66	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	F.A.M.A."-	(Training of Albanians in Ancient Crafts) Formazione Degli Albanesi In Mestieri Antichi	Italy	Municipality of Lecce	Province of Lecce; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Social Issues	Promotion of social inclusion of albanian immigrants	To promote the social inclusion of albanian immigrants through training and retraining courses aimed at the albanian immigrants resident in the province of Lecce and involved in the building sector. Fifteen Albanian citizens are beneficiaries of these activities and there are two trainees taken on a permanent contract.	YES (LP)	200.000	200.000		Closed
67	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	FACTORY	For Adriatic Cultural Transnational Organizations Residential Yards	Italy	Region of Apulia	Abruzzo , Apulia; Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croazia, Montenegro, Serbia	Institutional Cooperation	Stabilize the existing collaboration in the adriatic area between public administrations, & artistic and cultural bodies and associations	Intervening in the fields where decisional processes interact, organization of human resources, buildings and spaces, programming of events, improving and orienting the policies of public bodies through the exchange of experiences, linking these with private initiatives, supporting, assisting and consolidating artistic and innovative cultural initiatives, improving the standards of infrastructure, of skills and services.	YES (LP)	566385	267835	May 2007- June 2008	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
68	CEI - Central European Initiative	Financial facilities for SMEs		Italy	CEI Trieste	Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Moldova, Ukraine, Belarus	Economic Development	Training and capacity building for Business Support Organisations	Strengthen the capacities of business support organisations (BSOs) in recipient countries from the CEI non-EU member states. The project aims to enable BSOs to provide comprehensive assistance to small and medium-sized companies (SMEs) in the area of access to finance, especially with regard to instruments made available by international financial institutions (IFIs).	NO			October 2011-March 2012	Closed
69	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	FINNO	Mechanism for fostering innovation in South East Europe	Slovenia	Public Agency for Technology of the Republic of Slovenia	South East Europe	Research And Technology Transfer	The aim of the FINNO project is to contribute to better productivity and achieve more comparable level of innovation between countries in SEE region.	The project will create a communication platform of decision-makers supported by sustainable mechanism for fostering innovation in SEE area, the FINNO Committee, a legal body providing governance level with constant and relevant policy recommendations. The mechanism for fostering innovation in SEE region will be developed in the project by key innovation supporting actors. On the basis of the analysis of innovation performance and existing measures in SEE countries and region, a common methodology for measuring Technology Innovation Assessment Scoreboard (TIAS) will be developed.	NO	1.495.537	1.074.857	2011-03 / 2014-02	Open
70	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	FORUM"-	LA PIAZZA ITALIANA DELLA CULTURA (The Italian Square & Culture)	Italy	Municipality of Castellana Grotte	Apulia: Province di Bari; Albania: Municipalities of Tirana, Valona & Saranda	Cultural Heritage	Protection and enhancement of artistic-cultural heritage	Technical-scientific collaboration, which has permitted the adoption of new models for the valorization of cultural goods. Exhibitions of videos, photos and documents, a medium length film, practical—demonstrative workshops, conversations upon the subject, an ideas gallery and the virtual reconstruction of an itinerary prove that this was synergetic work, aimed at the improvement and advancement of techniques in use.	YES (LP)		342.700		Closed
71	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	GE.CO	Eco-compatible running of the productive coastal settlements of Albania	Italy	Polytechnic of Bari – Department of Chemical and Aquatic Engineering	Apulia: Province di Bari; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Economic Development	Trasferral of skills in the eco-compatible management of coastal sites	To achieve the transfer of skills in the eco-compatible management of coastal sites, through the realization of a decision making model for the identifying of suitable sites for the placing of a tourist port and the definition of procedures for its sustainable management. A social-economic analysis of the albanian coast, of the coastal dynamics and of the phenomena of erosion have led us to the identification of the most suitable site. Output of	YES (LP)	906.000	498.300		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
									the project includes an initial model for Environmental Analysis; guidelines for the implementation of Systems of Environmental Management in the port structures; a training course on the running of coasts and their environmental systems, directed at a group of young albanian graduates.					
72	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	GIFT	Green Intermodal Freight Transport, Greece	Greece	MITN-GR - Ministry of Infrastructure, Transport & Networks,	South East Europe	Accessibility	The main aim of the current project is to map, analyze, and evaluate the status of the transport sector in the GIFT transport network and propose new policies and strategies in infrastructure, processes, assets, ICT, legislation, norms and harmonization/standardization issues, in order to promote innovative green intermodal freight transport corridors.	GIFT project will drill down in three Pan-European Transport Corridors, namely IV, V and VII that cover almost the entire SEE region. These corridors have been selected, since: -They connect ports to landlocked countries via road and rail infrastructure -A very significant flow of freight from/to Europe uses these corridors.They involve important areas such as the Adriatic, the Danube, the Black Sea regions and the Balkans -They have the potential to become green, since the instruments (both economical and operational) that can enhance a better integration of different modes of transport, exist.	YES	4.040.493	2.909.052	2012-03 / 2014-08	Open
73	2000 - 2006 Cadses	GILDANET	Global Integrated transport Logistics DATA NETWORK	Italy	Region of Emilia Romagna		Accessibility	Support in planning, operational and controlling activities within the context of intermodal transport chains do not seem to be able to support the demanding requirements of transnational intermodal transport chains	GILDANET achieved the following results: - Improving the overall efficiency of the international transport system, - To target the main factors limiting the efficiency of modal exchange operations, and hindering the development of combined transport, - To implement the created ICT systems in order to support all the flows and the exchange of information and documents related to intermodal & transnational transport chains.	NO	4.363.150	2.400.000	2002-10-01 - 2005-12-31	Closed
74	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Handled with care	Handled with care	Italia	MICROFINANZ A S.R.L	Albania, Italy,	Economic Development	Microcredit project (Guarantee security and economies in the transfers of money)	Development of cooperation between institutions and organizations involved in the planning & creation of these areas of action: collaboraion between public institutions, banks, people & systems of communication in facing the security and cost problems of money transfers and in the development of bank remittances.	YES (LP)	427.589	213.794	12 mths	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
75	Fifth Framework Programme FP5-	HPMDCCADERPRWAC	Health problems, mental disorders and cross-cultural aspects of developing effective rehabilitation	ITALIA	UNIVERSITY OF BARI,		Health	Contribute to the creation of mental-health specific rehabilitation programmes for the victims of post-conflict communities	Analysis of host-migrant relationships in terms of interethnic/intercultural contacts and ways in which they relate to the mental health well-being of refugee adolescents and their families will help detect mechanisms that can counterbalance health hazards of sequential dramatization	YES (LP)			2002-12-01 ; 2004-11-30	Closed
76	WTO	Improvement of rural roads in Albania		Italy/EU		Albania	Infrastructure	The project's purpose is the improvement of secondary and local roads along the secondary network in rural Albania so as to facilitate access to essential services & economic markets, in the form of reduced user costs, for the resident population in rural areas in Albania.	The project aims at the rehabilitation of about 300 km of rural roads along the secondary network which have been identified by the Albanian Government with the assistance of the World Bank.	NO	900.000		2009/2010	Closed
77	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	INTEGRA	Development of an integrated model of sustainable monitoring, planning & management for the valorization of protected areas	Italy	Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM)	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croazia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia	Environment	The project's aim is to promote the sustainable & shared valorization of the protected areas of the Adriatic Euro-region, starting up relations of cross-border cooperation between the public administrations of the countries involved.		YES	854.930	617.687	18 mths	Closed
78	2000 - 2006 Cades	IONAS	Ionian and Adriatic cities and ports joint cooperation	Italy	City of Venice	Area ionian-adriatic	Accessibility	Better transport and logistics services in ports 2: Environment impact of ports activities and sustainable development 3: Joint cooperation between ports and cities	The following actions will be developed: 1. Development of a "Port Community" which cooperates and works to give an efficient and effective answer to the demand for the mobility of people and goods 2. Awareness raising process on EMAS aimed at Adriatic and Ionian Ports 3. Creation of a permanent Forum for Ionian and Adriatic cities and ports.	YES	1245000	552500	38108	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
79	2000 - 2006 Cades	IRENE	Innovative Rural Development Strategy Based On Local And Trans-National Economical Networks	Italy	C.I.H.E.A.M. - Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croazia, Grecia, Poland	Economic Development	Promotion of structural change in and diversification of productive rural activities	Creation of local and transnational Multifunctional Economic Networks, for the support for the integration between rural enterprises and the villages belonging to various economic sectors in homogeneous rural areas.	YES (LP)	1878250	1037875	01/2005 - 03/2008	Closed
80	2002 - 2006 Cades	ISOTEIA	Integrated System for the promotion of Territorial / Environmental Impact Assessment	Greece	CIHEAM - Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania, Dep. of Environment	CADSES AREA	Environment	Environmental protection through the establishment of an Integrated System designed to promote the best means to assess Territorial and Environmental Impacts (TEIA) within the framework of resource management and regional planning	Establishment of a network comprising research and technological institutions as well as local and regional authorities and organisations, - Integration of methodologies and tools for TEIA using the Spatial Decision Support Systems (SDSS) in national and transnational study areas, - Eight case studies (two transnational) based on the application of SDSS in different environmental fields	YES	1.194.140	799.892	2004-01-01 - 2006-12-31	Closed
81	Interreg IIIA Transfrontaliero Adriatico	ITAC	Innovation Technology for Adriatic Competitiveness	Italy	Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Artesans & Agriculture of Ancona (IT)	Partners area	Institutional Cooperation	Support the spreading of know-how through the constitution of a network between the Universities and the Research Centres and Chambers of Commerce to facilitate the transfer of research to SME's	The project aims at strengthening the role of the Chambers of Commerce of the Adriatic area to sustain innovation of SME's in the area of an initiative particularly aimed at the sectors of machinery, textiles, the agro-food industry and seafaring.	YES	824.919		Oct. 2006 - May 2008	Closed
82	Interreg IIIA Transfrontaliero Adriatico	ITESA	Touristic Valorization of Historic Homes in the INTERREG areas Italy - Adriatic	Italy	Ass. Ville Venete e Castelli	Emilia Romagna, Molise, Marche, FVG, Abruzzo, Apulia; Albania, Montenegro, Serbia	Tourism	Promote the possibilities of tourism in the historical dwellings and natural resources of the adriatic area	The I.TES.A. project – was thought of to promote to the world the possibilities of tourism in the adriatic area using as a stimulus the enhancement of the historic dwellings and on tourist services in places of natural beauty, in the area of handicraft goods and of popular traditions in the whole of the country. All of which have still not been adequately promoted.	YES	980000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
83	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	JEWEL Model	Joint easily wafted East laboratory Model	Italy	Municipality of Perugia,	South East Europe	Economic Development	Project wishes to contribute to innovative solutions to tackle crucial problems affecting metropolitan areas, such as local governance, lack of investments, social segregation through the implementation of integrated projects for urban regeneration.	Specific aim of the JEWEL project deals with an innovative approach for facing the town centres desertification phenomena. The approach is based on the creation of Urban centers, meaning a space to document and develop innovative ideas for the future of town. The Urban Center is also an open community of experts for the realisation of integrated urban plans at support of good policy and programme design within the competence of Municipalities and other authorities in charge of the local development.	NO	1.962.272	1.258.718	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
