

BASELINE REPORT

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT INDICATORS

LEZHA



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This Project is implemented by:



Gender Alliance for Development Centre



Counseling Line for
Women and Girls

This report was prepared by the Gender Alliance for Development Center, under the project **“Women empowerment: Building capacities to improve access economic opportunities with a special focus to victims of domestic Violence”**, based on the contract between GADC and EC, no. 2011/278-135.



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List of acronyms

MoLSAEO	Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
NEA	National Employment Agency
GADC	Gender Alliance for Development Centre
CLWG	Counseling Line for Girls and Women
EC	European Commission
UN women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
DA	Different Ability
LG	Local Government
NEA	National Employment Agency
NPO	Non Profit Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was prepared by Gender Alliance for Development Center and Counseling Line for Girls and Women on the frame of the project “*Women empowerment: Building capacities to improve access economic opportunities with a special focus to victims of domestic Violence*”, financed by the European Commission.

The proposed action aims at promoting equal participation of women and men in the social and economic life, by enhancing the empowerment of women, gender equality and respect of their human rights. The specific objectives of the proposed project relate to two main areas:

- Improving women’s position in the labour market and
- Specifically targeting more vulnerable groups of women, especially those at risk of poverty and or victims of domestic violence; with counselling, training and awareness activities not only on labour market access, but also on issues of domestic violence and access to available social services as well.

Activities towards these two specific objectives will be complemented by awareness and advocacy activities, aiming at:

- Increasing general awareness within target groups – including but not limited to women, but also public sector and potential employers – on social benefits of active women participation in social life; employability of women; but also antidiscrimination policy. Awareness activities will be both national and local scale, through TV and radio events as well as other communication instruments; and
- Improving social attitude towards the role of women in society through information and communication actions; counseling and non-conventional means - Networking with grassroots NPOs; business associations; women and change agents in the community will also be used; including development of school curricula to target young people at an early age.

The following are some of the outputs of the proposed action:

- An analytical report, containing an updated analysis of the current situation of women in Albania, focusing on their integration in the labour market as a crucial mean for woman empowerment; as well as identify the current situation with of vulnerable women, in particular victims of domestic violence and the extent of spreading of the phenomenon. The report will also identify possible partners and explore networking opportunities in order to achieve results.
- Identification of a local network/working group of organizations involved in gender, woman empowerment and domestic violence issues, with the participation of experts, public institutions and business organizations.

Indicators related to economic development:

- Percentage of men and women who run businesses
- Percentage of women and men employed and paying social insurance
- The number of new businesses started by migration of men and women
- Payment of insurance as a farmer (women and men)
- Number of women and men who participated in vocational training and their employment after the course
- The level of recognition of rights in the labor market by women
- Number of initiatives by local structures for women's employment

Indicators relating to domestic violence:

- Quality and appropriateness of services provided to victims of domestic violence
- The number of battered women who have received services from local offices as per law
- Training on the law against domestic violence
- Addressing gender issues in local media
- The number of cases of domestic violence reported to the police and reported to the court

Indicators related to social services

- The number of women in need
- Socio-economic situation of Roma women and Egyptian
- Quality of social services in the area

Indicators related to women's participation in decision-making

- Respect for gender quotas by political parties
- Percentage of women and men participating in meetings to draft municipal budget

2. Methodology

2.1 Sampling

Regarding Lezha Municipality, as part of this research (baseline), representatives of the various state and local organizations were interviewed. The interviewees were selected based on the information they possess and the role they play in relation to the four indicators (participation of women in decision-making, domestic violence, economic development and social services).

A focus group with 8 people from the community (4 female and 4 male) was also conducted. The participants discussed and made their evaluation on local governance (in terms of indicators: participation of women in decision-making, domestic violence, economic development and services social).

2.2 Instruments

During this research semi-structured interviews and community Score Cards were to evaluate local governance (related to indicators: participation of women in decision-making, domestic violence, economic development and social services).

