

United Nations

Delivering as One for Development

2010 One UN Programme Annual Report



United Nations

ALBANIA

The following UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes are participating in the One UN Programme:

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
World Health Organization (WHO)

This report has been prepared by the Office of the Resident Coordinator, UN Agencies implementing the One UN Programme, and the Administrative Agent of the One UN Coherence Fund. The report covers One UN Programme progress and results in 2010 as well as the status of the reform process within the Delivering as One Pilot. It also contains narrative and financial Administrative Agent Report.

UNITED NATIONS
DELIVERING AS ONE FOR DEVELOPMENT

2010 ONE UN PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT
May 2011

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Acronyms

AIDA	Albanian Agency for Investment Development
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CEC	Central Elections Committee
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
CRU	Child Rights Unit
CSI	Civil Society Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DSDC	Department for Strategy and Donor Coordination
EU	European Union
EVC	UN Joint Programme on Empowering Vulnerable Communities of Albania
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDWS	General Directorate for Water and Sewerage
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEL	Gender Equality Law
GIS	Geographic Information System
GMC	Government Modernization Committee
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer
HAP	Harmonized Action Plan
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INSTAT	National Institute of Statistics
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPH	Institute for Public Health
JEC	Joint Executive Committee
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LSMS	Living Standards Measurement Survey
LTA	Long Term Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADA	Mountain Areas Development Agency
MAFCP	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
METE	Ministry of Economy Trade and Energy
MMP	Mountain to Markets Programme

MOEFWA	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Water Administration
MOES	Ministry of Education and Science
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOLSAEO	Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities
MOTCYS	Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports
NAIS	National Agency for Information Society
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCPP	National Cleaner Production Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHA	National Health Accounts
NPO	Non-Profit Organizations
NSDI	National Strategy for Development and Integration
NESSI	National Strategy for Social Inclusion
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFID	OPEC Fund for International Development
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PGRFA	Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture
PWG	Programme Working Group
RECP	Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production
SAA	Stabilization and Association Agreement
SDRMA	Programme for Sustainable Development in Rural Mountain Areas
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TVSH	Televizioni Shqiptar
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	UN Development Programme
UNEP	UN Environment Programme
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNGASS	UN General Assembly Special Session
UNHCR	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	UN Development Fund for Women
UNV	UN Volunteers
USD	United States Dollars
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

In 2010, the efforts of the Government, the UN team and international partners to lay the foundations for a new way of working together have continued to show concrete results, including increased alignment with national priorities, joint programming, efficiency gains and cost-savings. Systems and mechanisms to support Delivering as One, such as the One Programme, One Fund and One Budgetary Framework are now fully operational, providing a clear overview of the UN's work in Albania serving to increase national ownership.

Covering approximately 85 percent of the UN's work in Albania, the One UN Programme now brings together the expertise of fourteen participating Agencies, Funds and Programmes. Combining specific interventions of individual UN Agencies and targeted interventions through Joint Programmes, the One UN Programme is well on track. In 2010, the UN delivered approximately USD 23 million under the One UN Programme.

The UN continued to support strengthening of national capacities to deliver sustainable and equitable development and further accelerate Albania's EU integration. The UN's interventions were focused in the areas of transparent and accountable governance, greater participation in public policy and decision making, increased and more equitable access to quality basic services, regional development to reduce disparities, and environmentally sustainable development.

The independent Country-Led Evaluation of Albania's Delivering as One pilot experience carried out in 2010, revealed that Delivering as One has resulted in a significant change in how the UN operates in Albania, with more effective implementation of activities in accordance with aid effectiveness principles. The strength of a unified UN Team has proven to be of fundamental importance to the continued success of the reform process. Among other benefits, common advocacy on key policy areas of gender equality and social inclusion has yielded results that individual agencies would not have been able to achieve alone.

The success of Delivering as One UN in Albania continued to benefit from the Government of Albania's vision and leadership. The Government is involved in key decisions concerning the One UN Programme, including funding allocations, and plays a central role in guiding the priority areas where the UN system works in the country. The UN Team is highly appreciative of the support and close partnership extended to the UN Agencies by the Government of Albania.

The One UN Coherence Fund is now an important channel for funding the One UN Programme. United Nations Agencies are grateful to our international partners such as Austria, the European Commission, Finland, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland who have come forward in support of our UN reform efforts and provided funding to the One UN Coherence Fund in Albania. The One Fund is becoming an increasingly important channel for funding of the One UN Programme. It will be critical that the level of contributions of predictable un-earmarked funding to the One Fund is maintained over time.

In 2010, the focus remained on the quality implementation of the One Programme, which was extended by one year, to the end of 2011 to ensure completion of programme results, including the Joint Programmes launched in 2008 and 2009. During the latter part of 2010, the drafting of the new One UN Common Country Programme 2012–2016 began in partnership with the Government and representatives of Albanian civil society, taking into account national priorities and the role of the UN in a pre-EU accession middle income country. The Government has stated its commitment to the continuation and deepening of the Delivering as One approach and indicated there is no going back to “business as usual”.

This Annual Report of the One UN Programme covers progress and results in both programme implementation and the reform process in 2010. It also contains the narrative and financial Administrative Agent Report of the One UN Coherence Fund. In order to provide a holistic overview of progress under the One UN Programme the report covers work carried out through other UN resources during 2010, in addition to covering the use of the allocation of the One UN Coherence Fund.

Changing perspectives

Chapter 1: Key Reforms and Development Trends in Albania



Chapter 1: Key Reforms and Development Trends in Albania

The year 2010 was eventful for Albania in terms of political, economic and social developments. Political dialogue remained constrained throughout 2010 following contested results of the June 2009 elections and a boycott of Parliament by the Socialist Party that continued well into the year. This constraint has impacted the pace of progress on key reforms where broad national consensus is required, and delayed the adoption of key legislation. The lack of constructive dialogue between the political forces in the country risks delaying Albania's European Union (EU) candidate status.

Albania presented its application for membership of the European Union on 28 April 2009. Eighteen months later, on 9 November 2010, the European Commission presented its Opinion on Albania's application. In the Commission's view, Albania had made progress towards fulfilling the Copenhagen economic and political criteria. In respect to the economic criteria, Albania needs to further strengthen governance, improve the performance of the labour market, ensure recognition of property rights and strengthen the rule of law. The Commission considered that negotiations for accession to the European Union should be opened once Albania has achieved the necessary degree of compliance with the political criteria requiring stability of institutions that guarantee notably democracy and rule of law. In this regard, the Commission issued twelve recommendations, some of which also relate to the mandates of UN agencies in Albania.

These include that Albania undertakes the following: i) completes essential steps in public administration reform, including amendments to the civil service law and strengthening of the Department of Public Administration, with a view to enhancing professionalism and de-politicisation of public administration and to strengthening a transparent, merit-based approach to appointments and promotions; ii) strengthens the rule of law through adoption and implementation of a reform strategy for the judiciary; iii) strengthens the fight against organised crime; iv) takes concrete steps to reinforce the protection of human rights, notably for women, children and Roma, and to effectively implement anti-discrimination policies. The Commission further considered that cooperation with civil society needs to be upgraded, media freedom and its independence strengthened, while addressing the prevalence of political influences.

The country continues to make progress towards achieving its Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. Ahead of the September 2010 MDG Summit, the Government of Albania produced the "Albania National Report on Progress Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals". With the more ambitious targets set by Albania in 2009, MDGs such as eradication of extreme poverty and hunger and reduction of maternal mortality are on track to achieve the 2015 target. Considerable progress has also been made on gender equality, particularly in the area of education. Other targets, such as unemployment, basic education, sustainable environmental development and good governance, require a more concerted national effort.

With the MDGs targeting national averages, further attention will need to be paid to geographic and income disparities, as well as social inequalities. Despite considerable progress made in reducing poverty, regional disparities remain a concern. For example, rural mountainous areas have experienced only a negligible decline in poverty and Albania's poorest remain concentrated in these areas. An analysis of regional disparities also concluded that sharper disparities exist within, rather than between Albanian regions.



Skanderbeg Square, Tirana

Albania weathered the global financial crisis better than many of its European neighbours, being one of few countries in Europe to record positive economic growth in 2009. However, the financial crisis appears to have caught up with Albania: a slowdown in GDP growth for 2009 resulted in a revised budget submitted to Parliament in the middle of 2010, containing cuts of between 9 and 30 percent in certain areas of public investment and expenditure. Meanwhile, the Bank of Albania reported that remittances and foreign direct investment declined by 7 and 23 percent, respectively, for the first half of 2010 compared to the previous year. Nevertheless, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), real GDP growth picked up in 2010 to 3.5 percent, an increase over previous estimates and the 2011 budget provides for a rise in expenditures of 10 percent. This growth was largely driven by robust industrial output, which surged by 38 percent, and exports that increased by 40 percent year-on-year. Albania also placed its first ever Eurobond in October 2010, and will continue to rely on commercial loans to finance its large, albeit contracting, external and fiscal deficits.

As a result of strong growth there was no major change in unemployment rates as a consequence of the global financial crisis. However, the national average remains high, at 13.1 percent. Other challenges include access of young women and men to employment and an increasing incidence of informal employment.

Flooding occurred in and around Shkodra, starting in December 2009 and continuing during the first months of 2010, leading to the temporary displacement of several thousand people. Government responded rapidly by moving people to safe areas thus saving lives and avoiding human casualties. However, the floodwaters damaged housing and some local infrastructure including schools, health centres and agricultural land. In November the same areas were again flooded, indicating a need for further focus on disaster risk reduction in flood prone areas.

All the mandatory and optional questionnaires for the 2011 OECD/DAC (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Assistance Committee) were completed by the government. The survey findings show that Albania and its development partners continue to make progress in implementation of the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, though certain areas, such as financial management, procurement systems and programme based approaches, need further strengthening.

Democratic Governance

Albania continues to make progress in the further consolidation of democratic governance. Challenges remain in establishing an independent, efficient and merit-based civil service, reforming the judicial system and preventing and fighting corruption. Progress is also being made in the areas of human rights and protection of minorities, though further efforts are needed to improve enforcement of the existing legislation in several areas.

Progress continues to be made in government policy and strategy planning. The Integrated Planning System continues to provide a platform for modernization, linking policy programming and medium-term budgeting with the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI), which sets out the strategic direction of the country's development and reforms.

The Civil Society Index, completed in July 2010, showed that civil society in Albania operates in a moderately enabling environment and that organizational capacities are relatively well developed. However, civic engagement remains low and civil society faces difficulties in capturing priorities and needs in the local context. This lack of engagement has resulted in a limited capacity of civil society to impact policy development in the country.

The Law on Protection from Discrimination was approved. This comprehensive law complies with relevant EU Directives on discrimination and the core United Nations (UN) human rights treaties ratified by Albania. It protects against direct and indirect discrimination, harassment and denial of reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities. Approval of the law was followed by establishment of the Office of the Commissioner for Protection against Discrimination. The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was signed in December 2009, but ratification is still pending.

Government reported to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Committee at its 46th Session, at which two alternative reports were also presented and representatives from Albanian civil society participated. Main concerns focused on the legal and practical obstacles faced by women seeking redress for acts of discrimination based on gender under the new legislative anti-discrimination framework, as well as the lack of counselling and legal aid services available to women survivors of domestic violence. To this end, the Law on Measures against Violence in Family Relations was also amended in October 2010, providing for stronger protection for women and children abused at home.

The “Baseline Analysis on the Situation of Women Leaders at the Local Level” carried out in 2010 showed that despite progress, women in Albania still face significant social, economic and political obstacles, both as voters and as candidates, despite adoption of the Gender Equality Law.

Minority groups continue to face difficult living conditions and discrimination, though there has been some progress made towards implementation of the National Strategy to Improve the Living Conditions of Roma Minority and its Decade Action Plan 2010–2015.

Government submitted the second progress report on implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) to the CRC Committee. Meanwhile, a Law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child was approved by Parliament. The new law emulates the CRC and provides for new institutions to monitor and enforce those rights.

During 2010 all reports on ratified International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions were submitted in time by government and social partners. AlblInvest was transformed into the Albanian Agency for Investment Development (AIDA) with the aim of establishing a one-stop-shop for foreign investors. In addition, a Law on Foreign Investment Protection was approved.

Basic Services

The priorities of government for basic service sector reforms include pledges to increase central spending on services, bring national standards of services closer to EU standards, reduce corruption among service providers and increase the use of technology to improve service delivery.

A progress report on Albania’s Social Inclusion Strategy was completed by the government. Achievements in reducing poverty through economic growth and increase in support to social services were highlighted. However, the report stressed that excluded groups will not benefit from these positive developments without extra effort. Reforms of social assistance and protection are on-going and, in accordance with the Strategy for Social Protection 2007–2013, government has continued to reform economic aid or cash transfers (Ndihma Ekonomike) to ensure they help prevent transmission of poverty from one generation to the next, thereby interrupting the poverty cycle.



Facilitating Civil Registration, Tirana

The proposed amendments of the Economic Aid Law consisted in expansion of the categories of “female headed households” eligible for economic aid including: victims of trafficking after leaving the institutions of social care up to the moment of their employment; victims of domestic violence for the period of the validity of the protection order or the order of immediate protection; all spouses, when in a process of marriage dissolution and when there is yet no final formal court decision; families in blood feud. The revised draft includes special exemptions for female-headed households and a shift towards the idea of the primary caregiver in the family obtaining access to economic aid. Parliament passed all the suggested changes in March 2011.

At 2.8 percent of GDP, government expenditure on health continues to be low compared with other European countries. The capacity to make primary health care accessible for all remains a concern. The publicly funded health sector is based on a system of compulsory social health insurance financed by employees and employers and operated by the Health Insurance Institute. However, health care financing remains a concern due to inadequate information on the benefits of coverage and continuing out-of-pocket payments, which also result in the lack of access by the most vulnerable. Seventy-nine percent of women and 71 percent of men reported that they are not covered by any type of health insurance, despite the right to health insurance guaranteed under the Constitution.

Albania spends only 3.2 percent of its GDP through the education budget, well below the internationally regarded minimum. The Ministry of Education and Science (MES) has declared “zero-drop-out” a national priority and has developed a national action plan. However, non-school-related causes for dropping out are not always well understood. Although according to MES the average school drop-out rate has fallen to 0.46 percent nationwide, drop out or non-enrolment remains an issue for schools in marginalized areas. Meanwhile, the quality of education remains variable, with rural areas especially showing worrisome trends: for example they have more unqualified teachers than urban areas have.

Regional Development

The development of a coherent regional development policy, and adequate institutional arrangements for its implementation, a requirement for Albania to access the EU’s Instrument for Pre-Accession (IPA) regional development funds, progressed during the first half of 2010. However, changes in the institutional arrangements for development and implementation of the regional development policy resulted in fragmented mechanisms, with responsibilities related to regional development spread across several institutions. As a consequence, the reform process slowed down. Continued efforts are necessary to ensure national ownership of the regional development agenda, while review of the national regional development strategy remains a priority.

In early 2010, the Ministry of European Integration was given responsibility for coordinating preparations for accessing IPA3 funding, the Strategic Coherence Framework was submitted to the EU for review and a draft Operational Programme for regional development was prepared. Under the strategic leadership of an inter-ministerial committee headed by the prime minister, the Department for Strategy and Donor Coordination (DSDC)

was given the role of technical secretariat for the Regional Development Fund, a mechanism for managing a national competitive grant scheme.

Limited progress was made on decentralization reform, with division of responsibilities between different levels of central and local government remaining unclear. Fiscal decentralization is also pending, with division of responsibilities for tax management and administration remaining unclear. Lack of clarity on responsibilities for spatial and urban planning, exacerbated by weaknesses in land records and ownership rights, is an impediment to local development. Ensuring clarity on administrative and fiscal responsibilities and strengthening capacities at the local level will play a key role in fostering sustainable local development. Support to agriculture and rural areas remains a priority. The sector benefits from IPA funds to support development of institutions and a framework for accessing IPA5 funding once Albania becomes an EU candidate country.

Environment

The priority of government in the field of environment remains introduction of EU standards, together with proper enforcement, improved monitoring systems and introduction of fiscal instruments that stimulate environmentally friendly investments. The administrative capacity of institutions involved in environmental policy-making and enforcement remains weak and inter-institutional coordination requires further strengthening. Progress has been made in relation to drafting legislation and policy documents. However, considerable efforts will still be needed to bring existing national legislation in line with EU requirements and adoption and implementation of laws and policies remain a challenge.

Draft legal acts and policies have been prepared but have yet to be approved in the areas of water management, control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, and waste management, including landfills and incineration. In addition, drafts of a national plan for waste management (2010–2015), a national policy on waste and a national strategy on waste (2010–2025) have been prepared. Nevertheless, uncontrolled waste disposal, particularly in rural areas, and discharge of solid waste into surface waters remain of concern. Implementation of the Rio Declaration principles—e.g. the precautionary and prevention principles—requires further attention, with increased capacities to carry out Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment. This will also require increased public participation and awareness-raising on related issues.

Albania continues to advance its efforts to implement the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol, and preparation of a Third National Communication has been initiated. A system to monitor effects of climate change in the area of the Drin–Mat river deltas was designed and is expected to be integrated into the national monitoring system. Similarly, a Trans-boundary Diagnostic Analysis and a Strategic Action Plan for Prespa Lakes were also completed.

Despite covering more than twelve percent of Albania's territory, the size of its protected areas remains insufficient to ensure effective conservation of the country's biological diversity. However, progress was made in establishment of marine and other protected areas.