84	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	JOVE		Italia	Port Authority Bari	Albania, Italy,	Accessibility	Improvement of efficiency & privatization of the port of Durazzo	The project envisages the constitution of a joint-venture between the Port Authority of Bari & that of Durazzo with the aim of providing assistance and advice for the operational restructuring, the improvement of efficiency and the privatization of the port of Durazzo. The project also envisages an improvement in the security of the port area of Durazzo and the improvement of infrastructural equipment with the aim of increasing the freight traffic between Italy & Albania.	YES (LP)	700.000	350.000	24 mths 01/01/2005 - 31/12/2006	Closed
85	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	LA RIVIERA DEI FIORI COSTIERI		Italy	D.Anthea s.r.l..	Apulia, Albania	Tourism	Development of integrated services for marine tourism	The general aims of the project are the development of integrated services for marine tourism, the increase of competitiveness in the country and among local entrepreneurs in the same sector, and an improvement of the social-economic output of touristic activities in the country.	YES (LP)	404.000	135.340		Closed
86	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	LEFT	Laboratory for international Education and cooperation for Tourism	Italy	UNISCO	Albania, Italy,	Social Issues	The project aims to promote a new way of making enterprises, above all in the tourist sector	The main aims of the project are to develop the ability to create and make business from SME's in the cross-border areas from a network of operators in the tourist between the two shores of the Adriatic.	YES (LP)	333.425	111.697	12 mths Mar. 2006 - Feb. 2007	Closed
87	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	LOCSEE	Low Carbon South East Europe	Slovenia	Ministry for agriculture and the environment, Slovenia	South East Europe	Environment	Reducing of greenhouse gas emissions & lack of knowledge & capacities of public authorities and other institutions dealing with climate change for development and implementation of low carbon policies.	The project aims at increasing know-how of public authorities and other institutions dealing with climate change for coordinated transfer of EU climate legislation and to increase the involvement of stakeholders in policy development.	NO	115.451	155.606	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
88	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	M2RES	From Marginal To Renewable Energy Sources Sites	Italy	ENEA, Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development, Rome, Italy	South East Europe	Environment	The project aims at re-qualifying marginal areas through investments programmes that focus on the installation of RES (PV, Wind, Biomass, geothermal, biogas, etc) that will contribute to a significant amount of renewable energy	M2RES can boost Eu sustainable development, giving back social and economic value to areas that have irreparably lost it. Main activities: evaluating the potential application of M2RES investments in the SEE area; enhancing the transfer of M2RES know-how; assisting public administrations in developing territorial management plans for the startoff of M2RES; implementing demonstrative M2RES pilot project proposals; establishing a Road Map for the permanent transfer and implementation of M2RES.	NO	101.875	131.128	2011-03 / 2014-02	Open
89	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	MA.H.L.DE .N.ET	Mare Hadriaticum Local Democracy Cross Border Networks	Italy	Region of Friuli Venezia Giulia	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croazia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia	Institutional Cooperation	Strengthen institutional cooperation and the opportunities for effective interaction between political, economic & social actors involved in the development of local democracy in the cross-border adriatic area	The activities envisage the participatory construction of a general informational picture of the practices of local democracy, the surveying and monitoring of new institutes of local democracy with recent experiences from Italy and the Eastern Adriatic Countries. The Local Democracy Agency was inaugurated in Mostar on 22 November, 2004.	NO	1.200.000	600.000	04/2004 - 10/2006 delayed until 31/03/07	Closed
90	Interreg Cross-border Adriatic	MAP	Multimodal Adriatic Port	Italy	Port Authority of Bari	Albania, Italy, Montenegro	Accessibility	Development & strengthening of infrastructures & cross border networks of transport, telecommunications & Energy.		YES	1.025.200		May 2007 – Oct. 2008	Closed
91	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	MARE DELLE AQUILE		Italy	CCIAA of Brindisi	Albania, Italia,	Tourism	Promotion and development of forms of alternative tourism	The project aims to consider the various tourist destinations on the coast of the provinces of Brindisi, Bari & Lecce and the coastal areas of Albania situated in the zone of Durazzo, Valona up to the district of Saranda to promote development through the study and offer of instruments of analysis of competitive advantages, of improvements and perspectives for improvements in the area of marine tourism.	YES (LP)	889.000		12 mths	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
92	2000 - 2006 Cadses	MIGRAVAL UE	Steering Economic and Social Cohesion in the CADSES Space: Valuing Migration as a Development Tool	Italy	Veneto Lavoro	CADSES AREA	Social Issues	Launching a model for the active management of immigration as a key tool for the integrated economic and social development of host countries and countries of origin. It involves partners from the EU as well as EU neighbouring countries	Development of visions associated with migratory movements and with regional development strategies as well as to support investments in the immigrants' country of origin by mobilising resources to finance entrepreneurial initiatives, thus limiting negative brain-drain effects	NO	2.000.000	889.400	2006-09-01 - 2008-06-30	Closed
93	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	MO.S.T.	MOBILITÀ SOSTENIBILE A TIRANA	Italy/Albania	AMTAB Spa (Municipal Company for Tram Transport In Bari) – Bari; Municipality of Tirana	Apulia: Comune di Bari; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Accessibility	Innovative solutions for mobility management	Training activities (Bari & Tirana) directed towards mobility managers & informational and research activities on the area of Bari & Tirana. An analysis of the demand for mobility as a starting point for the activities of institutional assistance and support; a plan for movements between home & school; a plan for movements between home & work; model survey of the systematic movements concerning a commercial street in Bari.	YES (LP)		305.000		Closed
94	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	NIA	Network Italy-Albania: The enterprises meet on the web	Italia	COLFASA Milano	Albania, Italy,	Social Issues	Development of small and medium enterprises	The project envisages the implementation and creation of a portal which can intensify the relations between the main players in the economic-commercial panorama of the Region of Apulia with their albanian partners.	YES	882.000	242.550	24 mths	Closed
95	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	NO-BLE Ideas	Young InNOvators Network for Sustainable Ideas in the Agro-Food Sector	Italy	Tuscany Regional Agency for Technology and Innovation Valenzano, Italia	South East Europe	Agri-Food Industry	Specific objectives: 1) creating framework conditions to increase dialogue, exchange & mobility among public/private research centers; 2) creating a system of interlinked offices and a technological platform; 3) increasing young innovators; 4) favouring the merging between research demand (enterprises) & supply (young researchers) in order to start-up innovative ideas in the agro-food industry.	The project develops on the basis of three elements: the awareness that innovation in the agro-food sector can contribute to sustainable development; the conviction that to innovate it is necessary to enhance young researchers ideas thanks to the support of entrepreneurs with innovative spirit (and thus the merging between research demand and supply); the presence, in all countries of the target area, of innovation festivals or events which might be enhanced and systematized.	YES	2.582.710	1.740.357	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
96	Interreg IIIA Italia Albania 2000-2006	O.R.S.A."-	OBJECTIVE, RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT ENVIRONMENT.	Italy	Ecosystem International Certifications Srl	Apulia: Province of Bari; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Economic Development	Improvement of the environmental performances of productive activities	Exchange of information between albanian and italian SME's and the application of advanced technologies, which conform to industrial standards and which are useful for the prevention & the integrated reduction of pollution. A Portal which will spread information about obtaining quality agriculture, which conforms to european parameters & has supported a training course for albanian technicians and professionals concerning environmental effects & safety in the workplace.	YES	683.300	375.800		Closed
97	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	OASIS	Integrated management of aquiculture & of coastal fishing in the central southern areas of the Adriatic	Italy		Coastal zones of the central - southern Adriatic (Italy, Albania, Montenegro)	Environment	Promotion of integrated management of natural heritage & of cultural traditions of the coast through inter-territorial cooperation & the development of common actions of intervention in the sectors of fishing & aquaculture.	We worked on models of local partnership for the integrated management of fish resources and the creation of activities to provide support to the operators in the sector and for the creation of SME's.	YES	892.000	762.800	Jan 2007 – Sept 2008	Closed
98	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ORIENTGATE	A structured network for integration of climate knowledge into policy and territorial planning	Italy	Euro-Mediterranean center for Climate Change, Lecce, Italy	South East Europe	Environment	The OrientGate project will foster concerted and coordinated climate adaptation actions across the SEE region. The project will explore climate risks faced by coastal, rural & urban communities; contribute to a better understanding of the impact of climate variability and change on water regimes, forests & agro-ecosystems; & analyse specific adaptation needs in the hydroelectricity, agro-alimentary & tourism sectors.	The principal scope of the project is to convey up-to-date climate knowledge to policy makers who may best benefit from it, that is urban planners, nature protection authorities, regional and local development agencies, territorial and public works authorities. The principal project results include six pilot studies of specific climate adaptation exercises, a data platform connected to the EU Clearinghouse on Climate Adaptation, capacity enhancing seminars and workshops, working partnership among the hydro-meteorological offices of the SEE countries.	YES	4.777.800	3.354.355	2012-07 / 2014-12	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
99	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	Osservatorio Epidemiologico	Epidemiological Observatory for the monitoring of widespread diseases	Italy	ARES-Regional Health Agency for Apulia	Apulia, Albania	Health	Development & improvement of the services offered by the Albanian Health Service	The project envisages the constitution of an Epidemiological Observatory with the support of the Region of Apulia	YES (LP)	906.650	453.325		Closed
100	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic, Italy-Eastern Adriatic Countries	OWI	Open Windows for Integration	Italy	Regione Veneto	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Italy, Serbia	Institutional Cooperation	OWI aims to create a network between national & regional authorities, focused on culture both as an economic factor in development and as a factor in social cohesion	Through information technology the project will provide in-depth reciprocal knowledge between the partners, facilitating an exchange of information & limiting the obstacles created by cultural barriers and by language differences. Thus the project will involve the players who work in the cultural sector of the beneficiary countries (Serbia, Albania, Bosnia), who will be able to interact with each other thanks to an integrated platform of multi-channelled communications.	YES	321.857		16 mths	Closed
101	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	P.A.S.S.I.	Project of Access to Social-Health Services for Immigrants	Italy	UPTER - Popular University	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Social Issues	Improve the capacity of welfare services	Support for the immigration desk increasing its capacity to formulate responses with the collaboration of the regional Department for health policies, with the aim of drafting guidelines on health services for immigrants.	YES (LP)	910.750			Closed
102	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PAB I e II		Italy	CIHEAM - Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (IAMB)	Apulia (Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce); Albania (Municipalities of Tirana, Durazzo & Valona)	Agri-Food Industry	Transferral of methods for organic production	The standards of organic agriculture in Apulia & Albania have been verified, involving 13 companies. 2 skills centres have been created (MAI of Bari & the Albanian Ministry of Agriculture). A strategic document has been drafted on this sector and 3 studies (II) on the quality of production lines (for vines, olive trees and medicinal plants) and a pilot project on the organic market in Albania have been completed.	YES (LP)		1.925.000		Closed
