**Subject: Input for UNCAC**

[*ALTAX*](https://altax.al/en/) *in response to the Call for Inputs for an Elements Paper on Financing for Development within the consultation that will inform the negotiations has prepared some contributions in the format of the analyzes carried out, aiming to be as little as possible in this comprehensive process.*

**Adressing questions from UNCAC:**

* *What are the key financing policy reforms and solutions that the fourth International Conference on Financing for Development should deliver?*
* *How could the Conference strengthen the follow-up process, to ensure accountability to and full implementation of commitments made?*

**I. A global financing framework (including cross-cutting issues)**

In the framework of financing the countries of the Western Balkans according to the Berlin Process, which coincides with the objectives of Sustainable Development, in addition to the objectives for regional economic, political and social integration, it should be included that in addition to marginalized groups (included in this process), to bring to life with a special plan the forced involvement of civil society, as a decisive stone in the contribution to fight corruption through the role of dedicated organizations in this fight.

**II. Action areas**

a. Domestic public resources

**According ALTAX:** Corruption in cases of [natural disasters](https://altax.al/en/natural-disasters-and-corruption-also-monitored-by-civil-society/) is a worrying problem that is being felt in the direction of burdening the state budget by a large burden and influencing in other directions, but with the partially transparent way and forms of procurement of funds it seems that it is having the effect of undermining government legitimacy and exacerbating social and economic costs.

b. Domestic and international private business and finance

c. International development cooperation

d. International trade as an engine for development

e. Debt and debt sustainability

f. Addressing systemic issues

g. Science, technology, innovation and capacity building

**According ALTAX:** Our observation on [e-government services](https://altax.al/en/digitization-or-e-government-and-the-impact-on-the-fight-against-corruption/) shows us that the development of e-government does not necessarily follow the maturity stages of the theoretical digital government according to the model above, as the will of the government and politics as a whole is crucial not to build the system for narrow purposes political, but for that public interest that it is worth building.

Existing government services are in various stages of development, ranging from informational stages to transactional and active interaction.

III. Emerging issues

**According ALTAX:** From the analysis of the [performance of public institutions](https://altax.al/en/public-administration-wage-increases-vs-the-motivation-to-be-corrupt/) in fulfilling the governing program, but also the annual programs of the institutions, it is observed that by using competitive elections to select an individual in relation to the party in power, we identify the presence of a significant political favoritism in public employment, where being a political supporter of the ruling party increases the chance of having a job in the public sector.

This favoritism is great at all levels of the hierarchy of institutions, but it is more disturbing at the top levels of the hierarchy, which in recent years have been caught in the act of corrupt acts, as an indicator of the lack of control, as well as the effect of patronage.

[Patronage is the decisive mechanism](https://altax.al/en/performance-indicators-for-public-administration-political-patronage-and-action-plan-adopted-to-fight-corruption/) behind favoritism in public employment, leading to the selection of less qualified public employees, which is evidenced by the lack of fulfillment of institutional objectives, but also in their performance.

IV. Data, monitoring and follow-up

**According ALTAX:** Based on interviews and surveys conducted not only by [ALTAX](https://altax.al/en/migration-must-be-addressed-with-a-new-social-contract/), but as a summary of all findings by various authors, based on the [latest statistics](https://shqiptarja.com/uploads/ckeditor/65ca2b3bbe4e6%20I.pdf), emigration continues to be high. From our [analysis during 2023](https://altax.al/product/permbledhje-auditimi-social-shumedimensional-ne-bashkite-2022-berat-diber-elbasan-gjirokaster-vlore/), it seems that the main reasons for emigration, but also for internal migration, are:

- **Economy** (low standard of living, lack of a job market that pays well and offers opportunities for training and sustainability, as well as an ineffective pension system and quite inadequate for a dignified life)
- **Education** (ineffective and quality education to easily compete in foreign markets and high-paying businesses, as well as high cost of education with low benefit of quality and training of the new generation)
- **Health** (high cost of services and their low quality together with drug treatment)
- **Political and social** (better welfare, family reunification, cohabitation, marriage, lack of political stability, high corruption, quality of life, loss of trust in governance and politics, as well as lack of career prospects and dignified life)

Based on the reasons for migration, we must state that it is not a matter of dealing with the border and internal movement of citizens, but is closely related to dealing with reasons that are largely of an economic and social nature.

V. Overarching reflections

**According ALTAX:** A major reason for the economic resilience and recovery to continue to be sensitive not only in the indicators of economic growth, but mainly in the redistribution of growth as widely as possible in the regions of the country and the labor market is the weak participation in the governance of the local administration and a local financial autonomy still far from the target and also CSOs with their opponency and expertise. Centralized governance, as a governance model of our leadership, has had negative consequences on the performance and productivity of local government. We should see a centralized government, not as the right policy for local empowerment. This centralist approach has not served properly even as the main driver of economic recovery for the peripheral regions or far from the capital, as it has lacked interweaving, elasticity and inclusiveness.

The building of a [political model based on inclusiveness](https://altax.al/en/the-economy-and-employment-must-be-driven-by-a-political-model-based-on-inclusiveness/) creates security and affects the stability of the local economy by revitalizing local communities.