Strength through unity

Chapter 2: One UN Programme: Delivering as One for Greater Development Impact in Albania



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2.1 More Transparent and Accountable Governance

The UN continued to support strengthening of capacities of the public sector to respond to citizen's needs, accelerate EU integration and enhance Albania's ability to comply with international standards. This included support for statistics and evidence-based policy making, and e-Governance through the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT). The UN also continued to support Albania's efforts to mobilize its full human potential (youth, diaspora and migrants) to advance reform and development goals. Another key area of support included assisting the country to address gender equality and needs of socially excluded people and those at risk of exclusion so that benefits of reforms and economic development are equitably enjoyed.

Strengthening Statistics and Data Management for Evidence-Based Policy Making

In 2010, the UN continued to place emphasis on supporting the development of national capacities for collection, analysis and use of data to enable national authorities establish a statistical evidence base to measure progress towards the MDGs, and to guide national policymaking.

In March 2010, the Government, with UN support, launched the report of the first Albania Demographic Health Survey (2008–2009). The findings provided updates on key indicators related to households and population, education, health, and women's empowerment. UN agencies helped to ensure that data were presented in an accessible format, and that information or sections of the report were widely disseminated throughout Albania. The data will help to provide the evidence for improved public policy, especially health-related and family planning services. The National Employment Service, with ILO support, has completed a skills-needs survey, which provides up-to-date information on skills needs of the labour market and can be used to improve skills matching; this can serve as a pilot for more systemic interventions in the future.

In preparation for the 2011 population and household census, the UN is supporting on-going work on the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT) GIS Census database, which is now mostly complete. With assistance from UNFPA, INSTAT has put in place Albania's first cartographic database, which can be used to generate digital thematic maps for localized urban and rural areas, an important basis for urban and rural planning. The database will also provide the basis for the 2012 agricultural census and all other future statistical surveys. With UNDP support, regional census management structures have been established at the local level, and the census questionnaire has been revised by INSTAT, based on participatory consultations with all relevant groups such as academics, civil society, religious groups, minorities and international organizations.

In another first for Albania, UNFPA is assisting INSTAT in carrying out a Time Use Survey, which will provide detailed information on the daily activity patterns of people in Albania over a one-year period. The survey will fill a number of gaps in statistical data available in the social domain, notably providing valuable information on gender roles and care giving, and balancing family and paid work responsibilities.

With the establishment of three new Child Rights Units (CRUs) with UNICEF support, the institutional structure for collecting statistical data related to realization of child rights now covers eight out of the twelve regions of Albania. In addition, the establishment of three more Child Rights Observatories, which collaborate closely with CRUs, brings national coverage to nine out of the twelve regions.

In 2010, UNDP published the National Human Development Report (NHDR) on Capacity Development for EU Integration, which will serve as the main guiding report for future programming in this field. The report highlights the challenges the public administration has to overcome in order for Albania to meet the standards for EU accession. The report also provides an updated map of human development indicators in the country based on data from Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) 2008.

National level capacity of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MOLSAEO) to collect indicators on the status of women and to advance gender equality has improved. At the local level, however, there are still a number of challenges to determining the situation of women, and efforts are needed at the regional level to support decentralization of INSTAT's activities and strengthen regional branches. Partly to address the above issues, MOLSAEO issued a Ministerial Decree in May 2010 adopting Indicators on the Status of Women and Gender Equality, which will now be collected and analysed in a systematic manner in coordination with INSTAT and line ministries. Attempts are now being made to link the national indicators to local level contexts.

Strengthening Policy and Legal Frameworks for Social Inclusion

Based on the UN's common analysis of social inclusion, UNDP has begun to support government in ratifying the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CPRD) and its Optional Protocol. In 2010, UNFPA trained 180 members of staff of 29 public and private social service bodies in delivering quality services for persons with disabilities. A tailored training package, produced with UNDP support, was used to train thirteen persons, most of whom have disabilities, as resource persons who will be able to advise government officials, judiciary, media, business, civil society and others on disability issues. One hundred and forty people were trained in how to incorporate disability concerns into policy and programming, and action plans for such mainstreaming were produced for two regions. Training resource materials such as "Human Rights Yes" and "Monitoring the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities—Guidance for Human Rights Monitors" were translated and made available for use. A "Handbook for Parliamentarians on the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and its Optional Protocol" has been published and will be used in future capacity development interventions to support government commitment to ratify CPRD.

In the context of on-going support to implementation of a Cross-Sectoral Policy Document–Action Plan on the Elderly, the Ministry of Health (MoH) has developed and published, and is currently disseminating, guidelines for geriatric primary health care. Meanwhile, UNFPA trained an expert group, consisting of staff from INSTAT and MOLSAEO, in specific concerns of older people.

An important step forward in strengthening the legal framework to ensure human rights protection is approval and enactment of Law No. 10221 of 24 February 2010 “On protection from discrimination”, drafted with UN support. Following approval of this important law, the Office of the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination was established as a new institution to receive and resolve claims of discrimination by handling individual and group complaints. Upon entry into force of the anti-discrimination law, UNDP offered its support to MOLSAEO and to the Office for the Commissioner to increase their capacities in understanding and implementing the legal requirements of the new law. In addition, UNDP, in close cooperation with the Commissioner, initiated a campaign to raise awareness of central and local civil servants and public officials on the new anti-discrimination legal provisions. The campaign will continue in 2011.

Progress in the implementation of the National Strategy for Children has been assessed and the corresponding National Plan of Action reviewed. Reports have also been published on budget analysis and public expenditure review and on projected costs of implementation of child social inclusion policies. The first progress report of the National Strategy for Social Inclusion, presenting the current implementation of the strategy from the perspective of child rights promotion and protection, was compiled and will serve as a tool for further improvement and development for social inclusion policies. UNICEF and ILO assisted government in drafting the Law on Protection of the Rights of the Child, now enacted, and helped with the drafting of a law on protection of children from exploitation and abuse. ILO supported endorsement of a national road map on prevention and elimination of child labour and preparation of local action plans for its implementation in four regions.



Brother and Sister, Tirana

Review of the national cash transfer programme is on-going in order to make it work for children. A national household survey on reform of social assistance is currently being conducted and the results are expected in early 2011. On a local scale, and upon request of the Municipality of Tirana, UNICEF is supporting development of a policy and guidelines for effective delivery of social services, including public housing, to poor and excluded children and their families. With support from UNHCR, legislation providing access to health care for refugees and their families is now being implemented. Meanwhile, a study on undeclared work in the construction sector led to preparation of an action plan and the

launching of a successful awareness campaign, enabling trade unions to reach their target of identifying and recruiting undeclared workers as union members. ILO also helped MOLSAEO draft a law and a national strategy on occupational safety and health at work, both of which have been adopted.

Strengthening the Capacity of the Public Sector

UNDP's support to public sector capacities in 2010 continued with support of implementation of NSDI and the Paris Declaration. A major product was completion of assessment of Albania's public procurement system based on OECD–DAC methodology, as part of the government's commitment on aid effectiveness. In addition, the performance assessment matrix, approved by government, represents the monitoring and evaluation framework of NSDI and sector strategies.

The ICT portfolio continued with support to the central and local governments in expanding the use of e-Governance. Policy advice was provided to the Minister of Innovation and ICT on the formulation of a number of ICT initiatives, mainly on a national broadband network. In this respect, a request for proposal on concession has been prepared by the government and is ready to be published. UNDP supported the development of a package of legislation on the rights of way that will facilitate deployment of the network.

UNDP continued to support the Brain Gain programme to facilitate the return of qualified Albanian nationals to take up key public and academic positions. Altogether 121 incentive packages have been distributed with the majority (100) going to support and strengthen capacities in research and higher education institutions.

Economic Development and Inclusive Growth

In 2010, UNDP supported the development of government capacities on foreign direct investment (FDI) analysis and a framework for industrial zones and export promotion. UNDP supported both the production of the first FDI national report for Albania in cooperation with UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development), defining the functions, roles and responsibilities of newly AIDA and preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for a potential industrial zone.

The sectoral strategy on science, technology and innovation has been published and a high-level ministerial meeting held in May with UNESCO support agreed on the importance of return of the diaspora for the promotion of science, technology and innovation. ILO is supporting National Employment Services in implementing active labour market measures targeting vulnerable groups. Meanwhile, an agreement was signed with MOLSAEO for establishment of a project Employment Fund for implementation of innovative active labour market measures, targeting in particular women and persons with disabilities, in four regions (Kukes, Shkodra, Gjirokastra and Lezha) as pilots for more systemic interventions.

Through the Joint Programme on Economic Governance, funded by the MDG Achievement Fund, UNDP in partnership with the World Bank helped strengthen the capacities of the Energy Regulatory Entity and those of the General Directorate for Water and Sewerage (GDWS) for monitoring and benchmarking. A 'willingness to pay' survey for water service in Durres county and several studies reviewing the impact of utility tariff increases on the poor, including a study on "Measures to Ensure Energy Affordability in Albania", were initiated.

Government staff and consumer associations have been trained in the topics of unfair commercial practices and unfair terms of contract to help discipline the behaviour of traders on the market and strengthen consumer protection in Albania. On-going activities aim to raise the awareness of the public about consumer rights and the provisions of the Albanian law which protects these rights. At the policy level, a mid-term review of the Albanian Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance Strategy was completed and an Internet-based consumer complaints management system to support the implementation of the strategy was developed and launched.



Local Consumer, Tirana

Gender Equality

With the support of UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA, through the Joint Programme on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence, the Albanian government adopted sub-legislation to enable the functioning of the institutions provided for in the Gender Equality Law. This led to the establishment of the National Council on Gender Equality, which now meets regularly to discuss important issues in the field of gender equality and domestic violence. As mentioned above, collection of data to monitor implementation of gender equality obligations has now been made mandatory. During training sessions, key professionals, including labour standards inspectors, judges, prosecutors, law professors and civil servants at both local and central levels, were made aware of the new requirements under gender equality and domestic violence legislation and given the opportunity to discuss the underlying principles. For domestic violence in particular, this training has brought professionals a long way from their initial denial of domestic violence as a phenomenon, towards an understanding of its traits, causes and consequences, and an increased awareness of their legal obligations. These professionals are now following protocols, resulting in higher quality service provision to victims of domestic violence. The number of citizens coming forward to request protection or legal remedies under this legislation continues to increase. At the same time, courts are issuing ever increasing numbers of protection orders, especially in larger jurisdictions.

Protecting the rights of women in Albania

In order to protect and provide rehabilitation and employment opportunities to victims of domestic violence, memorandums of understanding have been signed between the police, judiciary, health, education and social services in the municipalities of Korca, Durres and Kamza. Such memoranda outline the operational structure and define areas of responsibility for each party, piloting the implementation of the Law 'On Measures against Violence in Family Relations' at the local level.

As part of work in this area, the three municipalities have established a unified electronic database for domestic violence cases, to avoid duplication between participating agencies and to support the follow-up of cases throughout the chain of referral until its final resolution.

Furthermore, toll-free telephone lines have been introduced, allowing citizens to report domestic abuse incidents, while domestic violence coordinators have been recruited to act as a single face and supporter and to accompany victims through a difficult transition towards a life free of violence.

In Durres, as part of this coordinated community response to support, protect and provide rehabilitation and employment opportunities to victims of domestic violence, the 'Today for the Future' Community Centre is now providing free legal and psychological counselling, as well as vocational training to women, including those that are victims of domestic violence.

Fabiola Egro, executive director of the 'Today for the Future' Community Centre in Durres, comments, "As part of our coordinated response to domestic violence we offer a range of services for women, working with a psychologist and a lawyer. For the first time we have women who rely upon psychological, social and legal support and shelter from this centre." Ms Egro goes on to note, "What we consider a success is that women now feel able to speak freely, and ask for our help".

Menada Petro, a social worker at the Community Centre in Durres highlights, "In a recent example, a woman contacted the centre through the 24-hour telephone helpline. We offered her psychological support followed by legal assistance." Ms Petro goes on to say, "Upon relocation to a shelter in Elbasan, we facilitated the transfer of her children from their schools in Durres to other schools in Elbasan and enrolled her in vocational training to give her the opportunity to integrate, to begin a new life, with a better standard of living".

Of the 93 cases that required public authority intervention in Durres in 2010, 81 have been dealt with using the model of inter-disciplinary coordination and referral.

Based on the experience and wealth of information from the three pilot municipalities, the Council of Ministers approved in February 2011 a decision to establish similar coordination and referral mechanisms throughout the country at the local level. With implementation of this model in every community, the need for survivors to contact public agencies independently will effectively belong to the past. This model for community response to domestic violence is piloted with the support of the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality.

With UN support, MOLSAEO led the participatory process of evaluation and revision of the National Strategy on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence. The revised strategy (2011–2015) focuses on key priority areas for which a costing exercise will be conducted so as to allow for better resourcing for its implementation from government funds and more effective donor support. The final version should be presented to the Council of Ministers in the spring of 2011.

UN Women and UNDP also facilitated a thorough analysis of legislation from the gender equality perspective, comparing the main laws with Gender Equality Law and Domestic Violence Law requirements, as well as with EU directives and CEDAW standards. Based on this report, the UN provided support to MOLSAEO and Ministry of Justice for production of a set of draft amendments to the existing legislation with a view to initiating legislative changes. In particular, the UN coordinated and strongly supported the adoption of important amendments to the Domestic Violence Law, allowing for better implementation and improvement in provision of services for domestic violence survivors. The on-going parliamentary stalemate has been the biggest challenge for adoption of other amendments, notably those subject to qualified majority voting.

With support from UN Women, comprehensive reviews from a gender perspective of the School of Magistrates and the Law Faculty curriculum were finalized and implementation of several recommendations for integrating gender equality into the curriculum and pedagogy progressed well.

Promoting Cultural Heritage and Tourism

With UNESCO and UNDP support, financed by the MDG Achievement Fund, the National Culture Strategy and Albania's fiscal and financial policies in support of cultural heritage are being revised. Furthermore, a broad consensus on the future of the National History Museum has paved the way for physical rehabilitation to proceed. The management and governance structure of the Museum has been upgraded by introduction of new positions and enabling of staff to acquire new knowledge and skills to better cope with contemporary developments and challenges for museums. Visitor information facilities in Berat and Gjirokastra have been significantly improved and guide maps made available. A cultural monument that was restored in Gjirokastra with UN assistance now hosts the city's artisan incubator. The first MA-level programme on Culture Resource



Wood Craftsman with Students, Gjirokastra

Albania's cultural heritage drives development in Gjirokastra

If you're a tourist visiting the World Heritage Site of Gjirokastra, you will now benefit from the newly established Tourist Information Centre located in the heart of the 'stone city' that serves the needs of the growing number of foreign and domestic visitors. In 2010, 19,000 tourists visited the historic town.

"Since arriving in this beautiful and historic city, I've been really impressed at how accessible Gjirokastra is to tourists. The Tourist Information Centre was easy to find and provided us with a wealth of information to make our stay all the more enjoyable", says a tourist from Germany.

The mayor of the city, Mr Flamur Bime, notes, "The opening of the Tourist Information Office is an important step in meeting the needs of the increasing numbers of tourists who are now visiting our city each year."

One novel attraction for tourists in the old bazaar that has benefited from UN support is the country's first artisan incubator, which hosts old masters who are teaching the younger generation traditional artisan techniques together with an artisan shop, which showcases traditional hand-made products from around the region, as well as other parts of the country. Located in a traditional Omarate house, the historic building was renovated through support of the UN in partnership with Gjirokastra Conservation and Development Organization.

"The Centre serves to provide young people in Gjirokastra and the region with the opportunity to learn traditional artisan techniques, improve the market readiness of existing local artisans and support the development and revitalization of cultural heritage in Gjirokastra," comments Elenita Roshi, executive manager of the organization.

Anastas Petridhi, a wood craftsman from the region, says, "My profession suffered like many others during the previous era: now it's time to return to our traditions. With the opening of this artisan centre in Gjirokastra, I have been able to establish myself professionally, demonstrate my skills and showcase my work. I am currently training two young women who are interested in pursuing this profession. I am confident that they will contribute to strengthening this work, this tradition."

These interventions have been realized as part of the UN Joint Programme Culture and Heritage for Social and Economic Development, which amongst others works to harness the potential of Albania's cultural heritage to strengthen its national identity, create economic opportunities for poor and rural communities, enhance investment, and position the country positively in Europe and the rest of the world. The programme is financially supported by the Spanish Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund.

Management has been established with Tirana University to develop a pool of qualified managers to safeguard the cultural heritage of the country. A draft cultural marketing strategy based on the results of consultations has been prepared, forming the basis for further efforts to develop Albania's image abroad. A cultural diplomacy strategy has been drafted and a special unit within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is foreseen to implement the strategy.

UNESCO has offered recommendations for the governance and financial strategy of archaeological parks, and a financial strategy and map for one archaeological park have been published. The Albanian Music Council, with UNESCO support, has completed an electronic database of Albanian folk iso-polyphony and Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports (MoTCYS) produced a CD comprising the best songs selected from the recent National Folk Festival. Civil servants have been trained in further implementation of the UNESCO convention on tangible and intangible heritage and technical training on restoration of cultural monuments has been provided.

Youth Employment and Migration

Through the Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Migration (YEM), also funded by the MDG Achievement Fund, MOLSAEO developed a National Action Plan (NAP) on Youth Employment (2010–2013) which targets around 64,000 individuals aged between 15 and 29 years old. The NAP envisaged 44 policy options to enable youth employment and school-to-work transition. The programme will cost around 17 ml USD and the Government of Albania is providing about 60 percent of the budget. The UN (ILO, IOM, UNDP and UNICEF) facilitated the development of several tools to support activation and labour market integration of young people, including publication of booklets and materials for career guidance, as well as counselling and orientation targeting youth in both urban and rural areas. Training materials on self-employment for young people and Youths' Rights at Work were adapted to the Albanian context.