103	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PACT/Prof	Apulia-Albania touristic/productive training corridor	Italy	Consortium Brindisi Produce s.c.r.l.	Albania, Italy,	Environment	Optimization of structures of tourism	The project has as its general aim the functional optimization of the systems of tourism, directing them towards an alternative & innovative tourism. The optimization of the systems & the training of the human resources will allow the Albanian area to intensify its relations with Italy and other foreign states, so that it can develop further its commercial relations.	YES (LP)	642.000		12 mths	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
104	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	PAIRS	Effective Programmes for the Active Integration/Inclusion of Roma in South- East Europe	Hungary	Hungarian Maltese Charity Service Budapest,	South East Europe	Social Issues	Problems related to the inclusion and integration of Roma in SEE are not isolated, neither is the two-fold challenge tackled by PAIRS	PAIRS partners are approaching preparing concrete measures on the ground by capitalizing on each other's experiences and know-how to 1) formulate/adopt methods & improve existing good practices & programs which are effective in reaching target groups & will ensure the long term integration of the Roma population to be used by civil society organisations & public administrations; 2) demonstrate the added value and evidence of transnationally explored participatory activities and to facilitate the streamlining of the lessons learned from these methods and initiatives to European and national programming for a better governance of Roma integration issues.	NO	1.828.420	1.267.318	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
105	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PASSA	Improvement of buildings for passengers arriving from and departing to Albania	Italy	Port Authority of Bari	Apulia: Port Area of Bari; Albania: Port Area of Durazzo	Accessibility	Improvement of the infrastructural equipment of the port of Bari	The area of Marisabella, in the Port of Bari, has been provided with new check-in placements, hygienic services & refreshment facilities with an improvement in services for transit passengers for Albania and with a development of its reception services so that the passengers who have to stay over can do so in more comfort.	YES (LP)	1.191.000			Closed
106	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	PEARL EU	Platform Enhancing Adriatic Region Links in Europe	Italy	Municipality of Lecce	Adriatic Coast of Italy and of balkan countries	Institutional Cooperation	Creation of a permanent work group to activate concrete examples of european territorial cooperation.	The project has created a permanent work group between local italian and balkan organization and the Agency for Local Democracy with the aim of implementing concrete actions of european territorial cooperation through the development of common standards in the system of local organizations in the Adriatic and the support of local democracy.	YES	932.433	810.000	01/2007-07/2008	Closed
107	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PER.NA.TUR."	Sustainable Tourism, thematic itineraries and horserides for the promotion of the natural & cultural heritage	Italy	Municipality of Andrano (LE)	Municipalities of Andrano, Diso, Spongano, Castro, Otranto & S.M. di Leuca (LE); Municipalities of Valona, Nartë & Orikum	Tourism	Identification of thematic itineraries for ecotourism	We started off from the mapping of the territories & feasibility studies to arrive at a definition of thematic itineraries & of the support for forms of alternative tourism such as eco-tourism & horseback riding. Structural interventions, to strengthen institutional, economic & cultural links between Apulia and Albania, in particular between the communities of southern Salento & that to be found around Valona.	YES (LP)	464.501	301.925		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
108	IPA Adriatic CBC	PITAGORA	Platform for Information Technology aimed at Getting Opportunities to reduce ICT gap in the Adriatic area	Italy	SIPRO County Board for Development	Partners area	Infrastructure	Accelerating ICT penetration, raising awareness among Public Authorities and SMEs about the advantages of ICT services	PITAGORA aims to transfer model-making of some good practices. The cross border activities will enable the uptake of an Adriatic ICT platform, resulting from the agreed & tested services/methodologies concerning 3 strands of activities: 1) ICT/TLC infrastructures in Adriatic area; 2) Enterprises needs in terms of ICT; 3) ICT applications for Public Administrations.	YES	2074548	1744241	01/12/2010 - 11/2013	Open
109	2000 - 2006 CadSES	PlanCoast	Spatial Planning in Coastal Zones	Germany	Ministry of Transport, Building and Regional Development, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	Adriatic, Baltic & Black Sea	Environment	Promoting the implementation of ICZM measures in coastal zones of the Baltic, Adriatic and Black Sea by enhancing the role of spatial planning within coastal zone management	Foreseen results of the project are, among others, the preparation and passing of proposals for Coastal Zone Plans and Sea-Use Plans on the basis of ICZM principles with involvement of all relevant stakeholders. GIS databases will be introduced which allow international comparisons to facilitate the spatial planning processes in coastal zones and maritime areas. National laws and procedures will be prepared, and existing laws concerning spatial planning in maritime areas will be improved.	NO	1.979.020	595.000	2006-04-01 - 2008-04-30	Closed
110	CEI - Central European Initiative	PORTRAIN	PORTRAIN	Italy	CEI Trieste	Albania	Institutional Cooperation	Training activities for mid-level management of the Durres Port Authority on human resource management	Training activities and technical assistance to draft technical documentation for the use by the Durres Port Authority. In addition, project enabled Albanian stakeholders to pay working visits to the port of Venice to familiarise with the organisation of training activities in the Italian port	NO			April 2009 - January 2010	Closed
111	IPA Adriatic CBC	POWERED	Project of Offshore Wind Energy: Research, Experimentation, Development	Italy	Region of Abruzzo – Directorate for Bureau Affairs, Legislative and EC Policies, External Affairs, Energy	Adriatic Area	Energy	Defining a set of strategies and shared methods for the development of the off-shore wind energy in all the Countries overlooking the Adriatic Sea	Drafting guidelines for the realization of off-shore wind parks in the Adriatic Sea compatible with the planning and conservation policy shared among the project partners. Defining the characteristics for a project of electric submarine connection network for exchanging of energy power between Countries. Study concerning the wind resources on the Adriatic Basin, through the installation of a network of coastal weather stations	YES	4453000	3785050	03/2011 - 03/2014	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
112	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PRINT-	INTEGRATED PROJECT FOR THE VALORIZATION OF TRADITIONAL LOCAL PRODUCTS	Italy	Centre for Reserach & Experimentation in Agriculture "Basile Caramia"	Apulia: Province of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Municipalities of Tirana, Durazzo & Valona	Agri-Food Industry	Valorization of traditional local products	Actions for the improvement of hygiene and the valorization of traditional local varieties of olive trees & fruit trees, in Apulia and Albania, to satisfy the new orientations of consumers and favour the upgrading of the supply of traditional local products by agricultural companies to meet the needs of the market. We have provided technical support for the starting up of a system of valorization of local traditional products to the Ministry of Agriculture & Food of Albania.	YES (LP)		700.000		Closed
113	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	PROMISE	Municipal PROperty Management In South-Eastern Cities	Greece	UTH - University of Thessaly, Department of Planning and Regional Development, Volos	South East Europe	Accessibility	Developing of integrative tools and methods and the implementation of a comprehensive system for efficient municipal property management	The project's outputs and results will support cities in developing tools, elaborating on strategies and policies in responding to urban challenges and opportunities offered by the new operational programmes of the Structural Funds and new European initiatives, in the fields of action and investment in urban regeneration, urban infrastructure, public services provision,	NO	1.458.824	1.155.000	2009-03 / 2012-02	Closed
114	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	PROMOALBA	Promotion of the Culture & Image of Albania in Italy & Europe	Italy	Salento University Department of Languages & Foreign Literature	Apulia: Province of Lecce; Albania: Municipalities of Tirana & Valona	Institutional Cooperation	Promotion of the image of Albania in the EU	In-depth analysis of the translation methods between the albanian & italian languages through the assistance of teachers from the partner Universities and of experts in the sector of publishing. Unpublished translations from Albanian to Italian (and vice versa) have been realized of numerous volumes (anthologies, collections, etc) of well-known albanian and italian authors.	YES (LP)	321.360	321.360		Closed
115	Interreg IIIA Italy - Albania 2000-2006	PROSIT ALBA	Promotion of Development Italy Albania	Italy	CLIO s.r.l Lecce	Albania, Italia,	Social Issues	The project envisages the transfer of assistance services to support the network of albanian entrepreneurs and the Chamber of Commerce -	with the aim of granting them the methodological and operational tools which will allow them to start up processes of promotion in the territory as well as within the local business and entrepreneurial network.	YES (LP)	500.000	137.500.00	24 mths	Closed
116	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	<u>PUGLIA@ALBANIA</u>	COMMUNITY & CULTURE on the WEB	Italy	Province of Bari	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Municipalities of Tirana & Durazzo	Cultural Heritage	Valorization of local traditions	Realization of Festivals, exhibitions, theatre workshops and wine & food tasting events, aimed at cultural interchange between the two lands. The process of co-operation between the institutional, public and private players has promoted their respective roots and traditions.	YES (LP)		787.000		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
117	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	QUALIFISH	Systems of Quality & Certification: An Integrated Approach For the Valorization of Fish Production	Italy	National Interuniversity Consortium for the Sea Sciences – CoNISMa	Molfetta (BA), Fasano - Torre Canne (BR), Porto Cesareo (LE) ; Tirana & Durazzo, Lagoons of Kune & Butrint	Economic Development	Valorization of quality control and certification systems of fish production	Measures of responsible management have been defined of business operators who work in the productive system of the lagoons. Guidelines have also been worked out for the certification of environmental quality, of process and product. A series of tests have been carried out on organic methods of production.	YES		875.000		Closed
118	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	R.E.L.O.S. A.I	Local Network for the Support of Independent Immigrant Entrepreneurs	Italy	Municipality of Brindisi	Apulia: Province of Brindisi; Albania: Municipalities of Berat & Lushnje	Economic Development	To favour entrepreneurialism	Training and improvement of skills directed at albanian immigrants in the Province of Brindisi, with analyses and mapping of needs in the areas involved, in terms of sectors and types of productive activities to develop.	YES (LP)		200.000	Oct. 2007 – Oct. 2008	Closed
119	Sixth Framework Programme FP6-	RECOVER	Renewable Energy Coordinated Development In The Western Balkan Region	Bulgaria	Black Sea Regional Energy Centre;	Western Balkan Countries	Environment	Contribute to sustainable energy development in the Western Balkan Countries	Investigation of the domestic conditions for RES utilization in each country, including macroeconomic parameters, energy policies and strategies, and the RES potential, as well as prior efforts and current practices in RES utilization	NO			1 June 2005 - 31 May 2006	Closed
120	CEI - Central European Initiative	Renewable Energy	Renewable Energy Knowledge and Technology Transfer in Albania and in Bosnia - Herzegovina	Italy	CEI Trieste	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Environment	Transfer know-how of use of renewable energies in Albania and Bosnia Herzegovina in the agriculture and tourism sectors	Training activities on the utilisation of renewable energies so as to encourage energy-saving; assistance to SME on the techniques used to reduce their energy cost; environmental issues and green economy to rise competences of the SMEs, communities and municipalities and Italian best practices applied to agriculture and tourism.	NO			2012	Open
121	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	REVALE	Restoration & Valorization of Wood Sculptures, Board Paintings & Musical Instruments	Italy	Bari University–Laboratory of wood technology Progesa Department	Apulia: Province of Bari; Albania: Municipality of Tirana	Cultural Heritage	Protection & valorization of artistic-cultural heritage	Study & restoration of 3 wood sculptures and 2 paintings of interest for Apulia and stringed musical instruments which represent albanian Popular Culture and have proved to be stimulating and have raised awareness of our cultural heritage, strengthened through exchanges of experience and professionalism.	YES (LP)		250.000		Closed
122	Interreg IIIA Transfront	RiverNET	Rivers & citizens: functional	Italy	Regione Abruzzo	Albania, Italia (Abruzzo e Puglia), Monten	Tourism	Improve the ability to promote the conservation of natural & cultural heritage and beauty of	Put into action strategies of cross-border cooperation on ecological and sociocultural issues with the aim of raising awareness in the countries of the eastern	YES	873000	436500	06/2004 - 06/2007	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
	aliero Adriatico		renovation & sustainable development			egro, Serbia,		landscape.	Adriatic, in order to formulate policies of sustainable development which also influence the behavior choices of the individual citizen.					
