

United Nations

Delivering as One for Development

2008 One UN Programme Annual Report



United Nations

ALBANIA

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

Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
International Labour Organization (ILO)
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
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 2008 as well as the status of the reform process. It also contains the narrative and financial Administrative Agent Report.

2008 One UN Programme Annual Report June 2009

Contents

| | |
|---|----|
| INTRODUCTION | 6 |
| CHAPTER 1: KEY REFORMS AND DEVELOPMENT TRENDS IN ALBANIA | 10 |
| 1.1 OVERALL TRENDS | 10 |
| 1.2 TRENDS IN ESTABLISHING DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE | 12 |
| 1.3 BASIC SERVICES | 13 |
| 1.4 REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT | 14 |
| 1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL TRENDS | 15 |
| CHAPTER 2: THE UN REFORM PROCESS IN ALBANIA | 18 |
| 2.1 MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS | 18 |
| 2.2. PROGRESS OF THE FOUR ONES | 20 |
| 2.2.1 One UN Programme | 20 |
| 2.2.2 One Budgetary Framework and One Fund | 21 |
| 2.2.3 One set of management practices | 22 |
| a) One UN House | 22 |
| b) Communicating as One | 22 |
| 2.2.4 One Leader: Enhanced role of the UN Resident Coordinator and an empowered UN Country Team | 23 |
| 2.3. INCREASED NATIONAL LEADERSHIP, OWNERSHIP, AND ALIGNMENT WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES | 23 |
| 2.4. WAY FORWARD | 25 |
| CHAPTER 3: ONE UN PROGRAMME: DELIVERING AS ONE FOR GREATER DEVELOPMENT IMPACT IN ALBANIA | 28 |
| 3.1 MORE TRANSPARENT AND ACCOUNTABLE GOVERNANCE | 28 |
| 3.2. GREATER PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC POLICY AND DECISION-MAKING | 33 |
| 3.3. INCREASED AND MORE EQUITABLE ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SERVICES | 37 |
| 3.4. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE DISPARITIES | 41 |
| 3.5. ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT | 43 |
| CHAPTER 4: KEY IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED | 48 |
| 4.1 REFORM CHALLENGES | 48 |
| 4.2 LESSONS LEARNED ON REFORM | 49 |
| 4.3 IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED | 50 |
| ANNEX 1: ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT REPORT NARRATIVE OVERVIEW ON PROGRAMMES FUNDED BY ONE UN COHERENCE FUND IN 2008 | 53 |
| ANNEX 2: ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT FINANCIAL REPORT ON ONE UN COHERENCE FUND FOR 2008 | 64 |
| ANNEX 3: ONE UN BUDGETARY FRAMEWORK (STATUS AS OF 1 FEBRUARY 2009) | 70 |

Acronyms

| | |
|----------|--|
| AA | Administrative Agent |
| ASRH | Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health |
| CDM | Clean Development Mechanism |
| CDP | Community Development Plan |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women |
| COM | Council of Ministers |
| CPAP | Country Programme Action Plan |
| CPU | Child Protection Unit |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CSR | Corporate Social Responsibility |
| DAC | Development Assistance Committee |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| DOCO | Development Operations Coordination Office |
| DoPA | Department of Public Administration |
| DSDC | Department for Strategy and Donor Coordination |
| DV | Domestic Violence |
| ECOSOC | UN Economic and Social Council |
| EMIS | Education Management Information System |
| EPI | Expanded Programme on Immunizations |
| EU | European Union |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| FDI | Foreign Direct Investment |
| GoA | Government of Albania |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GEL | Gender Equality Law |
| GF | Global Fund |
| GIS | Geographic Information System |
| GMC | Government Modernization Committee |
| HACT | Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer |
| HIV/AIDS | Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus/Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome |
| ICT | Information and Communication Technology |
| IDD | Iodine Deficiency Disorder |
| IEC | Information, Education and Communication |
| ILO | International Labour Organization |
| IMCI | Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses |
| INSTAT | National Institute of Statistics |
| IPA | Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance |
| IPH | Institute for Public Health |
| JEC | Joint Executive Committee |
| JP | Joint Programme |
| LPAC | Local Procurement Advisory Committee |
| LSMS | Living Standards Measurement Survey |
| LTA | Long Term Agreement |

| | |
|---------|--|
| MARA | Most "At Risk" Adolescents |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MEA | Multilateral Environmental Agreement |
| METE | Ministry of Economy Trade and Energy |
| MoES | Ministry of Education and Science |
| MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| MoH | Ministry of Health |
| Mol | Ministry of Interior |
| MoLSAEO | Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities |
| MoTCYS | Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports |
| NAIS | National Agency for Information Society |
| NAP | National Action Plan on Youth Employment |
| NATO | North Atlantic Treaty Organization |
| NES | National Employment Service |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NMTPF | National Medium Term Program Framework |
| NRA | Non-Resident Agency |
| NSDI | National Strategy for Development and Integration |
| NSGE-DV | National Strategy on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence |
| OECD | Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development |
| OSCE | Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe |
| PWG | Programme Working Group |
| RCO | Office of the Resident Coordinator |
| SRC | Social Research Center |
| STI | Sexually Transmitted Infection |
| SWAP | Sector Wide Approach |
| ToT | Training of Trainers |
| TVSH | Televizioni Shqiptar |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNCT | UN Country Team |
| UNDAF | UN Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDP | UN Development Programme |
| UNEP | UN Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFPA | UN Population Fund |
| UNHCR | UN High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | UN Children's Fund |
| UNIFEM | UN Development Fund for Women |
| UNJT | UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS |
| UNRC | UN Resident Coordinator |
| UNV | UN Volunteers |
| USD | United States Dollars |
| VoIP | Voice over Internet Protocol |
| WHO | World Health Organization |

Introduction

Following the request of the Government, Albania was selected in January 2007 as one of the eight Delivering as One UN pilots around the world. The request falls within the Albanian Government's on-going reforms to align external assistance with national plans and budgets. In 2007 the Government of Albania and the UN Team devoted considerable time to laying the foundations for a new way of working. By the end of the year, essential systems and mechanisms to support Delivering as One, such as the One Programme, One Fund and One Budgetary Framework, had been established.

Covering approximately 80 per cent of the UN's work in the country, and combining specific interventions of individual UN Agencies and targeted interventions through Joint Programmes, the One UN Programme is well on track. In 2008, UN Agencies delivered approximately USD 15 million under the One UN Programme. Reflecting the interdependence of governance, economic and social policies where the UN plays an important role in the country, the One UN Programme supports Albania's national priority of EU integration and a prosperous and inclusive future for its citizens.

Key initiatives undertaken during the year include support to capacity development in data and statistical analysis. The Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) and the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) are two important statistical initiatives providing critical data, previously lacking or unavailable on poverty figures between regions in the country and on population, health and nutrition. The results will provide the evidence necessary for national policy making and monitoring of Government's social and economic programmes.

The amendment to the Law on Birth Registration was approved as a result of UN advocacy and work, giving children the right to have access to basic services and social benefits. The UN continued to advocate and raise awareness on domestic violence, following the adoption of the Domestic Violence Law, finalized with UN technical support. The Law on Gender Equality, approved in July 2008, benefited from UN technical assistance and strong advocacy and includes an important provision - a 30 percent quota in electoral lists for women. Primary and secondary public schools around the country were equipped with computer labs connected to the internet including revision of the curricula for Information Communication Technologies (ICT).

UN Agencies started working together under Joint Programmes (JP) on Culture and Development, Youth Employment and Migration, Gender Equality, Economic Governance and Roma and Minority Rights. Joint Programmes allowed for rationalization of the division of labour among agencies under one management and coordination structure, thereby reducing transaction costs. Each JP has a lead UN Agency which brings together the expertise of other agencies.

A fundamental achievement with the Government of Albania in advancing UN reform has been the establishment and effective functioning of the One UN Programme Governance system. National institutions such as the Government Modernization Committee, the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination (DSDC) which Co-

Chairs the Joint Executive Committee with the UN Resident Coordinator and the Programme Working Groups, provide the institutional support and co-ordination needed to implement as One UN. Management tools such as the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, the Funding Allocation Criteria, the One Coherence Fund and the Working Principles came together in 2008 to form a coherent system which provides the UN Team and the Government with a clear picture of what is happening as well as the tools to govern effectively and to adapt management based on this knowledge.

National leadership and ownership has increased, the Government is more involved in key decisions concerning the One UN Programme, including funding allocations, and plays a central role in setting the priority areas where the UN system works in the country. A more coherent UN system, using harmonized tools and having a joint vision, is better able to support strategic national priorities. This in turn has contributed to enhancing national ownership and saving time for both national and international partners. The UN Team is highly appreciative of the support and close partnership extended to the UN Agencies by the Government of Albania.

The emergence of a stronger, more unified UN Country Team has proven of fundamental importance to the reform process. The Delivering as One UN concept has been internalized through increased collaboration and new business practices among UN Team members in the country. There is a marked shift from an agency-based focus to a UN focus in the implementation of the One UN Programme. This has been a gradual process, but an important one, as it represents a fundamental shift away from "business as usual." Among other benefits, common advocacy on key policy areas has yielded results that individual agencies would not have been able to achieve alone.

Predictable funding to the One UN Programme has been a challenge in 2008 and we are grateful to donors such as Austria, European Commission, Netherlands, Norway, Spain and Switzerland which have come forward in support of our UN reform efforts and provided funding to the One UN Coherence Fund in Albania. We value the partnership extended to the UN in Albania by these donors and other international partners and count on their continued close partnership in the years ahead.

This is the first unified Annual Report of the One UN Programme in Albania. The report covers progress and results in both programme and the reform process in 2008. It also contains the narrative and financial Administrative Agent Report of the One UN Coherence Fund. We expect the Report will contribute to save time and reduce transaction costs for our partners. In order to provide a holistic overview of progress under the One UN Programme, in addition to covering the use of the allocation of the One UN Coherence Fund, the report covers work carried out through other UN resources during 2008. The Report is intended for our national and international partners and donors contributing to the Coherence Fund.

Changing perspectives

Chapter 1: Key reforms and development trends in Albania



20 SHI

DITA E N
VIKTIMAVE
KO



Chapter 1: Key Reforms and Development Trends in Albania

1.1 Overall trends

The process of Albania's Euro-Atlantic integration continued in 2008. In April 2008, Albania was officially invited to join NATO and became a full-fledged member in April 2009. The Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA), signed with the EU in June 2006, was ratified by all EU member states in January 2009 and entered into force in April 2009.

With the assistance of the UN and other donors, progress continues to be made towards achieving Albania's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. While important MDGs, in particular the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, the reduction of child mortality and maternal mortality and the combating of HIV/AIDS, are on track to achieve the 2015 target, other targets, such as gender equality and sustainable environment development, need more concerted national effort. MDGs represent national averages and disparities exist by geographic area and income which require further attention.

GDP growth was 6 per cent during 2008, driven by rapid commercial credit growth, expanding domestic demand, favourable commodity prices in international markets during the first three quarters of the year and improved electricity production and supply. Albania has for many years been a macroeconomic success story in terms of monetary stability, dynamic growth and low inflation. Data from the 2008 Living Standard Measurement Survey (LSMS) revealed significant progress toward poverty reduction. Economic growth has succeeded in pulling over 400,000 people out of poverty since 2002, reducing the poverty level from 25 to 12 per cent of the population. Poverty reduction has been more successful in Tirana and other urban areas than in the rest of the country. Poverty rates have also dropped significantly in most rural areas, especially in the centre and along the coast of Albania. However, rural mountainous areas have experienced only a negligible decline in poverty and Albania's poorest are still concentrated in this part of the country.

The business climate has improved considerably. The World Bank's 'Doing Business 2009' Report ranks Albania 86th out of 181 countries (up from 135th the previous year) and ranks it as the second top reformer globally with regard to business environment reforms implemented during 2008. A new national business registration centre helped reduce the time needed to register a business from eight days in June 2007 to only one day at substantially lower costs. Previously, registration could take between one and four months. In January 2008, a 10 per cent corporate income tax replaced the 20 per cent on profits.

The effects of the global financial crisis have recently emerged in many sectors of the economy. The orientation of Albania towards the EU economy and the heavy reliance on imports, remittances and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI), as well as the undiversified and low value-added exporting sector, are among the key factors underlying the country's vulnerability to external shocks as the current global economic and financial crisis evolves.

The expected effects of the global economic crisis on the Albanian economy include a decline of fiscal revenue, more conservative lending practices by banks, reduced export growth, drop in remittances and decline of FDI. The impact of the global crisis on the Albanian economy is expected to be felt by the vulnerable segments of society in particular and may reverse the positive trend in poverty reduction and put increased pressure on public spending for social protection, education and health. Factors such as the rise of unemployment among low-skilled women working in textile/footwear exporting industries located primarily in Shkodër, Durrës and Tirana, and men working in the mines in the north-eastern part of the country, point in this direction and may affect overall poverty reduction trends and social indicators.

Progress in the education sector has been mixed. There has been a significant increase in the net primary education enrolment rate between 2006 and 2007. However, primary and basic completion rates have dropped. One of the major underlying causes of inequality of educational services remains the low level of public expenditure on education. In 2008, only 3.4 per cent of GDP was allocated to education, compared to an average of 5 to 6 per cent among OECD countries. However, some encouraging developments have taken place; for example, teacher salaries have been increased by 50 per cent and are now based on market rates and merit.

The infant mortality rate is decreasing and 2007 levels (12 death per 1000 live births) are very close to the MDG target levels for 2015 (10 death per 1000 live births). If this trend continues, it is expected that the target for 2015 will be reached earlier, most probably by 2010. However, the Ministry of Health reports that infant mortality in remote rural areas is two to three times higher than in urban areas. Under-five mortality rate is also decreasing, but not as fast as infant mortality. Based on the rate of reduction between 1990 and 2006 (6.1 per cent per year), it is quite likely that the target level for 2015 will be reached on time. Stunting is observed in 22 per cent of children, a level which increases to one in three children among poor families. A recent Iodine Deficiency Disease study revealed that, in spite of efforts to increase the use of iodized salt, some 55 per cent of school age children still suffer from moderate to mild Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD), a worrying trend as this affects their cognitive mental development.

The situation of minorities remains of particular concern. The health and education status of Roma communities is significantly lower than that of the general population. The progress report on implementation of the Strategy on Improving the Living Conditions of the Roma Community, released at the end of 2007, revealed serious gaps in human and financial resources available for its successful implementation. Roma continue to face discrimination, often live in sub-standard housing, and their children are at high risk of abuse and neglect. Improved birth registration procedures have helped Roma and other minority children gain access to basic services. However, unregistered children remain a concern in the country.



Nurse, Mother Teresa Hospital, Tirana

Despite being a small country, Albania boasts a rich biological diversity. Commitments have been made to preserve and protect these assets and to take accurate account of environmental values in decision-making. The Government has initiated new activities aiming to address environmental hot spots throughout the country, including identification, prioritization and inclusion in a database, as well as clean-up. Albania is the most advanced country in the Western Balkans region in its efforts to implement the Climate Change Convention and the Kyoto Protocol. Even though protected areas have increased in recent years (from 3.6 per cent of the country's surface territory in 2002 to 8.3 per cent in 2005 and to 11.4 per cent in 2007), the size of protected areas remains insufficient to ensure effective conservation of biological diversity. Recently, the Government has undertaken steps to establish Albania's first marine protected area.

The 2008 OECD-DAC survey monitoring the implementation of the Paris Declaration has shown improvement for all indicators in Albania, except for those related to external assistance management using national financial systems. Particularly notable is the increase in indicators measuring Government ownership of aid programmes. Albania's progress in implementation of the Paris Declaration was highlighted at the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in September 2008, especially for indicators related to increased national ownership and leadership. Increased alignment of external assistance with national plans was also noted.

1.2 Trends in establishing Democratic Governance

In March 2008, the Government approved the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI 2007-2013), which laid down the road map for reforms and development in the country.

In April 2008, the Albanian Parliament adopted constitutional amendments relating to the electoral system, the election of the President and the mandate of the Prosecutor General. The Albanian electoral system changed from a mix of majority and proportional arrangements to a regional proportional system.

The country's legal framework protecting and promoting gender equality was significantly strengthened with the adoption of the law "On Gender Equality in Society" in July 2008, which also contained a 30 per cent quota for party lists and appointed positions. This quota was also integrated into aspects of the country's newly adopted Electoral Code in December 2008. The secondary legislation of the Domestic Violence Law was approved. These measures point to a strong renewed interest and efforts towards gender equality.

Corruption, while on the decrease according to the recent Transparency International Index, remains a concern in the country. In October 2008, a national Anti-Corruption Strategy and action plan were adopted. However, a large percentage of the economic transactions in the country remain informal. This, coupled with a weak civil service, does not contribute to reducing corruption and, in turn, affects the development of the full economic potential of the country.

To address this, a new reward system for civil servants entered into force in January 2008. The Department of Public Administration (DoPA) is currently drafting a strategy for public administration reform including training plans and covering local government bodies. However, the role of the DoPA in ensuring implementation of the Civil Service Law remains weak. The civil service remains in need of concerted efforts and political will to transform itself into an independent, merit-based and professional body. To reduce critical capacity gaps in public administrations and academia, the Government is facilitating the return of skilled Albanians working abroad.