In Shkodra and Kukes youth-friendly employment service centres were established within the Regional Employment Offices and offer livelihood- and skills-training for young workers. In April 2011, the Kukes Region Employment Board launched, under the aegis of the Ministry of Labour and with YEM support, the 2011 Territorial Employment Pact for Youth. The Pact is an institutional innovation based on negotiated planning, where more than 40 public and private actors at national and local level assume complementary and inter-connected roles and responsibilities in view of employment objectives. It introduces six service lines to facilitate employment generation and transition to formalization of young workers in the Kukes Region. It will impact around 1,000 people in the Region and 6–8,000 at the national level.



Vocational Training, Shkodra

Within the public private partnership framework established with YEM support, work-training programmes are being implemented by the National Employment Service and its regional and local branches, the Albanian–British

Youth Employment Services—Helping young people launch a career

“I was filled with pride when I was able to financially support my family after receiving my first salary.” That is how Ajsha recalls her first work experience as a secretary, where she describes how she came to learn about the Youth Employment Services (YES) Centre in Shkodra and the services it offers.

YES centres were opened in Shkodra and Kukes in 2010. Through this initiative, the Regional Employment Office in the two cities have been supported to scale up their support to young people through the provision of career assessments and guidance, vocational training, internships and job placements.

YES is designed to introduce a new concept on employment for the younger generation, one that would guide them through the process of making the right decision in matching their age, knowledge, skills with the types of jobs available in the labour market. Some youths have enrolled on short-term career training courses, while others receive professional counselling from the centre.

Of the 502 young people who have received counselling at the centre so far, thirteen percent have managed to find a job, mainly in call centres and clothing companies. One new employee is Mark, 24 years old, who works in a factory. Mark completed his secondary education as a mechanic and is currently studying tourism economics. “I’m confident about the path I have chosen in life as a tourism manager, following the discussions I had at the YES centre where I carefully analysed my skills and the labour market demands with the counsellors,” he explains.

Twenty-two year old Denaldi is one of the most active trainees at the Shkodra YES centre. “Together with my close friend, we enrolled in all the courses provided by the centre: plumbing, electricity, computing and installation of overhead cables. The counsel and training I received at the YES centre have made me confident of success in the labour market,” he says.

The location of the centre inside the premises of Shkodra Regional Employment Office enables young people to formalize their job requests and then follow up the subsequent steps leading to successful employment.

The head of the regional council in Kukes plans to turn the YES centre into a model information centre with a fully fledged and efficient database to serve both job seekers and employers.

The establishment of youth employment centres responds to national priorities under the National Youth Strategy and Action Plan 2006–2011.

YES centres are supported by UNICEF and are one of the components of the UN Joint Programme Youth Employment and Migration: Reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks. Through this programme the UN aims to enhance decent work opportunities for young people and migration management in Albania through better alignment of national strategies on youth, employment and migration. The programme is funded by the Government of Spain through the MDG Achievement Fund.

Chamber of Commerce and Industries (ABCCI) and selected private enterprises. An on-line mapping tool of recent Albanian graduates abroad was designed and launched in July 2010 and the Albanian Students Abroad Network continued to work closely with ABCCI to identify vacancies in the private sector for Albanian graduates abroad to participate in an internship.

2.2 Greater Participation in Public Policy and Decision-Making

In Albania, the UN contributed to promoting greater participation of vulnerable groups in political and economic life and helped strengthen the voice of women, youth and minorities. Emphasis was also placed on encouraging the participation of these groups in the 2011 local elections.

In the framework of civil society development efforts UNDP Albania supported implementation of the Civil Society Index (CSI), a comprehensive assessment of the role and performance of civil society. The index—an action-oriented assessment tool implemented worldwide by civil society organizations (CSOs) with the Guidance of CIVICUS—offers a very comprehensive assessment of civil society by analysing the key factors and components of the third sector’s existence throughout five core dimensions: civic engagement, level of organization, impact, values and the socio-economic and political environments.

The CSI process involved more than 200 CSOs at the national level, approximately 150 other public and private stakeholders (state institutions, donors, media, academia, private sector, etc.) and approximately 1,150 citizens who participated in a complex framework of research, assessments and consultations, such as CSI Advisory Committee meetings, surveys, regional focus groups, structured interviews, case studies and a national workshop. The findings, conclusions and recommendations drawn up in the course of CSI project implementation are articulated through the two main products: the analytical country report “Civil Society Index for Albania—In Search of Citizens and Impact” and a Policy Action Brief delivering a set of practical policy advice to improve civil society’s participation in policy and good governance processes in Albania.

In the course of less than a year, empirical data and other relevant information in the CSI analytical report have been widely used by various actors including, but not limited to, civil society organizations, donor organizations, state institutions, media and academia.

Supporting the Rights and Voices of Women

In the lead up to the 2011 local elections held on 8 May 2011, the UN facilitated public debate on the importance of women’s participation as candidates and voters. UN Women and UNDP supported more than 24 Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) in seven regions in working on the idea of women as a constituency and holding decision makers to account for national and international obligations on gender equality. At the local level NPO efforts focused on making grassroots women concerns reach local political parties and strongly advocating for implementation of the gender quota at the local level.

The results of the UN Women-supported “Baseline Analysis on the Situation of Women Leaders at the Local Level” showed that there is little awareness among political parties about the difference between how the quota applies at the national level as opposed to the local level. By working with political party branches and women fora at the local level, NPOs aimed to increase awareness and knowledge of the Electoral Code and of the obligation of political parties to fulfil the quota by having a woman in every third name on the lists of candidates. NGOs began to carry out civic education and awareness activities in mobilizing women as voters and in increasing awareness of their participation in public life.

Based on the Women’s Manifesto, developed by partner NPOs around the 2009 elections, the NPOs will develop in cooperation with women and girls in seven regions of the country the Community based Scorecards as a key tool to monitor political parties and government responsiveness to women’s needs and interests and Gender Equality.

The Scorecards will also be used as an advocacy tool to voice women’s needs and priorities at the local level with the political parties and decision makers with the view to making political parties endorse these issues prior to local elections. The electoral period will be used as a platform to inform on the results of the scorecards and raise public attention and debate on women’s issues and gender equality commitments. Grassroots NPOs, with UNICEF support, also linked the work on scorecards with Youth Parliaments.

To improve public perceptions on participation of women in decision making, UN Women and UNDP facilitated the development of three documentaries on women in politics, featuring the challenges and successes of four women politicians, two at the central level and two at the local level. Apart from airing these documentaries in the main TV channels, NPOs contracted in seven regions used these documentaries, as well as other tools, to encourage women’s participation both as voters and as candidates in the local elections.

UN Women supported capacity building and increase of knowledge of grassroots NPOs (for more than 35 leaders and coordinators) on how to work with the media as a strong partner in advocating and lobbying for women issues and for holding decision makers to account. NPOs were equipped with practical tools that will also be used to monitor the media and how women’s issues are reflected.

UNWomen supported Elbasan Municipality to engender the process of a Participatory Budget (PB). As a result of awareness raised by local NGOs and an increase in capacities



Community Consultation on the Municipal Budget, Elbasan

of municipality staff in this process, women's engagement in PB for 2010 increased by 40 percent compared with 2008. Also an increase in participation of vulnerable women from the Roma community and poor women from informal areas of Elbasan city was noted for the first time. Local NPOs worked individually with Roma women to voice their needs in the process. Moreover, NPOs engaged for the first time municipal councillors who had an opportunity to closely follow the process and better know women's needs in the community.

Also, UN Women supported local government representatives from two municipalities and one commune to advocate for revision of the Economic Aid law from the point of view of gender. As a result, several amendments were proposed to government consisting of expanding the categories of "female-headed households" eligible for economic aid such as: victims of domestic violence, women in a process of divorce, trafficked women and families in blood feud. The revised draft includes special exemptions for female-headed households and a shift to the idea of the primary caregiver in the family gaining access to economic aid.

Work on domestic and gender-based violence also continued with UNDP and UNFPA support to experienced local NGOs in carrying out a public awareness and education campaign around 16 days of activism against gender-based violence. The awareness activities, which targeted school boys and girls and the wider community in seven local areas in Albania, aimed to increase understanding of the causes of domestic and gender-based violence and to deconstruct popular myths around these phenomena.

Supporting the Rights and Voices of Minorities

UN provided technical assistance to MOLSAEO and the Technical Secretariat for Roma in establishing a web-based reporting system to be utilised for preparing progress reports on the Roma Decade National Action Plan, while providing support in consolidating the function of four regional committees responsible for coordinating implementation of measures targeting Roma at the local level. The Technical Secretariat is currently establishing coordination committees for Roma in five other regions.

To ensure that Roma and Egyptians are actively involved in interventions targeting their communities, eleven community-based forums with more than 176 members have been involved in the prioritization of eight infrastructure projects, which have been agreed for co-financing with respective local government authorities in Fier, Elbasan, Durrës and Tirana. The projects include construction of community centres with integrated kindergarten and health facilities, road and sewage rehabilitations, bridge reconstruction, school yard systematizations, etc. More than 20



Vocational training, Elbasan

community participation activities—such as an essay writing competition, participation of Roma students in a summer university and the voluntary engagement of community members in neighbourhood regeneration activities, planting of trees, connecting houses to the main sewage system, paving internal roads—have been supported.

In order to enable access to rights and social services, multi-sectoral assistance has been provided in civil registration, safety and community policing, health, child protection and pre-school education, employability, relying on the expertise of several agencies including UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNHCR and UNV. Some of the tangible results in civil registration involve registration of 66 children, referral for social housing in Tirana of 40

Members of the Egyptian Community in Elbasan gain new life skills through vocational training

Young women from Elbasan's Egyptian community are taking part in a vocational training programme to build new life skills. A total of 20 students, including both Egyptians and ethnic Albanians, are following a six-month cookery course. On completion of the course, graduates are being supported to secure gainful employment within local hospitality businesses.

Reflecting upon her involvement in the course, Sonila highlights, "It's great to have been able to take part in this cookery course. Together with three other women from my community, we have learnt new skills that will benefit our families and provide better work opportunities in the future." Sonila goes on to comment, "The course has also given me the chance to make new friends. When we finish the course, we will be supported to find work in some of the local restaurants and hotels, making use of our new skills. This makes me very happy."

Bruna Peqini, a United Nations Volunteer and Community Exchange working in Elbasan notes, "Through the Joint Programme, we have had the opportunity to build relationships within the community and touch their lives. Through vocational training courses such as this one, we have been able to help members of the Egyptian community to realize their own potential and see that they have many skills and can contribute to society."

The Egyptian and Roma community in Albania has been largely excluded from the benefits of recent economic growth due to low educational qualifications that severely affect their social and economic status. Casual and informal sectors are their main source of livelihood. Meanwhile, the vocational training is allowing members of the community to obtain new skills and enhance their life choices.

The UN Joint Programme Empowering Vulnerable Local Communities of Albania assists the most marginalized Roma and Egyptian communities and contributes to their social integration while valuing their diversity. The programme supports targeted communities to access their rights, particularly the right of access to public services, through civil registration, community policing, establishing and strengthening a network of community mediators in areas of health, and facilitating vocational training and employment. The programme is implemented in four Albanian regions—Tirana, Elbasan, Fier and Durrës—and is funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security with the support of the Government of Japan.

Roma or Egyptian households, equipping 30 individuals with identification documentation, while a manual on safety and policing has been produced for community and police authorities.

Training needs in the field of health have been identified for health authorities, as well as the establishment of a community health mediator. The immunization status of 1,222 children has been checked and 324 vaccine doses delivered, while 70 healthcare workers from ten policlinics in Tirana received training in reaching vulnerable groups. A multi-purpose centre has been established in Tirana to protect children from abuse, neglect and violence and exploitation, benefiting 530 children from 234 families through provision of social and legal assistance, as well as health, nutrition and educational services. Sixty Roma or Egyptian children from Durres and Elbasan attended preparatory courses and were enrolled in first grade while another 84 children from Saver and Baltez (Fier) have been receiving early childhood development services through two community centres. Seventy-one Roma and Egyptian individuals have been identified as potential vocational training candidates, while a labour market analysis is being developed with MoLSAEO to prepare a combined scheme of vocational courses, on-the-job training and internships for both the unskilled and university graduates for vulnerable Roma or Egyptian individuals who encounter discriminatory barriers when seeking to enter the labour market.

All of the above is reliant on the experience that UNDP and UNV developed during 2008–2010 in implementing the UN Joint Programme Empowering the Vulnerable Communities of Albania. UNDP and UNV assistance has led to government placing a higher priority on addressing civil registration of Roma, through which 210 Roma and Egyptian community members obtained civil registration. As a result, they are now able to access public and social services.

Approval of a law on birth registration has decreased significantly the number of children who are not registered and who may be denied social services. UNICEF is following up on implementation of this law with capacity building for census offices and supporting legal assistance for the remaining few cases of unregistered Roma children.

The success of the UN's approach to supporting Roma and Egyptian communities has led to adoption of this model for future support to ensure social inclusion of vulnerable communities, extending activities to four regions for the first time. This work includes an approach of supporting Roma and Egyptian economic empowerment, which has been extended in Fier, Elbasan and Tirana and reintroduced in Durres, covering the regions in Albania with the largest Roma and Egyptian populations.

Supporting the Rights and Voices of Youth

UNICEF continued to support Youth Parliaments at national and local levels. Youth Parliaments are active in the twelve prefectures of the country and have facilitated the creation of specific bodies or committees in eleven of these. The impact of Youth Parliaments is already visible, with examples including the creation of a specific budget line for youth activities in Durres and young people in Shkodra collaborating with the Employment Services to

help them be more youth friendly and reach out to those most in need. The national level Youth Parliament acted as a strong youth advocacy network, in particular in the area of healthy lifestyles.

The Youth Parliament statute was amended to make 50 percent representation by girls a requirement. Youth Parliaments all over the country have organized monthly fora with young people and parents to discuss the importance of the new law and the quota for women. The discussions have generated thought on the importance of analysing political platforms from a gender perspective, laying a strong foundation for gender equality advocacy in the context of 2011 local elections. Youth Parliaments in eleven regions have developed local plans to raise awareness on women's participation in public life and to encourage young people, especially young girls, to vote.

UN support to enhancing the capacity of young people in Albania to participate in decision making also included the Model UN Conference, which gathered 190 young people from across Albania.

UNFPA support to MOTCYS and national NGOs led to the provision of human rights training to forty young people from schools and universities. Awareness activities on substance use and abuse reached young people, teachers, school psychologists and parents in ten schools in Tirana, Durres, Vlora and Shkodra. UNFPA continued working with MOTCYS and civil society organizations to support peer education



Model UN Conference, Tirana

on healthy lifestyles, prevention of risky behaviour and HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI), and national level activities on reproductive health and rights carried out by 22 NGOs. A database of NGOs working on youth issues was established. UNFPA also supported MOTCYS in carrying out a national study on youth employment and migration, allowing for formulation of evidence-based policies in this area.

Strengthening the Role of Media

In cooperation with Albanian Media Institute, UNDP and UNFPA provided training in gender and journalism ethics for 60 journalists and editors from local media, presenting an overview of Albanian legal framework on gender and professional and ethical standards in journalism.

In addition, the UN Press Club received briefings on the antidiscrimination law and completed a three day training 'Ethics and Investigative Journalism' at Inter Press Services in Rome. Topics covered included: the principles of investigative journalism; development journalism: reporting on child rights; gender equality issues; the promotion of good governance and minimizing corruption. UNDP also organized five media policy fora, which allowed more than 150 journalists, editors, policy makers, university lecturers and journalism students to discuss various media policies and other topics, including social media, digitalization, e-Communications, media literacy and the role of media in the European integration process in Albania.

UNICEF provided capacity development support to young reporters, focusing on improving reporting, writing and television production skills, as well as providing young reporters with a foundation on ethics and human rights. Young reporters continued to be given a voice in Troç (Straight Talk), a weekly television programme aired on Albanian national television channel TVSH. Stories covered in 2010 included Youth Parliament, sports heroes, drug use, family problems and the future of Albania, from the particular perspective of young reporters.

Supporting Social Dialogue

ILO facilitated consolidation of the new tripartite National Labour Council (NLC), composed of seven government ministers, six workers' organizations and seven employers' organizations. ILO also supported revisions to NLC regulations to bring these in line with the new economic realities in the country and the views of social partners, with revisions to enhance the strategic focus of the NLC agenda.

2.3 Increased and More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Services

UN support continued to focus on strengthening the capacity of government to deliver basic services, with emphasis placed on enabling provision of quality affordable primary health care at all levels, child care reform, promotion of inclusive quality education for all children (with emphasis on disadvantaged children and youth), juvenile justice and ensuring the provision of integrated quality services (with emphasis on strengthening the social protection system).

Quality Affordable Primary Health Care at All Levels

World Health Organization (WHO) supported MoH in policymaking and implementation, including implementation of the public health law, setting up screening programmes for breast and cervical cancer, and pharmaceutical procurement. Also, a study is underway to identify bottlenecks in the health referral system. WHO also supported implementation of a training programme for occupational health services and on how to implement the recent law on occupational health. MoH was supported in preparing emergency preparedness plans for hospitals for the H1N1 pandemic influenza.

The quality of mother and child services was strengthened with the help of UNICEF in three regional hospitals and support to develop a programme for school health services is near completion. More than 85 percent of family doctors in a disadvantaged pilot region were trained in management protocols for common childhood illnesses. The courses are now accredited by the National Centre for Continuing Medical Education. The first part of an assessment of maternal and child health prevention services was completed and recommendations will be made on how to improve standards of service ensuring continuity of care and greater focus to the most marginalized.