2.3 Limitations

In terms of sampling, the data of this study are not very representative in quantitative terms. This is particularly valid for the section on Local Governance Evaluation (related indicators: participation of women in decision-making, domestic violence, economic development and social services).

However, the statistical and qualitative data gathered during semi-structured interviews with relevant stakeholders play a very important role in relation to the four indicators (Participation of women in decision-making, domestic violence, economic development and social services).

3. Actual situation

3.1 Summary of the main findings

Based on the situational analysis of women's situation in Burrel, several problems were identified in regard to the four components analyzed, being women's participation in decision making, economic development, domestic violence and social services.

Some of the main findings worth mentioning are¹:

- More coordination is necessary among the stakeholders (state and non-state actors) of Referral System against Domestic Violence.
- At Lezha Municipality there is no separate Office for Gender Equality and against Domestic Violence, although decision makers of this Municipality, with the support of civil society organizations, have undertaken the first steps towards the establishment of this structure.
- Reintegration of the victims of domestic violence is very difficult because most of them have low education level and no professional qualification.
- Municipality budget is not gender sensitive, despite the efforts to establish a participatory budget drafting process. During these meetings, women's participation is reported to be very low.
- Due to the prevailing patriarchal mentality, women's participation in the Daily Center for Elderly is very low.
- Women's participation in the decision making structures, such as Municipality Council, is low. However, women are highly represented in local state administration structures, and they also occupy many leading positions.
- There is a high number of women working in the private sector. Most of them have established their own businesses. However, there are no policies on fiscal facilities to support women in undertaking such initiatives.

¹Below you will find a more detailed description of the findings, based on each respective indicator.

- Community members have no trust in the protection that the Protection Order for Victims of Domestic Violence guarantees to the victims who actually report the violence to the Police Office. Representatives of local government institutions confirm the same, saying that there have often been cases when the Protection Order was violated by the perpetrator and no further measures were undertaken to stop him. They have solved the situation by taking the victim away from the perpetrator, which in turn makes her reintegration process very difficult.
- The inclusion of female names in the lists of the local political candidates is fictitious and there have been no female candidates for leading positions, such as that of the Mayor.
- The women’s political forums are not performing the role they are supposed to; the women’s political forums are rather perceived as political instruments to attract female voters.
- There are no clear interventions to connect labor market demands with the available professional capacities of both men and women.
- There is a tendency to train women only on certain specific professions, which often becomes an obstacle for them to enter the labor market due to inconsistency between demand and supply.

3.2 Main findings regarding women’s participation in decision making

According to community members, women’s representation in decision making is very low. Women in Lezha, they say, are in a considerable part intelligent and well educated. Most of them work in either public or private sector, and often occupy leading positions. Yet, community members are skeptical about their participation impact in the public life, as they tend to play a passive role in the society, even in regards to issues which should be of their concern and where their involvement is highly expected.

Most of the participants in the focus groups, including women, stated that it is up to the women to play a more active role in politics and decision making. Their lack of participation in decision making cannot be justified by their mere membership in the women’s political forums.

According to the participants, despite the political affiliation, women’s political forums in Lezha are formal and almost “inexistent” in terms of the impact and role they play in empowerment of women’s position in decision making. Moreover, the participants stated that the gender quota of the political parties does not help the participation of women in political life and their involvement in decision making as most of the women’s names are placed at the end of the list and, as a consequence, there are less chances for them to win.

Important facts regarding women’s participation in decision making:

- Involvement of women in the political list is fictitious as their names are used only to fulfill the required number of the political candidates and also comply with the gender quota policy as prescribed by the law. Also women’s names are placed at the end of the list, which significantly reduces their chances to win.
- Women in political forums do not work for the empowerment of women in general and for their participation in decision making in particular.

