

Outcome 3 Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights
Joint Work Plan 2022-2023

1. Cover Page

Country:	Albania
Corresponding outcome:	<p>Outcome 3: Governance, Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <p>By 2026, governance is more transparent and accountable, enabling people (women and girls, men and boys, and persons at risk of exclusion), to enjoy quality, inclusive services, enhanced rule of law and access to justice in line with Albania's human rights commitments.</p>
Alignment to NSDI, EU, SDGs:	<p>NSDI II fundamental principle - Good Governance, Democracy and Rule of Law; pillar 3. Investing in human capital and social cohesion.</p> <p>EU acquis chapters: 5, 10, 22, 23-24, 32</p> <p>SDGs and targets: 2.4, 4.4, 4.7, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 6.6, 8.3, 8.9, 8.a, 9.1, 9.c, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.7, 10.a, 11.3, 11.4, 11.7, 12.a, 12.b, 13.1, 13.3, 14.5, 15.1, 15.7, 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b, 17.1, 17.9, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19</p>
Chairing United Nations entity(s):	UNDP Resident Representative & UNHCR Representative
Chairing Government entity(s)	Minister of Interior
Implementing UN agencies	UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, ILO, UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO, UNODC, IOM, UNWOMEN
Key National Partners:	Mol, MoJ, MoC, MEFA, MoFE, Minister of State for Standards of Service, Minister of State for Youth and Children
Work plan duration:	2 years (first year is detailed while second year is indicative)
Anticipated start/end dates:	1 January – 31 December 2023

Signatures¹

Government of Albania	
Outcome Co - Chair	Signatures
Minister of Interior	
United Nations	
UN Resident Coordinator	
Outcome Co - Chair	Signatures
UNDP Resident Representative	
UNHCR Representative	
Heads of UN Agencies or Delegated Authorities	
UNICEF	
UNDP	
UNHCR	
ILO	
UNFPA	
UNESCO	
FAO	
UNODC	
IOM	
UNWOMEN	

¹ When civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations are designated as implementing partners, they do not sign this Joint Work Plan. Each participating United Nations entity will follow its own procedures in signing Work Plans with these partners.

2. Executive Summary

Interventions under this Plan have been contextualized and adapted to the COVID-19 situation. Contributing UN agencies under this Plan will ensure a concerted, collaborative and all-inclusive effort to address the multidimensional impacts of the COVID-19 and to protect the needs and rights of people living under the duress of the pandemic, with focus on the most vulnerable groups, and people who risk being left behind.

Output 3.1 – Access to justice

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

In the context of the justice reform, as a key requirement for the country's EU accession, in June 2018, a new Law on State Guaranteed Legal Aid was adopted and entered into force with UN and EU technical support, further completed with the sub-legislation (2020). However, its implementation in practice is far from meeting the needs of its beneficiaries. Disparities between the law and citizens' awareness of rights, lack of knowledge of the law, persistent discrimination, including gender-based, are key obstacles facing the local population in accessing justice. The leading state structure for administration and monitoring of FLA was only established in late July 2020 with limited human and financial resources to organize and oversee a broadened set of primary and secondary FLA providers. Access to justice is impeded by procedural and geographical barriers which prevent victims and vulnerable groups from accessing services of Free Legal Aid. Whilst there is a pressing need for primary and secondary free legal aid services for the most disadvantaged individuals in the country, state capacities and resources remain scarce to meet the demand. It is therefore envisaged that by ensuring availability of legal services in areas where there are no FLA centers, particularly relying on the positive experiences of partnerships with specialized CSOs and NHRIs, and by empowering vulnerable groups, access to justice can be sufficiently improved in the local context.

Similarly, children's access to justice is constrained by the fact that the justice system is not yet friendly to and accessible by all children and adolescents, and yet yearly around 17,500 children interact with the justice system. The criminal justice system for children operates in a context of social inequality and lack of assessment of social circumstances. Despite considerable improvements in the past few years, especially in developing the normative framework, Albania's justice system appears indifferent, and often discriminatory, in cases where the presence of children requires effective protection, a fair and impartial trial, specialized professionals, child friendly procedures, fee legal aid and other measures that comply with the best interests of the child. There are gaps in the capacities of professionals, working across justice, law enforcement, and other professionals involved in legal processes affecting children. Accountability for ensuring child-friendly justice is weak, administrative data system is not adequate, leaving invisible many children. There is a lack of proper budgeting for children's access to justice. Costs related to lawyers, court fees (or transportation) affect children disproportionately from adults as they generally do not have financial independence. Inter-institutional coordination mechanisms for managing child protection cases require significant strengthening, and participation of the justice sector needs to be seriously improved. Finally, there is a lack of awareness of justice mechanisms (including alternative dispute resolution mechanisms) and supporting institutions.

Access to justice is one of the key principles enshrined in the Istanbul Convention under protection and support to survivors of GBV/DV. While data and surveys show that violence against women and girls in Albania is widespread, reporting lags. In addition to social norms, influencing women to not report and keep violence behind closed doors, lack of trust in institutions contributes partly to unwillingness to report. As the police and courts are the first and last access points for survivors in the chain of specialized services, it is important to ensure that national legal obligations and international standards are upheld to guarantee access to justice and a way to escape violence for all those experiencing it.