Data collection and statistical analysis have gained momentum during 2008. The Living Standard Measurement Survey and the Demographic and Health Survey have been conducted and results for the former are already available. Preparation for the 2011 Census is being coordinated by the National Statistics Institute (INSTAT). This was accompanied by a shift away from the fragmented approach to social inclusion issues towards a more holistic understanding of the inter-dependent factors causing exclusion, as well as towards comprehensive interventions. During 2008, the Government approved a monitoring framework for the Strategy on Improving the Living Conditions of the Roma Community, which will allow measuring of progress. A comprehensive Child Rights Code is expected to be adopted in mid 2009, and Child Protection Units have been tested at the local government level in various regions.

Civic engagement remains low, with a limited number of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) engaged in national policy discussions. With parliamentary elections drawing near, some CSOs are becoming more active in advocating for free and fair elections and voter participation, both in neutral and in partisan roles.

The Government continues to promote strong policies favouring privatization, industrialization and Foreign Direct Investments (FDI). Studies to set up Industrial Zones have been conducted. A strategy to resolve longstanding issues of restitution and compensation for property lost under the communist era, as well as to regulate property rights, is being finalized by the Ministry of Justice.

1.3 Basic Services

In 2008, the Ministry of Health (MoH) began reforms of the health care system focusing on improved quality of care and addressing the fragmentation of health financing. Initial steps included a move to a single-payer system and the provision of considerable autonomy at health centre level. While the reform promises to improve quality, there is a risk that provision of basic health services, including important preventive services (immunization, antenatal care, growth monitoring, health promotion and education) linked to health insurance status, do not reach the most marginalized, who often are not covered by insurance. The MoH has developed a new reproductive health policy, recognizing the complex interrelationships between population, gender, environment and population dynamics, reproductive health (RH), and HIV/AIDS. Approval of the Universal Salt Iodization Law by the Albanian parliament was a key policy achievement. A new law on HIV/AIDS was approved by Parliament in July 2008.

The Optional Protocol to the Child Rights Convention regarding the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography entered into force in 2008 in Albania. The Protocol obliges the Government to criminalize and punish activities related to child prostitution, sale of children and child pornography. The Protocol also protects the rights and interests of child victims obliging the Government to provide legal and other services to child victims, including the necessary medical, psychological, logistical and financial support to aid in their rehabilitation and reintegration. The Government has also committed itself to fight child trafficking by approving the new National Strategy against Child Trafficking 2008-2010.

New legislation regarding juvenile justice has been adapted to establish probation services, expand the range of alternatives to detention, and provide free legal assistance. Juvenile offenders now have access to special sections for minors in six district courts.

The new draft Law on Asylum was approved by the Albanian Government and awaits approval in Parliament. Parliament approved bylaws for the 2003 Law on Integration and Family Reunion aimed at integrating and supporting refugees in the area of health.

A new national strategy on Gender Equality and Domestic Violence was launched, although implementation mechanisms are not yet fully operational. The adoption of the gender equality legislation in July 2008 points to a willingness to address this gap more readily across line-Ministries and at the local level. The Government has finalized secondary legislation that comprehensively regulates the role of the police as well as the health system in responding to domestic violence. This legislation established an anti-Domestic Violence unit at the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MoLSAEO) and also set the basis for concerted action among authorities that are legally required to combat and prevent this phenomenon.

1.4 Regional Development

The Strategy on Regional Development, which was approved in November 2007, focuses on the need to enhance organizational and human capacities in line with EU practices and policies for regional development as well as address sharp regional disparities across Albanian regions.

2008 marked a growing awareness among national institutions and the donor community of regional development issues and concerns and also saw regional governments keen to adopt elements of the Strategy. Recent donor programmes and interventions make reference to the Strategy guidelines and aim to contribute to implementing various components. However, there is a need to strengthen the implementation of the Strategy, particularly through improving the capacity of regional institutions to access both national resources as well as the EC Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance (IPA) funding.

The Strategy for Decentralization is closely linked to regional development. A major review of this Strategy and its short and mid-term objectives was carried out in 2008. Decentralization reform has a particular emphasis on

devolution of fiscal powers and increased fiscal autonomy of local governments. While partially motivated by external encouragement and the desire to comply with the *acquis communautaire*, decentralization has also been embraced as a way of improving public services delivery. A further decentralization of government functions has taken place in the areas of education, health care and infrastructure, which are considered priority areas addressing non-income dimensions of poverty.

However, implementation of the strategy remains moderate, especially with regard to the clear definition of scope and level of fiscal authority of regional governments. The strategy underlines the need to rethink territorial and administrative divisions at the sub-national level and to ensure the legitimacy of regional governments through direct elections.

1.5 Environmental Trends

Despite the efforts of the Government, the country continues to face serious environmental challenges, including poor air quality, insufficient water supply and waste water treatment, water pollution from industrial and domestic effluents, lack of sanitation, chaotic urban development, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, soil erosion and land degradation. Such issues reflect both a historic backlog of environmental neglect as well as new problems associated with recent rapid growth.

Land degradation in different forms is considered a critical issue, with erosion representing the most widespread phenomenon. Contamination of soil by pesticides and chemicals remains relatively low.

Forest loss and contamination of surface and underground waters are other important issues. More must be done if Albania is to prevent its environmental problems from becoming a serious impediment to socio-economic development.

Climate change concerns have received increased attention in 2008. Albania contributes an average of eight million tons of CO² per year, which is relatively low compared to other countries in its income group. This is due to the large share of hydro-power generation and lack of high-energy intensive industries. A planned thermal power plant in southern Albania has the potential to alter this balance.



Mediterranean coast, southern Albania

Reflection brings clarity

Chapter 2: The UN reform process in Albania



Chapter 2: The UN Reform Process in Albania

2.1 Major developments

The establishment and effective functioning of the One UN Programme Governance system has been one of the fundamental joint achievements of 2008. National institutions such as the Government Modernization Committee, the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination (DSDC), which together with the UN Resident Coordinator co-chairs the Joint Executive Committee, and the Programme Working Groups, provide the institutional support and co-ordination needed to implement as One UN. Management tools such as the Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, the Fund Allocation Criteria, the One Coherence Fund and the Working Principles came together in 2008 to form a coherent system which provided the UN Team and the Government with a clear picture of what is happening and the tools to undertake effective governance and adaptive management based on this knowledge.

National leadership and ownership increased substantially and coordination improved. The Government is more involved in key decisions on the One UN Programme, including allocation of funding, and plays a central role in setting the priority areas where the UN system works in the country. A more coherent and effective UN system, using harmonized tools and endowed with a joint vision is better able to support strategic national priorities in a coordinated manner. This in turn has contributed to enhancing national ownership and saving time for both national and international partners.

In 2007 the Government of Albania and the UN Team devoted considerable time to laying the foundations for a new way of working. By the end of the year, essential systems and mechanisms to support the Delivering as One, such as the One Programme, One Fund and One Budgetary Framework, had been established. Having laid the groundwork to Deliver as One, the Government of Albania and the UN Team were able to devote full attention to implementation of the One UN Programme in 2008. The ultimate aim of these joint efforts is to achieve greater impact and results of the UN system's development assistance in Albania.

Governance of the One UN Programme

Government Modernization Committee (GMC)

The GMC serves as the Government's highest-level policy, coordination and decision making authority for the One UN Programme. The GMC determines strategic priorities, monitors progress and ensures coordination of the One UN Programme with other inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral policies and priorities. The GMC is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and includes five Ministers.

Joint Executive Committee (JEC)

Executive and joint decision-making functions associated with the Programme are performed by the JEC. The JEC is co-chaired by the Director of the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination of the Council of Ministers (DSDC) and the UN Resident Coordinator, and comprises the heads of participating UN Organizations. The JEC is responsible for reviewing funding priorities and approving allocation of resources from the Coherence Fund. Decisions are made in a collegial and consultative manner with the Government and the UN Resident Coordinator making final decisions when required on fund allocation based upon a well documented rationale.

Government Inter-Ministerial Working Group

The Working Group provides the GMC and JEC with technical advice on areas falling within the scope of the programme. It is composed of Secretary General level representatives of the line Ministries.

Resident UN Coordinator (RC) and UN Country Team (UNCT)

The UNRC provides strategic leadership and coordination throughout the programming process. The UNCT, chaired by the UNRC has delegated substantive leadership to agencies for each of the One UN Programme Outcome and Thematic areas.

Administrative Agent (AA)

The UNDP Multi-Donor Trust Fund Office has been appointed Administrative Agent of the Albania One UN Coherence Fund. AA functions include: receipt, administration and management of contributions from donors; disbursement of such funds to the participating UN Organizations in accordance with the approved Annual Work Plans/Programme Documents; compilation of consolidated narrative and financial reports on the use of the Albania One UN Coherence Fund. Some of these functions have been delegated to UNDP Albania and its Country Director.

Programme Working Groups (PWGs)

The PWGs are responsible for supporting the implementation and achievement of One UN Programme results. There is a lead Agency for each of the five Pillars of the One UN Programme. The five PWGs contribute to the One UN Annual Work Plan, allowing the UN and the Government to see the overall programme implementation plan for the year in a transparent manner. The PWGs are also tasked with monitoring the overall implementation of their Pillar and reporting back to the Joint Executive Committee on progress. The PWGs coordinate amongst one another as well as with national sector working to avoid duplication with other international partners.

2.2. Progress of the four Ones

2.2.1 One UN Programme

With twelve participating UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes, 2008 represented the first full year of implementation of the One UN Programme. Covering approximately 80 per cent of the UN's work in the country, and combining specific interventions of individual UN Agencies and targeted interventions through Joint Programmes, the One UN Programme is well on track. In 2008, UN Agencies delivered approximately USD 15 million under the One UN Programme. This represents one of the largest and most innovative external assistance instruments in Albania following a programme approach in line with the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

New Joint Programmes (JP) were formulated and began implementation during the year. These included the Joint Programmes on Culture and Development, Youth Employment and Migration, Gender Equality, Roma and Minority Rights and Economic Governance. A total of eight Agencies are participating. Joint Programmes on Environment and Child Nutrition were formulated and await funding.

Joint Programmes allowed for rationalization of the division of labour among Agencies under one management and coordination structure, thereby reducing transaction costs. Each JP has a lead UN Agency which brings together the expertise of other agencies. For example, in the past, four Agencies were working on gender equality separately. Now they work together under the JP on Gender Equality, with increased joint activities and with specified leadership roles, based on agencies' expertise. In Albania, JPs are implemented as a single programme under the overall guidance of a Programme Coordinator or a Chief Technical Advisor, with matrix reporting lines for staff of individual agencies. This approach avoids the potential problem of having compartmentalized mini-projects which run in parallel and independently of each other.



Stonemason, Sauk

Programme Working Groups (PWGs) became operational for each of the five pillars of the One UN Programme. UN Agencies took lead roles to Chair the PWGs. Successful involvement of all agencies, including Non Resident Agencies (NRAs) called for innovative approaches to communications, including the creation of a virtual team and increased use of video conferencing and Skype. PWGs coordinate with national sector groups to provide

optimal support within the One UN Programme and to avoid duplication with other international partners. A strategic and results-based 2008 One UN Work Plan was developed, in close collaboration with line Ministries. The Work Plan was linked to the budgetary framework as well as the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and serves as a management and monitoring tool for the UN Team, with the PWGs playing a key role in monitoring the progress of planned results.

A UN interagency Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group was established and developed a Monitoring and Evaluation framework, which was adopted in early 2009. The framework is linked to existing Government reporting requirements and global aid-effectiveness targets and defines outcome indicators and means of verification for the entire programme period.

2.2.2 One Budgetary Framework and One Fund

The single budgetary framework for the One UN Programme has provided a significantly more transparent overview of the UN's financial resources and gaps in the country, helping the Government in particular to exercise stronger ownership and leadership over the UN's assistance in the country. The positive effect of the single budgetary framework was further enhanced by the establishment of the One UN Coherence Fund in late 2007, enabling partners to channel their contributions to a single pooled fund without the need to deal with many UN Agencies separately and with certainty that the funds would be used for the highest priority needs of the country.

The Joint Executive Committee (JEC), co-chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Government, reviews and approves One UN Coherence Fund allocation and acts much like a programme board for the One UN Programme. The JEC has allocated approximately USD 8 million to date from the Coherence Fund. Allocations are made according to agreed funding allocation criteria adopted in 2008, providing clear guidance to JEC on activities eligible for funding. As outlined in the table above, Spain, Norway, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Austria have contributed resources to the Coherence Fund. Given the limited resources pledged to the Coherence Fund by donors, the UN Team, together with the Government, agreed to allow earmarked contributions to Joint Programmes and thematic areas.

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 Albania One UN Coherence Fund. Some of these functions have been delegated to UNDP Albania and its Country Director.

| Pledges to the One UN Coherence Fund 2007-2010 | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Donor | Funds pledged as of 31 May 2009 |
| Norway | USD 2,495,503 |
| Spain | USD 3,000,000 |
| Switzerland | USD 1,551,186 |
| Netherlands | USD 1,180,926 |
| Austria | USD 387,675 |
| European Commission | USD 3,486,750 |
| Total | USD 12,102,040 |

2.2.3 One set of management practices

As UN Agencies started to work more closely together and implement programmes jointly, the need for common management practices increased in key areas such as human resources, IT systems and procurement.

The UN in Albania already benefits from common services in the areas of security and medical services. Long Term Agreements (LTAs) for additional common services were prepared throughout the year and two LTAs were signed for translation and interpretation services. The tendering processes for additional LTAs are now completed for printing, travel, and mobile communications and will be available for UN Agencies during the first half of 2009. The LTAs will facilitate an efficient procurement process for UN Agencies and ensure economies of scale.

To support the expected increase in joint procurements, an Inter-Agency Local Procurement Advisory Committee (LPAC) was set up to act as an “advisory body” to the Resident Coordinator and UNCT on UN procurement matters related to Common Services. The interagency LPAC also ensures that procurement and contract actions are transparent and conducted in accordance with UN financial regulations and rules.

In 2008, UN Agencies in Albania adopted a harmonized fee structure for national consultants. This was the result of an analysis of existing disparities among rates applied by Agencies for consultants with similar levels of expertise and seniority.

a) One UN House

By the end of 2010, the target is for all resident UN Agencies to have acquired accommodation in a One UN House with a measurable reduction of costs through the provision of related One UN premises, facilities and common services. The Government has identified a suitable building in Tirana and the UNCT awaits formal transfer of the premises for its use.

b) Communicating as One

A United Nations Communications Group made up of Communications Officers from the participating resident and non-resident Agencies was established, and a unified communications and advocacy strategy was drafted



Business executive, finance sector, Tirana

and began implementation. The communications strategy aims to promote “Delivering as One UN” in Albania and raises awareness on UN reform, its potential impact and contribution to Albanian national priorities. It also aims at increasing the advocacy role of the United Nations in the country.

In 2008, joint communications and advocacy focused on promoting gender equality and raising awareness on climate change. A new UN web site helped promote the UN’s work in Albania and proved to be a useful tool for Agencies to promote their activities in a unified way. The extensive communications and media work generated many news stories about UN reform and the One UN Programme objectives.

To present the values and the goals of the “Delivering as One UN” initiative, a branding exercise was carried out during the year. The new visual identity with the UN logo is used in all joint communications.

2.2.4 One Leader: Enhanced role of the UN Resident Coordinator and an empowered UN Country Team

The enhanced role of the UN Resident Coordinator (UNRC) has increasingly been recognized and appreciated by national and international partners and by participating UN Agencies. The UN Resident Coordinator has successfully led the shaping of the One UN Programme with the Government as well as the formulation of Joint Programmes and built broader support and partnership for Delivering as One in Albania. The UN Resident Coordinator is called upon to advocate for and represent the broader UN agenda in the country. The arrival, in February 2008, of a UNDP Country Director to manage the day-to-day operations of UNDP Albania has also allowed the UN Resident Coordinator to devote undivided attention and time to the UN system and to provide increased strategic guidance for implementation of the One UN Programme.

The adoption of “Working Principles” in June 2008 by all participating UN Agencies helped to strengthen the already constructive working environment that the team had, by defining more clearly the mutual accountability among the participating UN Agencies as well as between the UN Resident Coordinator and the UNCT. It has provided an impetus to a stronger Resident Coordinator and an empowered UN Team.

2.3 Increased national leadership, ownership, and alignment with national priorities and development strategies

The Government of Albania assigns great importance to and actively works on the implementation of the Paris and Accra agendas. At the Accra Aid-Effectiveness Meeting held last September, Albania’s progress in the implementation of the Paris Declaration was highlighted, especially for indicators related to increased national ownership and leadership and increased alignment of external assistance with national plans. The Government sees the Delivering as One UN effort contributing to this progress as the One UN Programme better aligns activities with national priorities and its delivery mechanism is harmonized across participating UN Agencies.