- Women’s low rate of representation in decision making is particularly clear in the Municipality Council, where there is only 1 female, out of 25 members in total.
- Representation of women at leadership level in Lezha Municipality is low. Only 3 out of 8 directorates are headed by females. The drafting of the budget is proposed by the head/responsible person of each directorate/sector. The participation of women at this level, although not equal to men’s, can be considered at least satisfactory.
- According to Lezha Municipality representatives, it is difficult to identify whether there is gender sensitive budgeting or interventions proposed in regards to issues addressing gender inequalities. However, civil society, by means of awareness raising and frequent collaboration with Municipality representatives, have managed to draft a proposal, according to which UNDP Albania and Lezha Municipality will co finance the establishment of the local Office for Gender Equality. Nevertheless, the decision for the establishment of this Office is expected to be revealed soon by the Municipality Council.

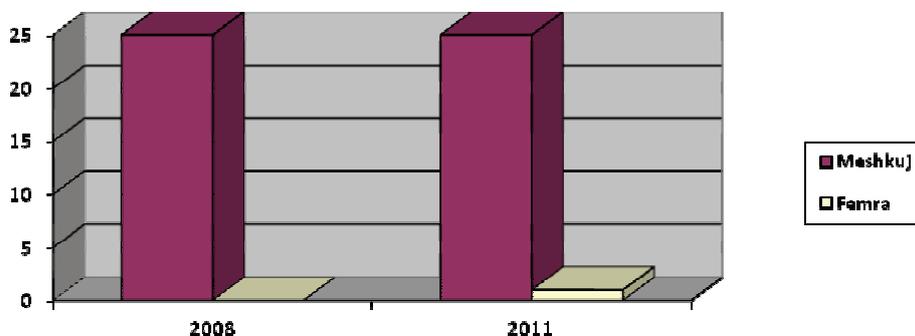


Figure 1. Representation of women in Lezha Municipality Council during the last two local governances

As shown in the above graphic (fig. 1), women’s participation in Lezha Municipality Council is low. Compared to the previous local governance, there is a slight, however insignificant increase. At administrative level, women are significantly represented, such as in the Labor Office, State Regional Thesaurus, State Regional Social Network etc. In these institutions, the majority of staff is female.

3.3 Main findings regarding domestic violence

According to the participants in the focus groups, only a small percentage of community members are acknowledged about the Law against Domestic Violence. The majority have never heard about it. The only institution related to Domestic Violence people know is the State Police Office. They have not heard about other referral structures in the city of Lezha.

Several civil society organizations have organized awareness raising campaigns but they have been sporadic rather than consistent. Participants also said that Media is the main information source on domestic violence, the respective legislative changes and reported cases.

All the interviewees and representatives of local government institutions mentioned the same causes of domestic violence:

- Economic difficulties
- The patriarchal culture which reinforces economic power of men
- Men’s abuse with alcohol (According to a representative of Lezha Municipality, “Skanderbeg” is one of the most problematic neighborhoods due to high rates of alcohol consumption)
- Patriarchal mentality favoring men “having power” over women
- Low educational level

According to the data obtained from Regional Police Directorate, Sector against Domestic Violence and protection of Juveniles, the number of reported cases of domestic violence is significantly high. During 2012, 74 cases of domestic violence have been reported, and in the majority of cases it is the husband violating his wife and children. Most of the cases reported to the Police Office are proceeded in court.

There are many reasons why women do not report the case, consent to refer it to the local structures or proceed it in court. Some of the main reasons are:

- Fear from the perpetrator
- Fear of social prejudices and discrimination
- Wishful thinking that domestic violence can be eliminated without the intervention of the Police Forces
- The influence of “Kanun” still prevailing in this area
- Lack of an appointed person in the Municipality, responsible for cases of domestic violence. Municipality staff often performs a variety of tasks and as a consequence it is difficult for them to follow the cases of domestic violence.
- The Protection Order has not been efficient in all the cases, leaving the victims unprotected from the perpetrator; thus people lack trust in its implementation on behalf of the responsible structures. This is particularly significant for the cases in which the victim/s and not the perpetrator must leave the house and stay in the residential center.