During 2015-2020, more than 16,000 cases of collective and individual labour disputes were brought to the Courts. Due to its potential of offering a fast, fair, free of charge settlement and allowing the parties to find a mutually acceptable solution to their problem, out of court resolution is a viable alternative to litigation in court for both collective and individual labour disputes. The free of charge public system for mediation and conciliation of labour disputes deals exclusively with collective disputes. Individual disputes are mainly channelled to the courts and especially vulnerable workers have limited access to mediation/reconciliation as either they are not protected by collective agreements or they cannot afford the costs implied.

Albania has made significant progress towards eliminating the risk of statelessness of women, men, girls and boys. The mapping exercise of 2017-2018 provided a clear picture on legal and administrative gaps in identifying, reducing and preventing instances of statelessness. The 2020 Law on Citizenship includes provisions addressing the risk of statelessness. The Law provides for an unrestricted safeguard to grant Albanian citizenship to all children born in Albania who would otherwise be stateless. Together with the 2018 Law on Civil Status this provides an adequate framework for the prevention and reduction of statelessness in Albania. A dedicated statelessness determination procedure remains to be established.

Albania is a candidate for EU membership and is working to align its SALW Control legislation with the EU Acquis. In 2019, Albania approved its new National Strategy on Small Arms, Light Weapons and Explosives Control (2019-2024), mirroring the Western Balkans Roadmap and inspired by the EU directives/regulation on civil use of firearms and ammunition. There is still a significant number of illegal weapons held by civilians as well as a significant number of firearms incidents. Although crime statistics show a decline in some categories of violent crime and an increase in the number of solved cases, street crime with firearms continues to be a worrying problem especially in urban areas and is mainly related to criminal motives, conflicts and domestic violence. The increased safety and standards of firearms and ammunition storages will contribute to prevent the risks of illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of firearms. On the other hand, the re-registration of all legally possessed weapons and digitalization of all firearms-related data within a single national database will

make the information easily retrievable and appropriate for analytical work, make checks on weapons more efficient and effective as required by EU directives, and improve intelligence exchange with other European law enforcement agencies.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

The UN will support the Government and free legal aid service providers in implementing Free Legal Aid substantive and procedural framework, particularly in terms of capacity development of assigned state structures on provision and monitoring of free legal aid; consolidation and scale up of free legal aid service provision through the establishment of 4 new Free Legal Aid Service Centers in alignment with the new Judicial; advancing justice interests and human rights of vulnerable groups through legal education, pursuing legal information initiatives and mobile services, aiming to provide legal assistance by less expensive paralegals through partnerships with NGOs and legal clinics.

It will provide technical assistance and advice for policy and technical guidance development in the area of children's equitable access to justice. It will support modelling and upscaling of innovations and strengthening justice for children (J4C) data generation. It will invest in capacity strengthening of professionals involved in legal processes affecting children to advance implementation of international standards and national normative frameworks on children's rights in the justice system. The UN will also engage in communication for changing the social norms impeding children's equitable access to justice, aiming at the legal empowerment of boys and girls.

Throughout 2022 the UN will work closely with the Albanian police to improve capacities to handle cases of GBV/DV and ensure victim's equitable and quality access to justice and protection, through mentoring, technical support and training.

It will support the Albanian stakeholders to increase access to justice in labour disputes for all, including vulnerable categories of workers (youth, old, informal, women, low-skilled) through improved effectiveness of and recourse to alternative resolution of labour disputes (ALDR), enhanced capacities for workers and employers to prevent and effectively handle disputes in the workplace, as well as enhanced judicial practice on the application of fundamental rights at work. The UN will advocate, and lead concerned stakeholders toward a reflection on reforming the ALDR system into an inclusive, independent, professional, and free of charge mechanism, with a special focus on vulnerable workers.

In partnership with CSOs the UN will provide technical support to the national authorities to establish and implement a dedicated statelessness determination procedure, in line with the 2021 Law on Aliens and subsequent bylaws, and with pledges made by Albania at the 2019 High-Level Segment on Statelessness. Support will be provided to INSTAT to ensure that in the administering of the 2022 national census, the identification of stateless persons and persons at risk of statelessness are included.

It will work with central law enforcement institutions to addressing several interlinked measures identified in the national Action Plan on Small Arms, Light Weapons (SALW) and Explosives Control. UN interventions will support ongoing national initiatives, introduce novel SALW-related practices for the national authorities, and help build a positive community culture against illegal possession and misuse of firearms. by (i) improving and modernizing the registration of all legally possessed firearms in the Republic of Albania, (ii) reconstructing and refurbishing 10 priority Arms & Ammunition storage facilities of the Albanian State Police, and (iii) supporting a comprehensive awareness campaign on the dangers of illegal possession, misuse and trafficking of firearms.

Output 3.2 – Good governance, participation and voice

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

The Administrative and Territorial Reform approved by Albanian Government in 2014, delegated to the LGUs a large range of functions. In the last years there have been some improvements, in terms of service delivery at Municipality level, yet the system at local level is lacking to reach the most vulnerable people. The November's earthquake in 2019 and Covid-19 pandemic in 2020 and onward have clearly showed increased need for collaboration between all actors to ensure better services for Albania's citizens with a particular attention to the most vulnerable categories.

As a critical component of democratic systems, civil society has been and will continue to be an important actor of reform processes taking place in the Western Balkans. In this context, the European Union accession agenda in the region promotes the role of civil society in further democratization, including consultation in decision making, contribution to processes associated with policy and regulatory changes, as well as performing of a watchdog function and promoting of public accountability. In this frame, the Albanian Government is committed to strengthening cooperation with civil society, recognizing the importance of CSOs' role in addressing citizens' needs. In this context, the Government adopted an updated *Roadmap for the Policy towards more Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development*. However, as stated in the *Albania 2020 EU progress Report* "the financial sustainability of CSOs remains a challenge due to unfavourable fiscal and legal frameworks. Local governments have limited experience with CSO projects, mainly due to limited financial resources and lack of clear procedures.