The Government demonstrated increased ownership of the One UN Programme throughout 2008. As co-chair of the Joint Executive Committee of the One UN Programme, the Government is more engaged in decision-making on fund allocation to the Programme. The Government also increasingly guides UN Agencies on where

it sees their contribution and where UN Agencies are best suited to address national priorities, in line with the UN's comparative advantage. The emergence of strong ownership and leadership helps to ensure that external assistance is closely aligned with national priorities as defined in the National Strategy for Development and Integration (NSDI) 2007-2013 and avoids overlapping among donors. This requires the Government to make tough decisions at times on where they see the UN working best.

Prior to inviting new UN Agencies to join the One UN Programme, the Government decided to review and make an internal assessment of the first year's experience with implementation of the One UN Programme. Following the first year of implementation, the Government is now in the process of inviting additional UN Agencies in response to emerging national priorities.

The Delivering as One initiative, its tools and mechanisms, such as the budgetary framework and One UN Programme Work Plan, provides a clear overview of the UN's work and resource allocation, helping the Government in its effort to strengthen and harmonize donor assistance. Although much still remains to be done in terms of using national financial systems, the coordination role of the Government has been strengthened vis-à-vis the UN family.

In 2008, the regular contacts and communication between the UN Resident Coordinator, the RC Office and the Department of Strategy and Donor Coordination (DSDC) of the Council of Ministers grew into a stable channel of interaction for matters related to the One UN Programme. The Office of the UN Resident Coordinator is increasingly used as a one-stop shop for the Government for broader UN system support.

The Government Modernization Committee (GMC), chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister, is the highest decision-making authority for monitoring progress and ensuring coordination of the One UN Programme in the country. After a consultation process involving line Ministries and the inter-ministerial working group – composed of line Ministries' Secretaries-General – the GMC decides on the requests that the Government will present for the final approval of the JEC.

The involvement of line Ministries in the Delivering as One initiative has been mixed, depending on their varying capacities. Ministries with strong teams and strategic leadership were more involved and led prioritization of the UN's work. Overall coordination on the Government's side was conducted by DSDC, which consults regularly with line Ministries on ongoing and up-coming programmes. During 2008, line Ministries involved in UN Joint Programmes started to change their attitudes and began working with the various Agencies involved as part of a single entity. Increasingly, ministries no longer contact Agencies individually with various requests, but approach the UN system through either the Office of the UN Resident Coordinator or the lead agency of the JP with a single request. Another positive, and unanticipated, development stemming from increased UN coordination has been an increased coordination among line Ministries. They are required to work together much more under JPs than ever before.

To increase leadership of line Ministries in the One UN Programme, the UN Team and the Government agreed for relevant line Ministries to participate in key meetings of the Programme Working Groups. Further attempts

will also be made in 2009 to better link the Programme Working Groups to the donor coordination mechanisms under the Council of Ministries.

2.4. Way forward

In 2009, the focus will remain on implementation of programmes as it will be the last full year before the start of consultations on the next programming cycle. Further increase in harmonization of business practices will be high on the agenda. With a strong focus on implementation, an increase in delivery across UN Agencies is expected.

Common services have become a pressing priority for the UNCT, as joint implementation requires joint procurement and joint recruitment. In 2009, the UNCT is focusing more on addressing these issues and overcoming associated challenges. As a follow up to the recommendations of the Capacity Assessment mission, an International Procurement Advisor is being recruited to support the UN Team in harmonizing procurement procedures and to strengthen the Operation Management Team.

The Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT) will be implemented starting with the macro-assessment – the first step in the HACT process. In 2009 a number of micro-assessments will be carried out if required. The implementation of HACT will lead to lower transaction costs for the Government implementing partners, as it will require the use of a common quarterly reporting form for all UN Agencies concerning the use of UN resources.

UN Agencies have been actively working with the Government to identify premises for a UN House. It is expected that in 2010 the move to a common premise for UN Agencies will be initiated.

At the request of the Government, the focus in 2009 will remain on implementation of the Programme, especially the recently launched Joint Programmes. As a result, the UNCT will formally request postponement of its UNDAF cycle by one year to 2011. Drawing on lessons learned after two years of implementation of the One UN Programme, work will start on the conceptualization of the next Programme in early 2010. The new Programme will need to take into account the role of the UN in a pre-EU accession, middle income country. The Programme Working Groups will form the strategic core of this exercise and, as part of their One UN reporting and planning exercise, they will be expected to provide insights into trends, priorities and needs of the country in the future.

The PWGs will link much more with national sector working groups as well as with line Ministries. In the second half of the year, the UNCT will report to the Government Modernization Committee on the latest developments of the One UN Programme. A joint workshop involving DSDC and staff from line Ministries will be carried out to inform staff of the workings of the One UN initiative and raise awareness on the new ways of doing business.

Coordination and harmonization requires dedicated effort by all participating Agencies and further attention will be devoted to this in 2009 to review alternative approaches to support NRAs and others to deliver more fully on their commitments.

Strength through unity

Chapter 3: One UN Programme: Delivering as One for greater development impact in Albania



Chapter 3: One UN Programme: Delivering as One for greater development impact in Albania

3.1 More Transparent and Accountable Governance

The democratic governance pillar of the One UN Programme focuses on capacity development of the public sector to respond to citizen's needs and EU integration requirements. The UN is strengthening national institutions and public administration while supporting evidence-based policy making. Key issues shaping activities throughout the pillar are the focus on EU integration requirements, gender equality, social inclusion in the implementation of the NSDI, reform of regulatory systems, inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

Under the Democratic Governance Pillar, the Albania One UN Coherence Fund supported major statistical initiatives such as Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS), Demographic Health Survey (DHS) and preparations to the 2011 Census; the institutional review of the Ministry of Health and training of public officials on national health accounts, return of qualified Albanians to public sector and academia through the Brain Gain Programme, drafting the strategy on science and higher education; diagnosis of Extra-Legality; strengthening of Government IT systems, including capacity development for the newly established National Agency on Information Society; monitoring the status of women and ensuring inclusion of women in decision-making, supporting the adoption of sub-legislation on Domestic Violence; supporting drafting of, and advocacy for the adoption of the Gender Equality Law and supporting policy development and monitoring of child rights and measuring child poverty.

Strengthening statistics and data management for evidence-based policy making

In 2008 the UN paid particular attention to capacity development of INSTAT in collecting analysis and use of data, constituting a vital step in ensuring evidence-based policy making. Aiming to provide data on household and individual welfare and to calculate the poverty line, the UN (UNDP) supported INSTAT in carrying out the Living Standards Measurement Survey (LSMS). The results of the LSMS were launched in early 2009 and showed a decrease in the poverty level together with a substantial reduction of regional disparities, except for the Mountain regions.

Albania's Demographic Health Survey (DHS) is underway and results will be available by the end of 2009. The UN (UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO) supported the DHS with technical assistance and provision of equipment. This is the first survey of its kind in the country and is expected to provide up-to-date information on characteristics of households and other health issues, including a module on the situation of women. Data from the DHS will supplement LSMS data to obtain a full picture of socio-economic indicators in the country.

Currently, preparations for the 2011 Census are underway. The UN (UNFPA) has supported the design and coordination of INSTAT's census management structure, providing training and technical assistance. Capacity development and equipment support will continue throughout 2009.

Public Sector Support

In 2008, public sector institutions continued to benefit from UN support through international expertise, to better align their activities to EU integration requirements and to support development results. In 2008, the UN (UNDP) supported the implementation of the Government's Brain Gain programme. The Department of Public Administration, line Ministries and academic institutions worked together to identify key positions in public administration and academia. Over 60 positions have been filled following a competitive selection process.

The UN (UNDP) facilitated the engagement of Estonia's E-government Academy to support the modernization of the Albanian Government IT systems and increase public administration effectiveness, through strengthening of the newly established National Agency for Information Society (NAIS) and supporting installation of a Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) system in 14 line Ministries and the Prime Minister's office.

In 2008, the UN (UNESCO) supported the drafting of the Sectoral Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation. A national Technical Advisory Working Group has been established to provide inputs and endorse the strategy document, while a statistics and indicators working group collects research and development data. The strategy will support improvements of science, technology and innovation governance systems.

The Joint Programme on Youth Employment and Migration aims to enhance youth migration management through better alignment of national strategies. Its implementation approach draws on the mandate and expertise of national and local partners as well as of the four participating UN Agencies: ILO, UNICEF, UNDP and IOM. Three interlinked outcomes aim to strengthen the capacity of labour market institutions to integrate priorities through a coherent youth employment action plan; devise strategies that minimize the risk of migration of disadvantaged youth from rural areas; and increase the positive impact of migration through the Brain Gain Programme and the mobilization of Albanian communities abroad for youth employment and community development. Programme interventions are piloted in two regions of Northern Albania - Kukës and Shkodër - that are highly affected by informal employment and migration of young people.

The groundwork is now in place for the preparation of the National Action Plan on Youth Employment (NAP). The Programme published a manual and methodology for the development of youth employment policy and related national action plans in Albanian for the Ministry of Labour. Technical assistance is provided to the Department of Youth on employment knowledge and in facilitating the setting up of youth employment programmes, taking into account lessons learned from existing social entrepreneurship activities in Kukës and Shkodër regions.

The ILO tool "Biz UP" was introduced in Albania as a tool for outreach to youth. The Programme conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) in order to enable a number of Albanian-speaking trainers to reach out to local schools and implement the Biz Up methodology. Work has also started on the development of a methodology to analyze skills needed by enterprises in emerging occupations.

The Joint Programme is implemented by ILO as the lead agency, IOM, UNDP and UNICEF. It was awarded USD 3.3 million by the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund.

Policy and Legal Frameworks for Social Inclusion

The UN is supporting the Government to strengthen, streamline and harmonize its social inclusion policies and legislation with international instruments. In this regard, the UN (UNICEF) provided technical assistance and facilitated the process leading to the reform of the legal framework, including the adoption of a Child Rights Code. UNICEF also supported Government capacities to monitor and report on the realization of child rights, through the establishment and maintenance of Child Rights Units across the 12 regions.

The UN (UNIFEM, UNFPA) provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MoLSAEO) resulting in the establishment of the Inter-ministerial Working Group on monitoring the status of women and gender equality. This is expected to lead to improved coordination among line Ministries and improved monitoring tools needed to support implementation of the National Strategy for Gender Equality and Domestic Violence. The UN (UNDP, UNIFEM) supported the Government in adopting the law “On Gender Equality in Society” (GEL), through fostering dialogue and technical support to the Parliamentary Sub-Commission on Equal Opportunities and advocacy with the Parliamentary Commission on Economic and Social Issues.

UNDP also provided technical support to the Directorate of Equal Opportunities at MoLSAEO, in drafting the law. UNIFEM and UNDP followed up on the approval of the law by supporting the establishment of institutional mechanisms on gender and strengthened institutional capacity of the MoLSAEO to implement and monitor the new legislation. UNIFEM worked closely with the drafters of the newly adopted Electoral Code to ensure the inclusion of the 30 per cent quota for women candidates in party lists for elections – the first quota of this type in the country’s history.

UNIFEM is providing technical support to local governments to ensure the direct application of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in Albania. It also supports the alignment of the National Strategy for Gender Equality (NSGE)-Domestic Violence with the National Strategy on Social Protection by piloting gender-responsive budgeting tools at the municipal level. These facilitate women’s increased access to local economic aid. The UN (UNDP) supported education faculties in the Universities of Tirana, Elbasan and Korça to integrate gender issues into the curricula. As a result, guidelines to integrate gender issues in Albanian education curricula were produced.



Apprentice mechanic, Sauk

The new draft of the 1998 Law on Asylum was approved by the Albanian Government with UN (UNHCR) advocacy. A task force on the drafting of bylaws to the 2003 Law on Integration and Family Reunion was established, which approved the first draft on measures covering the integration of refugees and other persons of concerns in the health sector. Capacity building activities were carried out through training, workshops and seminars on asylum-related issues, as well as through provision of legal expertise. Persons of concern to UNHCR were duly assisted – in partnership with the Government – in their efforts for local integration in Albania. Access to territory for persons in need of international protection was ensured through continued cooperation with the Albanian Border and Migration Police.

Economic Development and Inclusive Growth

The UN is supporting the Government to ensure that existing policies and institutions foster inclusive growth. UNDP supported Government capacities through technical assistance in areas related to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) analysis, development of a framework for Industrial Zones, and expertise in instruments related to the promotion of exports through the establishment of an export credit guarantee scheme. In addition, UNDP supported a diagnostic study of extra-legality in Albania in both business and property sectors, together with the Institute of Liberty and Democracy. The study highlighted the large part of business and property transactions which are extralegal and informal. This limits the ability of Albanians to use their assets as leverage to fuel economic productivity and progress. The reform design phase is expected to follow in the property reform sector.

The Global Compact was initiated in Albania with over 30 businesses registered in 2008 alone. Tapping into Global Compact members, the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and associated activities were introduced in Albania, with a focus on environment and employment in cooperation with Ministry of Economy, Trade and Energy (METE) and Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MoLSAEO).

Culture has a strong potential to foster development in the country. Preserving and promoting the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Albania through capacity development for preservation and restoration of cultural heritage has been a priority of the UN (UNESCO). Support also included the restoration of the historic centre of Gjirokaster, the safeguarding of Albanian Iso-Polyphony, as well as the finalization of a Common Management Plan for Gjirokaster and Berat, which became a World Heritage Site in 2008.

The Joint Programme on Economic Governance supports activities in public utility sectors and consumer protection that are aligned with European institutional and policy framework.

The Programme supported by the World Bank and UNDP aims at increasing the capacities of regulatory agencies, such as the Energy Regulatory Entity and the General Directorate of Water and Sanitation, to monitor and disseminate better the provision and quality of services delivered. It also strengthens the role of civic and state consumer protection bodies to provide a voice for consumers and to ensure vulnerable consumers are protected from price hikes resulting from utility reforms.

The Joint Programme will develop the capacities of relevant Ministries and regulatory bodies; facilitate the pro-active engagement of civil society to safeguard the public interest and help improve service delivery; and help institutionalize a dialogue between suppliers and users of services to strengthen the pro-poor character of public utility regulation and consumer protection.

Following a delay due to legal procedures of participating agencies at headquarters, the programme will begin activities in mid 2009.

The Joint Programme has been awarded USD 2 million by the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund.

The Joint Programme on Culture and Development aims at boosting the country's social and economic development through its rich culture and heritage. It endeavours to demonstrate how culture can be used as a tool for sustainable development and how development can be used as a catalyst for culture. Harnessing the potential of Albania's cultural heritage offers opportunities for Albania to strengthen its national identity, create economic opportunities for poor and rural communities, enhance investment, and position itself positively in the rest of the world. Albania's rich and unique culture offers many opportunities to transform the country positively by weaving culture into the fabric of society – from economic development, to diplomacy, to education and in the everyday life of its citizens.

The programme started implementation of activities in late 2008 with the tourism information centre of Berat being improved as well as the city's signage system. To increase awareness of Albania's cultural heritage abroad, the participation of the cities of Berat and Gjirokaster in the World Travel Market in London in November 2008 was supported. The programme also supports Albania's participation in the Alliance of Civilizations to promote cultural understanding and religious tolerance. The National History Museum in Tirana will also benefit from the programme to transform it into a modern cultural institution.

The Joint Programme is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sport, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, local governments and NGOs with UNESCO as lead agency and UNDP. The Joint Programme was awarded USD 3.2 million by the Spanish Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Achievement Fund.

3.2. Greater Participation in Public Policy and Decision-Making

The second pillar of the One UN Programme focuses on increased participation of citizens in decision-making and decision-makers' accountability. It aims to broaden development choices for women, youth and marginalized communities and to support their participation in public policy-making. Activities expand the space for civil society inputs with particular attention to remove gender biases limiting women's participation.

Under the Participation Pillar, the One UN Coherence Fund supported capacity development of CSOs; strengthened the role of youth parliaments and the Albanian Model UN; trained young reporters; supported the Joint Programme on Gender, including civic education on gender and mobilization of women voters; supported revision of the electoral code and advocacy for gender equality with political parties; established a database on youth networks; strengthened peer education networks; and undertook advocacy work to support healthy lifestyles.

Women in Public Life

Gender concerns were an important focus of UN activities in 2008, underlining the relevance of women's participation in public life and the importance of advocacy to protect them from mistreatment and abuse. In view of the upcoming parliamentary elections this year, mobilizing gender equality advocates around the concept of women as a "political constituency" required the UN (UNIFEM) to adopt a multi-layered approach, targeting both policy-makers and grassroots NGOs. Through direct lobbying with political leaders such as Parliamentary Women's Caucus, heads of political parties, political advisors and local branches of parties, public consultation with NGOs from seven regions of the country, and the use of media, UNIFEM worked to encourage political parties, legislators and NGOs to move beyond the traditional approaches to women and elections, such as training women as candidates, and towards the idea of women as a constituency with voice and power.

This dialogue was made easier by the use of baseline data gathered in a UNIFEM-supported national survey on people's perceptions of women in elections – as voters and as leaders. What gained most interest from media, gender equality advocates and political parties, was that the survey showed that, despite people's perception that Albanian society is probably not ready for women in politics, the majority surveyed in both rural and urban areas have greater trust in women as leaders and support the adoption of special measures for women's increased participation in decision-making.