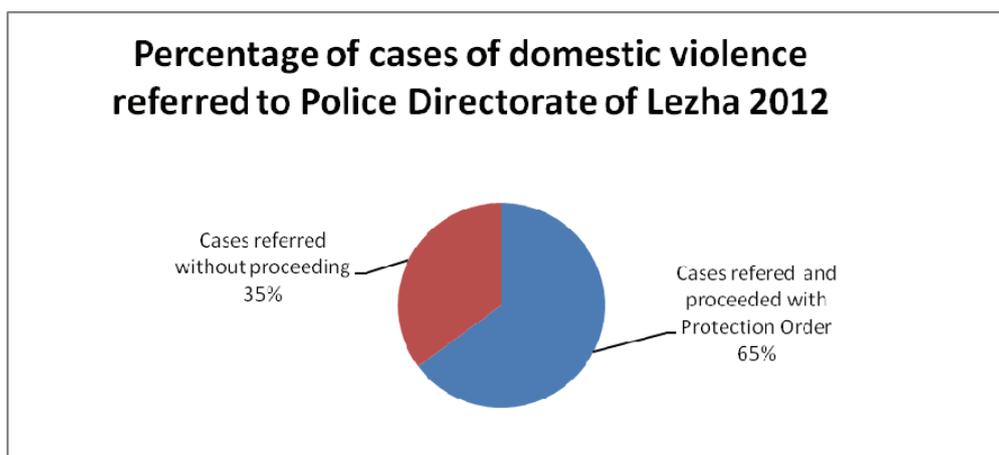


Figure 2. Percentage of cases of domestic violence referred to the Police Directorate of Lezha during 2012

Important facts regarding domestic violence:

- There is a lack of knowledge regarding Law on Domestic Violence, in particular among marginalized members of the community.
- There is a lack of information regarding the protection that the Law against Domestic Violence offers to the victims.
- The Local Referral System is not appropriately coordinated; the interventions and support of the local stakeholders is sporadic and lacks coordination.
- Community members are not informed about the local actors who are responsible for the situation of domestic violence and gender equality in Lezha.
- There exists lack of trust in regard to the actual protection from the Protection Order and punishment of the perpetrator in case s/he violates the Order.
- Other than the free Police numbers (126/129), there is no free call line to report or ask for assistance in case of domestic violence.

3.4 Main findings regarding economic development

According to the citizens' perceptions, there is a high number of women employed in the local public administration. However, most of them are not appointed in leadership positions. On the other hand, there is a high number of self-employment initiatives in the private sector, undertaken by women in Lezha. For example, a fashion school was established years ago, as an initiative of a businesswoman. The school has turned out to be a successful enterprise, where a considerable number of women from Lezha district are registered and plan to become future designers.

Despite the positive examples of private enterprises, there are no local services assisting the professional formation and/or development of women. There is no professional formation center. Thus, the only actors supporting the professional formation of women in Lezha are the local organizations. One of the most efficient initiatives is the tailoring courses for women organized by the Red Cross.

The community members have no information regarding policies on fiscal facilities for women entrepreneurship. The local government structures' representatives say that such policies might exist "on paper" but none of them has been implemented so far.

Some of the regulations mentioned by these representatives include the followings:

- Decision of the Council of the Ministers, no 27, on January 11, 2012, according to which priority must be given to assist women in need and women with social problems.
- Decision of the Council of the Ministers, on January 16, 2008, on facilities to be provided for marginalized groups (where women can be included, although they are not specifically mentioned as in the Decision of the Council of the Ministers, no 27, on January 11, 2012).

However, there is a lot of ambiguity on the role of the responsible actors in implementing these legal acts.

Important facts regarding the economic development of women in Lezha:

- There is a considerable number of women employed in the local public administration, mainly in positions of average status. There are several entrepreneurial initiatives undertaken by

women but there are no fiscal facilities supporting the establishment and development of such entrepreneurship.