123	2000 - 2006 Cadses	ROME	ROman, ancient greek and amber routes, innovative Methodologies and measures connecting Europe	Italy	REGION OF UMBRIA, Dir. Territorial Policies	ALBANIA, GREECE, ITALY, SLOVAKIA, HUNGARY	Economic Development	Develop innovative models of management of historical- aristic and archaeological heritage	Generate the development of a common cultural environment, in the valorization & preservation of local differences & peculiarities, using culture as a means of integrating and unifying countries and promoting the protection of the historic and cultural heritage in terms of the promotion of local economic development.	NO	2079000	1186750	01/2004 - 30/06/06	Closed
124	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	ROSEE	ROad safety in South East European regions	Italy	ALOT s.c.a.r.l. - Agency of East Lombardy for Transport and Logistics, Brescia, Italy	South East Europe	Accessibility	ROSEE will support governments at the national and regional level in selected South-East European regions to improve coordination in promoting, planning & operation of primary and secondary road networks with an emphasis on improving traffic safety performance and network Accessibility.	ROSEE has a two pronged approach: 1) work with relevant national stakeholders to develop or strengthen mechanisms for including road safety as a standard in the planning and operation of the network and to define road safety objectives for the primary network in each country. 2) work with relevant national, regional and municipal stakeholders to design and test a model approach for strengthening road safety in the planning & operation of key segments of the secondary networks.	NO	2.191.853	1.863.075	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
125	IPA Adriatic CBC	S.I.M.P.L.E	Strengthening the Identity of Minority People Leads to Equality	Croatia	Region of Istria	Adriatic Space	Institutional Cooperation	Achieving social cohesion among Adriatic Countries through the strengthening of cultural diversity values	Showing possible governance systems to address locally the minority issues by a wide area strategy. The cross-border multilevel Partners will develop jointly a comprehensive strategy	NO	1061078	897555.8	03/2011 - 02/2014	Open
126	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	S.I.VA.TU. R. "-	Integrated Strategies for the Valorization of Rural Tourism	Italy	Municipality of Galatina	Apulia: Municipality of Galatina; Albania: Municipality of Gjirokaster	Tourism	Combine tourist services in the area with traditions of production	Implementation of a marketing strategy and of cross-border cooperation through a detailed web portal showing the project and informational material with the possibility of booking on-line tourist services, participation at International fairs, completion of information services and tourist reception in the interested areas.	YES (LP)	228.470	153.080		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
127	IPA Adriatic CBC	S.T.A.R	Statistical networks in Tourism sector of Adriatic Regions	Italy	Region of Emilia-Romagna - Directorate General for Industrial Production, Trade and Tourism	Partners area	Infrastructure	Creating a "shared knowledge in the Adriatic tourist area" combining ICT and tourist information	Integrate existing communication & information networks, with new functionalities developed through a common methodological approach. This will allow to gain access to tourist information & develop new common e-services, exchange statistical data & reports. Specifically, STAR will improve the collection & management of tourist data & the existing web applications creating a "Tourism Portal of the Adriatic Area".	YES	1843583	1567045	03/2011 - 08/2013	Open
128	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SARMa	Sustainable Aggregates Resource Management	Slovenia	GeoZS - Geological Survey of Slovenia	South East Europe	Environment	Main objectives of the project are to develop common approaches to sustainable aggregate resource management (SARM) and sustainable supply mix (SSM) planning, at three scales, to ensure efficient and secure supply in SEE.	Specific objectives include capacity building, information infrastructure creation, and planning for a Regional Centre on SARM & SSM. Local, site-level activities will focus on environmentally friendly extraction through best practices, reducing illegal quarrying, and recycling to reduce use of primary aggregates. Region/national activities will create a SARM framework for effective management, & define SSM, as well as recommend how to integrate SSM into planning & legislation.	NO	1.922.000	1.533.400	2009-05 / 2011-10	Closed
129	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SCORIA	SCORIA	Italy	ARPA Apulia (Regional Agency for Environmental Protection)	Apulia & Albania	Environment	New instruments for the management of refuse	Instruments for the management of refuse through exchanges of experience & know-how through assistance & bilateral cooperation and information exchanges. Measures against illicit cross-border traffic have been put into action.	YES (LP)		778.000		Closed
130	IPA Adriatic CBC	SEA-R	Sustainable Energy in the Adriatic Regions: Knowledge to Invest	Italy	Municipality of Pesaro	Adriatic Area	Energy	Promotion of investment-oriented knowledge on sustainable and competitive energy patterns	Mapping the buildings whose characteristics are consistent with the possibility of implementing solar energy; economically valorizing seaweeds	NO	1960338	1666287	03/2011 - 11/2013	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
131	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SECOVIA	Virtual Accessibility solutions to support public services	Italy	LEPIDA - Lepida Ltd, Bologna, Italy	South East Europe	Accessibility	SECOVIA promotes jointly developed, advanced IT solutions that harvest the benefits of cloud computing to support access to shared public IT services, resources & infrastructures and tackle the digital divide among SEE territories.	Main activities planned - Current status assessment on virtual Accessibility services & infrastructures. - Experience exchange on shared, public IT services & infrastructures. - Assessment of SEE stakeholder needs and policies on shared, public IT services & infrastructures. - Feasibility analysis and roll-out plan for proposed transnational providers of shared cloud-based services, & infrastructures (IaaS, PaaS, SaaS). -	NO	1.784.833	1.282.083	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
132	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEE Digi.TV		Slovenia,	Post and Electronic Communications Agency of the Republic of Slovenia,	South East Europe	Accessibility	Use of ICT technologies and services has a major impact to the sustainable development of the society. SEE Digi.TV will directly speed-up the digitalization of the broadcasting services, and will trace the path for a wider deployment of ICT broadband services. The inclusion of stakeholders, especially broadcasters & industry, is essential and will have positive influence on business development.	The project will solve issues of digital divide and social inclusion and thus will contribute to the creation of equal opportunities in the region. The overall objective of the SEE Digi.TV is harmonization of the activities in the target SEE region related to the introduction of Digital Broadcasting services, which will: (a) speed-up the overall process of analog switch-off in the region & further developments to more efficient technologies, (b) maximize the harmonization of the legislative and technical frameworks with the EU digitalization process, (c) avoid policy, technology & market fragmentation, (d) develop regional strategy for optimal use of freed frequency spectrum for new ICT broadband services & (e) efficiently manage digital dividend.	NO	1.868.750	966.934	2011-01 / 2013-04	Open
133	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEE MARINER	South eastern europe marine and river integrated system for monitoring the transportation of dangerous goods	Greece	PPA - PIRAEUS PORT AUTHORITY SA, Greece	South East Europe	Environment	The SEE MARINER project is focusing on mitigating environmental risks arising from the transportation of dangerous goods in marine areas and rivers by applying an integrated system for joint prevention & response procedures, enhanced monitoring of maritime and river traffic and increased coordination capacity for the mobilization of the relevant authorities & stakeholder groups	SEE MARINER will achieve a measurable improvement in the interoperability of monitoring activities in the prevention of environmental risks. The much needed exchange of knowledge and the analysis of existing good practices in systems for monitoring the transport of dangerous goods will consequently lead to the key outcome of SEE MARINER, the development and implementation of a innovative, transferable and replicable system and the foundation of the SEE MARINER Network offering tools and services to improve the interoperability of monitoring activities and increase the effectiveness of operations for the joint prevention of environmental risks arising in cases of emergency.	NO	2.188.000	1.732.300	2011-02 / 2013-12	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
134	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEE RIVER	Sustainable Integrated Management of International River Corridors in SEE Countries	Slovenia	Institute for Water of the Republic of Slovenia	South East Europe	Environment	Empowering the multi-sectoral stakeholders sharing the territory of an international river corridor to gain knowledge on planning & implementing processes for integration of existing sectoral policies, plans and programs.	The project aim is to simplify and rationalise the procedures for reaching synergetic solutions between development and conservation interests of stakeholders along international river corridors.	NO	2.107.354	1.528.601	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
135	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEEMIG	Managing Migration and its Effects in SEE - Transnational Actions Towards	Hungary	Hungarian Central Statistical Office	South East Europe	Social Issues	The SEE region faces a complex, nationally and regionally diverse set of demographic, migratory and labour market challenges (low or declining fertility, large scale emigration, brain & care drain, ageing, low labour force participation rate)..	SEEMIG aims to better understand and address the longer term migratory, human capital and demographic processes of the SEE area, as well as their effects on labour markets and national/regional economies in order to enable public administrations to develop and implement policies and strategies by using enhanced datasets and empirical evidence.	NO	3.250.723	2.455.109	2012-06 / 2014-11	Open
136	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEETAC	South East European Transport Axis Cooperation	Italy	CEI - Central European Initiative - Executive Secretariat Italy - Trieste	South East Europe	Accessibility	The existing SEE transport framework & network are inadequate to actual requirements.	Current transport facilities, mostly in the non-EU countries are way beneath international standards mainly because of insufficient investment & inadequate maintenance. The development and completion of the Trans European Transport Network (TEN-T) will definitely improve this situation and facilitate the full integration of the region into the rest of Europe.	NO	2.380.554	1.700.471	2009-04 / 2012-03	Closed
137	2000 - 2006 Cadeses	SEITCO	South Eastern European Information Telecommunication Cohesion Initiative	Greece	INA ACADEMY, ICT Org. Support for Southeastern Europe Department		Accessibility	Promoting support services and training to the regulatory institutions in the involved South-Eastern European partners about communication technologies	Training activities in ICT hot issues such as Spectrum Management, Universal Service, Tariff Regulation, 3G technologies, electronic Security and ICT Benchmarking. SEITCO have also contributed to the Stability Pact eSEEurope Initiative work in developing the information society in South-Eastern Europe and is preparing specialised reports	NO	285.000	160.000	2003-11-01 - 2005-10-30	Closed
138	IPA Adriatic CBC	SHAPE	Shaping an Holistic Approach to Protect the Adriatic	Italy	Region of Emilia-Romagna - Directorate General for	Adriatic Area	Environment	Developing a multilevel and cross-sector governance system aiming to integrate the management of natural resources and risk prevention	The project will promote the strengthening of the institutional capacity to preserve and manage natural and cultural resources and risk' prevention, assuring the rational use of the Adriatic Sea and its resources. The focus is on Integrated Coastal Zone Management	YES	4139170	3518294	01/03/2011 - 02/2014	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
			Environment: between coast and sea		Industrial Production, Trade & Tourism				& Maritime Spatial Planning through the implementation of the ICZM Protocol in the Medi-terranean & the Roadmap for MSP in the Adriatic region					
139	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SHQIPERI A"	La Nobilta' delle Aquile	Italy	Comune di Lecce	Provincia di Lecce; Albania:	Cultural Heritage	Protection & valorization of artistic-cultural heritage	Activities of strategic cooperation between the two shores of the adriatic, with cultural and training implications which have led to the recovery, valorization and promotion of albanian artistic resources.	YES (LP)		350.000		Closed
140	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SHTEPI"-	Consolidation of Treatment of Victims of Trafficking	Italy	Community Oasi 2 San Francesco - social cooperative of Trani (BA)	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Town Council of Tirana	Social Issues	Promote the social inclusion of albanian immigrants	Exchange of good practices on the system of receiving people who are victims of trafficking, through the realization of socio-cultural activities, of training, of italian language learning and of finding work in Albania and Italy for albanian & italian operators who work in the public and private social spheres.	YES (LP)	150.000	150.000		Closed
141	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	SIAB	Strengthening of Services to companies and Institutional Support for the development of organic agriculture	Italy	Mediterraneo Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM)	Albania, Bosnia Erzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia	Economic Development	The project's aim is the qualitative & quantitative improvement of organic production.	We want to improve organic production through the strengthening of services to companies and the transfer of technical-scientific knowledge. Institution building: creating the legal and administrative conditions for the "governance" of the system of organic agriculture which conforms to european & international legislation.	YES	770.000		24 mths 09/2005 - 08/2007	Closed
142	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SICUREZZA	Interventions envisaged within the port areas of Bari, Monopoli & Otranto & their jurisdiction	Italy	Italian Ministry of Internal Affairs - Department of Public Security	Apulia: Port areas of Bari, Monopoli & Otranto; Albania: Port areas of Durazzo & Valona	Accessibility	Develop & implement a practical solution for the management and control of waters.	Acquisition & setting up of a system of data transmission supported by sophisticated technologies and equipped with mobile kits and of units which are transportable by the Police Force. Ad hoc training courses have been run for personnel from the Police Forces in order to use these technologies. We have also carried out training workshops for maintenance and operation, again directed at albanian and italian police officers.	YES	4.475.857	2.206.597	36 mths 20/12/03 - 31/12/06	Closed
143	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SITRuS"	Innovative System for RUral & sustainable Tourism	Italy	Institute for the Technologies of Construction (ITC) of(CNR)	Bari & Bitonto - Lama Balice (BA); Valona, Saranda & Tirana	Tourism	Promotion of natural areas.	Creation of an integrated tourist service between Lama Balice (a natural park which includes, within its confines, the municipalities of Bari & Bitonto) & Butrint (UNESCO site from 1992), 2 areas, which belong to Apulia & Albania, which are candidates for the	YES (LP)	955.000	623.900		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
									experimentation of organisational models of services and activities through this activated community project.					