Linking to the work at the macro level on Social Inclusion, the UN (UNIFEM) ensured that gender equality activists in civil society were given a voice and access to the parliamentarians reviewing the draft law on Gender Equality – one of the results of which was a public hearing with Parliamentarians and women's NGOs, in which civil society requested the full and quick adoption of the draft law.

Throughout this process, UNIFEM has established an ad-hoc network of grassroots and national NGOs working together to monitor political parties' applications of the quota; mobilizing women to get out and get engaged in elections – as voters and as citizens; and identifying women in communities who will advocate with political parties to adopt gender equality/women's human rights platforms in their electoral campaigns.

The UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality supports the coordinated implementation of Albania's National Strategy for Gender Equality and Domestic Violence (NSGE-DV 2007-2010). Through consultation with government, civil society and international organizations, and building on the expertise in gender equality in Albania, the Joint Programme is targeting the implementation of the four objectives of the NSGE-DV: strengthening of legal and institutional frameworks on gender equality; increasing women's participation in decision-making; improving the situation of women at risk through increasing access to quality social services; and eradicating domestic violence (DV). In addition to national level initiatives, the Joint Programme works at the local level, particularly in the areas of gender-responsive budgeting and combating violence against women.

The adoption of the Law on Gender Equality in Society in July 2008 has been a major achievement for the Joint Programme. In addition to strengthening national mechanisms tasked with promoting and protecting gender equality, and ensuring protection of women and men against discrimination in the workplace, with the adoption of the Law (GEL), the State made impressive commitments towards equal representation in appointed and elected positions in Government. Adoption of this legislation, albeit in a limited and more modest version compared to the original draft developed through UN assistance, represents a significant step forward in achieving human rights for all and building sustainable democracy in Albania. Work is now underway to finalize all secondary legislation for the GEL, to be adopted in 2009. Significant achievements include: increased capacities of law enforcement and the judiciary to enforce the DV law; strong advocacy with government to ensure the finalization of secondary legislation on Domestic Violence; and completion of the initial steps to establish the country's first government-run national shelter for abused women.

The Electoral Code adopted in December 2008 includes the country's first quota for the under-represented gender. Specifically, for national party lists, one of the first three names must be from the under-represented gender and/or 30 per cent of the party list; in local level party lists, the 30 per cent quota must be applied using "rank order" in ensuring that every third name is the underrepresented gender. A quota was also applied to Central and Regional bodies administering the elections.

Key implementing partners of the Joint Programme are the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (MoLSAEO), INSTAT, Parliamentary bodies, local authorities and municipalities, international organizations working on gender in Albania, local non-profit organizations working on gender, media, and local branches of youth parliaments. The Joint Programme is led by UNIFEM with UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA.

Vulnerable Minorities

The social inclusion of vulnerable minorities requires additional efforts from all stakeholders involved: Government, civil society and the wider public. The UN supported civil society strengthening throughout 2008. Civil society participated in the process of designing and monitoring several national strategies with UN support (UNDP) and in the drafting of the 2008 annual progress report of the NSDI.

Trainings for Community Based Organizations' (CBOs) functioning and management were conducted in Tirana, Fier and Elbasan. As a result of the trainings, Community Development Plans (CDPs) were drafted by community members, highlighting local development priorities. Information on procedures for civil registration and free legal aid have been carried out in these regions and registration procedures started for a number of marginalized groups. Following awareness-raising on employment opportunities, Roma and Egyptian CBO's members from these regions have been supported by the UN (UNDP) to enroll in vocational trainings.

A network of Roma and Egyptian mediators has been established. The mediators received training in multiculturalism, mediation and conflict resolution and on relevant health issues such as family planning, first aid and sexually-transmitted diseases. Mediators play an important role in linking communities with public institutions and in providing mediation and community support services.



Roma Family, Lapraka, Tirana

The Joint Programme on Empowering the Vulnerable Communities of Albania addresses the inequalities and extreme poverty of the Roma and Egyptian minorities and responds to the multi-dimensional problems they face. The programme aims to link the community with the Government, providing disadvantaged minorities with the tools and skills to advocate for their rights, and helps develop the capacities of institutions and the public administration on minority rights.

A Joint Programme (UNDP, UNV) was developed and started implementation as a precursor to the larger UN programme in three regions – Tirana, Fier and Elbasan. National UN Volunteers work with local communities and local authorities to facilitate the registration of unregistered families. Registration with national authorities allows families to gain access to a variety of social and basic services. Around 160 new registration cases have been opened. UN Volunteers also support local infrastructure projects as prioritized by the communities themselves.

Capacity-development activities were conducted with local CBOs, courts and other stakeholders on legal issues. Roma and Egyptian community members received vocational training and health mediators from marginalized communities were trained in health care, conflict resolution and mediation.

Under the supervision of health and mediation experts, mediators conducted grass-root trainings in their communities. Community members had the chance to receive practical information on health issues as well as documentation needed to access free health care. Similar networks of Roma and Egyptian mediators will be established in the fields of education and child protection.

Reproductive health and healthy lifestyles

Success in ensuring broader participation also requires capacity development of target groups such as youth, women and the marginalized, so that they acquire the skills and knowledge to participate effectively. With UN (UNFPA) support, the Institute of Curriculum and Training reviewed health education curricula and educational approaches from around the region and is now working to update Albanian curricula accordingly.

Similarly, UNFPA has strongly promoted peer education on Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health (ASRH). This has also been a priority for NGOs with various trainings on advocacy and awareness raising organized. In this context, UNFPA continued peer education and training of school psychologists on ASRH and supported awareness raising and advocacy events organized by the Ministry of Tourism, Culture Youth and Sports, which focused mainly on healthy life-styles of young people. A Knowledge, Attitude and Practice Survey on ASRH will serve as a baseline for future programming and interventions.

A network of peer educators has been established and a Youth Peer Web Portal has been designed to be made available to Youth Peers at the national level. Furthermore, UNFPA has published peer education reference materials in order to assist youth, NGO's and other institutions to strengthen their capacities in this area.

Multi-faceted and multi-sectoral support to Healthy Lifestyles Education continued to be provided during 2008, with involvement of government institutions such as Ministry of Education, Ministry of Tourism, Culture, Youth and Sports, Ministry of Labour as well as NGOs working with youth and women. In 2008, the Health Education Curriculum Framework was finalized. Marginalized women and young people have been at the centre of UNFPA's attention with increased advocacy to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

Model UN

The Model UN aims to raise awareness among Albanian youth concerning the role and functions of the UN. Through skills development in public speaking, conflict-resolution, leadership and consensus building, it promotes empowerment of students and their future participation in public life.

Following the success of the first model UN in Albania, the scope was expanded in 2008 to cover a larger geographic area with 15 communities across the country. Three UN bodies—the Security Council, the General Assembly and ECOSOC—were simulated by students. To ensure sustainability of the initiative, a training of trainers was held to build capacity for the Model UN to be run locally by each participating school in the future.

3.3. Increased and More Equitable Access to Quality Basic Services

The third pillar of the One UN Programme aims to improve access to basic health, education and social services, in particular for marginalized communities, and to promote an integrated approach in these areas. New health standards and continued capacity development are beginning to increase the reach and quality of health care. Education assistance focuses on high-quality schooling for all children, emphasizing sustainable interventions in curricula improvement and teacher standards, as well as the provision of information technology and internet connectivity in all public elementary and high schools. In order to strengthen capacities for improved services in child and family protection, including from domestic violence and juvenile justice, attention has been given to revising standards and institutional frameworks.

Under the Basic Services pillar, the One UN Coherence Fund supported policy development, standards elaboration and capacity development to: improve the quality of child health services; upgrade the national Strategy on Health and its action plan; prepare the Public Health Law; establish community health boards; develop standards for 0-3 year olds; provide computer labs with internet access to public primary and secondary schools and teacher training on ICT; enhance the role of Regional Parents Boards; improve access and attendance by Roma children to education opportunities; increase Roma birth registration; develop child protection legislation; establish domestic violence referral services in three municipalities and construct a Government shelter for victims of domestic violence.

Quality affordable primary health care and disease prevention

The UN (WHO) has supported increased coordination and information exchange among stakeholders in the health sector, though more remains to be done in this area. Support included assisting the MoH in better analyzing a number of issues such as Health Information Systems, Human Resources for Health, and its own stewardship role. The WHO also supported the Ministry of Agriculture in establishing a network for data recording and information sharing with Border Control Posts on phyto-sanitary issues.

The UN (UNICEF, WHO) continued to play a lead role in communication for behavioural change in relation to Avian Influenza. Farmers' associations were mobilized to reach rural areas, aiming at improved bio-safety conditions in farms through information, education and communication activities.

An intensive media campaign aimed at improving hygiene practices and prevention of seasonal flu was carried out. Tropoja benefited from the upgrading of skills of its health personnel based on Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI). In this area, more than 70 per cent of nurses and family doctors now have skills in standard treatment protocols. Support was also provided to the MoH to assess the impact of health care reform in reaching all eligible children with immunization services as well as in finalizing the multi-year immunization plan (2009-2013), addressing financial sustainability of basic Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) vaccines and introduction of new vaccines.

The UNFPA provided support to MoH to create an enabling environment for better and increased understanding of contraceptive choices, as well as reproductive health. It facilitated the development of public policies such as the new Reproductive Health Policy. The UNFPA also supported MoH to develop antenatal standards and protocols. The increase in demand for family planning services during the year can be attributed to the production and dissemination of a reproductive health magazine, to community work and to the availability of contraceptives for clients when and where they want. MoH was also supported in the preparation of contraceptive forecasting and distribution plans. District directorates were provided with training to ensure the continuous availability and use of contraceptives all over Albania.

HIV/AIDS

A group of experts established with the support of the UN at the Institute of Public Health revised and drafted the new national strategy for 2009 - 2014 on Prevention and Control of HIV/AIDS in Albania with a participatory decision-making process. UN Agencies also provided technical support for implementation of funds received under the Global Fund (GF) as well as supporting new applications to the GF.

Progress has been made in linking HIV prevention interventions to child protection and social welfare services. Baseline research highlighted the range of social challenges that “most at risk adolescents” (MARA) are facing. In response, the Government has recently established a special unit within the Local Social Services Department. The unit will be able to receive, inform and provide special protection services to MARA and their families. The Association of People living with HIV has been strengthened to provide multidisciplinary services for children living with HIV and their families and parents’ capacities have been strengthened on how to support and care for their infected children. Two outreach teams have been established to serve adolescent and young injecting drug users and young sex workers, reaching over 600 individuals with information, education, counseling on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) and providing HIV testing.

The Joint Programme on HIV/AIDS supports coordination among actors and increased involvement of people living with HIV/AIDS in order to scale up the national response to HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases.

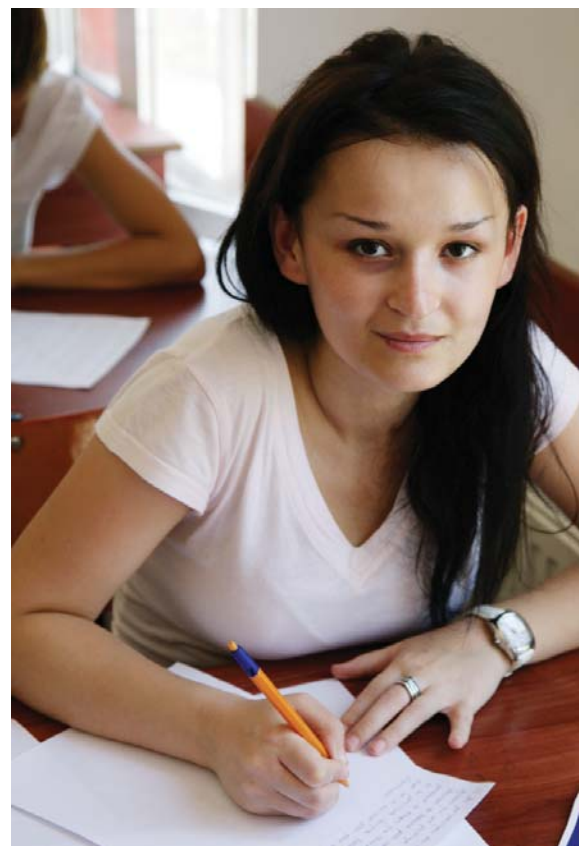
The UN Joint Team on HIV/AIDS (UNJT) facilitated the process of drafting the new Law on HIV/AIDS: A technical working group, consisting of Government, Parliament and civil society representatives, including people living with HIV, assessed the previous law, identified gaps and rewrote the law which was approved by the Council of Ministers in May 2008.

Gaps in information, knowledge and protective behavior were identified. On this basis, the UN, in collaboration with the National Aids Programme, and the Institute of Public Health, developed the communication strategy for behavior impact targeting youth and sexual patterns.

Inclusive education for all children

The UN (UNICEF) supported the drafting of trainers' standards in education and the establishment of the first national trainers' school. The Ministry of Education and Science (MoES) developed policies on Minimal Necessary Learning Objectives and Participatory School Plans based on the Hidden Drop-out approach that ensures quality education for underachieving, marginalized students. A plan to scale up this initiative is now included in the Sector Wide Approach Programme (SWAP) supported by the World Bank with increased leveraging of resources.

In the target areas of Kukës, Korça and Gjirokaster, an increased number of school teachers and principals applied achievement standards and developed school plans with a focus on increased quality of education, aiming for all students to achieve their curriculum goals. This represents a shift away from previous quantitative process indicators, such as teacher trainings and enrolment rates. These areas have also implemented Education for All (EFA) strategies, and related action plans, at the regional level. Following the national school autonomy plan, each one of the three target areas now has education advisory boards mainly composed of parents who are hence empowered to influence education policies. In Kukës and Korça, a school-based and gender friendly Education Management Information System (EMIS) is being piloted with the aim to scale up the policy nationally, if successful.



University Student, Tirana

With UN (UNDP) support, 800 elementary schools were equipped with modern computer labs with well-defined standards for hardware, networks and applications. A standard for training of teachers and trainers on ICT basics, use of computers and productivity applications, basic internet techniques and basic computer and network troubleshooting were also introduced. Four hundred and twenty high school teachers have been trained in subjects included in the new ICT curriculum for public schools, and have received their credentials and certificates.

Strengthening the Social Protection System

UN (UNICEF) advocacy and lobbying efforts focused on the birth registration law amendment, approved by Parliament in July 2008, giving children the right to a name and identity and access to basic services and social benefits. The approved law benefited from technical support by UNICEF, which was provided through One UN Coherence Funds resources, and has had an immediate impact on the rates of registration of marginalized children. Initiatives to improve access to early childhood development services in the poorest area of the country have been piloted by UNICEF and are increasingly supported by local government budgets serving as an example to better assist children and families in the Roma communities in a more holistic and sustainable way.

UNICEF continued to work closely with the Government and civil society in establishing a national case management and referral system that provides effective social protection and care to vulnerable children and families. This includes establishing a National Child Helpline and expansion of Child Protection Units (CPUs) with local government and international NGOs. The CPU model promoted by the UN (UNICEF) is now operational in 12 locations and is promoted by the national government as a model for coordination of child protection services. Other donors and NGOs have also adapted this model, and it is being used in the UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality to expand from child protection to family protection in cases of domestic violence. The Government has committed to fight child trafficking by approving the new National Strategy against Child Trafficking 2008-2010, with support from UNICEF. Building on a successful pilot with local governments, Child Protection Units now play an important part in this national action plan to combat trafficking through better coordination of protection services at local level.

Juvenile Justice

The UN (UNICEF) continued to support the reform of the Juvenile Justice System, in particular the development of alternatives to detention for juveniles. This year was essential for the consolidation of models of Community Service Orders (CSO) and victim offender mediation for juveniles. Community service orders decisions in Tirana now constitute 38 per cent of all penal decisions ordered by Tirana special section for minors. In 2008, between the victim-offender mediation programme and CSOs, there has been a 23 per cent increase in alternatives to detention sentences enforced in total in Albania. The renovation of the 313 pre-detention sites for juveniles in Tirana has been completed providing a model for treatment of juveniles waiting trial.

Gender-Based Violence

Domestic violence has been an important focus for the UN's work in 2008. UN (UNFPA) interventions focused on strengthening national capacities of health services to respond to domestic violence and raising awareness on the negative consequences of domestic violence. During 2008, the UNFPA contributed to the development of procedures and protocols to prevent and treat gender-based violence in the health sector based on the Domestic Violence Law. This included training in eight districts to increase the capacity of health care providers on Gender-Based Violence.

The UN (UNDP) also supported the finalization of secondary legislation that regulates the implementation of Domestic Violence Law. These acts established an anti-DV unit at the MoLSAEO and also set the basis for specific action from authorities legally required to combat and prevent the phenomenon. Initial steps were completed in identifying the location of the first Government run shelter for victims of domestic violence. In addition, around 300 Albanian officials and representatives of local authorities from police, health service, education, justice, social services and NGOs participated in a series of workshops building community coordination response systems to domestic violence.

Domestic violence manuals were developed for police and health workers and approximately 1,180 professionals, including police, health workers and judges, were trained in implementing the new Domestic Violence Law. More specifically, training sessions were held for 110 judges and prosecutors, 670 members of police (representing around 95% of those police members mandated to respond to domestic violence) and, in cooperation with UNFPA, 400 health workers, transferring specific skills in handling domestic violence cases.