- Professional formation of women is a service offered exclusively by local organizations. The contribution of the state structures is inexistent, offering no support at all to the professional formation of women in need. The public professional high school is limited to only three areas of professional formation for students.
- One of the main challenges for the professional formation of women remains its connection to the labor market, a challenge admitted by the Regional and Local Employment Offices' representatives. One of the causes of high unemployment rates is the professional formation of women in only one area (such as the professional formation in tailoring) without previous realistic estimation of the market demand for this service.

According to the data obtained from the Regional Labor Office, 1482 (21%) out of 7190 persons employed in Lezha Municipality are women. The number of women running private businesses is 535 in total.

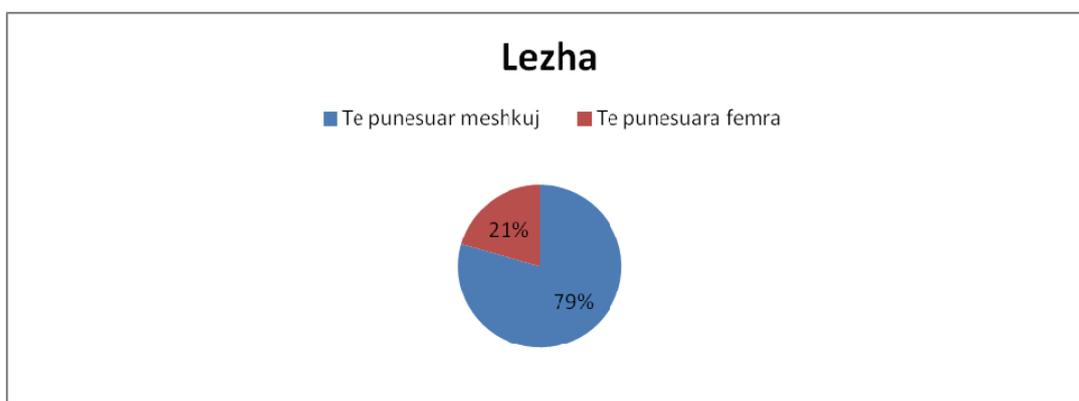


Figure 3. Percentage of male and female employees in Lezha Municipality

According to the data obtained by the Regional Labor Office, a total of 3727 persons are registered as unemployed. The Regional Labor Office does not keep gender segregated data for Lezha district, thus no information can be provided on the number of unemployed women and men separately.

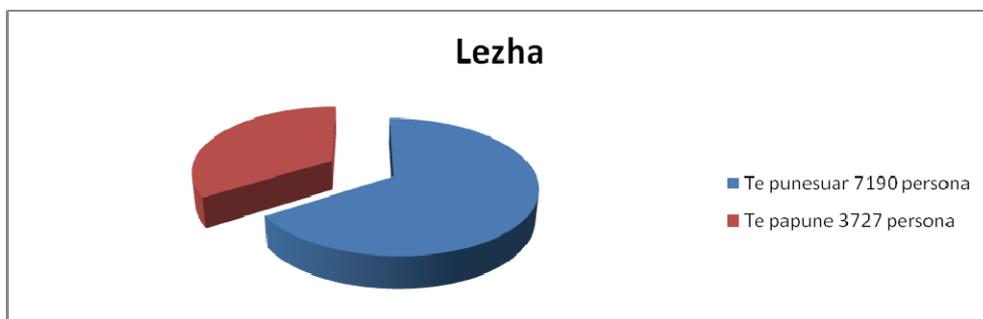
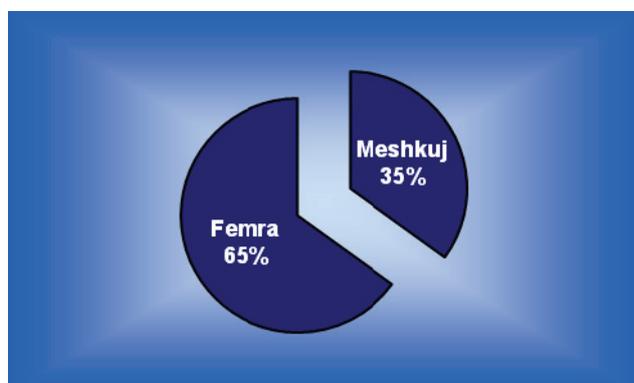


Figure 4. Number of employed and unemployed persons in Lezha district

Data from the Regional Insurance Directorate shows that the number of women paying insurance is much higher than the number of men. The total number of farmers who paid the insurance during 2012 was 2882, out of which 1874 were females.