In spite of good national immunization figures, coverage of Roma children with immunization and other basic child health services remains lagging behind. UNICEF supported Institute of Public Health (IPH) to conduct child immunization days among Roma communities in and around Tirana. Capacities of health professionals to identify non-immunized children were strengthened and door-to-door screening activities were conducted in close collaboration with Roma mediators. Community-based activities to deliver immunization and other child health services took place in Roma community centres. Health personnel in maternity and primary health care centres in Durres, Shkodra and Vlora received training to support breastfeeding, part of efforts to create a supportive environment for breastfeeding.

Decentralization of mental health care and establishment of a proper referral system moved forward, with support from WHO, to training family doctors in the most common mental health disorders. Social workers and psychologists were also trained in case management. Capacity development and policy support was provided to all four major psychiatric hospitals, including peer reviews to strengthen monitoring and evaluation.

UNFPA supported several aspects of the reproductive health surveillance system in Albania. An STI Syndrome Surveillance system was established in eleven of the twelve regions, and preparatory work for laboratory surveillance was initiated. Also, a national Abortion Surveillance System was established nationwide, with improved electronic reporting and a training package developed. Moreover, a Congenital Malformation Surveillance System was established and there were increased efforts by IPH to improve reporting by the Public Health Directorates.

UNFPA continued to support MoH in developing a certified training programme of health care providers working in domestic violence. The Health Care Guide is the first certified training programme in Albania related to gender issues and a team of 21 national trainers has been established. Subsequently, 1,800 primary health care providers were trained in skills and knowledge on gender-based violence standardized screening tools and referral protocols, enabling the providers to play a crucial role in detecting, referring and caring for women living with violence.

Nutrition

FAO, UNICEF and WHO, through the Joint Programme on Child Nutrition, funded by the MDG Achievement Fund, carried out a cost-benefit analysis for nutrition interventions, highlighting the cost of malnutrition to society, while a survey to assess knowledge gaps of primary health care providers on anaemia and nutrition was also implemented.

A baseline nutrition and food security survey conducted in 2010 will support future advocacy efforts for more resource allocation in nutrition and will help shape targeted interventions of the Joint Programme.

An assessment of the milling industry identified prospects to introduce mandatory flour fortification, while a memorandum of understanding was signed by five ministries, recognizing the importance of inter-sectoral actions to tackle malnutrition, promote balanced nutrition and ensure food security.



Food Preparation, Kukës Region

UNICEF continued to support the Albanian government in implementation of the Law on Universal Salt Iodization aimed at elimination of iodine deficiency disorders. Partnerships were built with the private sector to ensure use of iodized salt in food processing industry, and capacity development and awareness-raising activities for use of iodized salt in this industry were conducted. Some 80 inspectors were oriented on the quality control system.

Healthy Lifestyles

UNICEF continued to support a national coalition of young people, line ministries and representatives of Parliament to promote healthy and safe behaviours among adolescents. The campaign—LIFE—calls for creation of peer-to-peer groups in high schools that will lead the campaign in their communities. Young people are putting pressure on their communities to implement health related laws such as “smoking ban” or “Ban of alcohol use under 18”. UNFPA continued to promote healthy schools, supporting training of school doctors in areas of adolescent health in six prefectures.

HIV/AIDS

The One UN Joint Project on HIV/AIDS which focuses on behaviour change among young people and males has finalized its first phase. In cooperation with UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA and the UNRC Communications Unit the project has begun to process of recruiting a media company to develop a national media awareness campaign to promote responsible lifestyle choices.

The Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Health, with the support of UNDP, have trained 44 health promoters as trainers of trainers on behaviour change, who in turn have trained 453 teachers in high schools across Albania to incorporate the HIV/AIDS thematic into the school curricular.

UNAIDS initiated a study on the size estimation of injecting drug users and men having sex with men as at risk groups and committed funds to the qualitative study on uptake of services by Roma community. The findings of the study will be disseminated soon for the wider public, and will also be used to generate local discussions and actions at the national and district level.

In this regard, UNICEF facilitated the capacity development of the principal NGOs working with injecting drug users to integrate a new model to reduce the risk of HIV infection. The model is being piloted for the first time in Albania and is being monitored and evaluated in order to see what effect it might have in reducing the risk of HIV and sexually transmitted infections among adolescents. The harm-reduction services provide information, education, counselling and testing for HIV and hepatitis to about 150 injectors daily. UNICEF also supported an assessment of the level of readiness for starting most-at-risk adolescent friendly services. The findings are being used to develop a national capacity building strategy. Additionally, baseline data on injecting drug use among adolescents were fed into the national monitoring and evaluation system.

A network of NGOs working on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS is functional and represented at Country Coordinating Mechanism. The UN facilitated the coordination capacities of the network and representation on local and national and international meetings. The Albanian association of PLWH was awarded with the 2010 Red Ribbon Award during the International AIDS Conference in Vienna. In addition, a consultative process among government institution and NGOs has been facilitated on the UNGASS and Universal Access Country Report for 2010.

An analysis of the stigma of discrimination that families of children living with HIV face and how it affects access to services was conducted through the support of UNICEF. The findings of the study were used to generate local discussions and actions at the district level to prevent such stigma. The data will be disseminated by IPH in early 2011 to the wider public.

Social workers of Tirana Municipality, with the support of UNICEF, have been trained in skills to support families of adolescents and young people at risk of HIV infection. The Municipal Social Services Department acts as a referral gate to wider social support for young people, adolescents and their families. This work helps the National AIDS Programme improve coordination with other sectors, such as State Social Services, Ministry of Education and Science and the Ministry of Interior. The National AIDS Programme has also drafted the first action plan on HIV prevention among the most-at-risk adolescents. The draft will be validated by the Ministry of Health and national partners in early 2011.

Promoting Inclusive Education for All Children

UNICEF continued to support the National School of Trainers for Pre-University Education with 140 certified trainers covering almost all the country. The Korca Regional Education Directorate is cooperating with the Municipality's Child Protection Unit in the State Social Service on managing cases of drop-outs as they establish joint plans of action in support of the MoES 'zero-drop-out' programme. Zero-drop-out efforts have now been extended to six regions as part of the national effort. In Kukes and Korca, a school-based Education Management Information System (EMIS) is being piloted to provide better data on the reasons for drop-out and possible interventions. Three pilot regional parents' boards attached to Regional Education Directorate offices were strengthened to promote a better culture of collaboration among education institutions and parents.

Based on Albania's National Strategy of Pre-University Education, early childhood development interventions have focused on ensuring a good start to life and school readiness for the most marginalized children. UNICEF, WB and MoES jointly supported 250 pre-primary classes for Roma children while integrated services offering pre-school education together with parenting skills and health education and check-ups have been supported in the poor northern regions as well in the Roma communities. In a joint effort with the private sector and MoES, pre-school libraries have been established in 943 pre-schools all over the country and 900 teachers have been trained in how to improve their pedagogical practices and use of child centred strategies.

For children of age 0–3, crèche standards have been developed, while crèche personnel and local government staff are being trained to use these standards in nine districts.

Promoting the Provision of Integrated Quality Services

The construction and rehabilitation works for the first national domestic violence shelter were completed in June 2010 with UNDP support. Until January 2010, UNDP supported MOLSAEO and the General Department of State Social Services to equip the shelter and put in place a security surveillance system. In addition, a regulatory framework that will enable good functioning of the shelter has been drafted and is being reviewed by MOLSAEO, with a view to proceed with its adoption.

In addition, the UN focused on support to implementation of the Law on Measures against Violence in Family Relations. The main objective of this law is to create a coordinated network of responsible agencies to respond to domestic violence cases, protect the survivors and prevent the phenomenon. After developing a community coordination platform to guide the setting up of such networks, UNDP, in cooperation with municipalities and other agencies of Korca, Durres and Kamza, has supported implementation of this platform and the actual setting up of these networks. Representatives of the three localities have signed memoranda of agreement, defining the role of each agency, as well as defining coordination among agencies. The coordinated networks have dealt with increasing number of cases in 2010. In each of these municipalities, an electronic database has been installed, allowing for tracking of structures that have provided services and to identify bottlenecks.

Through adaptation of an interactive capacity development training on how coordinated networks work in other jurisdictions, all members of the network have been trained. Now they better understand their role and responsibilities, and are meeting regularly to discuss and jointly manage domestic violence cases. Korca and Durres municipalities are now working with partner NGOs to provide legal assistance, counselling, emergency food and shelter to victims and their families. Municipalities have established and made public telephone lines to respond to domestic violence cases.

To expand the coordinated networks nationally, assistance was extended to MOLSAEO to draft a Council of Ministers Decision on the Mechanism of Coordination and Referral against Domestic Violence, which will assist and oblige other jurisdictions in the country to set up their own coordinated networks. It is expected that the decision will be adopted in early 2011. Moreover, with UN support, several amendments were approved to the Law on Measures against Violence in Family Relations to improve its effectiveness.

As of 2010, Child Protection Units (CPUs) operate in 16 municipalities, identifying children at risk and their families, providing case management and referring them to social services including health, education, policy, legal aid or others as appropriate. UNICEF has supported design and the start-up costs of the model, which is now supported by other donors and government. Municipalities, particularly in the capital, are re-focusing attention on street children. Tirana Municipality has established a community centre and has established a large CPU in early 2011 to better respond to the needs of children and their families, especially among Roma.

The Albanian National Child Helpline continued in 2010, with UNICEF support, as an important part of the child protection system. During the first year more than 120,000 calls (approximately 330 calls per day) were received, and the children are able to talk to trained counsellors. The counsellors can also refer the child, regardless of the locations from where the call is made, to other appropriate government, municipal or NGO services in the callers vicinity. The helpline operates 24 hours every day. It uses the pan-European number 116, reserved for these purposes. Thanks to the collaboration of all mobile and fixed telephone providers in Albania, the calls are free.

The Strategy for Social Protection 2007–2013 is in place. A main objective is establishment of family-oriented alternative care services for children without parental care, i.e. de-institutionalization. Standards of foster care have been developed and approved by the Council of Ministers, a package of amendments to the existing legislation has been proposed, and two manuals for social workers and foster families have been published and tested during a series of trainings with interested groups. In November, government started piloting of services in Tirana and Shkodra with 80 children to be taken out of institutions and placed in the care of foster families.

Juvenile Justice

In 2010, more than 40 percent of sentences for juveniles apply alternatives to detention. A new draft law on mediation extends discretion for mediation referral to judges and prosecutors and makes it an obligatory option for consideration before court session. Police diverted 22 percent of juvenile offences to victim–offender

mediation in piloted cities. However, average time spent in detention by juveniles awaiting trial is too long. UNICEF supported the newly opened Kavaja institute for juveniles, which now has a regime appropriate for its 40 juvenile offenders aimed at their reintegration into society following their release, in accordance with international standards. Work started to draft a strategy on justice for children, including child offenders, child victims, child witnesses and those under the age of criminal responsibility (fourteen years). Assessment of the budget needs for juvenile justice has also begun. UNICEF's support to government institutions is closely coordinated through the International Consortium (IC) on Justice Reform.

2.4 Regional Development to Reduce Disparities

UN's assistance focuses specifically on helping government to elaborate a national framework for regional development inclusive of domestic concerns and EU requirements for absorbing pre-accession funds. In this context, assistance is extended to the regional or local level supporting capacity development for planning, design, implementation and monitoring of locally identified development projects, which should be financed through clear and agreed upon national mechanisms.

Promoting Regional Development and Institutional Strengthening

The 2007 national Cross-Cutting Strategy for Regional Development was the initial baseline for UN assistance. However, a detailed review of the strategy in early 2010 concluded that it should be reformulated and that existing national financial instruments should be adjusted to forthcoming IPA financing modalities. This conclusion was reinforced by a clear message from the EU in January 2010 requesting Albania put in place the institutional structure necessary for receipt of IPA3 funding by the end of 2010. The UN subsequently received a request from the Ministry of European Integration, and accordingly adapted its assistance to follow two distinct but interrelated tracks: one related to IPA3 institutional and programming support, the other to support domestic regional development and reform.



Vlores Region

With regard to the first track, assistance for institution building, UNDP provided coaching and support to the national Strategic Coordinator and to the relevant line ministries involved in developing the Strategic Coherence Framework (SCF) for regional development and human resources development, as well as the Operational Programme 3 (OP3) for regional development. Meanwhile, training on Regional Development and IPA Programming, the second track, was delivered to more than 30 experts from seven ministries and government agencies. Government quickly absorbed the UN assistance, and the two documents, CFF and OP3 were drafted.

There were some delays in interventions supporting regional development, partly due to unclear lines of responsibility following a recent reshuffle of ministerial portfolios. In order to respond to the need for simplification of procedures for applying for regional development funds from different sources, the UN offered to help DSDC revise and simplify governing policies and awarding criteria used by the national Regional Development Fund, a financing mechanism for local investment, and bring the format of application and procedures as close as possible to IPA3 procedures in the medium term.

This revision led to proposed reforms of Albania's domestic regional development policy, through development of a policy paper that was shared with government for review in mid-2010. However, progress has been slow due to lack of a clear lead institution for regional development following the reallocation of responsibilities. Nevertheless, a thorough analysis of regional disparities has been undertaken through stakeholder consultations in all Albanian regions and a related assessment is being finalized.

In Kukes, the UN actively supported local stakeholders assess and identify opportunities for development of the county through environmental tourism development. A regional tourism development strategy was developed based on assessment of regional tourism assets and potential. Modular training was provided to 60 local stakeholders to enable them to benefit from future opportunities for cross-border cooperation (including utilization of IPA2 funding) and a call for proposals modelled on the procedures and requirements of a future cross-border cooperation programme between Albania and neighbouring countries led to the awarding of ten mini grants.

Mine Action

With UN assistance Albania has been declared mine free following more than a decade of collaboration among national and international actors, paving the way for local communities to fully utilize their local resources for economic purposes, thus contributing significantly to the development of Kukes, one of the poorest regions of the country. Assistance to mine victims and their re-integration into the socio-economic life of the community continued throughout 2010. An exit strategy was elaborated for re-orienting the capacities developed through mine action assistance to help government address its new priority on destruction of excess and obsolete ammunition.

Empowering Communities in Mountainous Areas

Under the IFAD co-financed Programme for Sustainable Development in Rural Mountain Areas (SDRMA) and Mountain to Markets Programme (MMP), the Mountain Areas Development Agency (MADA) has undertaken a characterization study of the less favoured and mountain areas that is expected to provide the legal basis for a more efficient management framework for regional development. To foster mountain area communities' participation in decision making at both the local and national level, MADA has facilitated the establishment of 16 mountain area fora and of a National Mountain Area Forum. With respect to SMEs' development, MADA has supported

approximately 258 smallholders and enterprises (45 of which women-led rural businesses) introducing improved crop and animal husbandry practices and upgrading processing equipment and technologies. These technologies are now being adopted by individual farmers and replicated by others on a wider scale. In addition, the IFAD-supported First Albanian Financial Development Company (FAF-DC) has extended approximately USD 9 million in credit financing to individuals, smallholders and SMEs, of whom about 15 percent are led by women. To further enhance rural enterprises' access to formal credit, MADA is in the process of launching a credit guarantee facility. Under MADA management, seven projects rehabilitating rural roads and irrigation systems have been completed, benefiting more than 2,400 households, while rehabilitation of another three irrigation canals and eleven livestock water points, currently underway, is expected to benefit more than 4,000 rural households. These investments are co-financed by the OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID).



Has, Kukes Region

Livelihood Promotion, Agricultural Policy and Food Safety

UNDP is assisting micro-regions in Shkodra and Vlora develop strategic development plans in a participatory manner to identify value chains and sectors with investment potential for domestic entrepreneurs with or without European decentralized cooperation. Efforts will continue to match the priority requirements identified in these development plans with assistance of European regions through what is called a decentralized cooperation scheme.

In Vlora region, UNDP has facilitated establishment of an association of small livestock keepers with the aim of piloting a quality and safety food chain for lamb meat in line with national and EU food safety standards. With IFAD support, a pilot brucellosis eradication programme in Korca region, that included training for veterinarians, culling of infected animals and vaccination and ear tagging of approximately 564,000 animals, benefited about 7,500 farm households. Nationally, WHO supported government in finalizing procurement of food safety equipment and on-the-job training of laboratory staff through a twinning programme with partner institutions in Italy. A beta version of software for real-time reporting of micro-biological and shellfish hazards was developed, and will link local and regional reporting to central institutions when finalized in mid-2011. With FAO support, a National Strategy for Management of Plant Genetic Resources for Food Security of Albania has been produced, though this still needs to be integrated and adopted within the national policy and planning process and further enhanced at the national and local level.

FAO supported completion of a comprehensive participatory assessment of the current agriculture research and extension system, making recommendations for improvement, and helped strengthen the capacity of representatives of more than twenty public and private sector organizations to use the current system. The National Strategy of Science, Technology and Innovation, adopted in June 2009, and the new research agency established in January 2010 have the potential to contribute significantly to overcoming gaps in communications and collaborative efforts between academic agricultural research and technology transfer centres. The capacity of more than 20 public and private sector organizations to access the present research and extension system has been improved. A needs assessment study has been completed on this topic, providing a basis for future interventions.

2.5 Environmentally Sustainable Development

UN support for environment is closely linked with national priorities, and focus on introduction and enforcement of EU standards, improvement of environmental conditions and sustainable use of natural resources. The UN has supported introduction of fiscal instruments to finance environmental activities, promoted environmentally friendly investments, enabled conservation and development of areas with natural values, rehabilitated hotspots and raised awareness of the environment.

Support to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation

A comprehensive assessment of current climate impacts on ecosystems, agriculture, water resources and tourism in the Drin–Mat river deltas in Lezhe County has been completed and UNDP has developed climate change scenarios for the area and facilitated risk assessment for three communes. These assessments will feed into adaptation plans currently being developed by the communes, and some adaptation measures and actions have been included in the Lezhe regional development strategy 2010–2015. Climate change scenarios predict significant changes in temperature, precipitation, sea level, river run-off and size of wetlands. In response, the UN has supported the design of a monitoring system to detect climate change impact on ecosystems and the development of habitat maps.