3.4. Regional Development to Reduce Disparities

The fourth pillar of the One UN Programme supports laws and institutions fostering balanced and sustainable economic growth across Albania in line with the NSDI as well as an increased decentralization of governance structures. The creation of national institutions to manage EU regional development policies in accordance with EU structural funds and Chapter 21 of the *acquis communautaire* will be supported. The UN is facilitating the development of local development strategies, with emphasis on gender equality and social inclusion. Activities will also analyze the causes of regional disparities and shape a statistical system to chart socio-economic variations in order to inform the Government's Disadvantaged Areas Development Programme.



Garment factory, Shijak

Under the Regional Development Pillar, the One UN Coherence Fund supported strengthening of social services in eight regions through capacity building of social workers; and provision of advisory services to the government on reform of agricultural extension services and stakeholder needs.

Implementation of the Regional Development Strategy

The UN (UNDP) has played an important role in this area starting with the assistance provided in formulating the Regional Development Strategy. Given its historic involvement and wide experience with the twelve Albanian regional governments, UNDP was entrusted by the Government to continue to provide assistance for the implementation of a comprehensive regional development for the next three years with European Commission partnership and financing. The Government continues to rely heavily on external technical assistance in this new area and has not yet earmarked budgetary support for 2009 and 2010.

UN assistance in strengthening local governance and promoting regional development has evolved and aligned better with national priorities which aim to address sub-national disparities and meet EU accession requirements focusing on less prosperous regions and promoting regional competitiveness. In particular, the UN is well positioned at the local level with diversified assistance in many regions. UNDP has placed a specific focus on the

Kukës region where local authorities and communities have received support in small scale public infrastructure and increased access to basic social services, through community participation and prioritization. In 2008, this included infrastructure works, employment creation and training in local economic development topics.

The UN (UNFPA) is also engaged in local government capacity-development to ensure adequate social services are provided to vulnerable social groups. UNFPA developed a comprehensive training curriculum for social services standards and legislation and provided training for 500 social administrators and specialists of social services departments of six municipalities around Albania. These efforts are geared towards improved performance of local officials in order to meet the changing demands placed on social care and to provide higher standards in social service delivery.

Food safety

The UN (WHO) has been active in the areas of legislation and food control, focusing specifically on improving working conditions through equipping and furnishing Internal Customs Border Inspection Posts; training border inspectors to exercise their duties in conformity with existing procedures and established checks as per the EU/GoA importation rules; and ensuring Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary inspection become integrated into the border management strategy.

The WHO established a functional Veterinary and Phyto-sanitary inspection system, which was followed with on-site training so as to ensure that the mechanism becomes integrated and sustainable.

Regional Employment Services

UN (ILO) assistance has focused on the strengthening of the National Employment Services (NES) by building a knowledge base on NES performance in Albania. This was organized around three components, including the performance assessment of the NES; capacity development for the design of active labour market programmes targeting disadvantaged groups; and preparatory work for the development of a training system.

Between January and July 2008, ILO conducted an assessment of NES work-flow and service delivery of the NES and provided recommendations. This assessment covered the NES central office, all twelve regional employment offices as well as seven local employment offices.

The design, monitoring and evaluation of active labour market programmes was completed. This included a participatory planning phase, followed by programme design, monitoring techniques, evaluation methods and the development of training materials and tools. A framework for training on labour surveys and data gathering has also been designed.

3.5. Environmentally Sustainable Development

The fifth pillar of the One UN Programme focuses on environment. It attempts to incorporate environmentally sustainable policies into sectors such as energy, agriculture, tourism, forestry and industry. Activities also support climate change mitigation, including mechanisms for carbon financing. New environmental management capacities will expand options to protect Albanian biodiversity, reduce pollution, remediate environmental threats and increase energy efficiency by investing in clean technology. Environmental awareness activities in schools and public media as well as involvement of civil society in environment protection received support from the UN.

Under the Environment Pillar, the One UN Coherence Fund supported the remediation of three mines that were identified as environmental hotspots.

Support to Environmental requirements of EU accession process

The UN (UNDP) finalized activities supporting the creation of the Albanian Environmental Commission. This is expected to strengthen capacities within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Water Administration to raise the profile of environmental issues in national policies. According to the National Environment Strategy, this Commission is foreseen as an inter-ministerial body dedicated to integrating environmental considerations into sectoral policies and strengthening the capacities of environmental focal points within line Ministries. Activities will begin implementation in 2009.

Technical assistance and training for officials of the Ministry of Environment on different aspects of implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) and EU directives in national laws and regulations, and negotiation skills, is foreseen by the UN (UNEP).

Reducing Environmental Degradation

The UN (UNDP) is working to reduce environmental degradation and to promote sustainable natural resource utilization. Ecosystem management practices will be implemented in the Prespa Lakes Basin of Albania, FYR-Macedonia, and Greece by integrating ecological, economic and social goals with the aim of conserving globally significant biodiversity and reducing pollution of the trans-boundary lakes. Ecosystem-oriented approaches related to spatial planning, water use management, agriculture, forests, fishery management and conservation and protected area management will be introduced. In 2008, Local Environmental Action Plans for two communes were developed and approved and three agro-meteorological stations provided and installed. A Technical Assessment Report for the Prespa Park Coordination Committee was prepared.

Similarly, the UN (UNEP) launched the "Albanian Alps" stakeholders' consultation process on establishing a transboundary protected area. A stakeholders' workshop on the formulation of an integrated sustainable development programme was held in Shkodër in March 2008. The feasibility study on establishment of transboundary protected areas is currently ongoing.

UNEP formulated activities aiming at contributing to the establishment of legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives for the reduction of environmental degradation and promotion of energy efficiency and sustainable natural resource utilization and environmental sensitization.

UNEP also identified and developed policy approaches to gradually improve vehicle emission standards in line with EU standards and legislation aiming to improve air quality in the country. These are part of the UNEP Global Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. A workshop on “Clean Fleet Training” was held at the Regional Environmental Center at Szentendre.



View from the ancient city of Butrint, Southern Albania

With the objective of reducing human and environmental health risks resulting from hot spots, the UN (UNDP) implemented remedial actions, e.g., in Bajza Railway Station, and carried out an assessment of environmental hot spots throughout Albania, mapping and prioritizing their environmental relevance.

The UNEP conducted initial assessments of three mining hotspots – Fushe Arrez, Rreshen and Reps tailings dams – in order to identify, prioritize and begin remediation of these sites.

Strengthening environmental awareness and civil society participation

In order to increase the level of civil society support and participation in mainstreaming environment issues, the UNEP conducted trainings and provided technical assistance to local authorities to strengthen capacities.

Raising children’s awareness and understanding of environmental issues, fostering positive attitudes and encouraging child-led environmental actions continued with UN (UNICEF) support. In the context of environmental education in primary schools, children continued to develop a series of competencies through active learning methods with community institutions supporting children’s action in favour of the environment. Around 640 teachers have been trained in the “Clean” methodology.

The level of civil society support and enhanced community participation has increased in environmental decision-making and monitoring. The UN (UNDP) GEF Small Grants Programme supports activities of non-governmental and community-based organizations in climate change mitigation, conservation of biodiversity, protection of international waters, reduction of the impact of persistent organic pollutants and prevention of land degradation

while generating sustainable livelihoods. Interventions range from the tagging of turtles in the Patok area, to providing a lighting system powered by solar energy at Gjirokaster castle, to supplementing the monitoring of the Prespa ecosystem and to collecting important new information on biodiversity values to establish the first marine protected area in Albania in Karaburun.

Climate Change

The UN (UNDP) is developing and enhancing national capacities to implement the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in mainstreaming climate change concerns into decision-making processes for energy sector investments. This is expected to lead to strategies for the development of alternative energy sources, and to facilitate the process of mainstreaming climate change issues into national planning and policy. In 2008, a report on adaptation response measures on climate change impacts was drafted and a draft greenhouse gas inventory for the base year 2000 and time series 1994 – 2000 was finalized. Furthermore, greenhouse gas emissions baseline scenarios were prepared for five economical sectors.

The UNDP supported the Government in the development of its public and private sector capacities to access carbon finance by creating a proper legal and institutional framework and by building in-country capacities for identifying and implementing greenhouse gas reduction projects eligible for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and other carbon market mechanisms. In 2008, a proposal on the institutional set-up of a Designated National Authority (DNA), national CDM review and approval procedures and a proposal for outreach activities of the DNA in Albania was drafted. The Albanian version of the legal act “On DNA functioning rules and procedures for CDM projects” was approved and a CDM baseline study for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources in Albania was prepared.

The UN (UNDP, UNEP), as part of the GEF Global Solar Water Heating Market Transformation Initiative, proposed to introduce measures to accelerate the market development of solar water heating in Albania, in order to facilitate the installation of around 75,000 m² of new collector area. The set target is to install a total of 520,000 m² Solar Water Heating capacity by 2020. A solar testing facility is now fully operational in the premises of the Harry Fultz Institute. In this context, the UNEP will assist in the development of a financial mechanism to introduce solar water heating in residential areas. The global project, comprising a global knowledge management component and six country programmes including one in Albania, was endorsed by GEF in July 2008.

Looking to the future

Chapter 4: Key implementation challenges and lessons learned



Chapter 4: Key Implementation Challenges and Lessons Learned

4.1 Reform challenges

In 2008 the UN Team in Albania explored innovative ways to work more consistently and harmonize UN practices by looking into UN Agency rules and regulations in order to define common best practices and solutions. The UN Team managed to move towards integrated systems despite the lack of common guidelines from Agencies' headquarters on harmonized business practices. Major efforts to harmonize and simplify practices at headquarters level and clear guidance to country teams are now needed to further increase efficiency and effectiveness at country level. Given the achievements already made there are few additional gains to be made at country level without changes in the regulations at headquarters level on more synchronized and harmonized rules and regulations in procurement, human resources, finance and IT standards. Without such arrangements at the corporate level, the reform effort at country level could plateau in 2009.

In order to reduce transaction costs, the UN Team looked into how reporting requirements could be simplified. A mapping exercise was conducted on reporting requirements – both those under the One UN Programme and existing UN Agency reporting requirements. The aim was to identify areas where Agency reporting could be used as elements of One UN reporting, thereby minimizing or avoiding entirely the need for Agencies to prepare two different reports regarding their work. In late 2008, the UN Team in Albania advocated for a unified annual One UN Report to replace agency individual reports to respective headquarters and prepared a template for the UN Development Operations Coordination Office (DOCO). This report is built on this template which will be further reviewed in 2009. Currently, the One UN Programme Annual Report is not accepted to replace Agency specific reports. This situation challenges efforts to streamline reporting requirements and leads to increased workload for UN Teams, which have to prepare two or more sets of reports.



View across Skanderbeg Square, Tirana

As preparations for the next programming cycle draw nearer (2011-2016), there is still time to ensure further reduction in transaction costs for the Government. This could be done through a single One UN Programme/ UNDAF and Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) for all Agencies, signed by the Government, thereby reducing the many negotiations to one process with the Government of Albania.

Another possibility to reduce transaction costs within the UN Team is for the Inter-Agency Local Procurement Advisory Committee (LPAC) which is at the moment only an advisory board to the UNCT, to be granted legal authority to replace agencies' procurement bodies for inter-agency procurement cases.

The UN in Albania took deliberate steps not to exaggerate the role of the UN, or significantly inflate staffing, being mindful of the need to keep administrative costs as low as possible. While the coordination of agencies participating in Delivering as One UN brought together analytical capacities and increased synergies, the process was time- and energy-consuming, especially the close collaboration on the preparation of the Joint Programmes. Non-resident and regionally based agencies have increased their country assistance under the One UN Programme and the enhanced workload requires increased capacities among those agencies as well as timely planning by the UN Team to allow efficient engagement of non-resident agencies.

While the One UN Coherence Fund and the Spanish MDG Achievement Fund have been crucial for the startup and continuation of key programmes within Delivering as One UN, predictable and multi-year funding remains a challenge and is critical for success in Albania. If the UN is to remain coherent and strategic, it needs strong support in funding that is multi-year and flexible to respond to national priorities. Predictable un-earmarked contributions to the Coherence Fund are thus a key element of UN reform, as they offer flexibility and also allow government to exercise leadership in the decision and prioritization of fund allocations.

4.2 Lessons learned on Reform

There are three critical elements to a successful UN reform effort at country level: a Government that is committed to guiding and aligning external assistance in line with national priorities; a UN Team working differently in a more harmonized manner for better development results; international partners and donors contributing to the key principles of the Paris Declaration.

It is through joint planning and implementation that the real spirit of UN reform and team work takes place. Therefore it is important for UN Teams not to get too caught up in the process of Delivering as One and to maintain a strong focus on joint planning and implementation of the programme

It is national priorities, expressed in the NSDI or national documents that guide the UN's work. Ultimately, Delivering as One UN is about a UN system that is relevant and strategic in the country and not about sustainability of the UN system presence.

It is critical to have a reasonable amount of resources in the Coherence Fund early on in the One UN Programme process to allow for predictability and strategic quality of UN's assistance in the country. Insufficient funds during the first year of implementation can be a risk and dampen spirits amongst participating UN Agencies and also impact the quality and timely delivery of the programme.

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

The One UN Programme M&E Framework in Albania is an excellent tool enabling the UNCT to follow the progress of reforms as well as the implementation of the Programme. The M&E Framework can adapt easily to other country contexts. Key milestones can be monitored and checked off as “complete” or flagged in red as areas needing more attention.



Boulevard Glergj Fishta, Tirana

Joint recruitment panels for positions relevant to more than one Agency proved extremely useful. Bringing the different agency perspectives into the selection process ensured that Agencies had a stake in the process. The commitment does not end at recruitment: Agencies also need to pay attention to joint performance appraisal, including goal setting and assessment, as well as working together throughout the programmes and using creative ways to support the team leader to ensure a good performance and work environment.

Coordination and harmonization requires dedicated effort by all participating agencies. Agencies participating in the Delivering as One initiative should be ready to significantly increase efforts to meaningfully participate. Limited capacities in Regional Offices of NRAs need to be addressed to ensure a timely delivery of programmes as well as participation in key meetings.

4.3 Implementation challenges and lessons learned

With regard to programmatic concerns, the shortage of qualified personnel in the public sector at local level is a challenge as Albania attempts to decentralize its basic service functions. There is a shortage of qualified staff in many remote areas as they migrate in search of more attractive positions in urban centers. In addition to uneven staffing and qualification, the rotation of key staff also slows down implementation of programmes especially for capacity development efforts. The need to frequently re-train staff and to invest time to familiarize newly appointed staff with previously negotiated programmes consumes time and resources of UN Agencies and affects implementation.

Limited coordination among line Ministries, their departments, local authorities, NGOs and other stakeholders impact the work of the UN. A positive spin-off arising from enhanced collaboration among UN Agencies is the improved collaboration and increased dialogue between Ministries. This was highlighted by the Government during the visit of the Co-Chairs of the General Assembly consultations on system-wide coherence.

Prejudices still remain rooted and hamper the process of implementation of laws that would increase access of Roma and other marginalized groups to basic services. Civil servants would benefit from increased training to improve the design and delivery of services for marginalized groups. The national social inclusion strategy needs to be taken from national to community level, where implementation can make a difference.

The limited availability of reliable data, including gender disaggregated data, has been an impediment to the development of appropriate policies and budgets for basic services. Better use of data from studies and evaluations could strengthen advocacy efforts and provide a baseline to measure improvement. In an effort to support the Government planning capacities, the UN has therefore in 2008 prioritized support towards major statistical initiatives. In 2009 the DHS and the LSMS will yield a large amount of disaggregated data on health and other social indicators collected at household level. Use of this data, and that from other studies and surveys, will provide evidence-based support to the advocacy efforts of the UNCT with donors and government.

Civil society, especially in rural areas, can be more active in requesting improved basic services as well as in providing services (e.g. community health boards, school boards). Low public participation and lack of confidence in public administration contribute to services that are below standards. Bureaucracy and lack of transparency on user fees and entitlements can also encourage corruption as the public seeks better ways to access quality services.

Long-term financial support from donors and government budget should be planned at the onset of programmes with a gradual plan for donors phasing out and government budgets taking over. This requires more careful planning and more realistic timeframes. Pilot projects can be expanded for other purposes. For example, initial steps have been taken to transform the functions and scope of child protection units in some municipalities to expand into family coordination units, which benefit children and ensure their school attendance, deal with domestic violence cases and support gender programmes.

Annex 1:
Administrative Agent Report
Narrative overview on programmes funded by One UN Coherence Fund in 2008*

Annex 2:
Administrative Agent Financial Report on One UN Coherence Fund for 2008*

Annex 3:
One UN Budgetary Framework (status as of 1 February 2009)†

* The information contained in the annexes 1 and 2 was compiled and submitted by UNDP to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office, in UNDP's capacity as Administrative Agent of the One UN Coherence Fund, based on the reports submitted to the Administrative Agent by the agencies that received One UN Coherence Fund allocations from Joint Executive Committees held on 8 April, 27 October and 18 December 2008. For more information please refer to the website <http://www.undp.org/mdtf/overview.shtml>

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

Annex 1: Administrative Agent Report Narrative overview on programmes funded by One UN Coherence Fund in 2008

The narrative table provides an overview on all projects that received funding from the One UN Coherence Fund in 2008. The table is structured around the outcomes and results of the One UN Programme. The One UN Coherence Fund disbursed USD 3,707,640 to the participating Agencies in 2008.