Most of the women paying insurance are housewives and they have chosen to pay the voluntary contribution in order to have access to the benefits provided during pregnancy or in periods of unstable job.

Figure 5. Percentage of male and female farmers paying insurance in 2012

3.5 Main findings regarding social services

➤ **Social Centers at local level**

- *Economic assistance*

According to the data obtained by the Economic Assistance Office in Lezha Municipality, there is a total of 516 families living on economic assistance, in 16% of which the head of the family is female (widow, divorced etc.). According to the law on economic assistance, the later can be received only by the head of the family.

Neighborhood	Tot. number of beneficiaries	Female beneficiaries	% of female beneficiaries
Skenderbeg	207	42	20%
Varosh	35	2	6%
Spital	34	3	9%
SMT	27	0	0%
Beselidhja	74	17	23%
Nene Tereza	82	10	12%
Gurra	57	7	12%

- **Persons with disabilities**

According to the data obtained from Lezha Municipality, there is a total of 379 persons with disabilities, 42 % of whom are females.

Kind of disability	No. of persons	No. of females	No. of males
Mental and physical	282	126	156
Blind	56	22	34
Tetra-paraplegic	41	10	31

There is a Daily Development Center (The Roses) where children and youth with mental disabilities and speech impairment are treated. This Center is financed by Lezha Municipality. At present, 35 children from 14 to 25 years old frequent the Center.

- **Third Age**

In 2008, a Daily Center for the Elderly was established by Lezha Municipality in collaboration with Albanian Red Cross. The citizens however say that the Center is frequented mostly by males. Representatives of Lezha Municipality confirm it and say that the lack of female presence is due to the patriarchal mentality prevailing in Lezha. There are various services offered at the Center, including coffee, tea, newspapers, integrating activities such as trips, parties, birthday celebrations etc., medical checkups, discussions on various topics regarding health, entertaining games such as chess, backgammon, domino etc. According to the Lezha Municipality representatives, a total of 80 elderly is frequenting the center at present.

➤ **Infrastructure of crèches, kindergartens and schools**

At present, in Lezha there are 2 public and 2 private crèches, 5 basic education school, 1 general high school, 1 professional high school (where students are specialized in Economics, Pedagogy or Primary Education Teaching) and a female students' dormitory of the professional high school.

The conditions in schools have significantly improved during the recent years due to considerable investments in the infrastructure. However, teaching and learning process needs further improvement as there is a lack of opportunities to generate an interactive learning environment, including lack of laboratories where different subjects can be taught by practical, easy-to-understand techniques.

It is important to highlight the example of “Shenjtja Mari” Center, an educational initiative aiming at support and integration of marginalized children in Lezha. This Center offers a second chance to education. The children frequenting the Center are mostly Roma and Egyptian. The objective of “Shenjtja Mari” Center is to educate children through schooling and offer protection by removing them from street work such as begging.

➤ Road and Electricity Infrastructure

The road infrastructure has been significantly improved, especially the city roads and the ones connecting Puka to other cities. However, the quality of these investments is not satisfactory as interventions to improve the road infrastructure are necessary from time to time.

There is still need for lightening in many roads as only the main city roads are fully covered by road lights.

4. Recommendations

4.1 Women's participation in decision making

Based on the findings from this situational analysis focusing on the actual situation of women in decision making, we can conclude that it is necessary that women in Lezha play a more active role in the social and political life, especially in decision making levels and in regard to decisions that directly affect the situation of women.