144	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SKAI	SINERGJIA, KULTURA, ARTI, ISTITUZIONE	Italy	Municipality of Noci (Bari)	APULIA: Province of Bari; ALBANIA: Town Council of Tirana	Institutional Cooperation	Strengthen the cultural identity of the territories, improving their cohesion & socio-economic integration.	We have realized: the "Centre for Culture & Development" in the Town Hall of Tirana; a series of "Local Information Points" in Albania & in Apulia; workshops & courses for young albanians, local workshops and literary competitions for young people & women; a documentary, photographic exhibitions, dance, theatre and music productions and publications.	YES (LP)	350.000	350.000		Closed
145	IPA Adriatic CBC	SLID	Social and Labour Integration of the Disabled	Croatia	Split Dalmatia County	Partners area	Health	Contributing to the quality of life of persons with disabilities who live in the Adriatic basin	To raise public awareness; To build innovative cooperation between the targeted Adriatic territories; To design Lifelong Learning System Initiatives, VET; To improve the employability conditions of the disabled; To facilitate the exchange of technical, scientific and managerial expertise.	NO	2476087	2081820.59	01/03/2011 - 08/2013	Open
146	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SNAP-SEE	Sustainable Aggregates Planning in South East Europe	Austria	University in Leoben	South East Europe	Environment	The SNAP-SEE project objective is to facilitate improved aggregates planning by developing a Toolbox for Aggregates Planning as a support to National/regional, primary and secondary, aggregates planning in SEE countries.	Other objectives are: to engage stakeholders in capacity building, conduct National/regional consultations, and develop a process and support materials for capacity building and stakeholder engagement in the process.	NO	1.733.928	1.160.127	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
147	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	SSA"-	SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE ADRIATIC	Italy	Colfasa Consortium - Council Policies Consultancy	Apulia: Province of Bari; Albania: Municipality of Elbasan	Environment	Cross-border cooperation for the implementation of systems of environmental management and controls	Raising awareness both in public organizations and in private enterprises on the subject of environmental sustainability through the identification of procedures and systems of certification in use in the cross-border area of Apulia -Albania. Two of the information desks which we have started up (in Apulia in the Town Hall of Altamura; in Albania in the Town Hall of Elbasan) and a web portal, with the job of providing useful information on the state of the environment in the two countries	YES	700.000	385.000		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
148	2002 - 2006 Cadses	STRiM	Remotely Accessed Decision Support System for Transnational Environmental Risk Management			CADSES AREA	Environment	Establish a remote and commonly accessible system for decision support concerning risk management at a transnational level	After studying the existing national systems and the scientific state-of-the-art in risk management, the project will define a comprehensive service concerning transnational risk management. Specific outputs of the project will be: - Establishment of a new transnational network on risk management, - Promotion of transnational actions for preventing environmental damage, - Support of best-practice implementation in risk assessment, - Set-up of new, user-friendly mechanisms for environmental risk management, - Supply of stakeholders with dynamic decision support tools.	YES	1.234.240	647.190	2006-01-01 - 2008-06-30	Closed
149	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SUSTCULT	Achieving SUSTainability through an integrated approach to the management of CULTural heritage	Italy	City of Venice,	South East Europe	Cultural Heritage	Cultural heritage has an intrinsic social & ecological significance which shall be safeguarded as a source of sustainable development (SD). Improving the effectiveness of cultural sites management is a priority & shared cultural challenge	SUSTCULT's main objective is to improve the effectiveness of heritage sites management through the development, testing and dissemination of a holistic approach capable of valorizing the complexity of SEE cultural heritage.	NO	1.707.080	1.240.864	2011-01 / 2013-12	Open
150	Interreg IIIA Transfrontaliero Adriatico	SVILOPIM	Development & valorization of local support systems for innovative small and medium enterprises in Albania, Bosnia & Serbia	Italy	Bologna University	Partners area	Economic Development	Activate development processes supporting innovative small & medium enterprises	Promotion of the local systems of Elbasan, Shkoder, Tuzla, Novi Sad & Kraguejvac and within the logic of sustainability, the creation and development of innovative small & medium enterprises. These actions will be carried out prevalently through the network of Universities & of Centres of Research that exist in the project areas. These actions will be particularly directed towards Prefectures and Chambers of Commerce, Development agencies and Associations of Entrepreneurs.	YES	518.900		march 2007- june 2008	Closed
151	CEI - Central European Initiative	technology transfer	Conditions for technology transfer of experience for Tirana City - Context	Italy	CEI Trieste	Albania	Environment	Improve the quality of research and technology transfer in Albania	The project will help the Tirana Municipality to prepare guidelines for the future Technology and Science Park. That needs assessment and SWOT analysis about Tirana economic context and study visits in Italy to analyse the Italian best practices in the field.	NO			2012	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
152	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	TEKNIKA EUROPIA NE	Netowrk of Offices for Civil Works Department	Italy	Polytechnic of Bari	Apulia: Province of Bari; Albania: Town Councils of Korce, Fier & Durazzo	Institutional Cooperation	Professional upgrading and reorganization of the albanian offices of the public works department. Improve the standards of building quality and safety	The albanian Ministry of Public Works has accepted the entire regulatory and organizational framework laid out by the Project and has carried out a re-organization of its offices and training of its employees.	YES (LP)	1.140.000	1.140.000		Closed
153	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	TEN_ECO PORT	Transnational ENhancement of ECOPORT8 network	Italy	POLIBA - Polytechnic of Bari,	South East Europe	Environment	The present project, enlarging the existing network established among the ECOPORT8 ports,	Creation of a permanent discussion platform organized on two levels: the first for the port authorities -aimed to establish common rules - and the second between ports and stakeholders operating within the ports area, aimed to verify the process results and to propose amendments over time of the Environmental protocols.	YES (PL)	2.284.282	1.510.137	2012-10 / 2014-09	Open
154	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	TERRE	TERRitory, eneRgy & Employment	Italy	Province of Forli-Cesena	South East Europe	Economic Development	Territory, Energy & Employment intends to experiment and demonstrate that a wise & integrated exploitation of endogenous resources to produce renewable energy (from different sources as bio-mass, sun, water, wind) is an effective engine for a self-generated and sustainable local development in the areas, based on PPP between public institutions	Specific objectives: (1) to analyse, the peculiar characteristics of each territory (as natural and human resources, as well as landscape, cultural and economic features), its potential for biomass production from woods, agricultural & breeding activities, sun irradiation & availability of surfaces where to locate photovoltaic plants, wind and water capacity as well as the local energy demand (including heating); (2) to elaborate, on the basis of the estimated potential for producing renewable energies, through the implementation of a transnational decision support system, technical-economic-financial plans in each area, in order to promote economically, socially and environmentally sustainable local development.	NO	2.185.630	1.551.658	2012-12 / 2014-12	Open
155	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	THE BANKING BRIDGE"		Italy/Albania	Quality Program Sas; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Tirana	Apulia: Province of Bari; Albania: Town Council Tirana	Social Issues	Facilitate access to the banking system for immigrants	Facilitate access to the banking system for albanian immigrants & emigrants in Apulia, creating a bridge between the two banking systems through training and information for immigrants and operators of the banking system on the questions of migrant banking.	YES (LP)		261.281		Closed
156	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	TRACE	Transnational cooperation for the improvement of energy performance	Greece	MUNICIPALITY OF PIRAEUS,	South East Europe	Environment	The overall objective of the project is to support local and regional administrations in South East Europe to develop, uphold and advance policies and mechanisms for improving	This objective will be achieved through the development of a transnational partnership, which will facilitate the exchange of experience, knowledge and good practices among its members, and the implementation of joint actions on this matter of strategic importance.	NO	1.555.115	1.100.867	2012-11 / 2014-10	Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
			and efficiency in buildings					energy efficiency in buildings.						