1. Democratic governance and capacity development for EU integration

| Result (and Projects under the Result) | Agency | Short Description of Project(s) | Location(s) | Impl. Partners | Programme Duration | Total Budget by Project | One UN Fund received during 2008 |
|--|--------|---|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Result 1.1.1 - National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened | | | | | | | |
| Living Standard Measurement Survey - LSMS | UNDP | The LSMS 2008 measures progress made by Albania since 2005, when the last poverty estimate was completed. It will be used to update nearly all MDG data relating to indicators in education, health, labour and water and sanitation and will also serve as a powerful tool for the evaluation and targeting of social spending in education, health and social assistance. LSMS was launched in April 2009. | Tirana and all over Albania | INSTAT | May 2008 May 2009 | \$ 525,690 | \$ 525,690 |
| GIS/Census | UNFPA | As part of preparations for the Albania Population and Housing Census 2011, UNFPA provided support to the INSTAT, including in the following areas: Needs-based road map for INSTAT Census activities; setting-up of INSTAT Census management structure; training on Census planning for INSTAT Census team; draft Census plan and time-lines; training and mentoring of INSTAT staff on the Census budget preparations; reviewing and formulating the technical resource requirements for INSTAT Census mapping activities; providing strategic directions and inputs into the future GIS geo-database; reviewing the draft Census project document. | National | INSTAT | January 2008 December 2010 | \$ 1,507,000 | \$ 107,000 |
| DHS | UNFPA | UNFPA has supported Demographic Health Survey (DHS), which is a nationally-representative survey covering about 9,000 households and about 8,000 women aged 15 to 49 and will provide up-to-date information on characteristics of households and population, migration, education, fertility, family planning, | National | INSTAT IPH | January 2008 December 2009 | \$ 646,000 | \$ 138,600 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|----------------------------------|--|---|--|------------|
| | | fertility preferences, infant and child mortality, reproductive health, child health, sexual behaviour, HIV/AIDS and STIs, breastfeeding practices, maternal and child nutrition, other health issues. Through the support of the One UN Coherence Fund, the DHS include a module of additional questions on women's status and empowerment. | | | | | |
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNFPA | UNFPA has supported creation of coordinated, systematized inter-governmental monitoring system of National Strategy for Gender Equality - Domestic Violence at all levels of government; support was provided also in harmonizing of collection and analysis of qualitative and quantitative data on status of women and advancement of gender equality. | Tirana | UNIFEM UNICEF UNDP MoLSAEO Line Ministries INSTAT | August 2008 December 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 (\$ 133,215 for specific outcome within the Joint Programme) | \$ 66,615 |
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNIFEM | Technical assistance was provided to the MoLSAEO resulting in formal establishment of Inter-ministerial Working Group on monitoring the status of women and gender equality. It is envisaged that this will result in improved coordination among line Ministries in implementing the National Strategy for Gender Equality and Domestic Violence (NSGE-DV). Key focus is the harmonizing of qualitative and quantitative indicators monitoring the national/international commitments regarding gender equality/women's human rights and their collection and analysis; and the development of an annual "Status of women and gender equality" report issued by the GoA. | Tirana; National | Lead: MoLSAEO representatives of line Ministries; INSTAT; UNFPA | October 2007 December 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 (\$ 306,000 for specific outcome within the Joint Programme) | \$ 71,400 |
| Child rights monitoring systems | UNICEF | The activities have aimed at 1. Institutionalization of child's poverty monitoring system; and 2. Monitoring the progress of realization of child rights. | Tirana | INSTAT | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 620,000 | \$ 79,500 |
| Result 1.1.2 - National Capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia | | | | | | | |
| Brain Gain Programme | UNDP | Following a decision of the Council of Ministers, UNDP in cooperation with the Department of Public Administration and ministries worked together on the identification of positions for qualified candidates for the diaspora in public administration and academia. The programme has advertised and collected applications for the recruitment process during 2008, and positions are being filled currently. For the component promoting return of diasporas to the academia, | Tirana and main university towns | COM, MoES, MoF, Public and Private Universities | April 2006 April 2009 (extension expected) | \$ 625,000 | \$ 148,500 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|--|---|-------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | agreements are underway with public and private universities to fill leading positions with Albanian lecturers and researchers from the diaspora. | | | | | |
| Support implementation of the Strategy on Science and Higher Education | UNESCO | The project aims at elaboration and implementation of the Sectoral Strategy on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI). | Tirana | Cabinet of the Prime-Minister | April 2008 December 2009 | \$ 197,000 | \$ 24,750 |
| Result 1.1.3 - Government systems are modernized and public administration increase effectiveness | | | | | | | |
| Capacity Building for the National Agency for Information Society | UNDP | UNDP facilitated the engagement of Estonia's e-Government Academy to develop the capacities of Government institutions in the promotion and implementation of ICT policies and standards and supporting the newly established National Agency for Information Society under the auspices of the office of the Prime Minister. | Tirana | NAIS | May 2006 December 2009 | \$ 200,000 | \$ 179,200 |
| Result 1.2.1 - Support mechanisms to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion | | | | | | | |
| Child Rights reform and Child Rights Units | UNICEF | The activities have aimed at: 1. Child Rights policy and legislation reform; 2. Establishing and strengthening national / regional mechanisms that monitor and report on the realization of children's rights and functioning of Child Rights Unit in all regions. | Tirana Durrës Elbasan Kukës Korça Vlora | MoLSAEO INSTAT Tirana Municipality Durrës Municipality | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 228,400 | \$ 117,770 |
| Result 1.2.2 - Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments | | | | | | | |
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNDP | The activities include: 1. Support to MoLSAEO in coordination of three lines ministries and preparation of relevant sub-legislation documents on Domestic Violence. To date a considerable part of these acts has been endorsed by GoA; 2. Promulgation of the Gender Equality Law in July 2008, drafted with UNDP contribution; 3. Support for MoLSAEO to develop draft sub-legal acts of GEL, one of which, to date, has been endorsed by the Prime Minister and another is under review; and 4. 530 police officers and commanders were trained in implementing the DV law and related police protocols; 110 judges and prosecutors trained on protection orders and community coordination pursuant to DV law. | Tirana | MoLSAEO | 2008 - 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 (\$ 375,500 for specific outcome within the Joint programme) | \$ 122,260 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|---|----------|---|---------------------------|--|------------|
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNIFEM | The activities have supported the establishment of institutional mechanisms on gender as outlined in the newly adopted Gender Equality Law (GEL), (i.e. strengthened Directorate of Equal Opportunities; work with UNDP in developing sub-legislation; full time gender focal points in all ministries; National Council on Gender; improved statistics and monitoring), in partnership with UNDP; improved institutional capacity of the MoLSAEO to implement and monitor NSGE-DV and GEL; improved coordination of central government in monitoring the status of women; and technical support and advocacy on revised Electoral Code, which now contains the country's first quota for the under-represented gender – 30% for national and local party lists, as well as in regional-level bodies administering the elections. | National | MoLSAEO; Parliament; Political Parties; UNDP; OSCE; | May 2007 Dec 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 (\$ 398,527 for specific outcome within the Joint Programme) | \$ 62,020 |
| Result 1.3.2 - Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality | | | | | | | |
| Extra Legality Programme | UNDP | The Diagnosis of Extra Legality in Albania was completed and the report was handed to the Prime Minister. The report provides the Government with the necessary policy options for expanding its ongoing reform efforts to reduce extra-legality. A follow-up project, the second stage of reform design, has been prepared and is ready to start. | Tirana | CoM | May 2006 December 2009 | \$ 1,620,000 | \$ 148,500 |

2. Greater inclusive participation in public policy and decision-making

| Result (and Projects under the Result) | Agency | Short Description of Project(s) | Location(s) | Impl. Partners | Programme Duration | Total Budget by Project | One UN Fund received during 2008 |
|---|--------|---|--|---|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Children's Rights Observatories | UNICEF | The activity has supported expansion of observatories, and for it to contribute to Albania's progress towards more effective monitoring of the realization of child rights by engagement of civil society. Data collection, analysis and reporting are ongoing tasks, with periodic additional analysis by the Social Research Centre. | Tirana and 12 regions | INSTAT SRC Children Alliance | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 152,000 | \$ 74,500 |
| Youth Parliament | UNICEF | Youth Parliament supported in organizing a parliamentary session asking for strict implementation of laws such as legal drinking age over 18, and banning of smoking in public places. Additional advocacy on child exploitation and sexual abuse. Youth are a member of joint advisory local boards in 11 prefectures leading to the institutionalization of youth participation in local decision-making. | National and 12 Regions | Youth Parliaments Local Authorities | January 2008 December 2009 | | |
| Women and Elections | UNICEF | The activity has supported Youth Parliaments and mobilizing youth around "women and elections". | National and local: Tirana, Korça, Elbasan, Vlorë, Shkodër, Gjirokastër | Youth Parliaments | December 2008 May 2009 | | |
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNIFEM | UNIFEM mobilized two women's "networks" to organize grassroots and local support (Letter Campaign – over 2000 letters sent to Parliament) for the adoption of the Gender Equality Law (GEL) and ensured a parliamentary hearing between the women's NGOs and the Commission on Economic Issues on the GEL; supported inclusion of the 30% quota into the Electoral Code, through work with media, direct advocacy with political parties; technical support provided to drafters of the Electoral Code. | National and local: Tirana, Korça, Kukës, Elbasan, Vlorë, Shkodër, Gjirokastër | NGO Networks; NGOs; Political Parties; Parliamentarian Women's Caucus; MoLSAEO; media | May 2007 - December 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 (\$ 535,672 for specific outcome within the Joint Programme) | \$ 35,845 |

| Result 2.1.2 - Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|-------------------------------|--|------------|
| Model UN Project | UNDP administered on behalf of the RC Office | The Model UN Project aims to raise awareness among high school students on international affairs. Students trained and participate in annual Model UN Conference where they put into practice skills gained, such as public speaking, debating, negotiation, and students learnt about resolutions, position papers and other rules and procedures of the UN main bodies. | Countrywide (14 towns all over Albania included) | UN RCO, US Embassy, Peace Corps Albania, MoES | 2008 - 2010 | \$ 270,000* (based on a three-year projection) | \$ 14,850 |
| Supporting Healthy Lifestyles Education of Young People in Albania | UNFPA | UNFPA has supported the set up of database by MoTCYS / mapping of organizations, activities and materials in support of young people Advocacy / Awareness campaigns on healthy lifestyles for youth empowerment. | National | MoTCYS | July 2008 December 2010 | \$ 105,000 | \$ 9,900 |
| | | It has also contributed to the strengthening of Peer Education Network. | | MoTCYS | July 2008 December 2010 | \$ 206,100 | \$ 29,700 |
| Budgeting for Children | UNICEF | The activities aimed at 1. Awareness-raising and monitoring of budget allocation/ expenditure for children's rights; 2. Planning and budgeting social policies from a child rights perspective; and 3. Analysis of social policy implementation from a cost effectiveness point of view. | Tirana Durrës Kukës Elbasan Korça Vlora Shkodër Lezha Gjirokaster | MoLSAEO MOE MoH Councils of Regions Children's Alliance Civil society | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 95,000 | \$ 129,050 |
| Result 2.2.1 - Media reports on development issues are more systematic and of better quality. | | | | | | | |
| Young Reporters | UNICEF | Young Reporters have been supported to provide stories on young people to be aired on national TV. | National and local bureaus in 10 of 12 regions. | TVSH | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 40,000 | \$ 39,950 |
| Result 2.2.2 - Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics, public debate | | | | | | | |
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNDP | UNDP and UNIFEM in partnership with Albanian Journalists Group have started to implement a project activity in support of civic education for communities on the importance of women as voters and candidates; raising awareness on women's participation and leadership in elections and supporting media campaigns to advocate for implementation of special measures for women in decision-making. The project activity will be intensified around the June 2009 elections. | Tirana | | August 2008 December 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 | \$ 44,084 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNIFEM | This component has aimed at mobilizing CSOs around “women and elections: It has launched a nation-wide NGO-led initiative in seven regions with aim of beginning work on ‘women as a political constituency’ at the local level; monitoring of political parties’ implementation of the 30% quota in the Electoral Code and GEL; advocating with political parties to adopt/ implement women’s /gender equality platforms in their electoral pledges; improving coordination and information exchange among local and national NGOs working around “women and elections”; capacity building/advocacy with media to increase coverage and improve quality of reporting on the role that women play in elections | National and local: Tirana, Korça, Kukës, Elbasan, Vlora, Shkodër, Gjirokaster | NGO Networks; NGOs; Political Parties; Parliamentarian Women’s Caucus; MoLSAEO; media | May 2007 December 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 (\$ 535,672 for specific outcome of Joint Programme) | \$ 45,745 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--|---|--|---------------------------|--|-----------|

3. Increased and more equitable access to quality basic services

| Result (and Projects under the Result) | Agency | Short Description of Project(s) | Location(s) | Impl. Partners | Programme Duration | Total Budget by Project | One UN Fund received during 2008 |
|---|--------|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 and standardized and oversight mechanisms integrated into primary health care and maternity units of the public and private sectors | UNFPA | UNFPA has supported the MoH to integrate Reproductive Health services and standardized mechanism into Health Services by establishing Surveillance Systems; Information, education, and communication (IEC) and Behavior change communication (BCC) interventions. | National | MoH IPH | 2006-2010 | \$ 2,261,365 | \$ 49,500 |
| | | UNFPA also contributed to capacity building of health care providers on Gender Based Violence. | National | MoH, MoLSAEO NGO | 2008-2010 | \$ 190,000 | \$ 77,590 |
| Maternal Child Health and Nutrition | UNICEF | Farmers' associations used to reach farmers aiming at improved biosafety conditions in family/individual farms through information, education, communication activities for improved hygiene practices. Intensive media campaign aimed at improved hygiene practices and prevention of seasonal flu. District of Tropoja supported to upgrade skills of health personnel based on integrated standards for child care (IMCI). In collaboration with WHO, support was provided to the MoH to assess the impact of health care reform in reaching all eligible children with immunization services and in finalizing the comprehensive multiyear immunization plan (2009-2013) addressing issue of financial sustainability of basic EPI vaccines and introduction of new vaccines. | National, Tirana, Kukës, | MoH | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 631,240 | \$ 114,150 |
| 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. | | | | | | | |
| Maternal Child Health and Nutrition | UNICEF | Support was provided for Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (see above under Result 3.1.1). | National, Kukës | MoH, NGOs | January 2006 December 2010 | \$ 146,000 | \$ 49,600 |
| Result 3.2.1 - The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups | | | | | | | |
| Complementary Basic Education | UNICEF | Support was provided to development of trainer's standards in education and establishment of first national trainer's school. MoES has developed policies on Minimal Necessary Learning Objectives and Participatory School Plans based on the Hidden Drop-out approach | National, Kukës, Korça, Gjirokastrër | MoES, Faculty of Social Sciences, Education Directorates (regional and municipal) | January 2006 - December 2010 | \$ 350,000 | \$ 142,560 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|--|-------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | that ensures quality education for underachieving marginalized students. In three target areas, there was increase in the number of skilled school teachers and principals that apply achievement standards and who develop/apply school plans with a focus on student outcomes. Each of the three target areas now has education advisory boards (mainly made up of parents) which is influencing education policies. In two regions a school-based and gender-friendly EMIS pilot is in place with the goal to propose a national scaling-up policy. | | | | | |
| Result 3.2.3 - Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance | | | | | | | |
| Complementary Basic Education | UNICEF | Support was provided for Complementary Basic Education (see above under Result 3.2.1). | National, Kukës, Korça, Gjirokaster | MoES Faculty of Social Sciences, Education Directorates (regional and municipal) | January 2006 - December 2010 | \$ 167,000 | \$ 25,000 |
| Result 3.2.4 - Educational and employment opportunities are expanded through the introduction of ICT in schools. | | | | | | | |
| e-Schools project | UNDP | UNDP supported the Government to manage its sector wide approach programme in the area of education. 800 elementary schools are now equipped with modern computer labs with well-defined standards for hardware, networks and applications. The last group of hardware (over 10,000 PCs) was purchased by the Ministry of Education under the auspices of the e-Schools programme. This enables 100% of schools in the country to be equipped with computer labs. A standard is defined and being introduced for training of teachers and trainers on ICT basics, use of computers and productivity applications, basic Internet techniques, basic computer and network troubleshooting. 420 Informatics teachers of high schools have been trained in the subjects that represent the new ICT curriculum for public schools, and received their credentials and certificates. | Tirana | MoES | December 2005 - April 2009 | \$ 829,373 | \$ 248,000 |
| Result 3.3.1 - Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place | | | | | | | |
| Child Protection | UNICEF | The activities have resulted in the establishment of a National Child Helpline and expansion of Child Protection Units (CPUs) in 12 locations, with 2 new CPUs | National | MoH, MoES, MoLSAEO, Mol, NGOs | January 2006 - December 2010 | \$ 1,123,000 | \$ 228,250 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------|--|----------|---|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | supported by Coherence Funds. Local government contributes toward the objective of supporting a national case management and referral system that provides effective social protection and care to vulnerable children and families. Other donors and NGOs have also adopted this model and it is being used in the UN/GoA Joint Programme on Gender Equality to expand from child protection to family protection in cases of domestic violence. With UNICEF support, new National Strategy against Child Trafficking 2008-2010 was approved. Building on a UNICEF supported successful pilot with local governments, CPUs now play an important part in the national action plan to combat trafficking through better coordination of protection services at local level. | | | | | |
| Healthy Lifestyles | UNICEF | Activities aim to improve the quality of protection services, youth-friendly health services and HIV/AIDS prevention programmes through the development/revision of protocols of care. | Tirana | Municipality of Tirana NGO network on HIV/AIDS | January 2006 December 2010 | | |
| Result 3.3.3 - Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services | | | | | | | |
| User Demand | UNICEF | The activity has supported a national campaign to empower youth and promote law enforcement related to issues of tobacco, alcohol and drugs abuse. | National | MoH, MoES, MoLSAEO, Mol, NGOs | May 2007 December 2009 | \$ 110,000 | \$ 200,000 |
| Result 3.3.5 - Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of domestic violence | | | | | | | |
| UN Joint Programme on Gender Equality | UNDP | The activities have contributed to increasing access of women victims of domestic violence to protection and support services at the community and national level through a) Establishing and/or strengthening community action towards women victims of violence in four municipalities, b) Supporting MoLSAEO and State Social Services in establishing national shelter for women victims of violence and their children: - A building has been designated to serve as shelter for victims of domestic abuse. - In cooperation with INSTAT and UNICEF, the first national DV survey was finalized with regard to prevalence, incidence and economic impact of violence against women and children in the family. - In cooperation with MoLSAEO and local NGOs, education and awareness-raising campaigns were organized with school pupils in five districts. | Tirana | | August 2008 December 2010 | \$ 3,860,000 | \$ 228,861 |