Youth in Albania face similar issues with the youth in the WB region, such as lack of optimism, quality education, high unemployment rates, etc. The recently adopted Law on Youth No. 75/2019, creates the fundaments for establishment of youth organizations and their functioning, including their funding mechanisms, aiming to protect the rights of young people in a comprehensive manner, creating the necessary conditions for the activation, participation and support of young people, determining the functions and competencies of institutions at central and local level, and cooperation with CSOs in the field of youth.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UN in Albania will continue to strengthen participatory democracies and support EU integration process in the country by empowering civil society and youth to actively participate in decision-making by creating an enabling legal and financial environment for them.

- It will enhance capacities of local governments (LGUs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to engage in productive partnerships and contribute to improved service delivery and accomplishment of set local priorities, in line with development strategies. It will incite LGUs to use public funding for CSOs in a transparent and development-oriented manner, recognizing local needs and embracing a project-based approach.
- It will promote youth active engagement in addressing local issues pertaining to them, and support establishment of 6 youth thematic forums to address their needs. Support and collaboration with the State Minister for Youth and Children will consist in development and implementation of comprehensive and inclusive youth policies at national and local level. Work with municipalities and other local actors will be focused in supporting them to develop tools and mechanisms for regular cross sectoral synergies to ensure that poor families and children access information and services which they are entitled by law.

A new UN joint project funded by PBF will support young men and women to promote constructive and fact-based narratives and contribute to building trust, intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity, gender equality and social cohesion in the region. In doing so, the project will aim to address the priority conflict drivers of hate speech, divisive narratives, negative gender norms and a deficit of reconciliation within the region.

Output 3.3 – Data and evidence

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Adequacy of financing and systemic weaknesses in collecting and analysing statistical data in Albania, remain a challenge towards achieving the 2030 Agenda. For example, the 2008 law on gender equality made the collection of sex-disaggregated data mandatory. However, enforcement of the law has been inconsistent and the use of data and gender statistics for policy development, budget and monitoring of national development priorities has remained far from satisfactory. Significant technical capacity support remains needed at central and local levels to ensure better collection, analysis and use of sex-disaggregated data and statistics to ensure compliance with EU and international standards. In parallel to the work towards EU approximation, the Government is lacking appropriate data for policy analysis in order to develop and implement agricultural policies but also to report on the progress towards achieving the SDG targets and indicators. Data is typically not available and not reported, even if the data should be available annually or every tenth year (agri census). Thus, there is a strong need to support MoARD in increasing the capacities for data collection and analysis as well as to work with the SDG targets and indicators. Although, the tourism sector creates the most important ravenous for the country's economy and overall sustainable development, the important contribution of culture is not being adequately recognized. The lack of data, or insufficient use of data for the cultural sector, is not adequately highlight importance of culture, and cultural heritage sector. The lack of robust and regular statistic and analysis on children, adolescents and youth is accompanied by lack of capacity and reluctance of institutions at national and local level to plan, implement and monitor plans and policies based on data.

The efforts to have migration data at the core of designing and monitoring effective policies on migration have been continuous, but several challenges have arisen in this regard. These challenges include the quality of data, affected by lack of standardization, as well as inadequate capacity at central and local institutions. Lessons learned from implementation of previous and current migration related strategies in Albania suggest the need for the improvement of data collection and extending the scope of data collected, impact analysis and forecasts. There is a need for continued efforts toward improving the capacity of Albanian state institutions to carry out regular data collection and analysis, to ensure evidence-based policy development.

There is a systemic lack of evidence and research for the development of national policies and programs to combat smuggling of migrants (SOM) and trafficking of human beings (THB) based on quantitative and qualitative data. To facilitate the collection, analysis, and sharing of statistical data, as well as to enhance controls at the Port of Entry and inland, to detect perpetrators, and facilitate identification of victims, IOM will support the development and/or review tools for harmonized and standardized collection, processing, analysis and use of non-personal statistical data on SOM/THB and procure equipment to operational stakeholders.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

Census 2022 is just around the corner. UN will support successful implementation alongside other development partners to ensure that everyone is counted for to be followed by in-depth analysis of Census 2022. UN will continue to work with national partners to collect and produce high-quality data and evidence on progress made to achieve gender equality and increase its efforts to strengthen capacities to maximize the use of gender statistics. Another important exercise is the HR SDG indicators for which UN is committed to continue its support to People's Advocate in partnership with INSTAT.

UN will support to develop/update the methodology of Agro-processing industry, crop planting and harvesting surveys and establish mechanisms for monitoring, evaluation and learning of policy measures and SDGs. The Culture 2030 Indicators will be used as a framework to measure and monitor the progress of culture's contribution to the national and local implementation of the SDGs, assessing culture as a sector, as well as a transversal contribution across different areas. It will invest efforts in generating statistics and evidence on the wellbeing of children, using both survey and administrative sources. The focus will be to prepare for the conduct of the national representative survey – Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and fill the gaps for SDG indicators. The target of statistics dissemination, literacy and mostly its use will comprise the new shift in the work for the upcoming years.