157	IPA Adriatic CBC	TUR.GRATE II		Italy	Municipality of Mesagne	Partners area	Tourism	Improving promotion, valorisation and best use of cultural, agri-food and natural cross-border resources	Realization of animation meeting; preparation service centres on tourist services ; implementation of common tools to improve agri-food and handmade products; redefinition of typical products pannier connoting target territories; procedure of cross-border collective trademark; Ecolabel/Emas registration/ certification process; programming an innovative software system in order to rationalize and improve tourist public services network	YES		2500000		Open
158	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	TUR.GRATE	inteGRATED Actions for promoting the Development of Sustainable ToURism	Italy	Municipality of Mesagne	Apulia: Municipalities of Mesagne (BR), Nardò (LE) & Noci (BA); Albania: Municipalities of Kruje & Berat	Tourism	Identify a cross-border itinerary of historic centres	"Shared tourist packages" & historical-artistic-literary cross-border itineraries have been identified in the partner countries, enhancement of existing accomodation and training of new professional figures in the area of sustainable tourism.	YES (LP)	710.000	450.000		Closed
159	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	TURSEAD R	Adriatic Sea Tourism	Italy	Apulia	Apulia-Albania	Tourism	Appreciation of marine heritage of the coastal zones involved through the creation of forms of alternative, innovative & sustainable tourism which integrates with places, cultures & peoples.	Creation of alternative tourism itineraries called "Blue routes": a pilot scheme of diving tourism has been activated with a strong didactic-information bias and with emphasis on sustainability in relation to marine habitats which are also tourist destinations.	YES (LP)	1.000.000	660.000	July 2006 - June 2007	Closed
160	2000 - 2006 Cadses	TWReferenceNET	Management and sustainable development of protected transitional waters	Italy	University of Lecce, Ecotekne Centre	ALBANIA, BULGARIA, GREECE	Environment	Promote & improve the conservation of cultural heritage and of its sustainable use	Develop a system of information and monitoring on cultural heritages and a transfer of know-how in the mediterranean basin area.	YES (LP)	2336500	1200000	01/2004 - 12/2006	Closed
161	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-	VALT	Valorisation of Art, Language and Tourism	Italy	Province of Lecce	Apulia-Albania	Tourism	V.A.L.T. aims at the valorization of a whole range of places & traditions, which are present in the crossborder area	The Region of Apulia's legislation concerning B&B's has been translated into albanian; a seminar was organized between the representatives of the Region of Apulia, a project partner & representatives of the	YES	1.000.000	667.300	Ottobre 2005 - Agosto 2008	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
	2006							of central & southern Apulia and of Albania.	albanian Ministry of Tourism about the tourist accomodation laws concerning B&B's and about the possibility of transferring Apulian' good practices to Albania; an incoming mission of functionaries of the Ministry of Tourism, & operators of public organizations involved in the promotion of tourism in Albania, was organized.					
162	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	VIAGGIADOR	Travellers of the Adriatic: structure & travel itineraries	Italy	University of Lecce	Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia	Tourism	The project envisages the institution of an International Studies Centre for Adriatic Travel which would be able to continue autonomously in the long-term at the end of its two year financing period.	The Centre would place itself as a central link between the University Scientific Community, the system of tourist enterprises, local organizations and the potential use of the Centre by the local populations and tourists.	YES (LP)	708.320		24 mths 01/2005 - 12/2006	Closed
163	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	VIBE	Venture Initiative in the Balkan Europe	Slovenia	Public agency for technology of the Republic of Slovenia	South East Europe	Economic Development	To complement existing SEE projects- FIDIBE Project, Development of Innovative Business Parks- SEE-IFA Project, South East European Cooperation of Innovation and Finance Agencies.	The actions to first address actors and SMEs in the former Yugoslav republic and Albania (Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia) and Central Macedonia In the 2nd year, the actions would open up to the full SEE region, connecting the company, expert and investor network mobilized in the former Yugoslav republic in the 1st year to companies, investors and experts across the SEE EU countries.	NO	1.698.119	1.110.933	2013-01 / 2014-12	Open
164	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	VLERAT / VALORI"		Italy	I.FO.C Training Agency of the CCIAA of Bari	Apulia: Provinces of Bari & Brindisi; Albania: Municipalities of Tirana, Korça, Saranda, Berat, Valona, Tropoja, Fier	Institutional Cooperation	Valorization of the identities of the lands of Apulia & Albania	The consolidation of the institutional and cultural links between Apulia & Albania and the valorization of their respective identities have come about through integrated activities: from informational-didactic services, as a complement to work, use of ICT, the promotion of the image & culture of Albania in Italy, to the many workshops which promoted the interchange of experiences.	YES (LP)	350.000	350.000		Closed
165	Interreg IIIA Cross-border Adriatic	WATERCYCLE		Italy	Italy	Italy - Balkans	Environment	Promotion of new methods directed at the protection of water resources.	Preparation of models of management & monitoring for the protection and safeguarding of water resources. Valorization of water as a common good through the creation of new sinergies between managers at a local level.	YES	1.158.727	999.854	Gennaio 2007 - Luglio 2008	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
166	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	WATERM ODE	Transnational Network for the Promotion of the Water-Ground Multimodal Transport	Italy	APV - Venice Port Authority	South East Europe	Accessibility	The project's aim is to promote coordination between actors dealing with logistics for better management of transport policies and an efficient implementation of multimodal logistics co-operation, especially exploiting ground/water connections	This will be achieved through monitoring on the existing multimodal platforms, the coordination of strategies for the promotion of the water/ground multimodality, the definition of common quality standards in transport and logistics services, the implementation of pilot studies for multimodality based on sea and inland waterways as factor of competitiveness and environmental sustainability.	YES	3193500	2714475	2009-04 / 2011-09	Closed
167	2000 - 2006 Cadses	WEFneT	Women Engendering the Finance Network (WEFneT)	Italy	Region of Apulia, Councillorship for professional training	ALBANIA, GERMANY, GREECE, POLAND, ROMANIA	Economic Development	Local development through the increase of women's participation in economic, social and political life.	Transfer of a process of knowledge which stimulates cultural activity among all the organizations involved in the implementation of the mainstreaming of gender, in particular, promoting the participation of local actors in local development and favouring the distribution of the existing instruments and opportunities.	YES (LP)	2854470	1275365	01/2004 - 12/2006	Closed
168	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	WELCOME	ACQUIRING CITIZENS RIGHTS	Italy	EnAIP Apulia - regional office	Apulia: Provinces of Bari, Brindisi & Lecce; Albania: Municipalities of Valona & Berat	Social Issues	Improvement of reception services and assistance for migrants	Construction of real models of running the reception & assistance services for use by migrants. 180 hr training course for operators of public services in the leading partner towns, of Social Planning Areas and operators in the private and third sector who work within the ambit of the SDA – Single Door Access. Activation of Hospital Welcome Service.	YES (LP)		273.993		Closed
169	2000 - 2006 Cadses	WEST	Women East Smuggling Trafficking	Italy	Region of Emilia-Romagna	Eastern Europe	Social Issues	Facing of trafficking and smuggling for the sexual exploitation of women & children coming from Eastern Europe	Analyse the impact of the phenomenon of clandestine immigration on the local communities of the European countries, by women and young people coming from East Europe and victims of trafficking who were sexually exploited.	NO	2870790	1435397	2003-01-01 - 2005-07-31	Closed
170	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006	WET SYS "B "	Sustainable management of the system of wetlands in Apulia & Albania: redevelopment of artificial coastal basins	Italy	Municipality of Ugento (LE)	Salve (LE), Ugento (LE), Gallipoli (LE), Porto Cesare (LE), Trani (BA) & Barletta (BA): Lake of Scutari & the Buna Riviera	Environment	Actions for the valorization of Wetlands	Realization of a Service Charter, definition of guidelines for the drafting of a management plan-Pilot Project between partners, are the actions which have been developed within the Project. The campaigns of sample-taking and monitoring waged by the researchers in the Italian & Albanian sites which are being investigated have allowed them to study and contextualize the area of operations, on which various structural interventions have taken place in order to improve, recover, protect and enhance the environment	YES (LP)		2.700.000		Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
									of the areas.					
171	2000 - 2006 Cades	WETLAND S II	Integrated Management of wetlands (follow-up)	Italy	VENETO REGIONAL PARK ADMINISTRATION DELTA DEL PO	Partners' regions.	Environment	The main purpose of the new project is the improvement of the operative management of wetlands through capacity building and pilot projects in the partners' regions.	Improved tools for spatial planning and development in wetland areas. It has increased the awareness and acceptance of stakeholders regarding wetland conservation and development and has raised the know-how and quality of the tools of management bodies. The project enforced EU and national policies on environmental pollution, wetlands protection and management. Moreover, new economic opportunities were created, for example in eco-tourism.	YES	1893000	1000000	2003-02-01 - 2005-12-31	Closed
172	IPA Adriatic CBC	YOUTH ADRINET	Sharing experiences and developing joint tools	Italy	Province of Gorizia	Adriatic Area	Institutional Cooperation	Increase European identity and active participation in the social life of young people in the framework of the Adriatic area	YOUTH ADRINET proposes to foster mutual knowledge, the development of shared methodologies and the setting up of new job opportunities in a vast area context, in order to increase the active participation of young people in public life	YES	3.640.321	3094273	03/2011 - 01/2014	Open
173	IPA Adriatic CBC	Zoone	Zoo Technical Networking for a sustainable Innovation in adriatic Euroregion	Italy	Region of Marche-Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing Department	Partners area	Infrastructure	Strengthen innovation capacity to support zootechnical enterprises	Joint cross-border cooperation and innovation transfer in the area of agro-zoo technical sector can play a fundamental role in order to harmonize related policies and quality issues to fill the existing economic, institutional and social gaps among Adriatic Countries	NO	1.884.386	1601728	01/03/2011 - 02/2014	Open
174	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Construction of the Lushnje-Fier stretch of road & supervision of works for the two contiguous sections Lushnje-Fier & Fier-Valona	Italy	Competent Authority: Maltauro - Delma	Fier, Valona	Accessibility	Contribute to the realization of an efficient albanian road network, which helps the flow of person and Exchange of goods both within the country & with neighbouring countries and, through them, with the rest of Europe.	Improve the conditions of the Lushnje-Fier-Valona stretch of motorway in line with European standards. The intervention will help to make the Lushnje-Fier-Valona road fit to carry present & future traffic flows; guarantee higher levels of road safety; diminish travel times and reduce operating costs of vehicles; contribute to the improvement of quality of life of the peoples of the area and to the economic development of the south of Albania.	NO	Loan aid project: 24,3 M€			Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
175	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Development of the Scutari-Hani Hotit road. Planning, construction & management of Works	Italy	Competent Authority: ATI Claudio Salini & Salvatore Matarrese	Scutari	Accessibility	General aim: strengthening communications between Albania & Montenegro within the wider Italian strategy of supporting development of Albania's infrastructure.	Specific aims: construction of the crossing of the city of Scutari and of the widening of the road which connects Scutari to Hani i Hotit. Expected results: 1. Executive planning and execution of the works concerning the stretch of road between the city of Scutari & the city of Hani i Hotit; 2. Supervision of the works on the stretch of road from Scutari to Hani i Hotit	NO	Loan aid project: 21,7 M€			Open
176	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support for the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) for the running of projects in the transport sector	Italy	Competent Authority: MAE/DGCS	Albania	Accessibility	Facilitate & support Albanian counterparts in the running of road network programs (Lushnje-Fier-Vlore, Scutari-Hani Hotit & Elbasan-Librasht) & the reconstruction of the port of Valona	The PIU, constituted in the Directorate General of Roads in the Ministry, has carried out an essential role of go between and mediator between the Directorate General Development Corporation/Local Technical Units & the Ministry of Transport, thus guaranteeing the starting up and continuation of loan assistance projects in the transport sector.	NO	Donor Project: 750.072			Open
177	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support & technical assistance for the Project Implementation Unit – transport sector	Italy	MAE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Tirana	Accessibility	The initiative aims to increase efficiency in the Albanian Ministry of Public Works, Transport & Telecommunications (MLTT) in the management of programs of international co-operation	The expected results are the strengthening of the management abilities in the interventions of the MLTT & the acquisition of skills within the Project Implementation Unit in the area of international contracts and Project Management.	NO	Donor Project: 710.400			Open
178	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Rehabilitation therapy centre	Italy	Competent Authority: DOKITA	Tirana	Health	Improve the health conditions of people who need rehabilitative therapies, improving the availability of the physio-therapeutic services that are provided up to international standards. The initiative intends to reach this aim by developing the centre for rehabilitation therapies of Tirana.	Specific training program for 30 rehabilitation therapists, the requalification of another 25 therapists, the realization of an information and awareness raising campaign on the subject of rehabilitation, aimed at reassuring those patients who are taken on and included in therapeutic programs (About 18,000 in three years). The project also envisages the reactivation and complete equipping of the centre, so that it can satisfy the needs of around 900 patients per year.	NO	Donor Project: 720.000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
179	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Assisting livestock trade (ALT) in Albania	Italy	Competent Authority: UNDP - United Nations Development Programme	Albania	Agri-Food Industry	Contribute to economic growth in rural areas through the improvement of performance in the animal farming sector.	Improve the profitability of the sector through increased security & quality of animal products in the target areas through the adoption of regulations, techniques, standards & procedures of production, certification & sales.	NO				Open