Some concrete steps that can be undertaken to empower the role of women in decision making are:

- Improving the role of Women's Political Forums, especially on issues that threaten women rights, as foreseen by national and/or international laws. Women's Political Forums need to focus more on the current, concrete everyday problems women nowadays are facing, rather than organization of celebrations or purely political events.
- Advocacy and lobby campaigns at local and national level must be organized to empower the women's role in decision making and gender equality, especially before the electoral campaigns, in order to successfully implement the gender quota foreseen for political candidates, rather than fictitiously including female names to fulfill the electoral list.
- Establishment of local structures on gender equality and against domestic violence in the Municipality of Lezha and the respective communes is an immediate demand, in order to protect victims of domestic violence and promote gender equality in the area by supporting participation and representation of women in public life, especially in decision making levels.
- Awareness raising campaigns can be organized with the support of local Media on the importance of women's participation in decision making.

4.2 Domestic violence

Recommendations on possible interventions to eliminate domestic violence:

- Awareness raising among community members can be achieved by working with small groups (families for example) on family values, reciprocal respect and roles and responsibilities of the family members. Such work, if continuous and coherent, would help in preventing occurrence of domestic violence.
- Continuous awareness raising among local actors (representatives of Labor Office, Police, Court, NGOs, Municipality, psychologists, lawyers etc.) is necessary to improve their knowledge and skills to identify, report and manage cases of gender equality and domestic violence.

- Establishment of the local Office against Domestic Violence.
- Capacity building trainings or workshops must be organized with local actors on management of issues regarding domestic violence, especially on how to address them as prescribed by the Referral System.
- A local Protection Net (Multidisciplinary/Technical Group) must be established and supported to coordinate all the local structures through a collaboration agreement where the steps to be undertaken by each group member for management of a domestic violence case are described in details.
- A free call line to facilitate the reporting of domestic violence cases must be established and promoted to the community.
- A 24 – 72 hours Emergency Center must be established, where victims of domestic violence can be temporarily sheltered in cases when the victim is displaced from the house and is waiting for long term sheltering arrangement.

4.3 Economic development

Recommendations regarding the economic development:

- Gender segregation of data must be conducted in order to obtain the necessary information in regards to the number of employed women and men. Identification of the current employment situation helps in identifying the appropriate interventions in order to improve gender inequalities in employment.
- Despite of a considerable number of private initiatives in business undertaken by females, there are no fiscal facilities to support and promote women leadership.
- Capacity building of local structures' representatives must take place (Municipality, Labor Office etc.) to facilitate participation of women in labor market by evaluating the market demands and women's potential, especially in marginalized areas.
- Potential programs and projects must be designed on behalf of local government and civil society aiming at economic empowerment of women based on market demands, as well as evaluation of the needs of the marginalized women.
- Collaboration among local government institutions with civil society organizations must take place in order to promote and support men and women following professional courses.
- Further investigation of the causes underlying the low percentage of employed females compared to employed males must take place in order to draft the necessary interventions. Potential causes might be low educational level, patriarchal mentality which dictates women to limit their activities within the house and not in public sphere, or difficulties in accessing labor market.

4.4 Social services

Some of the social services offered in Lezha are a result of the initiatives undertaken by civil society organizations in collaboration with decision making structures of the local government, aiming at assisting the marginalized social groups based on the respective laws and strategies. Despite of these

initiatives, there are several aspects where immediate intervention in the social services’ area is necessary in order to improve them.

Some suggestions and recommendations to improve the social services are as follows:

- Increase of the monthly amount of economic assistance is essential in order for the beneficiaries to be able to fulfill the family’s basic needs (food, clothing, education etc.).
- The law on economic assistance states that the latter is received by the head of the family. An amendment to this item is necessary in order for women to have the same right as men to receive the economic assistance provided for their families.
- The activities in the Daily Center for the Elderly can be diversified so that more women are attracted to frequent the Center. These activities might be embroidery, movie watching etc. A survey can be conducted with elderly women in Lezha in order to identify their favorite daily activities.
- More investments must focus on heating the school premises during winter and improving the quality of teaching and learning process by at least establishing the necessary laboratories in schools.