IOM will carry out a series of capacity building actions, assessments and studies. Capacity building will include a training on data collection and analysis for selected government officials. An assessment of the needs in the main countries of destination of Albanian migrants will be undertaken, which will also include the impact of COVID-19 to labour migration dynamics, given the importance and the likelihood that it will shape migration dynamics to and from Albania in the near future. A study of the impact of migration on the available labour resources and the volume and structure of the national labour force will be carried out. It will include labour market needs in sectors experiencing highest outflow of professionals and need for labour force training as well. Efforts will continue towards building a consolidated system of migration data collection.

UNDP will work with the Ministry of Finance and Economy for the establishment of a Policy Research Unit (PRU). Its mission will be to conduct research and analyses in support of MoFE's policy making functions. Through a data-driven and evidence-informed approach to policymaking that MoFE will be able to design policies that achieve sound fiscal management and support sustainable growth and stable livelihoods, while responding to external circumstances. In addition, UNDP is currently developing the labour market component (LMIO) of the Economic Development Tracker (EDT). EDT will be an online platform that will collect statistical data on several indicators. Data collected will be used to conduct advanced analytics methods to produce tailored made reports and visualizations that will support decision-making. The platform will standardize the data collected from the government and will provide better access to the performance of the economy in overall and the public institutions.

Output 3.4 – Public sector accountability and quality services

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Standards in public service delivery constitute a crucial focus in the mandate of the government of Albania, with the appointment of a Minister of State for Standards of Service as a new cabinet position in the new government sworn in on 18 September 2021. Fast-paced digitalization and strengthened emphasis on co-governance with citizens are two cross-cutting undertakings by the government, which will help shape and push forward improvements in public service delivery in Albania. They are taking place in the context of Albania's digital transformation reform ambitions as well as in the context of the recommendations of the European Commission "Albania 2021 Report (19 October 2021)" for national minimum standards for public service delivery and the elaboration of an overall policy to guide the extension and integration of on-line and face-to-face services. Several relevant government agencies are undergoing internal reorganization and review of competencies to provide complementary contribution to the overall reform. Being a large and complex area, support is needed in policy making, monitoring, expanding IT literacy and access in the territory, capacity building and innovation, and inclusiveness for leaving no one behind.

The number of e-services available from e-Albania is steadily increasing. ADISA centres, including the joint ones with municipalities, provide integrated, multifunctional physical front desks for service delivery, while at the local level all Albanian municipalities have an operational one stop shop system for the delivery of local administrative services. Fifty (out of 61) municipalities operate a standard one stop shop system supported by UNDP/STAR projects. There are ongoing plans to expand this system to a few more municipalities but more importantly to most of the administrative units of STAR municipalities and converting some of the local services to e-services format.

The legislation on public consultation and participation is in place and these processes are recognized as fundamental for the effectiveness of public administration and decision making. Nevertheless, this is an area requiring support as the culture and the progress are still lagging as compliance is still weak or not effective enough.

The practice of integrity planning for public institutions is slowly taking root. At central level, the Ministry of Justice is the forerunner of a central institution equipped with an integrity planning and efforts are being made to expand this practice in all the institutions under the authority of the Ministry of Justice and the other line Ministries. The government is making efforts to meet the deadlines and targets for this area, seeking also external support to increase the pace and quality of its work.

The UNODC Regional Programme for Southeastern Europe (2020-2023) continues to support the Government of Albania in the UNODC mandated areas and in support of the relevant SDGs. Since 2013, UNODC has been implementing the UNODC-WCO Container Control Programme through support to the Port Control Unit (PCU) at Durres Port, and Air Cargo Control Unit at Tirana International Airport since 2019. Since 2018, the Albanian authorities have been part of a multi-annual training-of-trainers programme in countering the financing of terrorism, which will continue in 2022. In 2020-21, new projects have been initiated by UNODC aimed at addressing trafficking in persons, firearms trafficking, and corruption and asset recovery.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UNDP will continue to assist in strengthening access to public services and the quality and efficiency in their delivery to citizens and businesses, through innovation and use of information technology, with the focus on service standardization and service standards, supporting the transformation to e-services and promoting the expansion of citizen-centric and customer-care standards. At the central level, UNDP will partner with the government institutions responsible for standards of service and digital agenda and aid in the following main areas: Policy Support, Institutional Capacity Development, Access and Accessibility, and Innovation and Digital Skills. At the local level, the focus will be put in consolidating and expanding the municipal one-stop-shop system, established, and made operational through UNDP's STAR2 project in 50 Albanian municipalities, to an increased number of municipalities and up to 250 administrative units of these municipalities. Efforts will be made to further and improve the integration of this local system with the national ones and a

comprehensive dashboard on service delivery related data will be made available for the managerial and decision-making levels at central and local levels.

Taking into consideration that public consultation and engagement in decision-making are cornerstones of local democracy, good governance, and an essential instrument for increasing the effectiveness of government policymaking, UNDP will work with selected municipalities to operationalize the full cycle of public consultations through institutional building and coaching on real decision-making cases leading to a comprehensive blueprint for full scale application. UNDP will also promote the integrity planning as a preventive process tackling the risk of corruption within public institutions and expand the experience of municipal integrity planning from a pilot scale previously to about one third of Albanian municipalities.

In the framework of its Regional Programme for Southeastern Europe, UNODC will support the Government of Albania in the areas of border control, trafficking in persons, firearms trafficking, anti-corruption and asset recovery and countering the financing of terrorism through the delivery of specialized training to the law enforcement entities responsible for addressing the above threats as well as through support to the criminal justice response via harmonization of the national legislation on the relevant topics with international standards and existing UN tools.