180	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Creation of productive & cooperative animal farming models in the prefecture Elbasan	Italy	Competent Authority: CEFA	Elbasan	Agri-Food Industry	The general aim of the project is to improve the living conditions of the people of the District of Elbasan, providing models in the area of agriculture and animal farming.	Specific aims: development of consortia; the training in & development of popularization methods (realizing training, information & popularization in the District of Elbasan, development of 17 periferal centres and the reconstruction and starting of production of the agricultural enterprise of the "Mihal Shaini" school of Cerrik.	NO	440.000			Closed
181	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Strengthening of the albanian structures assigned to food control	Italy	Competent Authority: WHO, World Health Organisation	Albania	Agri-Food Industry	The program intends to strengthen the abilities of the Ministry of Agriculture & in particular of the Institute for Food & Veterinary Security of Tirana (IFSV)	Institute regionally qualified laboratories for food controls, that can carry out chemical and specialised micro-biological analyses, with the aim of contributing to an integrated approach to the constitution of an internationally accredited central laboratory for the analysis and certification of food products, in particular, those from mussels and the shellfish sector.	NO				Open
182	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Program of development of the private sector through supporting credit to Albanian SME's	Italy	MAE / DGCS – General Directorate of Cooperation and Development	Albania	Economic Development	Contribute to the economic growth of Albania and to the strengthening of commercial relations with the European Union	The Program envisages the fine tuning of 2 financial instruments (Lines of Credit & Guarantee Funds) directed at improving access to credit for albanian small and medium enterprises (SME) through favourable conditions for the realization of productive investments.	NO				Open
183	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Training Centre for teachers & educators and the creation of a day centre for minors in difficulty	Italy	Competent Authority: AVSI / SH.I.S	Tirana	Education	Improvement of the living conditions of minors and young people at risk of marginalization and of the quality of education services for minors through the strengthening of the training abilities of teachers and educators.	Specific aims: develop a permanent training centre for educators who work with minors from nursery, elementary & secondary schools, which will be able to offer both the instruments for improving and broadening educative skills and knowledge, and the recognition necessary to work in nursery schools and public and private day centres.	NO	Donor Project: 610.000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
184	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Local government as a motor for development	Italy	Region of Tuscany & Ucodep/Cospe	Scutari	Institutional Cooperation	The general aim of the program is the promotion of social-economic development at a local level.	Specific aims: we propose strengthening the management skills of 21 local authorities from south east europe in the sectors of local economic development and of public services and to promote relations with these local bodies and Tuscan organizations.	NO	Donor Project: 1.140.000			Closed
185	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Assistance in the field of the prevention of crime and the administration of justice: training courses for magistrates	Italy	Competent Authority: UNICRI (United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute)	Tirana, Valona	Institutional Cooperation	Optimize the efficiency of the juridical administration in every phase of the investigation and procedure (from the initial phase to the final sentence) and to stand against, in a just and democratic manner, the most serious forms of crime.	We would add the aim of wishing to strengthen juridical assistance and collaboraioin between the varous police forces at a multi-lateral and bilateral level.	NO	Donor Project: 230.000			Closed
186	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Teach ICT in the European dimension	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs - CESES	Albania	Education	Improve the learning ability of students through the training of teachers, the modernization of the school system and reduction of the digital divide.	The project aims for the creation of a national structure for information & communication technologies (ICT) in the Ministry of Education & Sciences, qualified to give the European computer licence and to update the school curriculum and the training of teachers in the IT field.	NO	Donor Project: 730.000			Open
187	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Program ALBI2000: restoration & construction of school buildings in the districts of Tirana, Valona, Scutari e Fier	Italy	Almo Konstruksion & Ndertimi Sh.p.k.; Ndertuesi M K Sh; Gjollaj; Salillari; Edicom; Simaku; Avduli Sh.p.k.; THEOS Sh.p.k.	Fier, Scutari, Tirana, Valona	Education	Construction of 2 new primary schools and the rehabilitation and construction of 9 existing school buildings, in the Districts of Tirana, Scutari, Fier & Valona.	Specifically, the project envisages the completion of 3 schools in Scutari ("Boks Qender", "Bushat " & "Obot"); 3 schools in Valona & Fier ("Selenice", "Llakatund" & "Grize") & 5 schools in Tirana ("Xhesmi Delli", "Selite Vogel", "Shyqyri Peza", "Gjon Buzuku" & "Lapraka").	NO	Donor Project: 3.160.000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
188	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Essential services in Tirana & Valona (Project Implementation Unit)	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Tirana, Valona	Social Issues	Improvement of essential services: (water network for drinking water, sewage system and for urban rubbish disposal, etc.)	Specific activities: - regularization and paving of a stretch of road; - reconstruction and construction of parts of the water network and links with main water network; - rehabilitation and extension of the system of rubbish disposal and of waste water; - construction and organization of electric and telephone network with connections to the main urban network; - illumination of streets & public places; - urban decorations.	NO	Donor Project: 4.468.564			Conclusion of Evaluation
189	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Promoting Quality Education for all: Human Rights and Democracy Education in Albania (ph. 2)	Italy	Competent authority: UNESCO	Tirana	Education	Promote cultural cooperation on human rights in the albanian education system. Through the education of new generations.	Main aims: - realization of National and local training course for trainers and teachers, concerning education about; - education in human rights in secondary schools; - preparation of a comment in Albanian in the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man; - creation and publication of education manuals on human rights.	NO	Donor Project: 300.000			Closed
190	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Supporting the improvement of living conditions of marginalised people in the prefecture of Korce	Italy	MAE	Korce	Social Issues	The project, aimed at the improvement of the living conditions of the resident population in the rural area of the Prefecture of Korce, proposes an integrated approach between the sectors of agriculture, health and of strengthening the institutions.	The general aims of the initiative are the support for the presence of public services in the area of agriculture and in basic health care in the more marginal areas of the district; the improvement of living standards of peasant families from the mountain towns, and also an improvement of the sanitary conditions for the population of the whole district.	NO	Donor Project: 1.120.000			Closed
191	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Social advancement & professional training for young Albanians	Italy	Competent authority: QAFS – Salesian Centre for Women's activities	Tirana	Education	Social advancement and professional training for young Albanians, through the development of the professional training school "Maria Mazzarello" in Tirana.	The project promotes professional refresher courses for 20 teachers and of technical-professional training for 360 young Albanians who live in situations of socio-economical, familial and environmental disadvantage.	NO	Donor Project: 470.000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
192	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Realisation of a services centre and of a tele-communications network for the university.	Italy	MAE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Albania	Education	Development of the albanian university system in its function of promoting didactic activities at a high level and of research activities at an international level.	To bring the university education system and scientific research in Albania up to the level of EU countries; compliance with guidelines from the Conferences of Bologna, Prague & Berlin regarding the european university system; increase of participation of albanian teacher/researchers in the activities of research and development conducted by the international scientific and educational community.	NO	Donor Project: 4 M€			Open
193	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Program of restructuring & developing the albanian electrical system.	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Albania	Energy	Integration of Albania in the Balkans Region regarding the Electricity sector and the constitution of new productive units in the country.	To give KESH (national electric company) the abilities to technically and economically manage its own electrical system in an efficient manner; - to allow the albanian electrical network to enter into the european system (UCTE)	NO				Financing
194	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Program of technical & managerial restructuring of KESH	Italy	MAE / Competent authority: ATI A2A/TERNA; ATI ELC/CESI	Albania	Energy	Increase the standards of living of the albanian population and the availability of energy for the production system, with the aim of favouring the development of enterprise in the country.	The program intends to favour the progressive technical-financial autonomy of KESH (national electric company) according to modern management criteria, favouring the progressive integration of the albanian electric sector in the regional market.	NO				Open
195	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		The cross-border park of Prespa: cross-border co-operation and self-sustaining local development	Italy	MAE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Korcia	Environment	To sustain initiatives of cross-border cooperation and of sustainable local development, in the area of the National Parks of Prespa Lake.	Expected results: 1. Strengthening of the capacities of the organizations appointed for the running of the National Parks of Prespa & Galicica; 2. Improvement of infrastructure and of the services for the public offered by the 2 parks; 3. Partnerships in the planning of management of ecotourist itineraries in the area of Prespa; 4. Strengthening of institutional cooperation between the 2 parks and with analogous italian organizations.	NO	Donor Project: 1.070.753 Euro			Open
196	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		A Centre for the promotion of women's rights	Italy	Competent authority: Fida	Tirana	Social Issues	The project proposes to raise awareness in albanian public opinion on the question of human rights and of women in particular.	The initiative aims to support the association of women & help to overcome that part of traditional culture which discriminates against women. It hopes to favour a culture of egalitarianism and equal opportunities; to promote a european cultural dimension through the production of material on human rights and in particular on the rights of women.	NO	Donor Project: 290.000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
197	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Systemic management of the protected areas and of solid refuse	Italy	MAE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Albania	Environment	Strengthening of the institutional structure of the Ministry of the Environment at a National and regional level for the conservation of biodiversity, in the context of the protected areas and for the management of dangerous substances and refuse.	Revision of the legislative framework with the aim of more efficiently managing the protected areas and dangerous substances & refuse. Development of efficient planning and management procedures for the protected areas; development of a mechanism whereby the good practices and lessons learned in other protected areas in the country can be replicated; Drawing up an inventory of refuse and of dangerous substances; Improvement of the legal & institutional framework for the control of commerce and the movement of refuse and dangerous substances.	NO	Donor Project: 2.000.000 Euro			Financing
198	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Program of support for artisan fishing & environmental protection of the lake of Scutari	Italy	Competent authority: COOPI	Scutari	Environment	Restoration and eco-compatible development of the sector of artisan fishing in the region of Scutari, contributing to creating the conditions for the repopulation & conservation of fish resources in the lake of Scutari.	There are 2 phases envisaged in the intervention: the first "restorative" phase of the infrastructure and equipment necessary to allow the activity of fishing to take place in a sustainable manner; a second phase of supporting the promotion of an eco-compatible development of the sector.	NO	Donor Project: 740.000			Closed
199	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Protection of the system of Posidonia oceanica:	Italy	MAE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Albania	Environment	Improve the knowledge and protections of the 'meadows' of Posidonia Oceanica (a marine plant which is endemic to the Mediterranean) along the albanian coasts to contribute to the correct management of marine resources and of the coastline, in a perspective of sustainable development.	Specific aims: 1. Mapping of the meadows of Posidonia along the albania coasts and the realization of a Geographical Information System (GIS); Increase in capacity building of the functionaries of the institutions involved in the execution of the project; involvement of local actors in the protection of the Posidonia ecosystem	NO	Donor Project: 257.962 Euro			Open
200	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Contribution to the WHO for assistance to the Ministry of Health	Italy	Competent authority: WHO	Tirana	Health	Support the commitment of this agency for assisting the Albanian Ministry of Health.	These funds are directed towards supporting the Ministry in the improvement of the health service offered in hospitals, in the responses to emergency situations and in the control and prevention of HIV/AIDS.	NO	Donor Project: 1.000.000			Closed
201	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Prefecture of Elbasan: structural &	Italy	MAE	Elbasan	Health	The aim of the initiative is the improvement of the quality of hospital services and of public	The program envisages the enlargement of the present hospital with the construction of 2 new annexes, one for hospital stays (with 120 beds) and 1 for housing the	NO	Donor Project: 3.040.000			Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
	operation		technical-professional upgrading of health system					health in the Prefecture of Elbasan, contributing to the rebalancing of the health accounts through the rationalization of the regional hospital sector.	intensive therapy, maternity and surgery with three operating theatres. The new annexes will be provided with all the technical and medical equipment necessary for the correct and safe functioning of these wards.					