UNDP has also facilitated assessment of the legal and policy framework for renewable energy, notably solar water heating. Based on the findings, UNDP supported the establishment of two interest groups to further market transformation in the solar water heating sector. Following experience gained with preparation of the First and the Second National Communications to UNFCCC, UNDP is providing support to government in the preparation of its Third National Communication, beginning in November 2010.

Biodiversity and Sustainable Resource Management

UN has played an active role in supporting the establishment and management of protected areas in Albania in order to protect biodiversity. This assistance led to proclamation of the first marine protected area of Albania, in the area of Karaburun–Sazan.

An international tri-lateral agreement on sustainable development of Prespa Park was signed by Albania, FYRO Macedonia, Greece and the EU in February 2010. The agreement provides a framework for effective management of biodiversity, tourism and agriculture in this trans-boundary watershed area. Following completion of a Trans-boundary Analysis, a Strategic Action Plan for Prespa Lakes is ready for adoption by the relevant government bodies and a management committee for Prespa Park was established. Implementation of activities has started, with a watershed management plan and a species action plan in an advanced stage of development. Pilot monitoring exercises for selected indicators have also begun in order to test the trans-boundary integrated monitoring system for the Prespa area. UNEP also completed feasibility studies for Bjeshkët e Nemuna and for Sharr–Korab–Deshat trans-boundary protected areas.

A Tri-lateral Sustainable Tourism Strategy and Action Plan for Prespa Lakes Basin were drafted and a trans-boundary eco-tourism strategy is in the final stage of development. Four farmers associations (in Rakicka, Proger, Liqenas and Gorica) were established and are now assisted on a monthly basis. Intensive training sessions provided to approximately 150 participants knowledge on general agricultural practices, replication of use of agro-meteorological stations, optimization of pesticide and fertilizer use, concepts of eco-tourism and sustainable development, biodiversity conservation issues, including monitoring, and Natura 2000.

Reducing Threats from Environmental Hotspots

As a result of UNDP-supported work on environmental hotspots in Albania, two sites have been rehabilitated: a contaminated warehouse at Bajza railway station and the Balez chemicals depot. Risk reduction measures have been taken for the tailing dams at Reps and Rreshen mine sites. In addition, training sessions were held on mine rehabilitation and risk assessment, chemicals risk assessment, water monitoring and air quality monitoring. As a follow-up to the training programme, the Government of Albania will be presented with a report providing an overview of the needs and gaps identified in institutional capacities and recommendations for further action.



Elbasan

Assessments have been completed for a number of additional hotspots: a battery factory and a textile factory in Berat; a tailing dam at Guri Kuq, Pogradec; mine sites in Bitinska and Perrenjas; Alba Film in Tirana; a pesticides dump in Rreshen; Dajti Enterprises in Tirana; and part of the ferro-chrome smelter in Elbasan. The assessments include an EIA, an environment statement and a costed remediation action plan.

Promoting Cleaner Production

The joint UNIDO–UNEP National Cleaner Production Programme (NCP) in Albania completed a policy assessment and developed a National Resource Efficient Cleaner Production (RECP) strategy. Government officials and relevant national stakeholders were trained in RECP policy concepts, instruments and strategies. The next steps include establishment of an institutional framework for RECP advocacy and promotion.

Education, Awareness and Participation in Environmentally Sustainable Development

The UNOPS–UNDP Small Grants Programme continued to support activities of non-governmental and community-based organizations towards climate change abatement, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation while generating sustainable livelihoods, with eleven projects started in 2010. These projects include re-establishing the continuity of European eel migration in Lake Ohrid's hydrological system, recycling of solid wastes arising from olive oil extraction as a renewable source of energy, and reintroduction of common pheasant and grey partridge.

UNICEF continued to support efforts to improve child behaviour towards the environment. More than 2,500 teachers have been trained to date, enabling them to introduce environmental education in their classrooms through a combination of environmental education curriculum, school-based recycling of plastic waste and a competitive seed grant programme for schools. "My Albania Beautiful and Clean" awareness-raising project involved children, schools, media and the private sector. Evaluation results show increased environmental awareness among children from the pilot schools involved. Eighty school grants were also allocated and implemented by schools and communities in order to improve knowledge and encourage communities to act to protect the environment.

Reflection brings clarity

Chapter 3: The UN Reform Process in Albania



Chapter 3: The UN Reform Process in Albania

3.1 Key Developments

The efforts of the Albanian government, the UN team and international partners in 2007–2008 in laying the foundations for a new way of working continued to bear fruit in 2010. The aim of the joint efforts to achieve greater impact of the UN's development assistance in Albania also began to show results. In 2010, the focus remained on implementation of the One UN Programme, with the One UN Governance system having been fully established. National institutions, such as the Government Modernization Committee (GMC) and DSDC, and the Programme Working Groups (PWGs) continued to provide institutional support and coordination for the Programme.

The One UN Programme was extended by one year, to the end of 2011. The extension takes into account the need to ensure completion of programme results, including those of the Joint Programmes (JPs) launched in 2008 and 2009.

The independent country-led evaluation of Albania's Delivering as One pilot experience was carried out in 2010. The evaluation found that the pilot has resulted in a significant change in how the UN operates in Albania, with more effective delivery of activities in accordance with aid effectiveness principles. It was also found that government ownership had increased and that there was greater alignment with national priorities. The evaluation also provided critical insights into areas where the One UN Programme can be strengthened to more effectively deliver on development results. As such, the evaluation contributed useful inputs into formulation of the 2012–2016 Government of Albania–UN Programme of Cooperation (hereafter referred to as the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme). Country-led evaluations also took place in the other Delivering as One pilot countries and will feed into an independent evaluation of the Delivering as One approach that will be carried in 2011 by the UN General Assembly.

Formulation of the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme began in earnest during the second half of 2010. The government and the UN agreed to pursue the One Document. This will lessen the transaction cost for government as it will require the signing of a single document rather than that of separate documents with each participating UN agency. The formulation process included extensive consultations with key stakeholders (line ministries, civil society, donors) and UN agencies. A strategic prioritization retreat (SPR), bringing together UN agencies and government, was held in October 2010, following arrival of the new UN Resident Coordinator. Taking into account national priorities and the role of the UN in a pre-EU accession middle-income country, the strategic direction of the next country programme was defined. A draft 2012–2016 Common Country Programme Document (CCPD) was drafted and finalized in early 2011, defining the outcomes of the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme. The next programme will see addition of six new agencies, in addition to the fourteen participating agencies of the current One UN Programme.

The involvement of government in key decisions on the Programme, including allocation of funding from the One UN Coherence Fund and guiding the UN's work in Albania according to national priorities, continued to increase. A more coherent and effective UN system working under a single strategic programme in a coordinated manner is contributing to enhanced national ownership and efficiencies for both national and international partners.

"The United Nations team in Albania have worked hard; they have worked tirelessly; they have supported the vision and priorities of the country. This is why we take Albania to be a very good example of Delivering as One; an example that affirms our belief that when you have the right policies, leadership and national priorities we can work together very efficiently and with good results."

Dr Asha-Rose Migiro,
UN Deputy Secretary General

The UN team continued to benefit from the additional capacity of a human rights advisor on social inclusion, seconded by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and a monitoring and evaluation advisor, funded by Switzerland through Change Management Funds. The capacity of the Office of the Resident Coordinator was strengthened with the arrival in 2010 of a special assistant, funded by the Government of Sweden.

Development partners continued to demonstrate confidence in the One UN Programme and on-going reform efforts with increased support to the One UN Coherence Fund, the funding mechanism for the Programme. Increasingly, development partners are channelling their contributions un-earmarked to the UN in Albania through the Fund, which continued to be a useful vehicle for mobilizing resources for the UN team.

3.2 Progress on UN Reform Agenda

3.2.1 One UN Programme

Covering approximately 85 percent of the UN's work in Albania, the One UN Programme brings together fourteen participating UN agencies, funds and programmes. 2010 saw a continued focus on and accelerated delivery of programme results where UN agencies collectively delivered more than USD 23 million. Despite some slow-down in programme implementation resulting from the aftermath of the 2009 parliamentary elections, delivery increased by close to 30 percent over the previous year.

There are eight on-going Joint Programmes in Albania. These JPs have allowed for rationalization of division of labour among UN agencies under a single coordination structure, with the aim of reducing costs and avoiding overlaps.

The monitoring and evaluation framework, adopted in 2009, was updated following the extension of the One UN Programme. The framework is linked to existing government reporting requirements and global aid-effectiveness targets, and defines outcome indicators and means of verification for the duration of the Programme.

PWGs continued to serve as the main vehicle for planning, prioritization and reporting on the One UN Programme. An annual strategic and results-based 2010 One UN Work Plan was developed, in close collaboration with line ministries, ensuring alignment with national priorities. The work plan prepared each year is linked to the One UN budgetary framework as well as the monitoring and evaluation framework serving as a management and monitoring tool for the UN team, with PWGs playing a key role in monitoring the progress of planned results.

3.2.2 One UN Coherence Fund and Budgetary Framework

The One UN Coherence Fund, established in late 2007, continued to provide partners with a mechanism to channel un-earmarked contributions to a single pooled fund, without the need to deal with multiple UN agencies separately and with certainty that the funds will be used for national priorities that the UN system agreed to support. As reported in the table below Austria, European Commission, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland have contributed resources to the fund. Most partners made additional contributions to the fund, demonstrating continued confidence in the One UN Programme and UN reform efforts in the country.

The fund is important for the One UN Programme. Of the funds programmed in 2010, approximately 27 percent came from the coherence fund compared to 31 percent in 2009 and 24 percent in 2008. An estimated 28 percent of funding for the Programme is expected to come from the fund in 2011.

The Joint Executive Committee (JEC), co-chaired by the UN resident coordinator and the government, reviews and approves One UN Coherence Fund allocations and acts as a programme board for the One UN Programme. To date JEC has allocated approximately USD 16 million from the fund. Allocations are made according to fund allocation criteria adopted in 2008, providing guidance to JEC on activities eligible for funding.

Commitments to the One UN Coherence Fund as of Q1/2010	
Donor	Commitments for 2007-2011 (USD)
Austria	960,575
European Union	3,476,090
Expanded DaO Funding Window	3,313,000
Finland	394,109
Netherlands	4,598,712
Norway	3,338,389
Spain	4,000,000
Sweden	2,725,500
Switzerland	1,619,968
Total	24,426,343

The UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office has been appointed as the Administrative Agent (AA) of the Albania One UN Coherence Fund. The functions of the AA include: receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of funds to the participating UN organizations in accordance with the approved annual work plans and programme documents; and compiling of consolidated narrative and financial reports on the use of the Fund. Some of these functions have been delegated to UNDP Albania and its country director.

The single budgetary framework for the One UN Programme provides a more transparent overview of the UN's financial resources and gaps in the country, supporting government in particular to exercise stronger ownership and leadership of the UN's assistance to Albania. It also supports alignment with the national budget planning process and predictability of the UN assistance.

"Austria, as a member of the UN and as a host country of UN—with Vienna as one of the UN centres in the world—and as a reliable partner of Albania, is proud to be part of this initiative. Delivering as One UN means delivering more and delivering more efficiently, greater ownership for the Albanian government and a streamlined focus on UN measures and programmes providing a better life for Albanian people."

Mr Florian Raunig,
Austrian Ambassador to Albania

3.2.3 Common Set of Management Practices

In view of the increasingly joint implementation of programme activities, adoption of common management practices remained a priority for the UN in Albania. The UN Development Group High Level Committee on Management conducted a mission in Albania on addressing country-level bottlenecks in business practices. The mission found that considerable progress had been made in introducing common management and business practices. While the mission noted that there was some scope for further efforts at the country level, it was also noted that some reforms would not be possible without reforms first taking place at the headquarters level.

Common services aimed at promoting efficiency in UN procurement of goods and services most often purchased by UN agencies in Albania increased. One new common service agreement for printing was adopted by the UN team and added to the eight already existing Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) for event management, fuel, interpretation, medical services, mobile communication, security, translation and travel services. An LTA for banking services is expected to be made available to UN agencies in mid-2011. LTAs facilitate a more efficient procurement process and save time for UN agency staff.

In line with the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action, the UN in Albania continued to strive towards greater alignment and use of national financial and procurement systems. To this end, an assessment of Albania's Public Financial Management System was completed. The assessment found that budget decisions and day-to-day transactions generally follow the procedures and pose moderate to low risk. On the other hand, limited capacities were found in aspects related to audit scope and audit follow-up as well as on staff skills and the financial system's ability to capture basic financial data. Specific assessments of INSTAT and the Social Services Agency, both of which receive significant contributions from the UN were carried out in 2010 to determine areas and levels of risks. Implementation of a harmonized approach to cash transferred to government is expected to lead to lower transaction costs for government as it requires use of a common quarterly reporting form for all UN agency resources disbursed by government. Assessment of the national procurement system conducted by the UN at the request of government in early 2010 is also expected to contribute to increased use of national procurement systems by development partners.

Government identified and formally transferred a building to the UN rent free for ten years, facilitating UN agencies to be housed in a single UN House. A cost-benefit analysis of the common premises, including the initial capital investment required for renovation, was conducted and indicated significant savings for the agencies through provision of common premises, facilities and services. It is expected that their housing in common premises will also result in an increased level of UN cohesiveness in programme delivery, operations and business practices.

3.2.4 Empowered UN Resident Coordinator and Empowered Country Team / Communicating as One

Delivering as One UN has greatly enhanced the UN's ability to advocate with a stronger voice on policy issues relevant for Albania. Advocacy and policy work on human rights, social inclusion, rights of minorities, gender equality, environment and climate change had greater impact with UN agencies speaking as One. Coming together in a more unified manner strengthened the UN's voice where a single agency may not have had as effective an influence. In 2010, the UN team also jointly provided inputs to a universal periodic review and the EU opinion on Albania's application for union membership.

The UN communications team supported the efforts of agencies to communicate in a coordinated way for policy advocacy and helped communicate results of the UN's work in Albania. A communication plan is developed early on in the year, with joint areas of communication and advocacy identified.

The difference in the way the UN team in Albania works through Delivering as One has been notable. Most members have taken a lead role in moving the One UN Programme and reform effort. Different Agencies have also taken on leadership in Joint Programmes. Working principles adopted in 2009 with mutual accountability for UN team members and the resident coordinator continued to guide the team and the spirit of working together. The resident coordinator continued to guide the strategic direction of the Programme and the strategic development of the JPs and led resource mobilization efforts. Together with other agency heads, the resident coordinator advocated for a broader UN agenda and more inclusive human rights.

3.3 Increased National Ownership and Alignment with National Priorities and Development Strategies

Government continued to demonstrate increased ownership of the One UN Programme throughout 2010, guiding UN agencies on where they were best suited to address national priorities, in line with the UN's comparative advantage. As co-chair of the Programme JEC, DSDC remained fully engaged in decision making on fund allocation to the programme.

The emergence of strong ownership and leadership helped ensure that external assistance remained closely aligned with national priorities as defined in NSDI 2007–2013 and avoided overlapping among donors. This also

entailed government playing a lead role in guiding and facilitating the process of formulating the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme.

Delivering as One initiative, its tools and mechanisms, such as the One UN budgetary framework and the programme work plan, provided a overview of the UN's work and resource allocation, helping government in its effort to strengthen and harmonize donor assistance. Although much remains to be done in terms of use of national financial systems, the coordination role of government was strengthened vis-à-vis the UN family. Government sees the Delivering as One UN effort as contributing to the implementation of the Paris and Accra agendas, as the One UN Programme enables all Participating UN agencies to provide their assistance in line with the national priorities through the Programme-based approach.

In 2010, the interaction between the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator and DSDC continued to be the main channel of communication on the UN Programme overall. The office served as a one-stop-shop for the government for broader UN system support. Agencies continued to work closely with line ministries and national institutions.

GMC, chaired by the deputy prime minister, is the government's highest level policy, coordination and decision-making body for the One UN Programme. In late 2010, GMC met with participating UN agencies to take stock of implementation of the Programme in 2009, and provided feedback and guidance on the proposed strategic direction of the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme.

"I think it has been an inspiring programme; and when it was launched, Albania volunteered to be one of the pilot countries. Our application was welcomed and the years that have followed have been remarkably exciting, benefiting both the country and I think the UN, as it has been a different and better way of working. The arrangement of assistance provided by UN agencies through the One UN Programme is one step forward and it gives added value to the process, since the UN is better organized internally."

Mr Genc Pollo,
Minister for Innovation and Communication
and Information Technology

The involvement of line ministries in the Delivering as One initiative has been mixed, depending on their varying capacities. Ministries with stronger teams and more strategic leadership were more involved and led the prioritization of the UN's work. Overall coordination on the government side was conducted by DSDC, consulting regularly with line ministries to ensure their on-going and up-coming programmes were well represented.

To ensure increased leadership of the government and line ministries in the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme, extensive consultations were conducted in formulation of the programme. As part of this process, UN agencies met with respective line ministries as One, allowing counterparts to have a holistic view of the proposed areas of cooperation, as well as to provide guidance at a more strategic level. Efforts to better link with the donor coordination mechanisms under the Council of Ministries, and to the national sector working groups continued. The linking will be further reinforced throughout 2011, as well as during formulation of the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme.

Another positive and unexpected development stemming from increased UN coordination was an increased coordination among line ministries, as they were required to work much more closely together under the JPs than before. As UN agencies began to work more closely, especially within JPs, line ministries also began to work with the various UN agencies involved as part of a single entity. Increasingly government has been approaching the UN with a single request, through either the office of the resident coordinator or the lead agency of the JPs, rather than contacting the agencies individually with various requests.