4. Regional development to reduce disparities

| Result (and Projects under the Result) | Agency | Short Description of Project(s) | Location(s) | Impl. Partners | Programme Duration | Total Budget by Project | One UN Fund received during 2008 |
|---|--------|--|-------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 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 | | | | | | | |
| Support the Capacity building of local government structures (Municipality/ Qark) and their staff handling State Social Services | UNFPA | UNFPA provided 22 trainings in "8 qarks" out of 12 qarks reaching about 500 social administrators, specialists of social services departments in respective municipalities, representatives of regional offices of ShSSH, authorities of municipalities and communes. | National | MoLSAEO | July 2008 December 2010 | \$ 208,000 | \$ 29,700 |
| Result 4.1.4 - Economic development is expanded in 3 pilot areas | | | | | | | |
| A Strategic framework for a more effective, farmer responsive, agricultural research and advisory system formulated and implemented with specific focus on market-orientation, income diversification, and environmental protection | FAO | The issues the project will be addressing is contributing to one of the top medium-term priorities areas for Government-FAO collaboration agreed in the NMTPF: Advice on reform of the extension and advisory services in terms of overall philosophy/ concept and capacity-building and know-how. It will contribute to the One UN Programme Component on "National Strategy on Regional Development, aiming at promotion of social inclusion and reduction of regional disparities". | Tirana | Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection | December 2008 June 2009 | \$ 70,000 | \$ 69,300 |

5. Environmentally sustainable development

| Result (and Projects under the Result) | Agency | Short Description of Project(s) | Location(s) | Impl. Partners | Programme Duration | Total Budget by Project | One UN Fund received during 2008 |
|---|--------|--|------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Result 5.2.3 - Risk reduced to human and environmental health from remediation of hot spots | | | | | | | |
| Remediation of three mines that were identified as environmental hotspots | UNEP | Three priority mining sites were identified. All of them comprise tailing dams, which are considered to be responsible for ongoing chronic pollution of soil, air and predominantly water and appear quite likely to result in major environmental accidents if they are left to deteriorate | Northern Albania | | 5 months within 2009 | \$ 60,000 | \$ 29,700 |

Annex 2: Administrative Agent Financial Report on One UN Coherence Fund for 2008

This financial report covers resources received by Participating Agencies from the One UN Coherence Fund in 2008. Of a total of USD 3,707,640 transferred to participating agencies in 2008, USD 2,199,926 have been spent and USD 185,651 have been deducted as indirect costs by participating agencies.¹ 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 8 April, 27 October and 18 December 2008 as funds became available. The balance of funds is largely due to the JEC convening twice to allocate funds as they became available towards the end of the year, leaving little time for expenditures.

Expenditure Report for Albania One UN Coherence Fund by Participating Agency 1 January – 31 December 2008

| Agency | Coherence Fund resources received by agencies in 2007 | Coherence Fund resources received by agencies in 2008 | Total Expenditure during 2008 | of which Support Costs | Balance as of 31 December 2008 |
|--------------|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| FAO | \$ 0.00 | \$ 69,300.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 69,300.00 |
| UNDP | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 1,659,945.00 | \$ 1,034,654.73 | \$ 94,253.74 | \$ 625,383.06 [†] |
| UNEP | \$ 0.00 | \$ 29,700.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 29,700.00 |
| UNESCO | \$ 0.00 | \$ 24,750.00 | \$ 24,749.10 | \$ 1,619.10 | \$ 0.90 |
| UNFPA | \$ 0.00 | \$ 508,605.00 | \$ 110,568.33 | \$ 7,233.45 | \$ 398,036.67 |
| UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 1,200,330.00 | \$ 929,304.74 | \$ 60,795.66 | \$ 271,025.26 |
| UNIFEM | \$ 0.00 | \$ 215,010.00 | \$ 100,649.00 | \$ 21,749.00 | \$ 114,361.00 |
| Total | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 3,707,640.00 | \$ 2,199,925.90 | \$ 185,650.95 | \$ 1,507,806.89[†] |

[†] The balance of projects that received funds in 2007 has not been reflected in the inter-Agency financial reporting mechanism, which was set up in 2008. Therefore the balance of these projects as of 31 December 2008 was extracted directly from the Agencies' financial systems.

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

Expenditure Report for Albania One UN Coherence Fund by One UN Programme Results 1 January – 31 December 2008

| One UN Programme Result(s) for which Budget was approved | Agency | Coherence Fund resources received by agencies in 2007 | Coherence Fund resources received by agencies in 2008 | Total Expenditure during 2008 | of which Support Costs | Balance as of 31 December 2008 |
|---|--------|---|---|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| GOVERNANCE | | | | | | |
| Result 1.1.1 - National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened | UNDP | \$ 0.00 | \$ 525,690.00 | \$ 350,074.08 | \$ 35,000.00 | \$ 175,615.92 |
| | UNFPA | \$ 0.00 | \$ 312,215.00 | \$ 56,898.00 | \$ 5,413.29 | \$ 255,317.00 |
| | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 79,500.00 | \$ 108,516.53 | \$ 7,099.21 | - \$ 29,016.53 |
| | UNIFEM | \$ 0.00 | \$ 71,400.00 | \$ 25,961.00 | \$ 3,885.00 | \$ 45,439.00 |
| Result 1.1.2 - National Capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia | UNDP | \$ 0.00 | \$ 148,500.00 | \$ 103,759.80 | \$ 15,671.60 | \$ 44,740.20 |
| | UNESCO | \$ 0.00 | \$ 24,750.00 | \$ 24,749.10 | \$ 1,619.10 | \$ 0.90 |
| Result 1.1.3 - Government systems are modernized and public administration increase effectiveness | UNDP | \$ 0.00 | \$ 179,200.00 | \$ 134,667.46 | \$ 12,544.00 | \$ 44,532.54 |
| Result 1.2.1 - Support mechanisms to coordinate, implement and monitor the NSDI with strong emphasis on social inclusion | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 117,770.00 | \$ 112,106.58 | \$ 7,334.08 | \$ 5,663.42 |
| Result 1.2.2 - Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments | UNDP | * | * | * | * | * |
| | UNIFEM | \$ 0.00 | \$ 62,020.00 | \$ 54,675.00 | \$ 6,938.00 | \$ 7,345.00 |
| Result 1.3.2 - Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality | UNDP | \$ 300,000.00 | \$ 148,500.00 | \$ 116,678.39 | \$ 7,193.01 | \$ 31,821.62 [†] |
| 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 | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 74,500.00 | \$ 15,254.06 | \$ 997.93 | \$ 59,245.94 |
| | UNIFEM | \$ 0.00 | \$ 35,845.00 | \$ 2,345.00 | \$ 2,345.00 | \$ 33,500.00 |
| Result 2.1.2 - Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth | UNDP | \$ 0.00 | \$ 14,850.00 | \$ 9,500.18 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 5,349.82 |
| | UNFPA | \$ 0.00 | \$ 39,600.00 | \$ 3,391.09 | \$ 221.85 | \$ 36,208.91 |
| | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 129,050.00 | \$ 61,697.94 | \$ 4,036.31 | \$ 67,352.06 |
| Result 2.2.1 - Media reports on development issues are more systematic and of better quality | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 39,950.00 | \$ 47,795.38 | \$ 3,126.81 | - \$ 7,845.38 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Result 2.2.2 - Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics, public debate | UNDP | * | * | * | * | * |
| | UNIFEM | \$ 0.00 | \$ 45,745.00 | \$ 17,668.00 | \$ 8,581.00 | \$ 28,077.00 |
| 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 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 127,090.00 | \$ 24,431.26 | \$ 1,598.31 | \$ 102,658.74 |
| | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 114,150.00 | \$ 87,984.50 | \$ 5,756.00 | \$ 26,165.50 |
| 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 | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 49,600.00 | \$ 18,749.29 | \$ 1,226.59 | \$ 30,850.71 |
| Result 3.2.1 - The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 142,560.00 | \$ 111,373.33 | \$ 7,286.11 | \$ 31,186.67 |
| Result 3.2.3 - Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 25,000.00 | \$ 16,125.65 | \$ 1,054.95 | \$ 8,874.35 |
| Result 3.2.4 - Educational and employment opportunities are expanded through the introduction of ICT in schools | UNDP | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 248,000.00 | \$ 247,694.33 | \$ 16,222.13 | \$ 398.45 [†] |
| Result 3.3.1 - Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 228,250.00 | \$ 156,244.84 | \$ 10,221.63 | \$ 72,005.16 |
| Result 3.3.3 - Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services | UNICEF | \$ 0.00 | \$ 200,000.00 | \$ 193,456.64 | \$ 12,656.04 | \$ 6,543.36 |
| Result 3.3.5 - Institutional, legal and community services on domestic violence are improved and awareness raised on negative impact of domestic violence | UNDP | \$ 0.00* | \$ 395,205.00* | \$ 72,280.49* | \$ 7,623.00* | \$ 322,924.51* |
| 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 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 29,700.00 | \$ 25,847.98 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 3,852.02 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Result 4.1.4 - Economic development is expanded in 3 pilot areas | FAO | \$ 0.00 | \$ 69,300.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 69,300.00 |
| ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | |
| Result 5.2.3 - Risk reduced to human and environmental health from remediation of hot spots | UNEP | \$ 0.00 | \$ 29,700.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 29,700.00 |
| Total | | | | | | |
| | | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 3,707,640.00 | \$ 2,199,925.90 | \$ 185,650.95 | \$ 1,507,806.89 † |

* Of the total of USD 395,205 allocated by the Joint Executive Committee to UNDP's components of the Joint Programme on Gender Equality, USD 122,260 was allocated to Result 1.2.2; USD 44,084 to Result 2.2.2 and USD 228,861 to Result 3.3.5 and the funds have been spent in line with these Results. However, the entire expenditure of UNDP's components of this Joint Programme extracted from the inter-Agency financial reporting mechanism is shown under Result 3.3.5.

† The balance of projects that received funds in 2007 has not been reflected in the inter-Agency financial reporting mechanism, which was set up in 2008. Therefore the balance of these projects as of 31 December 2008 was extracted directly from the Agencies' financial systems.

Commitments and Deposits to the One UN Coherence Fund as of 31 March 2009 for 2007-2010 §

| Donor | Donor Currency | Commitments* | | Deposits | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | | Donor Currency | USD† | Donor Currency | USD |
| Norway‡ | NOK | 16,000,000 | 2,495,503 | 16,000,000 | 2,495,503 |
| Spain/MDG Fund‡ | USD | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Switzerland‡ | CHF | 1,825,000 | 1,551,186 | 1,325,000 | 1,158,415 |
| Austria | EUR | 250,000 | 387,675 | 250,000 | 387,675 |
| Netherlands‡§ | EUR | 900,000 | 1,180,926 | 400,000 | 507,600 |
| Total | | | 7,615,290 | | 6,549,193 |

§ Between 31 March 2009 and the publication of this report, the European Commission has committed EUR 2,500,000 (USD 3,486,750) to the One UN Coherence Fund and the Netherlands has deposited EUR 400,000 (USD 543,960) in addition to its previous contribution.

* Commitment: contribution as per signed Standard Administrative Arrangement (SAA) or other donor agreement

† USD equivalents of pledges and commitments not yet deposited are estimated at UN operational exchange rates and are for indicative purposes only

‡ The Donor committed and or deposited through multi-year or multiple contributions

Funds transferred to agencies per Pillar/Outcome of the One UN Programme as of 31 December 2008

| One UN Programme Pillar/Outcome | Funds transferred in 2008 | Percentage of total funds transferred |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Governance | \$ 1,669,545 | 45% |
| Participation | \$ 379,540 | 10% |
| Basic Services | \$ 1,529,855 | 41% |
| Regional Development | \$ 99,000 | 3% |
| Environment | \$ 29,700 | 1% |
| Total | \$ 3,707,640 | 100% |

2008 Expenditure by financial category and Outcome

| UNDG Financial Category (1-6) | Expenditure | % of Total Expenditure | Pillar/Outcome of the One UN Programme | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | Governance | Participation | Basic Services | Regional Development | Environment |
| 1. Supplies, Commodities, Equipment and Transport | \$167,192.78 | 8% | \$83,303.36 | \$9,837.07 | \$72,977.11 | \$1,075.24 | \$0.00 |
| 2. Personnel | \$741,410.63 | 34% | \$468,225.15 | \$11,024.60 | \$253,961.15 | \$8,199.73 | \$0.00 |
| 3. Training | \$0.00 | 0% | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| 4. Contracts | \$961,729.57 | 44% | \$335,247.17 | \$102,556.86 | \$507,591.59 | \$16,333.95 | \$0.00 |
| 5. Other Direct costs | \$143,941.97 | 7% | \$98,612.97 | \$14,924.22 | \$30,165.72 | \$239.06 | \$0.00 |
| Total Programme Costs | \$2,014,274.95 | 92% | \$985,388.65 | \$138,342.75 | \$864,695.57 | \$25,847.98 | \$0.00 |
| 6. Indirect Costs | \$185,650.95 | 8%* | \$102,697.29 | \$19,308.90 | \$63,644.76 | \$0.00 | \$0.00 |
| Total Expenditure | \$2,199,925.90 | 100% | \$1,088,085.94 | \$157,651.65 | \$928,340.33 | \$25,847.98 | \$0.00 |

* A 7% limit on indirect costs applies to overall amounts allocated to participating Agencies. This limit does not however apply to expenditure within the calendar year.

Albania One UN Coherence Fund: Financial Reporting on Sources and Use of Funds for period ending December 2008

| Source of Funds | Previous Period up to 31 Dec 2007 | Current Period Jan to Dec 2008 | Total |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Gross Donor Contributions | \$ 2,366,638.98 | \$ 3,309,502.42 | \$ 5,676,141.40 |
| Fund earned interest income ¹ | \$ 24,172.98 | \$ 27,456.75 | \$ 51,629.73 |
| Agency earned interest income | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Total Source of Funds | \$ 2,390,811.96 | \$ 3,336,959.17 | \$ 5,727,771.13 |
| Use of Funds | | | |
| Transfer to Implementing Agencies from Donor Contribution ² | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 3,699,312.00 | \$ 4,199,312.00 |
| Transfer to Implementing Agencies from Fund-Earned Interest | \$ 0.00 | \$ 8,328.00 | \$ 8,328.00 |
| Transfer to Implementing Agencies from Agency-Earned Interest | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Refund of Unutilized Balances on Closed Projects by Implementing Agencies | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Sub-total Transfers/Refunds to/from Implementing Agencies | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 3,707,640.00 | \$ 4,207,640.00 |
| Administrative Agent fees | \$ 0.00 | \$ 56,579.19 | \$ 56,579.19 |
| Direct costs (support to Steering Comm/Secretariat) | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Other Expenditure from Fund Interest | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Other Expenditure from Agency Interest | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Bank Charges | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.00 |
| Total Use of Funds | \$ 500,000.00 | \$ 3,764,219.19 | \$ 4,264,219.19 |
| Balance of Funds Available | \$ 1,890,811.96 | - \$ 427,260.02 | \$ 1,463,551.94 |

¹ Balance of 2008 AA fee in the amount of 182.22 is adjusted through GLJE 0002921357 posted on 23/06/2009

² GLJE 0002480721 in the amount of US\$ 500,000 posted on 16/09/2008 represents an adjustment to a transfer done to PUNOs in 2007

Interest earned to date

To date, One UN Coherence Fund has earned a total interest of USD 51,630, of which USD 24,173 in 2007 and USD 27,457 in 2008. Interest earnings are an additional source of income for the Fund and as such are reprogrammed by the decision of JEC.