Output 3.5 - Accountability and oversight for human rights

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

The Parliament has advanced the human rights legal and institutional framework, including the child rights legislative agenda. The Group of Parliamentarians "Friends of Children" has intensified its role in the past 2-3 years not only in terms of legislating but also in terms of holding the executive to account for the realisation of child rights.² However, the EU's *Albania 2020 Report*³ pointed out that research staff and support for MPs and parliamentary groups need to be strengthened. This, coupled with the fact that a culture of upholding and overseeing gender rights and child rights is still weak and that children are a disempowered constituency with very limited means to exert pressure or demand their rights, require UN involvement to provide technical assistance and advocate on behalf of children. The non formal All Parties Parliamentary Group has strengthened its capacities relating to ICPD Agenda and with continuous demographic changes in the country, their capacities and role need to be strengthened even more.

The national human rights institutions (NHRIs) have demonstrated advances in strengthening their role as independent monitoring bodies, as advocates for gender rights and child rights and as important mechanisms for providing children's access to remedies for violations of their rights. However, both the People's Advocate (Ombudsperson) and the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination lack adequate budgets and human resources to truly preserve their independence, ensure safe channels for reporting child rights violations, gender-based discrimination and harmful practices and play their role with regard to child rights. UNICEF's *Children's Equitable Access to Justice* study indicated that: Children lack trust in NHRIs to seek remedy for violations of their rights, whereas NHRIs have limited capacities to provide a remedy⁴. The 3rd cycle of UPR recommendations to Albania⁵ provides a series of recommendations for the strengthening of NHRIs, and particularly the Ombudsman's human and financial resources. Similarly, the 2019 Country Progress Report for the EU notes that public institutions do not systematically implement the recommendations of oversight bodies and the number of implemented recommendations from the Ombudsman remains low and recommended that a comprehensive approach is necessary to strengthen the capacity of the Ombudsman and of the Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination (CPD) in handling cases of human rights violations.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

The UN will employ its advocacy and convening role with Parliament, NHRIs and political parties, around child rights, gender equality, non-discrimination, eradication of gender-based violence and harmful practices, will invest in strengthening the capacities of the public oversight mechanisms, will support the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in monitoring and generating evidence on the situation and violations of child rights and will support dialogue between the Parliament and the NHRIs, these and boys and girls, as well as partnerships with civil society and with the international community.

In partnership with and support from UNHCR, the NHRI, People's Advocate, will continue monitoring authorities' compliance with their human rights obligations, gather information on human rights situation of asylum seekers at the borders, and provide recommendations. UNHCR in partnership with the NHRI and NGO partners will monitor the pre-screening of refugees (and migrants) arriving as part of mixed movements, including the respect for procedural guarantees. The joint work will target persons who are seeking international protection with a focus on persons with vulnerabilities. Special attention will be given to the rights of unaccompanied and separated children at the border. With the support of UNFPA, The NHRI, People's Advocate, will develop a new docuive system that will support the data collection and reporting. This will entail support for capacity building of PA personnel. With the support of UNFPA, People's Advocate and INSTAT will continue the work initiated through the MoU signed in 2021 on data collection of HR SDG indicators. This work

² The EU's Albania 2020 Report points out that the Parliament adopted more acts than in the previous year and with regard to Parliament's oversight function, the MPs made use of the instruments at their disposal. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/albania_report_2020.pdf (pp. 10, 11)

³ Ibid. p. 11

⁴ UNICEF ECARO, *Children's Equitable Access to Justice – Albania, Montenegro, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan*, Geneva, 2015

⁵ Matrix of recommendations, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/AIndex.aspx> (pp. 2, 3)

will be supported also by OHCHR focusing on capacity building to support both institutions to strengthen this partnership and support in monitoring and reporting.

Output 3.6 - Migration and asylum

Context and situation analysis, including lessons learned

Since the beginning of 2018, Albania has been considered as a transit route for migrants towards the EU. The increased and more complex mixed migration movements have placed additional pressure on the already strained capacities of migration management authorities to effectively manage their borders and address arising border security issues. There is a need to step from the current processing into more differentiated approaches in managing mix migration flows, combined with the expansion of current reception capacities, also to better address vulnerabilities. The absence of a high-level coordination mechanism on migration governance has limited the Albanian Government's capacity to address migration-related issues with a holistic approach and provide strategic guidance in all future challenges with respect to migration. Effective readmission policies, in full respect of international law and standards, are hence central aspects of migration management that address irregular migration in a way that helps to discourage people from risking their lives undertaking dangerous migration routes.

Albania has been designated a safe country of origin from 12 EU member states. But the number of Albanians migrating irregularly to the EU remains high. Citizens of Albania have consistently perceived asylum as a channel towards legal residence and employment. However, most asylum applications are rejected. By becoming irregular they are more exposed to smuggling, trafficking, organized crime, penalties and travel bans. Therefore, it is fundamental to act continuously by awareness raising, to stop unrealistic expectations and debunk myths. Given the high rates of emigration, there is a need to strengthen pre-departure orientation, to enable potential migrants make an informed decision to migrate and avoid being exposed to vulnerabilities. With the conclusion of the implementation of the National Strategy on Migration in 2022, there is a need to develop the new migration governance policy and avoid policy gaps.