3.4 Way Forward

In 2011, focus will be on ensuring quality implementation and completion of remaining activities as the current One UN Programme draws to an end. With a strong focus on implementation, it is expected that there will be a further increase in delivery across UN agencies.

Considerable effort will also be placed on formulation of the 2012–2016 GoA–UN Programme, ensuring full ownership by government and full involvement of all relevant stakeholders. As defined in 2012–2016 CCPD, the new Programme will take national priorities and the role of the UN in a pre-EU accession middle-income country as its starting point and draw on lessons learned from three years of implementation of the One UN Programme. Formulation of the next Programme will also draw on the findings of the country-led evaluation of Albania's Delivering as One pilot experience.

With the current One UN Programme, as well as the piloting phase, coming to an end in 2011, the UN team will also building on lessons learned in order to strengthen the systems already put in place. The Albanian government has stated its commitment to continuation and deepening of the Delivering as One approach and indicated there is no going back to “business as usual”.

Looking to the future

Chapter 4: Key Lessons Learned, and Challenges



Chapter 4: Key Implementation Lessons Learned and Challenges

4.1 Reform Lessons Learned / Challenges

The political uncertainty that followed the 2009 Parliamentary elections continued to present one of the main challenges to implementation of the One UN Programme in 2010. Should the lack of political dialogue continue, the risk remains that this will impede implementation of the Programme in certain areas. The UN team responded to this challenge through realignment of some interventions and deepened consultations with relevant counterparts.

While the pace decreased as a result of the political impasse, Albania continued to make progress in passing laws and enacting legislation. However, the real challenge remained implementing and enforcing legislation. This was in part explained by the lack of capacity of the relevant line ministry or the lack of national budget allocated, or both, to ensure sustainability of the programme interventions or national level reforms. The UN team continued to advocate for national resourcing of initiatives funded by the UN and implementation of reforms to ensure sustainability of interventions.

At times, limited coordination among line ministries, their departments, local authorities and civil society impacted the work of the UN. However, a positive result of enhanced collaboration among UN Agencies was improved collaboration and increased dialogue between line ministries.

High turnover of staff in the public administration at both central and local levels has continued to impact the implantation of some areas of the One UN Programme. This has at times required UN agencies to dedicate additional resources to brief or train new staff in order to ensure full awareness and support for on-going interventions.

Long-term financial support from donors and the government budget should be planned at the onset of programmes, with a gradual plan for donors phasing out and government budgets taking over, ensuring sustainability of the reforms supported by the UN system.

The importance of this transition is evident with decreases in funding as a result of government budget cuts in 2010, leading to less funding being available in key reform areas. Ensuring long-term financial support and sustainability will require more careful planning and more realistic timeframes.

4.2 Implementation Lessons Learned / Challenges

Success for the UN's reform effort at a country level depends on three main factors: a government committed to guiding and aligning external assistance with national priorities; a UN team working in a harmonized manner for improved development results, supported by its headquarters; and international partners and donors contributing to the key principles of the Paris Declaration.

It is through joint planning and implementation that the true spirit of UN reform and team work is manifested, and it is therefore critical that UN teams not focus too much on the process of Delivering as One but rather maintain a strong focus and emphasis on the substantive and strategic implementation of a programme. National priorities expressed in documents such as NSDI 2007–2013, and the agencies' missions and mandates, guide the UN's work. Ultimately, Delivering as One UN is about a UN system that is relevant and strategic and not about the sustainability of the presence of that system. This approach is of particular importance in a pre-EU-accession and middle-income country such as Albania, where the UN system must ensure that the assistance it provides is of the highest quality, results oriented, relevant and adds value in a dynamic and rapidly changing context.



Lana River, Tirana

With formulation of the 2012–2016 Government of Albania–UN Programme of Cooperation, joint analytical work and consultations proved to be critical in deepening the coherence of the UN's future interventions in the country. Increased coherence was further ensured with the UN in Albania pursuing development of the GoA–UN programme, which also provided government and development partners an overview of the future programme at an early stage.

Ensuring the relevance of the UN system requires careful consideration of the question of which parts of the UN family are best placed to respond to national priorities. Choices have to be made on the strategic inclusion by the Government, Resident Coordinator and the UN Team in formulation of the Programme of Cooperation.

The UN team in Albania has made considerable progress in terms of identifying innovative ways to work more consistently and harmonize UN practices, utilizing existing agency rules and regulations and finding common best practices and solutions. However, with the UN reform agenda moving slower at the headquarters level, scope for further reforms at the country level remains limited. Given the achievements already made, there are few additional gains to be made at the latter without changes being made in regulations at the former. Therefore, the need remains for major efforts to harmonize and simplify practices at the headquarters level and provide clear guidance to the UN Country Teams. Such changes include streamlining finance management systems across agencies to reduce difficulties in joint financial reporting, introducing common performance appraisal systems and recognizing the contributions of UN staff to joint work.

Non-resident and regionally based agencies have significantly increased their country assistance under the One UN Programme, and are expected to play an increasing role in the next country programme cycle. Given that the coordination and harmonization required by Delivering as One Initiative necessitates dedicated efforts by all participating agencies, priority needs to be given to increasing the capacities of non-resident agencies to ensure timely delivery of programme results. It also requires timely planning by the UN Team to allow more efficient engagement of non-resident agencies.

The Spanish MDG Achievement Fund, funding four Joint Programmes in Albania, continued to play an important role in support of Delivering as One UN. This support has led to increased joint planning and implementation and served as a catalyst for change, in addition to supporting achievement of the MDGs.

It is critical to have sufficient resources in the Coherence Fund early on in the One UN Programme process to enable predictability and strategic quality in the UN's assistance in Albania. Sufficient resources would also provide flexibility and allow government to exercise leadership in deciding upon and prioritizing fund allocations. If the UN is to remain coherent and strategic, it needs strong support through predictable funding that is both multi-year and flexible enough to respond to national priorities. One of the main challenges in the coming year will be to ensure the continued commitment and contributions of donors to the GoA–UN programme, particularly in a context where a number of bilateral donors are scaling back their interventions.

With investment that UNCT has made into coherence work it will continue with the positive experiences made during the past years while further reflecting on lessons learned to maximise the impact of UN system support. Building further on reforms achieved to date will require the sustained political will, and commitment, of the member states of the UN as well as the UN system itself to ensure the continued relevance of UN system as a development partner.

Annex 1:
Narrative overview on programmes funded by the One UN Coherence Fund in 2010

Annex 2:
2010 Financial Report on the One UN Coherence Fund*

Annex 3:
One UN Budgetary Framework - status of March 2011[†]

*The information contained in Annexes 1 and 2 was compiled and submitted to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office by UNDP in its capacity as Administrative Agent of the One UN Coherence Fund. The information is based on reports submitted to the Administrative Agent by Participating UN Organizations that received One UN Coherence Fund allocations from the Joint Executive Committee at meetings held on 12 March and 17 December 2010. The One UN Coherence Fund is administered by the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office, with key functions delegated to the country level. For more information on the One UN Coherence Fund please refer to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office Gateway (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

[†]The amounts reflected in the One UN Budgetary Framework are estimates only and do not reflect binding commitments by Participating UN Organizations.

Annex 1: Administrative Agent Report Narrative Overview on Programmes Funded by One UN Coherence Fund in 2010

The narrative table provides an overview of all projects that received funding from the One UN Coherence Fund in 2010. In 2010, USD 4,509,800 was disbursed from the One UN Coherence Fund to Participating UN Organizations. The table is structured around the outcomes and results of the One UN Programme.

1. DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EU INTEGRATION

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 1.1.1 - National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened							
Support to Census	UNDP	In preparation for the 2011 population and household census, regional census management structures have been established at the local level, and the census questionnaire has been revised by INSTAT based on participatory consultations with all relevant groups such as academics, civil society, religious groups, minorities and international organizations.	Tirana	INSTAT	2009 - 2011	\$ 281,232	\$ 250,000
Support to Geographic Information System (GIS) / Census	UNFPA	In preparation for the 2011 census, the first entirely digital cartographic database and GIS database were established and trained 224 GIS experts, field managers, data processors and interviewers. The GIS database will allow for the generation of thematic maps comprising of data useful for urban and rural planning and statistical spatial analysis. The database, which is part of Albania's EUROSTAT-compliant Spatial Data Infrastructure, will be used to design the 2012 Agriculture Census basis and all statistical surveys in the future.	National	INSTAT	January 2009 - December 2011	\$ 1,834,000	\$ 400,000
Support DHS data post dissemination activities and capacity development for data users	UNFPA	With UNICEF as well as UNFPA support, Albania's (2008-09) Demographic Health Survey Full Report was launched, with data presented in an accessible manner to assist policy makers and program managers in using the data to design, monitor and evaluate programmes and strategies for population and development, poverty reduction, and health and family planning services. Stakeholders participated in five round tables to identify where further analysis is needed. Work began on a Time Use Survey covering 2,250 households,	National	IPH, INSTAT	January 2008 - December 2011	\$ 873,000	\$ 150,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
		with results expected in mid-2011; this will provide information on how people allocate time to activities such as paid and unpaid work and to analyse issues such as gender equality, care giving and balancing family and paid work responsibilities. As part of the survey, INSTAT staff are being trained on gender disaggregated data collection, processing and analysis.					
Revision of the cash transfer programme to make it work for children	UNICEF	The national household survey to support the reform of cash assistance for poor families has commenced with field work and data processing finalized. The final report will be ready mid-June 2011. The new law on the protection of the rights of the child was adopted by parliament in November 2010. The national agency for the protection of the rights of the child has been established and staffed. In addition to the implementation of the law, the mechanisms at central and regional level are obliged to monitor and report on the realization of the rights of child.	National	MOLSAEO	January 2007-December 2011	\$ 370,000	\$ 80,000
Development of government indicators around child inclusion	UNICEF	Child rights data/statistics/information were developed further, supporting policy developments within the context of EU integration. Four national reports were launched, providing updated information on the realization of children rights in Albania, on the status of social inclusion, and the budget implications.	National and regional	MOLSAEO INSTAT ACER ASET URI	August 2006 - December 2011	\$ 320,000	\$ 30,000
Result 1.1.2 - National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia							
Brain Gain programme	UNDP	In the field of public administration, 9 Albanians with degrees earned abroad (4 women) were hired for positions identified through a capacity gap assessment and 2nd year fellowships were offered to 5 individuals already working for the public administration. The public administration hiring environment has improved through changes in laws, decrees and procedures promoting Brain Gain. 51 Albanians with degrees earned abroad (22 women) were appointed to academic positions, 20 of whom were in their second year of the fellowship. During the 2009 - 2010 academic year, 12 visiting professors, 3 of whom were women, offered new modular courses.	Tirana	MOES, Department of Public Administration, MOF, public and private universities	May 2006 - December 2011	\$ 718,500	\$ 350,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 1.1.3 - Government systems are modernized and public administration increases effectiveness							
Support to national ICT strategy implementation	UNDP	Critical policy advice was provided to the minister of Innovation and ICT on the formulation of a number of ICT initiatives notably the national broadband network, with a package of legislation developed on rights of way which will facilitate the deployment of the national broadband network.	Tirana	NAIS	2008 - 2010	\$ 309,200	\$ 60,000
Support to Government Modernization Reform: legislative framework for broadband	UNDP	Draft legislation laying the groundwork for broadband has been finalised. The law on Right of Way was approved by the government and the parliamentary legal commission and is expected to be approved by the plenary shortly. The secondary legislation is currently in process to be formulated.	Tirana	NAIS	May 2011 May 2013	\$ 200,000	\$ 70,000
Result 1.2.1 - Support mechanisms are in place to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion							
Promoting disability rights	UNDP	A training package for promoting the ratification and implementation of the CRPD has been established. A team of trainers has been trained on conducting capacity building and awareness raising activities. The preparatory work for the review of the existing legal and policy frameworks has been carried out.	National	MOLSAEO, ADRF	July 2011 July 2013	\$ 820,104	\$ 150,000
Inputs to the establishment of social services policy to be effectively delivered by Tirana Municipality to vulnerable groups	UNICEF	A report, draft manual and compilation of rules and regulations have been prepared and shared with Municipality of Tirana for them to take forward. An agency for the delivery of social services has been established within the municipality.	Local	Municipality of Tirana	January 2010 December 2011	\$ 90,000	\$ 50,000
Child Social Inclusion and Establishment of Child Rights Observatories	UNICEF	3 new observatories were established in Tirana, Vlorë and Gjirokastra. 9 Observatories are already functioning, in 9 of a total of 12 regions. The observatories, as institutions of civil society, complement the work of governmental child rights units, collecting and analysing information related to children's rights.	National, with CROs in 6 regions	MOLSAEO, Regional Government in 6 regions	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 228,400	\$ 50,000
Children's needs considered and incorporated in Tirana municipality's public housing policy for the poor	UNICEF	A report, draft manual and compilation of rules and regulations prepared and shared with the Municipality of Tirana for them to take forward, for application in Tirana social housing projects.	Local	Municipality of Tirana	January 2010 December 2011	\$ 84,000	\$ 40,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 1.3.4 - Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism							
Capacity building for preservation and restoration of cultural heritage	UNESCO	The first and second courses have been completed, bringing all planned training activities to a close. The Government initiated the process for converting the Tirana centre for restoration of Monuments into a 2nd category UNESCO Centre.	Tirana	MoTYCS, IMK	June 2005 December 2011	\$ 1,541,048	\$ 40,000
TOTAL							\$ 1,750,000

2. GREATER INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 2.1.1 - Civil society (including Roma, women, migrants, youth) has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state institutions and be part of the decision-making and policy process							
Model UN	UNDP administered on behalf of UNRC office	The Model UN Conference in March gathered 190 young people from across Albania. The ten members of the Gjirokastra Model UN team, awarded 'best delegation', were sent to the International Model UN Conference in Turkey and two Albanian Model UN representatives were sent to the second annual Global Model UN Conference in Malaysia.	National (18 towns)	MOES, Peace Corps Volunteers	September 2009 July 2012	\$ 273,562	\$ 55,000
Result 2.1.2 - Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth							
Model UN	UNDP administered on behalf of UNRC office	The Model UN Conference in March gathered 190 young people from across Albania. The ten members of the Gjirokastra Model UN team, awarded 'best delegation', were sent to the International Model UN Conference in Turkey and two Albanian Model UN representatives were sent to the second annual Global Model UN Conference in Malaysia.	National (18 towns)	MOES, Peace Corps Volunteers	September 2009 July 2012	same as above	\$ 30,000
Youth and Healthy Lifestyles Strengthening Peer Education Network Access to Information /Study on Youth	UNFPA	40 second and third level students participated in human rights training. Awareness activities on substance use and abuse reached young people, teachers and school psychologists and parents in ten schools in Tirana, Durres, Vlora and Shkodra. National level activities on reproductive health and rights carried out by twenty two NGOs were supported. Vulnerable communities including young people living with HIV/AIDs, Roma and Egyptian young people, young people with disabilities and young people in prisons participated in the trainings. The trainings were complemented by distribution of information, education and communication and behaviour change communication materials developed for these activities and for these targeted groups. Further, a database of NGOs working on youth issues was established.	National	MOCTYS, NGOs	June 2008 December 2011	\$ 938,000	\$ 115,000
Support youth parliaments in 12 regions	UNICEF	Youth parliaments in all 12 regions were supported in discussing and carrying out advocacy on issues related to alcohol, drugs, and the upcoming elections. Youth parliaments participated in discussions with local government to explain priorities relevant for young people.	All regions plus national parliament	MOCTYS, NGOs	June 2006 December 2011	\$ 800,000	\$ 75,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 2.2.1 - Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality							
Raising Professional Skills of Albanian Journalists	UNDP administered on behalf of the UN Communications Team	In cooperation with the Albanian Media Institute, the UN organized a two-day training course on gender and journalism ethics for sixty journalists and editors from local media. The UN Press Club received briefings by the UN human rights advisor on the antidiscrimination law and members of the Press Club had the opportunity to attend a three-day Inter Press Service training course in Rome, which focused on investigative reporting skills and capacity to report on development issues.	Nine regions in Albania	Albanian Media Institute and Inter Press Service	July 2009 December 2010	\$ 125,000	\$ 30,000
Support to Young Reporters	UNICEF	Young reporters continue to be given a voice in Troç (Straight Talk), a weekly television programme aired on Albanian national television (TVSH), which covers youth problems and issues (about 45%), country issues (about 23%), cultural heritage (about 23%), and talented and distinguished youth and national heritage (about 10%). Stories covered in 2010 have included the Youth Parliament, sports heroes, drug use, family problems and the future of Albania, from the particular perspective of the young reporters.	National, Kukes, Shkodra, Tirana, Elbasan, Lushnja, Vlorë, Gjirok.	Youth Media Network, TVSH and Media Institute	January 2006 December 2010	\$ 200,000	\$ 50,000
TOTAL							\$ 355,000