Annex I.

Evaluation of community on local governance through "Score Card Methodology"

Scores: 1 – 5

1 – Very bad 2 – Bad 3 – Neither good nor bad 4 – Good 5 – Very good

AREA	INDICATOR	SCORE	COMMENTS
Women’s participation in local decision making	Implementation of gender quota by the political parties in the local elections	2	<i>Most of the participants believe that women’s representation in local decision making is very low. Women in Lezha, they say, are in a considerable part intelligent and well educated. Women’s participation in the political candidates’ lists is fictitious as their names are used to complete the required number of list candidates.</i>
	Role of Women’s Political Forums in increasing the representation of women in important public decision making	1	<i>A considerable number of participants believe that these structures are inexistent. In case they existed, yet no one in the community has ever heard of them. They do not play an active role in regard to issues of women’s participation in decision making.</i>
	Community participation in general and women’s participation in particular in local decision making	1	<i>According to the participants, women in their community do not play an active role, with the exception of the female members of the Municipality Council.</i>
	Women representation in important public decision making	1	<i>According to the participants, women in their community do not play an active role, with the exception of the female members of the Municipality Council.</i>

AREA	INDICATOR	SCORE	COMMENTS
Addressing violence against women	Informing the community in general and women in particular on the law against domestic violence	2.5	<i>Only a small number of participants have heard about the law. Most of the participants do not know anything about it, including its function.</i>
	Addressing of violence by the local structures	2.5	<i>The participants have no information on any local structure responsible to address issues of domestic violence other than the Police Office.</i>
	Awareness raising campaigns organized by local structures to address issues regarding domestic violence	2	<i>Awareness raising campaigns are usually organized by organizations and youth rather than by the local structures.</i>
	Specific policies in place which guarantee reintegration of female victims of domestic violence	1	<i>There are no specific policies in place which guarantee the reintegration of female victims of domestic violence.</i>
Economic situation	Initiatives undertaken by local structures which support and promote employment of women	3	<i>There is a high number of women employed in the local public administration. However, most of them are not appointed in leadership positions. On the other hand, there is a considerable number of self-employment initiatives in the private sector, undertaken by women in Lezha. For example, a fashion school was established years ago, as an initiative of a businesswoman.</i>
	Local policies which help/improve the professional formation of women	2	<i>Participants have no information about any local policies which help/improve the professional formation of women. They believe there are no such social services, otherwise they would have heard of. They are acknowledged with the work of the Red Cross which offered several tailoring courses.</i>
	Local policies in regard to fiscal facilities which support and promote women's businesses	1	<i>Participants have no information about any local policies which support and promote women's businesses</i>
Social services and local infrastructure	Social centers at local level	2	<i>According to the participants, there are not many social centers. One of the participants mentions the Daily Center for the Eldrely, established by the Municipality, which is frequented only by men and she says she does not know the reason why.</i>
	Economic assistance		<i>In Lezha, the number of persons receiving economic assistance is very high. For them,</i>

AREA	INDICATOR	SCORE	COMMENTS
			<i>the economic assistance is the only economic income. According to the law on economic assistance, the later can be received only by the head of the family, who is in most cases the man. This amount is insufficient to fulfil the needs of a family.</i>
	Infrastructure of crèches and kindergartens	4	<i>The conditions of crèches and kindergartens are good. During the last years, there have been many investments, in particular in schools, in collaboration with child protection organizations.</i>
	Infrastructure of schools	3	<i>The conditions of schools in Lezha are very good as they have been lately reconstructed. However, there are no laboratories where students can practice their knowledge. In addition, there is no heating, which is a serious problem during winter.</i>
	Infrastructure of roads	3.5	<i>Infrastructure of roads is good. During the last years it has been significantly improved although the quality of work is not satisfactory.</i>



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