Children and families who are trying to enter the country and those who managed to arrive, including the asylum-seekers, refugees, unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and repatriated Albanians from conflict zones face multiple deprivation and challenges with the fulfillment of their basic rights. Despite some recent positive developments, the overall, national systems of health, education and protection are not fit to attend the needs nor to deliver quality and tailored services for people on the move. The situation of UASC in 2021 remained concerning due to their inability to access core services in Albania. UNICEF together with partners, developed a technical document, analyzing the current legal and regulatory framework on the case management of UASC in Albania and prepared related legal and policy recommendations for the Government institutions. Moreover, Standard Operating Procedure for the case management of unaccompanied and separated foreign children was also drafted at the request of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. WHO supported during 2021 in the identification of health related challenges faced by migrants, communities and authorities and contributed to the establishment of a right based case management system, in which the right for "...the highest attainable standard of health" is central to, and dependent upon, the realization of other rights.

Access to asylum has become severely restricted for arrivals in Albania since June 2020. Most arrivals are de facto returned to Greece while the pre-screening procedure is often shortened. These returns and restrictions are notably new dynamics in Albania. Albania adopted a new law on asylum in February 2021, further aligning the asylum system with International and EU standards. Effective implementation of the law, however, will require addressing the gaps in administrative procedures paving way for improved identification upon arrival, reception, referral, and integration of persons in need of international protection, particularly the persons with identified vulnerabilities.

Summary of 2022-2023 Activities

UN will support the establishment of the coordination and monitoring mechanism of the National Strategy for Migration and Action Plan, with the aim to boost the NSM implementation. It will also contribute to enhanced national border and readmission management systems in the Western Balkans and strengthened cooperation with relevant countries of origin and EU Member States on readmission, through the establishment of a Western Balkan Facilities established for this purpose. Efforts in the prevention of irregular migration from Albania will be supported aiming at promoting the decrease of those using irregular channels and explore local development alternatives or regular migration. Prevention activities will be combined with capacity building actions for the government stakeholders. Subject to the availability of funds, support will be provided by IOM for the development of the new migration governance policy 2023 onwards. Improvement of legislation will be supported, aimed at consolidating legal framework on pre-departure orientation and related capacity building.

Advancing towards differentiated approach, higher-quality pathways, and procedures for arrivals (DAPA) based on the need for international protection and the approval of a new pre-screening order are the two most important priorities to address mixed movements of refugees and migrants arriving in Albania. The former would make the development of the asylum system relevant and fit for the challenge of mixed movements. The latter is a key aspect that impacts on the access to territory and asylum, as well as on the identification of vulnerabilities. Partnership with the EU, notably EASO, will be key to the success of DAPA.

There is scope for stronger gender equality initiatives such as mainstreaming gender equality in laws and policies related to migration management; strengthening the availability data and evidence regarding migrant women arriving in Albania; providing essential legal and medical services for vulnerable women and girls at the borders; developing data and evidence on the impact of migration on gender equality, including rural-urban migration and rapid urbanization; addressing barriers to access public and social services for migrant

women; and analyzing the existing migration framework from a gender perspective. In addition, considering that an estimated 40% of the Albanian population lives outside the country (World Bank, 2011), there may be opportunities to engage the Albanian diaspora in initiatives that promote gender equality.

In taking stock of efforts to date and looking toward a strengthened agenda for collaborative action for migration health into the future, the following priority areas are put forward: UHC and health financing – ensuring that we build inclusive health systems helping us to attain UHC for a greater proportion of refugees and migrants; Health Information - specifically improving data disaggregation based on migration status and integrating migration variables in health information systems and improving border health check/screenings for refugees and migrants; and Advocacy for the rights of refugees and migrants, promoting social inclusion.