Annex 3: One UN Budgetary Framework (status as of 1 February 2009)

The One UN Budgetary Framework provides a results-based financial overview on (a) core/regular resources; (b) existing/ongoing extra-budgetary or non-core resources; and (c) the funding gap between existing resources and the total cost of One UN Programme over the entire duration of the One UN Programme (2007-2010) and 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 Agencies. The Budgetary Framework is updated on a bi-annual basis.

According to the Budgetary Framework as of 1 February 2009, the total amount of the One UN Programme 2007-2010 is USD 82 million. Delivery of the One UN Programme totaled around USD 15 million in 2008 and is expected to increase in 2009. The remaining funding gaps of 2009 and 2010 add up to USD 18 million. At the time of issuing this annual report, the financial gap has been reduced to approximately USD 16 million.

OUTCOME 1: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR EU INTEGRATION

| One UN Programme Outcomes and Results | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Total for Agency 2007-2010 | | | "Totals per Outcome /Result" |
|--|------------------|---|----------|------------------|---|----------|-------------------|---|-----------|------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | |
| Result 1.1.1 National capacities for collection, analysis and use of data strengthened | 133,698 | 74,500 | 0 | 123,239 | 1,136,233 | 0 | 73,813 | 1,694,226 | 1,140,000 | 204,000 | 25,000 | 1,095,000 | 534,750 | 2,929,959 | 2,235,000 | 5,699,709 |
| Result 1.1.2 National Capacity strengthened to retain required human resources in public sector and academia | 124,834 | 10,000 | 0 | 176,288 | 135,000 | 0 | 80,000 | 340,000 | 1,060,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 150,000 | 431,122 | 485,000 | 1,210,000 | 2,126,122 |
| Result 1.1.3 Government systems are modernized and public administration increase effectiveness | 16,211 | 34,218 | 0 | 75,284 | 266,667 | 0 | 20,000 | 82,454 | 150,000 | 150,000 | 0 | 180,000 | 261,495 | 383,339 | 330,000 | 974,834 |
| Result 1.1.4 Migration Management is enhanced through better alignment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11,211 | 0 | 0 | 1,291,408 | 0 | 0 | 1,009,439 | 584,000 | 0 | 2,312,058 | 584,000 | 2,896,058 |
| Result 1.1.5 Asylum laws and National Action Plan implemented by Government in line with EU standards | 290,000 | 0 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 256,830 | 0 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 | 0 | 1,146,830 | 0 | 0 | 1,146,830 |
| Result 1.2.1 Government has systems in place to implement NSDI with emphasis on social inclusion | 114,924 | 365,782 | 0 | 72,154 | 68,000 | 0 | 31,800 | 0 | 325,000 | 49,300 | 0 | 468,770 | 268,178 | 433,782 | 793,770 | 1,495,730 |
| Result 1.2.2 Government effectively resources and implements gender equality commitments | 37,000 | 89,500 | 0 | 46,057 | 217,815 | 0 | 15,000 | 304,120 | 66,230 | 44,000 | 0 | 402,030 | 142,057 | 611,435 | 468,260 | 1,221,752 |
| Result 1.3.1 Government and national institutions address challenges of WTO, SAA | 55,920 | 50,000 | 0 | 18,997 | 350,000 | 0 | 41,003 | 50,000 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 115,920 | 450,000 | 200,000 | 765,920 |
| Result 1.3.2 Government puts in place legal and economic reforms necessary to reduce informality | 632,370 | 453,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 303,625 | 0 | 30,000 | 470,000 | 600,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 692,370 | 1,226,625 | 600,000 | 2,518,995 |
| Result 1.3.3 Government and Social partners effectively implement labour standards | 30,000 | 50,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90,000 | 110,000 | 0 | 200,000 |
| Result 1.3.4 Government better able to protect cultural heritage and promote eco-tourism | 155,292 | 283,751 | 0 | 52,450 | 779,432 | 0 | 0 | 2,944,830 | 350,000 | 0 | 1,637,385 | 0 | 207,742 | 5,645,398 | 350,000 | 6,203,140 |
| Result 1.3.5 Government puts in place policies, regulatory framework that are socially inclusive | 45,452 | 136,512 | 0 | 64,529 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 635,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 717,000 | 0 | 109,981 | 1,508,512 | 30,000 | 1,648,493 |
| Totals per column/year | 1,635,701 | 1,547,263 | 0 | 988,998 | 3,317,983 | 0 | 578,446 | 7,842,038 | 3,921,230 | 797,300 | 3,388,824 | 2,879,800 | 4,000,445 | 16,096,108 | 6,801,030 | |
| Totals per year | 3,182,964 | | | 4,306,981 | | | 12,341,714 | | | 7,065,924 | | | 26,897,583 | | | 26,897,583 |

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

| One UN Programme Outcomes and Results | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Total for Agency 2007-2010 | | | "Totals per Outcome /Result" |
|---|----------------|---|----------|------------------|---|----------|------------------|---|-----------|------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | |
| Result 2.1.1 Civil society has capacity and mechanisms to monitor performance of state | 45,843 | 100,000 | 0 | 64,917 | 255,000 | 0 | 25,000 | 119,650 | 190,000 | 71,260 | 0 | 246,650 | 207,020 | 474,650 | 436,650 | 1,118,320 |
| Result 2.1.2 Increased dialogue between duty bearers and women, children and youth | 21,909 | 254,810 | 0 | 158,599 | 371,654 | 0 | 45,000 | 343,376 | 204,000 | 113,850 | 28,949 | 254,872 | 339,358 | 998,789 | 458,872 | 1,797,019 |
| Result 2.1.3 Roma participation in decision making and access to services increased | 2,153 | 6,000 | 0 | 144,066 | 100,000 | 0 | 382,434 | 100,000 | 777,000 | 100,000 | 100,000 | 550,000 | 628,653 | 306,000 | 1,327,000 | 2,261,653 |
| Result 2.1.4 Tripartite social dialogue between employers' and worker's organizations and national authorities enhanced | 5,000 | 75,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 51,373 | 0 | 0 | 155,985 | 0 | 5,000 | 28,949 | 0 | 25,000 | 311,307 | 0 | 336,307 |
| Result 2.2.1 Media reports on development issues more systematic and of better quality | 5,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,500 | 0 | 40,000 | 0 | 100,000 | 5,000 | 0 | 70,000 | 50,000 | 8,500 | 170,000 | 228,500 |
| Result 2.2.2 Government increasingly promotes women's participation in politics, public debate | 18,863 | 201,721 | 0 | 71,000 | 38,500 | 0 | 182,622 | 253,118 | 62,832 | 24,000 | 0 | 173,900 | 296,485 | 493,339 | 236,732 | 1,026,556 |
| Totals per column/year | 98,768 | 637,531 | 0 | 453,582 | 825,027 | 0 | 675,056 | 972,129 | 1,333,832 | 319,110 | 157,898 | 1,295,422 | 1,546,516 | 2,592,585 | 2,629,254 | |
| Totals per year | 736,299 | | | 1,278,609 | | | 2,981,017 | | | 1,772,430 | | | 6,768,355 | | | 6,768,355 |

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

| One UN Programme Outcomes and Results | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Total for Agency 2007-2010 | | | "Totals per Outcome /Result" |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | |
| Result 3.1.1 MoH puts in place inclusive policies, regulatory and institutional frameworks | 442,128 | 130,000 | 0 | 481,018 | 1,207,880 | 0 | 460,705 | 1,922,555 | 1,289,500 | 118,800 | 1,215,000 | 315,900 | 1,502,651 | 4,475,435 | 1,605,400 | 7,583,486 |
| Result 3.1.2 Civil society and user groups demand quality health care services | 87,580 | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | 146,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 294,400 | 67,580 | 0 | 130,000 | 155,160 | 226,000 | 424,400 | 805,560 |
| Result 3.2.1 The Ministry of Education encourages the inclusion of children from marginalized groups | 14,500 | 176,000 | 0 | 0 | 350,000 | 0 | 14,500 | 10,000 | 240,000 | 14,500 | 30,000 | 73,000 | 43,500 | 566,000 | 313,000 | 922,500 |
| Result 3.2.2 MoEs puts in place relevant standards for sector reform | 10,600 | 299,232 | 0 | 18,000 | 617,642 | 0 | 35,000 | 10,000 | 165,500 | 10,600 | 67,000 | 18,000 | 74,200 | 993,875 | 183,500 | 1,251,575 |
| Result 3.2.3 Children and parents participate more actively in school administration and governance | 23,360 | 40,000 | 0 | 0 | 167,600 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 | 70,000 | 23,360 | 0 | 90,000 | 46,720 | 222,600 | 160,000 | 429,320 |
| Result 3.2.4 Education and employment opportunities are expanded through ICT | 30,455 | 290,000 | 0 | 22,935 | 279,000 | 0 | 0 | 91,000 | 100,000 | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 53,390 | 660,000 | 110,000 | 823,390 |
| Result 3.3.1 Child protection legislation policies, standards and protocols are in place | 35,460 | 828,000 | 0 | 45,000 | 1,078,000 | 0 | 45,000 | 355,000 | 405,000 | 27,340 | 0 | 236,800 | 152,800 | 2,261,000 | 641,800 | 3,055,600 |
| Result 3.3.2 A child oriented juvenile justice system is established | 0 | 470,000 | 0 | 0 | 638,000 | 0 | 0 | 400,000 | 193,000 | 0 | 0 | 300,000 | 0 | 1,508,000 | 493,000 | 2,001,000 |
| Result 3.3.3 Civil society and users groups able to demand quality social services | 8,890 | 80,000 | 0 | 0 | 110,000 | 0 | 11,000 | 60,000 | 300,000 | 6,650 | 0 | 205,000 | 26,540 | 250,000 | 505,000 | 781,540 |
| Result 3.3.4 Stateless persons in particular Roma are registered and legalize to benefit from basic services | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 210,000 | 0 | 0 | 200,000 | 0 | 0 | 410,000 | 410,000 |
| Result 3.3.5 Institutional legal services on domestic violence improved | 9,584 | 70,000 | 0 | 65,412 | 150,000 | 0 | 0 | 338,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100,000 | 74,996 | 558,922 | 100,000 | 733,918 |
| Totals per column/year | 662,557 | 2,463,232 | 0 | 632,365 | 4,744,122 | 0 | 566,205 | 3,202,477 | 3,267,400 | 268,830 | 1,312,000 | 1,678,700 | 2,129,957 | 11,721,832 | 4,946,100 | |
| Totals per year | 3,125,789 | | | 5,376,487 | | | 7,036,082 | | | 3,259,530 | | | 18,797,889 | | | 18,797,889 |

OUTCOME 4: REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TO REDUCE DISPARITIES

| One UN Programme Outcomes and Results | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Total for Agency 2007-2010 | | | "Totals per Outcome /Result" |
|---|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | |
| Result 4.1.1 METE and other government institutions implement Regional Development Strategy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72,600 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 0 | 140,000 | 0 | 72,600 | 170,000 | 0 | 242,600 |
| Result 4.1.2 Comprehensive regional development strategies are developed and implemented | 0 | 485,684 | 0 | 0 | 125,986 | 0 | 100,000 | 410,000 | 0 | 24,000 | 200,000 | 137,900 | 124,000 | 1,221,670 | 137,900 | 1,483,570 |
| Result 4.1.3 Central and regional governments are strengthened to design and implement | 182,000 | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 30,000 | 0 | 271,000 | 1,490,000 | 50,000 | 215,000 | 1,520,000 | 35,000 | 692,000 | 3,040,000 | 85,000 | 3,817,000 |
| Result 4.1.4 Economic development is expanded in 3 pilot areas | 118,320 | 1,983,950 | 0 | 90,492 | 464,257 | 0 | 0 | 410,000 | 250,000 | 155,000 | 1,455,000 | 250,000 | 363,812 | 4,313,207 | 500,000 | 5,177,019 |
| Result 4.2.1 Modern land consolidation improved through development of pilot design | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 140,000 | 0 | 0 | 120,000 | 0 | 0 | 260,000 | 0 | 0 | 260,000 |
| Result 4.2.2 Fisheries legislation, food control and agro-processing, animal genetic resources adhere to EU standards | 0 | 0 | 0 | 51,634 | 160,000 | 0 | 268,366 | 1,195,000 | 200,000 | 0 | 980,000 | 150,000 | 320,000 | 2,335,000 | 350,000 | 3,005,000 |
| Totals per column/year | 300,320 | 2,469,634 | 0 | 238,726 | 780,243 | 0 | 779,366 | 3,535,000 | 500,000 | 514,000 | 4,295,000 | 572,900 | 1,832,412 | 11,079,877 | 1,072,900 | |
| Totals per year | 2,769,954 | | | 1,018,969 | | | 4,814,366 | | | 5,381,900 | | | 13,985,189 | | | 13,985,189 |


OUTCOME 5: ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

| One UN Programme Outcomes and Results | 2007 | | | 2008 | | | 2009 | | | 2010 | | | Total for Agency 2007-2010 | | | "Totals per Outcome /Result" |
|---|------------------|---|----------|------------------|---|----------|------------------|---|-----------|------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|---|-----------|------------------------------|
| | 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 | |
| Result 5.1.1 MoE has greater capacity to raise the profile of environment in national policies | 30,000 | 15,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 60,000 | 0 | 60,000 | 90,000 | 165,000 | 40,000 | 25,000 | 75,000 | 150,000 | 190,000 | 240,000 | 580,000 |
| Result 5.1.2 Legal and regulatory mechanisms and fiscal incentives in place | 48,951 | 374,000 | 0 | 77,750 | 305,250 | 0 | 130,000 | 295,900 | 596,000 | 133,750 | 293,862 | 503,000 | 390,451 | 1,269,012 | 1,099,000 | 2,758,463 |
| Result 5.1.3 MoE has increased capacity for Environmental Assessment and information | 0 | 30,000 | 0 | 47,000 | 20,000 | 0 | 50,000 | 0 | 227,500 | 72,500 | 0 | 220,000 | 169,500 | 50,000 | 447,500 | 667,000 |
| Result 5.1.4 Civil society provides increasingly substantive support in mainstreaming environment | 0 | 250,000 | 0 | 0 | 700,000 | 0 | 0 | 750,000 | 327,500 | 30,000 | 500,000 | 200,000 | 30,000 | 2,200,000 | 527,500 | 2,757,500 |
| Result 5.2.1 Decision making for energy sector investment includes climate change risks | 20,000 | 268,000 | 0 | 6,909 | 895,572 | 0 | 0 | 1,635,539 | 20,000 | 105,000 | 1,215,000 | 0 | 131,909 | 4,014,111 | 20,000 | 4,166,020 |
| Result 5.2.2 Capacities and legal framework in place for accessing Carbon financing opportunities | 0 | 15,171 | 0 | 5,450 | 141,594 | 0 | 16,775 | 130,107 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 22,225 | 286,872 | 0 | 309,097 |
| Result 5.2.3 Risk reduced to human and environmental health from remediation of hot spots | 0 | 42,811 | 0 | 0 | 672,657 | 0 | 0 | 1,437,870 | 30,000 | 0 | 1,740,188 | 35,000 | 0 | 3,893,526 | 65,000 | 3,958,526 |
| Result 5.2.4 Enhanced capacities to improve air quality, solid waste and drinking water access | 15,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,000 | 0 | 0 | 230,000 | 340,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,000 | 250,000 | 340,000 | 605,000 |
| Totals per column/year | 113,951 | 994,982 | 0 | 157,109 | 2,815,073 | 0 | 256,775 | 4,569,416 | 1,706,000 | 381,250 | 3,774,050 | 1,033,000 | 909,085 | 12,153,521 | 2,739,000 | |
| Totals per year | 1,108,933 | | | 2,972,182 | | | 6,532,191 | | | 5,188,300 | | | 15,801,606 | | | 15,801,606 |

GRAND TOTAL

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|-------------------|------------|---|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------------|------------|------------|-------------------|
| Totals per column/year | 2,811,297 | 8,112,642 | 0 | 2,470,780 | 12,482,449 | 0 | 2,855,848 | 20,121,060 | 10,728,462 | 2,280,490 | 12,927,772 | 7,459,822 | 10,418,415 | 53,643,923 | 18,188,284 | |
| Totals per year | 10,923,939 | | | 14,953,229 | | | 33,705,370 | | | 22,668,084 | | | 82,250,622 | | | 82,250,622 |

All photographs: Jutta Benzenberg

A close-up, high-resolution photograph of a woman's face, focusing on her eyes and hair. She has light-colored, wavy blonde hair on the left side of the frame and striking green eyes with a dark pupil. Her expression is neutral and direct. The background is softly blurred, showing a blue garment.

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