3. INCREASED AND MORE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 3.1.1 - Relevant government departments and Ministry of Health put in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks and standards for delivery of services							
Comprehensive Reproductive Health Services, Information and Counselling	UNFPA	An STI Syndromic Surveillance system was established in 11 of 12 regions, while the preparatory work for Laboratory Surveillance is on track. Surveillance systems for abortion and congenital malformation have been established, with complementary support to improving reporting. Seminars and workshops were organized in support of a network of health operators who report on cases of reproductive cancers. A health care guide on gender based violence and a team of 21 national trainers are in place, as the first steps towards the development of the first certified training programme of health care providers related to gender issues, specifically domestic violence. 1800 Primary Health Care Providers were trained in skills and knowledge on GBV standardized screening tools and referral protocols, allowing them to play a frontline role in detecting, referring, and caring for women living with violence. School doctors in 6 regions have been trained on adolescent health issues, and information, education and communication materials on reproductive health developed and disseminated.	National	MOH, IPH	September 2006 December 2011	\$ 2,232,000	\$ 269,500
Improve quality of child health services	UNICEF	In 2009-10, more than 85% of family doctors in Korca were trained in case management protocols for common childhood illnesses, leading to improved quality of care for children. A course on integrated management of child illness is now nationally accredited. An assessment of services delivered by women and child consulting centers was conducted and an action plan developed to implement recommendations for reorganization of services. A capacity assessment of national partners on service provision for most at risk adolescents was completed, to be used to develop a national capacity building strategy. There is commitment among partners to developing harmonised standards for procurement and management of anti-retroviral treatment. Findings of a study analysing stigma attached to families of children living with HIV face and how it affects access to services were used to generate debate, which identified action points based on the HIV/AIDS prevention law.	National, Korca	Local health authorities, National AIDS control programme (MOH)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 1,589,840	\$ 60,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 3.1.2 - Civil society and user groups, with special focus on excluded and marginalized groups, are better able to demand quality health care services							
Communities are empowered to improve child care practices	UNICEF	In spite of good national immunization coverage figures, coverage of Roma children with immunization and other basic child health services is lagging behind. UNICEF supported IPH to conduct child immunization days in Roma communities in Tirana. Capacities of health professionals to identify non immunized children were strengthened and door to door screening activities were conducted in close collaboration with Roma mediators. Out of 1222 children 0-14 years old that were screened, 636 had no vaccination documents, and 142 were immunised according to the national immunization schedule. Health education materials on breastfeeding and other child health care practices were prepared, distributed and used during community based activities.	Tirana	MOH, IPH, local health authorities, community members.	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 400,000	\$ 30,000
Result 3.2.1 - The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups							
Improve education of Roma Children	UNICEF	A multi-disciplinary approach among local child protection services, education directorate, Teaching University and Prefecture was established to reduce school drop out in Korça. This approach combines the social aspects of the family, the school and the capacities of teachers. Roma children, parents and student teachers of the low cycle (grade 1-5) were trained on techniques to reduce marginalization.	Korca	Korca Municipality Korca Regional Education Directorate, Korça Teaching University, Institute of Curricula and Training	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 922,500	\$ 20,000
Result 3.2.2 - The Ministry of Education puts in place relevant standards for sector reform							
Early childhood development models/ standards; capacity building of teachers	UNICEF	For children ages 0 to 3, crèche standards have been developed while crèche personnel and local government staff are being trained to use these standards in 9 districts. Roma communities in Baltez, Morave, Elbasan , Saver , Durres and Korca were offered early childhood development services including preschool education, counselling, health check-ups and training to improve parenting skills. Cost effective ways to increase access to pre-primary education were supported, including the model of preparatory classes to provide teacher training and improved curriculum.	National, Berat, Lushnja, Korca	MOES: Institute of Curricula and Training; Amaro Drom (NGO)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 987,700	\$ 40,500

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Improve quality of education	UNICEF	A national school of teacher's trainers was supported to improve the quality of teachers' training by providing 146 qualified trainers. A national data-base was set up for the staff of all levels of pre-university education to provide a detailed mapping regarding education staff qualification level, including a range of indicators disaggregated per gender, peri-urban, urban and rural factors.	National	Institute for Education Development (IZHA/IED)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 900,000	\$ 20,000
Result 3.2.3 - Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance							
Support to Establishment of Parent Boards/ Student Governments	UNICEF	Three pilot regional parents' boards attached to RED offices were strengthened to promote a better culture of collaboration among education institutions and parents. A pilot programme on Student Governments in Kukes and Korça regions was strengthened to develop a model of functional student governments. Lessons from this experience will feed into the revision of normative dispositions according to legal requirements.	Korca, Kukes and Gjirok.	Regional Education Directorates; Alb-Aid (NGO)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 429,320	\$ 60,000
Result 3.3.1 - Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place							
HIV/AIDS prevention among young at risk groups	UNICEF	Advocacy on at risk adolescents in partnership with National AIDS Programme has resulted in a gender sensitive National Action Plan for Most at Risk Adolescents (2011-2015) in which they are defined as adolescents who inject drugs; adolescent boys who have sex with males; adolescents that are trafficked and forced to engage into transactional sex; and adolescents engaged in sex work.	Tirana and Vlorë	Stop AIDS, Aksion Plus, Association of People living with HIV (NGOs) MOH	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 3,320,800	\$ 45,000
Child protection legislation and services strengthened Standards and protocols of care development and implemented at municipal level	UNICEF	Child Protection Units now operate in 24 municipalities and communes identifying at risk children and their families, providing case management and referring them to social services. Local governments assume the running costs over a three year period. A national conference brought together central and local authorities, NGOs and experts from Austria, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary and the UK to review models for the decentralized provision of statutory social services and the different roles of regulators and service providers. Standards of foster care have been developed and approved by the Council of Ministers. Two manuals for social	Tirana, Shkodra, Elbasan, Korca, Kukes, Fier, Saranda, Pogradec, Gjirok., Peshkopi	MOLSAEO, SSS, MOES, MOI Terre des Hommes, CRCA, Partners for Children, Per cdo Femje, Bethani Social Services (NGOs)	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 3,320,800	\$ 330,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
		workers and foster families were tested and published. The government is about to de-institutionalize the first 80 children in Tirana and Shkodra, out of around 600 children in residential care. In its second year, the National Child Helpline handles about 330 toll-free calls a day from children in need of counseling and referral including emergency services. While the number of street children is not alarmingly high, the municipality of Tirana has established a multi-purpose center to protect children from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation, 7 Roma and Egyptian communities, a total of 530 children and 467 adults, being key beneficiaries of the psycho-social, legal, health services; food; and educational activities.					
Build capacities of harm reduction services to help young people reduce drug injection	UNICEF	The major NGOs working with injecting drug users is being supported in piloting a new model, Break the Cycle, to reduce the risk of HIV infection among injecting drug users. The pilot is being monitored and evaluated to identify its effect on reducing HIV and STI risk among adolescents. Harm reduction services provide information, education, counselling and testing for HIV and hepatitis to about 150 injectors daily. Baseline data on injecting drug use among adolescents generated by a capacity assessment (cf 3.1.1) fed into the national M&E system. Social workers of Tirana municipality have strengthened capacity to play a frontline role in supporting families of adolescents and young people at risk of HIV infection; work in this area contributes to enhanced coordination with other sectors.	Tirana Municipality, National	MOH,NACP, IPH, NGOs	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 6,000,000	\$ 25,000
Result 3.3.2 - A child orientated juvenile justice system is established							
Juvenile justice	UNICEF	In 2010, more than 40 percent of sentences for juveniles use alternatives to detention. A new draft law on mediation extends discretion for mediation referral to judges and prosecutors and makes it an obligatory option for consideration before court session. Police diverted 22 percent of juvenile offences to victim-offender mediation in piloted cities. However, average time spent in detention by juveniles awaiting trial is still too long. The newly opened Kavaja institute for juveniles aims to reintegrate the 40	National	National Ministry of Justice, Probation services, General directorate of prisons, Magistrate school, Albanian Helsinki Committee	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 2,191,058	\$ 220,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
		juvenile offenders in its charge into society following their release, in accordance with international standards. Probation offices for implementation of Community service orders and alternatives to detention for juveniles have been established. Work has begun on a strategy on justice for children, including for children under 14, and on an assessment of the budgetary needs for juvenile justice.		Albanian Foundation for Conflict resolution, Center for Integrated lelag Practices and Services, Center for Right of Children in Albania			
Result 3.3.3 - Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services							
Support to national campaign to empower youth and raise awareness on alcohol, tobacco, drugs and domestic violence	UNICEF	The LIFE campaign, led by peer-to-peer groups in high schools, promotes healthy and safe behaviors among adolescents. The young people involved are putting pressure on their communities to implement health related laws such as "smoking ban" or "Ban of alcohol use under 18."	National	National Parliament of Albania, MOCYTS, MOES, Youth Parliament, AYNEI	January 2008 December 2011	\$ 781,540	\$ 30,000
Result 3.3.4 - Stateless persons in particular Roma are registered and legalize to benefit from basic services							
Support birth registration of children as part of Roma project	UNICEF	The approval of the law on birth registration has decreased significantly the number of children who are not registered and who may be denied social services as a result. Follow up to the implementation of the law includes capacity building of census offices and support to legal assistance for the few remaining cases of unregistered Roma children.	National and in select communities with Roma	MOI, MOH, Local government, CSOs.	January 2006 December 2011	\$ 150,000	\$ 40,000
Result 3.3.5 - Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of domestic violence							
National campaign on reducing violence at school	UNICEF	As a follow up to a UNICEF-supported 2005-6 study on children and violence, a plan for Communication for Behavioral Impact (COMBI) in schools has been launched, with the aim to see a 50 percent reduction in levels of reported violence in school within 18 months and another 30 percent reduction after two and a half years.	National	MOES, local government education structures, media, CSOs.	January 2010 December 2011	\$ 400,000	\$ 100,000
TOTAL							\$ 1,290,000

4. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE DISPARITIES

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 4.1.3 - Central and regional governments are strengthened to design and implement regional development strategies and to coordinate the implementation of national and sub-national development agendas in line with NSDI and EU Accession process							
Emergency support to floods	UNDP administered on behalf of UNRC office	Rehabilitation of priority public infrastructure damaged by floods was carried out under unfavourable weather conditions, with 8 small public infrastructure projects completed: 3 health care centres; a kindergarten; a discharge canal; a water collector; a road; and a bazaar.	Shkodra Region	Ministry of Interior in cooperation with Communes and Municipality of Shkodra	January 2010 January 2011	\$ 240,447	\$72,100
Result 5.1.2 - Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place							
Research and extension services for Albanian smallholder farmers	FAO	Implementation started with a delay in April 2009, and the activities of the first phase of project were completed.	National	Ministry of Agriculture Food and Consumer Protection	April 2009 December 2011	\$ 169,300	\$ 100,000
TOTAL							\$ 172,100

5. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 5.1.1 – Ministry of Environment has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies							
Technical assistance on implementation of MEAs/EU directives	UNEP	MoE officials have been trained on various aspects of implementation of MEAs/EU directives in national laws and regulations, including monetary regulations and negotiation skills.	Tirana	MOEFWA	2010	\$ 29,700	\$ 29,700
Mountain biodiversity and regional development	UNEP	Feasibility studies have been completed for Bjeshket Nemuna and for Sharr/Korab/Deshat transboundary protected areas.	Tirana	MOEFWA	July 2009 March 2011	\$ 150,000	\$ 50,000
Result 5.1.2 - Legal and regulatory mechanism and fiscal incentives in place							
Support establishment of National Environmental Fund	UNDP	Implementation has begun following a participative consultation process on all elements of the UN environment programme relating to the EU environment acquis involving a range of stakeholders.	Tirana	MoEFWA	December 2010 November 2012	\$ 490,100	\$ 150,000
National Cleaner Production Programme	UNEP	Stakeholders were introduced to the benefits of resource efficiency and mainstreaming of resource efficient cleaner production at a workshop at which a policy review and assessment was presented. This assessment and recommendations on mainstreaming resource efficient cleaner production will feed into the identification and development of priority policy instruments, which began in 2010. A national strategy on resource efficient cleaner production was developed and stakeholders were trained on related policy concepts, instruments and strategies. Industry experts were trained and in plant demonstrations and awareness and industry outreach carried out. Journalists were introduced to these concepts at a media seminar.	Tirana	METE, MOEFWA	July 2009 August 2012	\$ 144,844	\$ 35,000
	UNIDO					\$ 642,579	\$ 203,000
Result 5.1.3 - MoE has increased capacity for Environmental Assessment and information							
Environmental impact assessment and strategic environment assessment	UNDP	Implementation has begun following a participative consultation process on all elements of the UN environment programme relating to the EU environment acquis involving a range of stakeholders.	Tirana	MOEFWA	December 2010 November 2012	\$ 480,600	\$ 100,000

Project	Agency	Summary of achievements in 2010	Location	Implementing Partners	Programme Duration	Total Budget by Project	One UN Funds received during 2010
Result 5.1.4 - Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment							
Public awareness raising	UNDP	Implementation has begun following a participative consultation process on all elements of the UN environment programme relating to the EU environment acquis involving a range of stakeholders.	Tirana	MOEFWA	December 2010 November 2012	\$ 590,800	\$ 125,000
Result 5.2.1 - Decision making for energy sector investment includes climate change risks							
Risk preparedness and mitigation (seismology and floods)	UNESCO	A conference was held in Tirana in April, raising awareness about risk preparedness in natural hazard among policy-makers and national stakeholders. An action plan for risk mapping was finalized for implementation in 2011.	Butrint, Berat and Gjirokastra	MTCYS (National Heritage Dept.); Ministry of Interior (Civil Emergency Dept.); World Heritage Sites in Albania (park directors; local authorities)	September 2010 September 2012	\$ 210,000	\$ 50,000
Result 5.2.4 - Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste and drinking water access							
Small-scale waste management	UNDP	Implementation has begun following a participative consultation process on all elements of the UN environment programme relating to the EU environment acquis involving a range of stakeholders.	Tirana	MoEFWA	December 2010 November 2013	\$ 4,268,700	\$ 200,000
TOTAL							\$ 942,700

Annex 2: Administrative Agent Financial Report on the One UN Coherence Fund for 2010

The present financial report covers resources transferred from the One UN Coherence Fund to Participating UN Organizations between 1 January and 31 December 2010. Of a total of USD 4,509,800 transferred to Participating UN Organizations in 2009, USD 6,110,902 has been spent¹. The Joint Executive Committee (JEC), co-chaired by UN Resident Coordinator and the Director of the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination within the Council of Ministers, allocated resources on 12 March and 17 December 2010 as funds became available. Tables 5 and 6 provide detailed information on delivery rates.

In 2010, the UNDP MDTF Office officially launched the MDTF Office GATEWAY (<http://mdtf.undp.org>). It is a knowledge platform providing real-time data from the MDTF Office accounting system, with a maximum of two-hour delay, on financial information on donor contributions, programme budgets and transfers to Participating UN Organizations. It is designed to provide transparent, accountable fund-management services to the United Nations system to enhance its coherence, effectiveness and efficiency. Each MDTF and JP administered by the MDTF Office has its own website on the GATEWAY with extensive narrative and financial information on the MDTF/JP including on its strategic framework, governance arrangements, eligibility and allocation criteria. Annual financial and narrative progress reports and quarterly/semi-annual updates on the results being achieved are also available. In addition, each programme has a Factsheet with specific facts, figures and updates on that programme.

The GATEWAY provides easy access to more than 5,000 reports and documents on MDTFs/JPs and individual programmes, with tools and tables displaying related financial data. By enabling users in the field with easy access to upload progress reports and related documents, it also facilitates knowledge sharing and management among UN agencies. The MDTF Office GATEWAY is already being recognized as a 'standard setter' by peers and partners. The information presented below is taken from this platform.

¹ Participating UN Organizations are entitled to deduct up to 7% as indirect costs from transfers made from the One UN Coherence Fund.

Table 1: Sources, Uses, and Balance of Fund, as of 31 December 2010

USD 000	2007-2009	2010	Total
Source of Funds			
Gross Contributions	16,166	7,096	23,262
Fund Earned Interest Income	93	127	220
Participating UN Organization Earned Interest Income	0	56 ²	56
Other Revenues	24	(24)	0
Total - Source of Funds	16,283	7,255	23,538
Use of Funds			
Transfers to Participating UN Organizations	10,904	4,510	15,413
Administrative Agent Fees	150	83	233
Total - Use of Funds	11,054	4,592	15,646
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	5,229	2,663	7,892
Transfers to Participating UN Organizations	10,904	4,510	15,413
Expenditure by Participating UN Organizations	5,783	6,111	11,894
Balance of Funds Available with Administrative Agent	5,121	(1,601)	3,520

² Of which: USD 30,000 from UNDP; USD 22,000 from UNFPA; and USD 4,000 from UNWOMEN.

Table 2: Total Donor Deposits, cumulative as of 31 December 2010

USD 000 DONOR NAME	GROSS DONOR DEPOSITS		
	2007-2009	2010	Total
Austria	684	276	961
European Union	3,012	447	3,459
Expanded DaO Funding Window ³	1,070	2,243	3,313
The Netherlands	2,366	1,480	3,846
Norway	2,496	843	3,338
Spain	4,000	0	4,000
Sweden	1,380	1,345	2,725
Switzerland	1,158	462	1,620
Total	16,166	7,096	23,262

Table 3: Transfer of Funds by Participating UN Organization, cumulative as of 31 December 2010

USD 000 PARTICIPATING UN ORGANIZATION	FUNDS TRANSFERRED		
	2007-2009	2010	Total
FAO	69	100	169
UNDP	4,618	1,642	6,260
UNEP	100	115	214
UNESCO	150	90	240
UNFPA	2,049	935	2,983
UNICEF	2,403	1,426	3,829
UNIDO	215	203	418
UNWOMEN	950	0	950
WHO	350	0	350
Total	10,904	4,510	15,413

³ The Expanded Delivering as One Funding Window for Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (EFW) is a global funding facility established to support Delivering as One countries. Current donors to the EFW are the Netherlands, Norway, Spain and the United Kingdom.