202	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Project for the rehabilitation of hearing impairment in deaf albanian children	Italy	Competent authority: MAGIS, Episcopal Conference Italian	Tirana	Health	Strengthening of albanian social-health structures assigned to the treatment of the rehabilitation of those with minor hearing disabilities, to favour the reinclusion of disabled children in the social fabric of their country.	The specific aim is to reduce the incidence of deaf mutism in Albania, stimulating the institutions to adopt those procedures of auditive rehabilitation which have long been in use in countries of the European Union for serious forms of hearing impairments.	NO	Donor Project: 540.000			Closed
203	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Completion program for the 'Our Lady of Good Counsel' hospital of Tirana	Italy	MAE	Tirana	Health	Completion of 'Our Lady of Good Counsel' hospital of Tirana, donated by the albanian government to the catholic church in 2000.	Equip the hospital so that it becomes a centre of excellence in its sector, as well as making it an essential part of the Albanian Public Health System, & a service provider for the whole population in an agreed system.	NO	Donor Project: 20 M€			Closed
204	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Development of transfusional medicine towards european standards of quality	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs; European School of Transfusion Medicine	Albania	Health	Improve the health conditions of the population through the development of transfusional medicine, improving the quantity and quality of the services and upgrading them to european standards.	Increase the voluntary donation of blood and develop the technical-organizational skills of the transfusional services of albanian hospitals with the aim of increasing the amount of blood available and improving the safety of transfusions.	NO	Donor Project: 390.000			Open
205	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		ILO – strengthening of the system of services for training and employment in the National employment service	Italy	MAE - Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Competent authority: ILO International Labour Organization	Albania	Institutional Cooperation	Increase employment in disadvantaged sectors, such as the disabled and women, in the albanian economic context which does not envisage <i>ad hoc</i> instruments for the professional upgrading of these vulnerable people.	Strengthening of the system of services offered by the National Employment Service (NES) in the Ministry of Work; Re-integration in employment for disadvantaged categories through the increase of focused training services; Application of the instruments of active employment policies (ILO - Active Labour Market Programmes).	NO	Donor Project: 600.000			Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
206	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Intervention in favour of boys & girls at risk of dropping out from school	Italy	Competent authority: CIES	Durazzo, Tirana	Institutional Cooperation	Struggle against dropping out from education in Albania. Beneficiaries of the project are children & adolescents of the 2 areas of Valias & Romanat (in the districts of Tirana & Durazzo), for a total of 1.000 children, aged between 6 & 14 years.	As part of the project we envisage the involvement of the families of the children, through activities of awareness raising and of entertainment, as well as through initiatives directed towards improving the economic conditions of families and to promote their inclusion in occupational circles, from which they are, for the most part, excluded. Activities of this kind respond to the aim of limiting as much as possible the use of the expedient of child labour.	NO	Donor Project: 590.000			Closed
207	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		IOM – The National Action Plan on Remittances: Moving from policy development to implementation	Italy	MAE / Competent authority: IOM - International Organization for Migration	Albania	Institutional Cooperation	Support the albanian authorities in the realisation of the National Strategy on Migration to increase the impact of remittances on the socio-economic development of Albania.	Strengthen the ability of the albanian banking system to absorb the flow of remittances coming from albanian migrants. Promotion of <i>ad hoc</i> banking services for the transferral of remittances and for information concerning them among the albanian communities in Italy and Greece.	NO	Donor Project: 130.000			Open
208	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Multi-Donor Trust Fund for Capacity Building to Implement the Integrated Planning System (IPS)	Italy	MAE – Ministry for foreign affairs; Competent authority: ILO International Labour Organization	Albania	Institutional Cooperation	The project intends to ensure a coherent, efficient and integrated management of the budgetary resources of the albanian government through the activation of the Integrated Planning System (IPS), a vast scheme of strategic planning for the interventions which are foreseen in the strategies of development at the national level and at the level of different sectors.	Support the efficient activation of the IPS within each Ministry involved in the exercise, increasing the ability to plan budgets and guaranteeing a greater transparency in the management of public resources.	NO	Donor Project: 270.000			Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
209	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support Program to the Ministry of the Economy	Italy	MAE	Tirana	Institutional Cooperation	The aim of the intervention is the improvement of the efficiency and efficacy of the institutional activities of the Ministry of the Economy, paying particular attention to the development of a rapport between department and country.	The initiative will be carried out in the following steps: Building reconstruction of a part of the offices of the Ministry of the Economy, to make its internal spaces more functional and to introduce safety norms for public buildings; supply of hardware and software apparatus for the creation of an intra- and inter-net platform.	NO	Donor Project: 540.000			Closed
210	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Program PASARP - Phase II	Italy	Competent authority: IFAD/UNOPS	Durazzo, Scutari, Valona	Institutional Cooperation	PASARP is a Program of Human Development which operates as a support to the processes of decentralisation in three albanian regions (Durres, Shkoder e Vlore). In particular, it sustains the development of social-health services, economic development, environmental protection and the cultural promotion of the areas concerned	Main aims: the increase in number of partners and resources, both italian and european allocated in the area of Decentralised Co-operation; the consolidation of partnerships between the target Regions of PASARP and local italian authorities; the strengthening and extension of economic partnerships between the albanian Agencies of Local Economic Development (LEDA) and their italian counterparts; an increase in the number of albanian towns twinned with italian towns	NO	Donor Project: 7 M euro			Closed
211	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Encouragement for the process of european integration of Albania through activities of support to european institutions	Italy	MAE / Italian co-operation with development in Albania	Albania	Institutional Cooperation	Improve the living conditions of the population thanks to the benefits deriving from the process of european integration and, in the future, from full inclusion in the European Union.	Support the albanian government in the promotion of greater efficiency in using the help given by european donors, facilitating the application of the Fast Track Initiative on the Division of Labour according to the relevant European Union Code of Conduct; Promote the opportunities offered by the instrument of Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA), favouring the identification, the preparation and the realization of projects characterized by a partnership between albanian and italian citizens.	NO	Donor Project: 150.000			Open
212	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Enhancement of the tourist area in Permet and of its local products	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Argirocastro	Tourism	Improve the living conditions of the population of the District of Permet through the creation of new jobs; develop the tourist sector, valorizing the tourist-environmental area of Permet and its local products; make	Expected results: the creation of a Group to promote tourism in the area and its local products; to increase the quantity of production of agri-food products and improve their standardisation and improve their health and safety aspects; the promotion of agricultural products for the local cuisine and the enhancement of tourism in the region.	NO	Donor Project: 839.997 Euro			Open

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
								civil society aware of environmental issues promoting the idea of sustainable development by means of enhancing the area and its landscape.						
213	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Rehabilitation of the Port of Valona – Construction and Management of works	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Valona	Infrastructure	Contribute to the national development plan for the infrastructure of maritime transport and to favour the economic development of the country, particularly in the area of Valona.	Specific aims: boost the activities of the Port of Valona through the rehabilitation and realisation of maritime works and the creation of better services for the navigation companies and for passengers, thus giving a stimulus to commercial and local activities, with accompanying effects in the field of employment.	NO	Loan Aid Project: 15 M€			Finanziamento
214	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Rehabilitation of the port of Valona - Revision, Planning and Monitoring	Italy	MAE – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Valona	Infrastructure	The project constituted the donation of technical assistance within the credit financed project of reconstruction of the port of Valona.		NO	Donor Project: 300.000 Euro			
215	Italian-Albanian Co-operation		Support of social policies in the district of Scutari	Italy	Competent authority: QAFS – Salesian Centre for Womens' Activities	Scutari	Institutional Cooperation	To combat the social exclusion of adolescents and young people in the district of Scutari, through the promotion of educational/cultural policies of support	The direct beneficiaries of this project are not only the young people who live in the district (over 1600 between children, adolescents and young adults), but also social/health workers and public administration personnel who are responsible for social policies (180 operators in the sector).	NO	Donor Project: 260.000			Closed
216	Interreg IIIA Italy Albania 2000-2006		Scientific, technical and managerial co-operation, in the social/health sector.	Italy	ARES-Regional Health Agency for Apulia	Apulia, Albania	Health	Ensure an efficient control of health spending	The project foresees the realization of, with local operators, an organizational and managerial model which can ensure an efficient control over health spending so that they can be optimized in order to give to Albania the minimum standards required by the EU for member states in healthcare.	YES (LP)	376.388	188.194		Closed
217	WTO		The Balkans Area Customs Project, financed by Italian Government.	Italy/EU		Balkan Area countries	Accessibility	This Project is aimed at strengthening regional co-operation and implementing the capacity building of the Customs Administrations of the Beneficiary Countries.	Developing facilitations and simplifications of Customs procedures, in order to speed up legal trade, ensuring at the same time high levels of security; - developing operational synergies between the Customs Administrations of the Countries area; - providing technical assistance to the Customs Authorities	NO	n.a.		2006/2007	Closed

N.	Progr	Project acronym	Project Name	Country LP	LP	Target Area	Subject	Objective	Description	Puglia	Funding		Date	Status
											Tot (€)	EU (€)		
218	WTO		2010/022-530 National Programme 2010 for Albania	Italy/EU		Albania	Infrastructure	National Programme for Albania under the IPA Transition Assistance and Institution Building Component for 2010		NO	20000		2009/2010	Closed