3. Joint Work Plan including Common Budgetary Framework (table)

Outputs, including Joint Programme Outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions																																									
					Risks:	Assumptions:																																								
Output 3.1 - Access to justice Law enforcement and justice institutions have improved capacities, structures, tools, and evidence to address gaps in legislation and strengthen justice system performance in line with international and national standards.	UNDP UNICEF ILO UNHCR UNWOMEN UNFPA	No. of Free Legal Aid Centers established to ensure equitable and unhindered access to justice to the most vulnerable women and men B (2020): 8 T (2022): 10 No. of justice professionals that have been trained in dealing with: (a) child offenders; (b) child victims of crime B (2020): 50 T (2022): At least 20 (additional; sex disaggregated) Existence of specialized justice for children systems, such as capacity building and standards-setting within criminal and civil justice systems. B (2020): 3 of 6 criteria met T (2022): 3 of 6 criteria met Number of professionals trained on GB-VAW issues B (2017): 60 T (2022): 360 (sex disaggregated) A tripartite strategy and roadmap on enhancing access to justice for all workers prepared and adopted by the tripartite constituents B (2020): No strategy or roadmap in place T (2022): Strategy and roadmap adopted Proportion of PoC (for statelessness) enrolled in National Social Registries B (2021): 29%; T (2022): 40% (sex and age disaggregated) Rate of standard-compliant Albanian State Police arms & ammunition storages vs total. B (2021): 48% T (2022): 58%	Ministry of Justice annual report UN programme reports National Labour Council/tripartite meeting report Monthly statistical report Albanian State Police data and Project reports Number of professionals trained on GB-VAW issues B (2017): 60 T (2022): 360 (sex disaggregated) A tripartite strategy and roadmap on enhancing access to justice for all workers prepared and adopted by the tripartite constituents B (2020): No strategy or roadmap in place T (2022): Strategy and roadmap adopted Proportion of PoC (for statelessness) enrolled in National Social Registries B (2021): 29%; T (2022): 40% (sex and age disaggregated) Rate of standard-compliant Albanian State Police arms & ammunition storages vs total. B (2021): 48% T (2022): 58%	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Leadership in the justice for children portfolio may continue to experience frequent changes, due to challenges posed by major political and reform processes. This may risk the pace of advancements in the justice for children area. » The cadre of law enforcement and justice professionals may also continue to experience instability due to the vetting process as part of the Justice System Reform. This also affects the investments in the capacity building of these professionals. » Economic downturns occurring or expected to occur due to natural disasters will affect public finances and may negatively impact justice for children budgets. » Local elections often lead to important staff turnover that hinders swift implementation of normative framework on GBV, and lack of trust in institutions reduces GBV survivors demand for justice » Potential delays in the re-composition of the NLC may risk endorsement of the relevant strategy and roadmap of the access to remedies in labour disputes » Lack of institutional and technical capacities at central level to coordinate SALW project implementation. » Lack of cooperation on SALW or community response would compromise results and call for better understanding of root causes and approaches <p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » MoJ is committed to scale up free legal aid services to all vulnerable women and men in Albania and therefore ensure adequate FIA Law implementation. » The Government of Albania, despite leadership changes continues to be politically committed to making child-friendly justice a reality; » The public authorities demonstrate commitment (including financial) to ensure the sustainability of the achievements reached with UN support and to carry out and further consolidate the accountability functions for implementation of the legal and policy framework on justice for children; » The development partners and friendly countries of Albania are supportive of Albania's efforts to ensure justice system reform and, within it, child-friendly justice. » Despite lack of capacities the Albanian State Police will have some active segments that will remain engaged and committed to build demand and pressure for change in the control of SALW. 	<p>2022 Budgetary Framework</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Contributing UN Agencies</th> <th>Core/regular, assessed (USD)</th> <th>Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)</th> <th>Total (USD)</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Amount</th> <th>Source</th> <th>To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>UNDP</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>1,937,058 ADC, SEE SAC Trust Fund</td> <td>50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UNICEF</td> <td>110,000</td> <td>100,000 Gov. 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2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs		UN Agencies		Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency		SDG Targets		GE & HR Marker		QCPR Functions List		Geography Focus		Implementing Partner(s)		
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds	Amount	Source	Funding Gap	Funding Gap	Full List	Rating	GE: 2 HR: 2	GE: 1 HR: 3	Albania	UNICEF			
3.1.1 Technical assistance to further complete the normative framework on children's equitable access to justice and on best interest of the child determination	UNICEF	30,000				60,000		16.3	GE: 2 HR: 2	1,2		Albania	UNICEF			
3.1.2 Strengthen the public authorities' capacities in recording and generating data on children in legal processes, in compliance with international and national classifications and requirements	UNICEF	20,000				60,000		16.3	GE: 2 HR: 2	3		Albania	UNICEF			
3.1.3 Support the capacities of the professionals involved in legal processes affecting children, justice, law enforcement and free legal aid professionals to interpret and apply normative framework on child rights; on free legal aid guaranteed by the state with a focus on the vulnerable women and men; and against GBV-VAW	UNICEF UNDP UN Women UNFPA	10,000 10,000 20,000 20,000	150,000 30,000 20,000	ADC Multi-Donor TF EU	90,000 50,000 50,000 40,000	16.3 5.2		4, 5	Selected regions	UNICEF, MoJ, Mol, State Police, MoHSP, School of Magistrates, Albanian Bar Association District Courts, CSOs, Albanian Chamber of Advocates, People's Advocate, Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, LGUs, ASPA						
3.1.4 Strengthen and expand multi-disciplinary response models to cases of children in conflict and/or contact with the law at the local level.	UNICEF			100,000	UK Anti-trafficking fund	50,000		16.3	GE: 1 HR: 2	5, 6		Selected regions	Albanian Foundation for Conflict Resolution, Community Centres "Today for the future"			
3.1.5 Advocacy and oversight from NHRIs and CSOs further empowered to adequately enforce of national legislation for equal and unhindered access to justice of marginalized women and men	UNDP			125,744	ADC			16.3	GE: 2 HR: 3	4, 5		Albania	People's Advocate, Commissioner for Protection from Discrimination, CSOs Mol, Albanian State Police			
3.1.6 Improved weapons registration in accordance with EU Directive on firearms and national legislation	UNDP			154,040	SEESAC TF			16.1, 16.4	GE: 1 HR: 1	4		Albania				
3.1.7 Digitalized system and the production of firearms owners' digital cards	UNDP			489,699	SEESAC TF			16.1, 16.4	GE: 1 HR: 1	6		Tirana	Mol, Albanian State Police			
3.1.8 Improved Albanian State Police weapons storages	UNDP			850,695	SEESAC TF			16.1, 16.4	GE: 1 HR: 1	4		Elsbasan, Fier, Shkodër, Berat, Pogradec, Mat, Lushnje, Sarandë, Tropojë, Pukë				
3.1.9 Increased awareness of dangers and risks of misuse of SALW	UNDP			166,880	SEESAC TF			16.1, 16.4	GE: 1 HR: 1	3		Albania	Mol, Albanian State Police, communities, women, youth, firearm dealers and owners			
3.1.10 Persons at risk of statelessness are provided with legal assistance to be registered in the civil registry and/or confirm their nationality	UNHCR UNICEF	140,000 50,000				68,818 65,000		16.9	GE: 1 HR: 1	4, 6		Albania	UNHCR, Mol (Directorate of Civil Registry), District Civil Registers Offices, District Courts			
3.1.11 Fair, fast and inclusive access to justice in labour disputes for all, including vulnerable categories of workers	ILO			400,000	Sweden			5,5, 8,3, 8,5, 8,8	GE: 2 HR: 2	4		Albania	ILO, MoFE, Social Partners (Biznes Albania, Confederation of Albanian Trade Unions, Union of Independent Trade Unions of Albania), School of Magistrates			
2023 Indicative										16.3	GE: 2 HR: 2	1, 2	Albania	UNICEF		
Technical assistance to further complete the normative framework and on best interest of the child determination	UNICEF	10,000								16.3	GE: 2 HR: 2	3	Albania	UNICEF		
Strengthen the public authorities' capacities in recording and generating data on children in legal processes, in compliance with international and national classifications and requirements	UNICEF	10,000								50,000	GE: 2 HR: 2	3	Albania	UNICEF		