Table 4: Transfer of Funds and Expenditure by Participating UN Organization and One UN Programme Results, cumulative as of 31 December 2010⁴

USD 000	One UN Programme Results	Agency	Total transfers	2008 - 2009 expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
GOVERNANCE					
	Result 1.1.1 - National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened	UNDP	806	725	89.97
		UNFPA	1638	1,245	76.01
		UNICEF	430	429	100.00
		UNWomen	110	70	63.29
		WHO	20	25	126.95
	Result 1.1.2 - National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia	UNDP	719	630	87.62
		UNESCO	65	59	91.72
	Result 1.1.3 - Government systems are modernized and public administration increases effectiveness	UNDP	468	459	98.22
		WHO	60	55	91.02
	Result 1.1.4 - Migration management is enhanced through better alignment	UNDP	20	0	0.00
	Result 1.2.1 - Support mechanisms are in place to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion	UNDP	490	320	65.29
		UNICEF	323	319	98.96
	Result 1.2.2 - Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments	UNDP*	*	*	*
		UNICEF	60	35	58.85
		UNWomen	296	230	77.75
	Result 1.3.1 - Government and national institutions address challenges of WTO, SAA	UNDP	200	199	99.56
	Result 1.3.2 - Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality	UNDP	449	417	92.90
	Result 1.3.4 - Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism	UNESCO	125	123	98.47
	Result 1.3.5 - Government puts in place socially inclusive policies and regulatory framework	UNDP	30	30	98.62
PARTICIPATION					
	Result 2.1.1 - Civil society (including Roma, women, migrants, youth) has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state institutions and be part of the decision-making and policy process	UNDP	135	80	59.26
		UNICEF	75	55	74.34
		UNWomen	152	138	90.86
	Result 1.1.2 - National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia	UNDP	65	111	171.75
		UNFPA	229	201	88.01
		UNICEF	376	302	80.16
	Result 2.1.3 - Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased	UNDP	107	102	95.28
	Result 2.2.1 - Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality	UNDP	60	56	93.29
		UNICEF	115	115	99.92
	Result 2.2.2 - Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics, public debate	UNDP	*	*	*
		UNDP	392	241	61.43

² While 2007 transfers to Participating UN Organizations have been recorded, 2007 expenditures are not recorded in the above official table. Of USD 500,000 transferred to Participating UN Organizations (UNDP) in 2007, USD 499,907.21 has been spent that year.

USD 000	One UN Programme Results	Agency	Total transfers	2008 - 2009 expenditure	Delivery Rate (%)
BASIC SERVICES					
Result 3.1.1 – Relevant government departments and Ministry of Health put in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks and standards for delivery of services	UNFPA	1087	403	37.09	
	UNICEF	214	206	96.32	
	WHO	270	129	47.62	
Result 3.1.2 - Civil society and user groups, with special focus on excluded and marginalized groups, are better able to demand quality health care services	UNDP	57	57	100.00	
	UNICEF	80	53	66.65	
Result 3.2.1 - The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups	UNICEF	283	282	99.90	
Result 3.2.2 - The Ministry of Education puts in place relevant standards for sector reform	UNICEF	141	133	94.45	
Result 3.2.3 - Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance	UNICEF	95	95	99.94	
Result 3.2.4 - Educational and employment opportunities are expanded through the introduction of ICT in schools	UNDP	568	568	100.00	
Result 3.3.1 - Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place	UNICEF	938	938	100.00	
Result 3.3.2 - A child oriented juvenile justice system is established	UNICEF	220	216	98.35	
Result 3.3.3 - Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services	UNICEF	300	289	96.47	
Result 3.3.4 - Stateless persons, in particular Roma, are registered and legalized to benefit from basic services	UNICEF	40	11	27.50	
Result 3.3.5 - Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of domestic violence	UNDP	1,344*	1,116*	83.00*	
	UNICEF	100	64	64.42	
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT					
Result 4.1.3 - Central and regional governments are strengthened to design and implement regional development strategies and to coordinate the implementation of national and sub-national development agendas in line with NSDI and EU Accession process	UNFPA	30	4	13.43	
	UNDP	72	72	100.00	
Result 4.1.4 - Economic development is expanded in three pilot areas	FAO	69	49	28.90	
ENVIRONMENT					
Result 5.1.1 – Ministry of Environment has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies	UNDP	105	45	43.11	
	UNEP	80	26	32.50	
Result 5.1.2 - Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place	UNDP	150	0	0.00	
	UNEP	105	97	92.05	
	UNIDO	418	197	47.05	
Result 5.1.3 - MoE has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies	UNDP	100	0	0.00	
Result 5.1.4 - Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment	UNDP	125	0	0.00	
	UNICEF	40	40	100.00	
Result 5.2.1 - Decision making for energy sector investment includes climate change risks	UNESCO	50	0	0.00	
Result 5.2.3 - Risk reduced to human and environmental health by remediation of hot spots	UNEP	30	30	100.00	
Result 5.2.4 - Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste and drinking water access	UNDP	200	0	0.00	
Totals		15,413	11,894	77.16	

* Of the total of USD 1,343,692 allocated to by the Joint Executive Committee to UNDP's component of the Joint Programme on Gender, USD 423,240 was allocated to Result 1.2.2, USD 298,530 to Result 2.2.2 and USD 621,922 to Result 3.3.5 and the funds have been spent in line with these Results. However, the entire expenditure of UNDP's component of this Joint Programme is shown under Result 3.3.5.

Table 5: Financial Delivery Rates, as of 31 December 2010⁵

USD 000	Previous Years		2010		Total		
	2007 - 2009 Transfers	2008 - 2009 Expenditure	Transfers	Expenditure	2007 - 2010 Transfers	2008 - 2010 Expenditure	% Delivery Rate
Governance	4,972	2,580	1,750	2,791	6,722	5,371	79.90
Participation	1,648	804	355	800	2,003	1,604	80.08
Basic Services	3,725	2,250	1,290	2,110	5,015	4,359	86.93
Regional Development	99	65	172	60	271	125	46.11
Environment	460	84	943	351	1,402	434	30.96
Total	10,904	5,783	4,510	6,111	15,413	11,894	77.16

Table 6: Expenditure by Category and Reporting Period, cumulative as of 31 December 2010⁶

USD 000	EXPENDITURE			
	CATEGORY	2008-2009	2010	2008 - 2010 Expenditure
Supplies, commodities, equipment and transport	498	368	866	7.83
Personnel	2,017	2,237	4,254	38.44
Training of counterparts	15	125	140	1.26
Contracts	2,366	2,622	4,988	45.08
Other direct costs	424	393	818	7.39
Programme Costs Total	5,320	5,746	11,066	100.00
Indirect costs	463	365	828	7.48 ⁷
Indirect Support Costs Total	463	365	828	7.48
Total Expenditure	5,783	6,111	11,894	

⁵ While 2007 transfers to Participating UN Organizations have been recorded, 2007 expenditure has not been recorded in the above official table. Of USD 500,000 transferred to Participating UN Organizations (UNDP) in 2007, USD 499,907.21 have been spent that year. If 2007 expenditure was to be included, cumulative delivery rate in Table 5 would increase to 57.62% and cumulative delivery rate in Table 6 would increase to 76.36 %.

⁶ Same as above.

⁷ Indirect costs are limited to 7 percent of amount transferred

Table 7: Expenditure by Participating UN Agencies 2008-2010, with breakdown by Category, cumulative as of December 2010⁸

USD 000 Participating UN Agency	2007-2010 Transfers	2008-2010 Expenditure	EXPENDITURE 2008- 2010 by CATEGORY							
			Supplies, com, equip	Personnel	Training	Contracts	Other direct costs	Total Programme Cost	Indirect costs	% of Total Programme Costs
FAO	169	49	0	35	9	0	2	46	3	7.00
UNDP	6,260	4,987	169	2,621	(23)	1,359	520	4,646	342	7.35
UNEP	214	152	0	84	1	58	0	142	10	7.00
UNESCO	240	182	0	53	0	110	7	171	12	7.00
UNFPA	2,983	1,853	472	675	139	293	153	1,732	121	6.98
UNICEF	3,829	3,585	208	325	14	2,703	100	3,351	235	7.00
UNIDO	418	197	0	105	0	75	4	184	13	7.00
UN Women	950	679	16	261	0	304	28	609	70	11.47
WHO	350	209	0	95	0	87	3	186	23	12.33
Grand Total	15,413	11,894	866	4,254	140	4,988	818	11,066	828	7.48

⁸ While 2007 transfers to Participating UN Organizations are recorded, 2007 expenditure has not been recorded in the above official table. Of USD 500,000 transferred to Participating UN Organizations (UNDP) in 2007, USD 499,907.21 has been spent that year.

Annex 3: One UN Budgetary Framework (status of March 2011)

The One UN Budgetary Framework provides a results-based financial overview on: (a) core/regular resources; (b) existing extra-budgetary or non-core resources; and (c) funding gap. It is structured by the five outcomes of the One UN Programme. The amounts reflected in the One UN Budgetary Framework are estimates only and do not reflect binding commitments by Participating UN Organizations.

According to the Budgetary Framework as of March 2011, the total amount of the One UN Programme 2007-2011 is USD 97.9 million. Delivery of the One UN Programme was approximately USD 15 million in 2008, USD 18 million in 2009, and USD 23 million in 2010. The remaining funding gaps of 2011 totals USD 8.6 million.

OUTCOME 1: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EU INTEGRATION

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
GOVERNANCE																			
Result 1.1.1 National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened	133	75	0	157	1,120	0	131	1,703	0	115	1,211	0	194	929	680	730	5,038	680	6,448
Result 1.1.2 National capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia	125	10	0	94	138	0	73	388	0	0	399	0	0	300	220	292	1,235	220	1,747
Result 1.1.3 Government systems are modernized and public administration increases effectiveness	16	34	0	75	267	0	20	220	0	10	183	0	0	144	950	121	848	950	1,919
Result 1.1.4 Migration management is enhanced through better alignment	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	418	0	0	936	0	0	1,959	80	0	3,324	80	3,404
Result 1.1.5 Asylum laws and National Action Plan implemented by Government in line with EU standards	290	0	0	300	0	0	257	0	0	150	0	0	100	0	0	1,097	0	0	1,097
Result 1.2.1 Government has systems in place to implement NSDI with emphasis on social inclusion	115	366	0	86	98	0	63	95	0	109	382	0	110	669	640	483	1,610	640	2,733
Result 1.2.2 Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments	37	90	0	26	227	0	34	304	0	24	315	0	309	267	85	430	1,203	85	1,718
Result 1.3.1 Government and national institutions address challenges of WTO, SAA	56	50	0	19	318	0	37	239	0	0	164	0	0	100	100	112	871	100	1,083
Result 1.3.2 Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality	632	453	0	30	160	0	20	14	0	20	141	0	0	0	0	702	768	0	1,470
Result 1.3.3 Government and social partners effectively implement labour standards	30	50	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	60	73	0	133
Result 1.3.4 Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism	155	304	0	53	833	0	0	1,141	0	4	1,986	0	10	1,595	100	222	5,859	100	6,181
Result 1.3.5 Government puts in place policies, regulatory framework that are socially inclusive	46	137	0	65	20	0	0	544	0	0	429	0	0	1,162	25	111	2,292	25	2,428
Totals per column/year	1,635	1,569	0	935	3,192	0	635	5,066	0	432	6,169	0	723	7,125	2,880	4,360	23,121	2,880	30,361
Totals per year	3,204			4,127			5,701			6,601			10,728			30,361			

OUTCOME 2: GREATER INCLUSIVE PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
PARTICIPATION																			
Result 2.1.1 Civil society has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state	46	100	0	61	271	0	15	159	0	9	95	0	50	14	150	181	639	150	970
Result 2.1.2 Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth	22	303	0	173	266	0	108	450	0	77	210	0	102	58	358	482	1,287	358	2,127
Result 2.1.3 Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased	2	6	0	163	100	0	397	70	0	91	262	0	0	475	0	653	913	0	1,566
Result 2.1.4 Tripartite social dialogue between employers' and workers' organizations and national authorities enhanced	5	75	0	15	51	0	15	38	0	15	285	0	20	63	0	70	512	0	582
Result 2.2.1 Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality	5	0	0	0	9	0	57	51	0	121	68	0	70	70	150	253	198	150	601
Result 2.2.2 Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics and public debate	19	202	0	48	31	0	140	253	0	119	318	0	250	372	30	576	1,176	30	1,782
Totals per column/year	99	686	0	460	728	0	732	1,021	0	432	1,238	0	492	1,052	688	2,215	4,725	688	7,628
Totals per year	785			1,188			1,753			1,670			2,232			7,628			

OUTCOME 3. INCREASED AND MORE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged/ Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
BASIC SERVICES																			
Result 3.1.1 MoH puts in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks	410	635	0	507	1,344	0	430	1,942	0	551	2,598	0	701	3,170	663	2,599	9,689	663	12,951
Result 3.1.2 Civil society and user groups demand quality health care services	73	80	0	0	146	0	0	416	0	21	186	0	15	216	100	109	1,044	100	1,253
Result 3.2.1 The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups	15	176	0	0	350	0	15	130	0	103	597	0	140	548	497	273	1,801	497	2,571
Result 3.2.2 MOES puts in place relevant standards for sector reform	11	299	0	18	618	0	35	91	0	0	922	0	0	900	130	64	2,830	130	3,024
Result 3.2.3 Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance	23	40	0	0	168	0	0	10	0	0	225	0	0	33	30	23	476	30	529
Result 3.2.4 Education and employment opportunities are expanded through ICT	31	290	0	23	279	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	54	739	0	793
Result 3.3.1 Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place	36	828	0	45	1,078	0	45	485	0	97	864	0	84	585	1,000	307	3,840	1,000	5,147
Result 3.3.2 A child oriented juvenile justice system is established	0	470	0	0	638	0	0	523	0	14	191	0	30	100	300	44	1,922	300	2,266
Result 3.3.3 Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services	9	80	0	0	110	0	11	216	0	14	63	0	0	0	200	34	469	200	703
Result 3.3.4 Stateless persons in particular Roma are registered and legalized to benefit from basic services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	100	0	185	100	285
Result 3.3.5 Institutional legal services on domestic violence improved	10	70	0	65	158	0	0	258	0	0	242	0	41	249	268	116	977	268	1,361
Totals per column/year	618	2,968	0	658	4,889	0	536	4,231	0	800	5,888	0	1,011	5,996	3,288	3,623	23,972	3,288	30,883
Totals per year	3,586			5,547			4,767			6,688			10,295			30,883			

OUTCOME 4: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE DISPARITIES

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT																			
Result 4.1.1 Relevant government institutions implement Regional Development Strategy	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155	0	73	155	0	228
Result 4.1.2 Comprehensive regional development strategies are developed and implemented	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	94	0	147	577	0	182	606	100	454	1,277	100	1,831
Result 4.1.3 Central and regional governments are strengthened to design and implement	182	486	0	10	141	0	150	910	0	200	1,653	0	100	874	300	642	4,064	300	5,006
Result 4.1.4 Economic development is expanded in 3 pilot areas	138	2,533	0	91	1,285	0	1	612	0	91	294	0	46	424	160	367	5,148	160	5,675
Result 4.2.1. Modern land consolidation improved through development of pilot design	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	205	0	0	226	0	0	226
Result 4.2.2. Fisheries legislation, food control and agro-processing, animal genetic resources adhere to EU standards	0	150	0	53	160	0	214	526	0	13	1,542	0	0	800	195	280	3,178	195	3,653
Totals per column/year	320	3,169	0	227	1,586	0	490	2,142	0	472	4,066	0	533	2,859	755	2,042	13,822	755	16,619
Totals per year	3,489			1,813			2,632			4,539			4,147			16,619			

OUTCOME 5: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

USD 000 One UN Programme Outcomes and Results	2007			2008			2009			2010			2011			Total for 2007-2011			Totals per Outcome /Result
	Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		Regular	Other		
	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	Core	Received/ Pledged Non-core Funds	Unfunded	
ENVIRONMENT																			
Result 5.1.1 MoE has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies	30	15	0	20	60	0	40	13	0	0	158	0	30	62	20	120	308	20	448
Result 5.1.2 Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place	0	274	0	69	284	0	65	296	0	77	500	0	184	410	215	395	1,764	215	2,374
Result 5.1.3 MoE has increased capacity for Environmental Assessment and information	0	0	0	27	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	100	70	77	110	70	257
Result 5.1.4 Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment	0	250	0	0	716	0	0	671	0	0	948	0	0	346	475	0	2,931	475	3,406
Result 5.2.1 Decision making for energy sector investment includes climate change risks	0	199	0	7	113	0	0	283	0	69	540	0	62	345	230	138	1,480	230	1,848
Result 5.2.2 Capacities and legal framework in place for accessing carbon financing opportunities	0	15	0	2	142	0	16	118	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	23	283	0	306
Result 5.2.3 Risk reduced to human and environmental health by remediation of hot spots	0	18	0	0	612	0	0	1,054	0	0	1,267	0	0	353	0	0	3,304	0	3,304
Result 5.2.4 Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste and drinking water access	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	30	0	0	201	0	15	531	0	546
Totals per column/year	45	771	0	125	1,937	0	121	2,735	0	151	3,451	0	326	1,817	1,010	768	10,711	1,010	12,489
Totals per year	816			2,062			2,856			3,602			3,153			12,489			

Grand Total	2,717	9,163	0	2,405	12,332	0	2,514	15,195	0	2,287	20,812	0	3,085	18,849	8,621	13,008	76,351	8,621	97,980
	11,880			14,737			17,709			23,099			30,555			97,980			

A close-up, high-resolution photograph of a woman's face, focusing on her right eye and the side of her face. She has long, straight, reddish-brown hair that falls over her shoulder. Her eye is a deep brown color with a clear reflection. The lighting is soft and natural, highlighting the texture of her skin and the individual strands of her hair. The background is a blurred, light blue-grey color.

Office of the UN Resident Coordinator
'Papa Gjon Pali II' Street,
ABA Business Center, 6th Floor,
Tirana, Albania
Tel: +355 4 2233122
Fax: +355 4 2232075
www.un.org.al