<p>Support the capacities of the professionals involved in legal processes affecting children, justice, law enforcement and free legal aid professionals to interpret and apply normative framework on child rights; on free legal aid guaranteed by the state with a focus on the vulnerable women and men; and against GBV-VAW</p>	<p>Strengthen and expand multi-disciplinary response models to cases of children in conflict and/or contact with the law at the local level.</p> <p>Free Legal Aid Services consolidated and expanded in new judicial districts to reach out in an equal and unhindered way to vulnerable women and men</p>	<p>Advocacy and oversight from NHRI's and CSOs further empowered to adequate enforcement of national legislation for equal and unhindered access to justice of marginalized women and men</p> <p>Person at risk of statelessness provided with legal assistance to be registered in the civil registry and/or confirm their nationality</p> <p>Fair, fast and inclusive access to justice in labour disputes for all, including vulnerable categories of workers</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="981 105 1527 2160"> <thead> <tr> <th>Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs</th><th>UN entity</th><th>Indicator, baseline, target</th><th>Means of verification</th><th>Monitoring Frequency</th><th>Risks and Assumptions</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Output 3.2 – Good governance, participation and voice Integrated multi-sector mechanisms will be created and strengthened to support dialogue and strengthen policy formulation, based on good governance principles. 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	No. of new partnerships between youth and other stakeholders in advocating for positive social change B (2021): 0 T (2022): 2			
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	Source	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)
UNDP	47,688	1,413,079	Goa, EU, UN PBF	100,000
UNICEF	7,500	25,000	SDC	100,000
UNFPA	40,000	120,000	UN PBF	170,000
Total (USD)	95,188	1,558,079		200,000
2022 Budgetary Framework				
Contributing UN Agencies	Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD) Amount	Source	Total (USD)
UNDP	11,922	148,926	EU	16,5
UNICEF	11,922	593,556	EU LGUs	16,5
UNFPA	11,922	79,678		16,5
Total (USD)	95,188	1,558,079		200,000
2022 Strategic Deliverables				
Sub-outputs		Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency	SDG Targets	Geography Focus
		Non-Core Funds (USD) Source	GE & HR Marker Rating	Geography Focus
		Funding Gap	QCPR Functions List	Implementing Partner(s)
3.2.1 Strengthen the capacity of local governments to institutionalise transparent and gender responsive grant schemes.	UNDP	11,922	2 HR: 3	4, 5 Albania
3.2.2 Strengthen the capacity of CSOs and local governments to implement grant schemes and deliver good quality and gender responsive projects servicing the local community.	UNDP	11,922	2 HR: 3	4, 5, 6 Albania
3.2.3 Increase the capacity of local authorities and CSOs to generate greater civic and youth engagement in local affairs.	UNDP	11,922	2 HR: 3	4, 5, 6 Albania
3.2.4 Improve regional networking and dialogue among civil society and local governments across the Western Balkans.	UNDP	11,922	2 HR: 3	5 Western Balkans (WB) Region
3.2.5 Provide tools and capacity building to strengthen the accountability of social welfare staff in select municipalities in the provision of correct and timely information to poor families and children on their entitlements, to facilitate access to other services through cross sectoral cooperation.	UNICEF	7,500	2 HR: 2	1, 4, 5 Lezhe, Berat
3.2.6 Collaborative youth platforms advance dialogue, mutual understanding, and gender equality across the region	UNDP UNFPA	20,000	2 HR: 1	4, 5 Albania Regional
3.2.7 Youth journalists and activists across the region create and promote constructive and gender sensitive narratives in the media and through education, culture, and sport.	UNDP UNFPA	20,000	2 HR: 1	4, 5 Albania Regional
2023 Indicative				
Provide tools and capacity building to strengthen the accountability of social welfare staff in select municipalities in the provision of correct and timely information to poor families and children on their entitlements, to facilitate access to other services through cross sectoral cooperation.	UNICEF	7,500	25,000 SDC	10,2 Lezhe, Berat
Collaborative youth platforms advance dialogue and combat hate speech.	UNDP UNFPA	20,000	210,000 UN PBF	10,3 LGUs, CSOs
Risks and Assumptions				
Output 3.3 – Data and evidence	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Risks:
Cooperation Framework partners have increased capacities to generate quality disaggregated data to strengthen policies and programmes (quantitative and	UNDP UNICEF UNWOMEN UNESCO FAO IOM	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) implemented B (2021); No T (2022); MoU with INSTAT signed T (2023); Survey plan agreed	UN agencies annual reports INSTAT publications	» Lack of readiness and political willingness by governmental entities to publish data » Lack of statistical capacities at local and national governmental entities
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Monitoring Frequency	
Output 3.3 – Data and evidence	UNDP UNICEF UNWOMEN UNESCO FAO IOM	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) implemented B (2021); No T (2022); MoU with INSTAT signed T (2023); Survey plan agreed	Annual	

		No. of data producers and users with strengthened capacities in the collection, analysis, dissemination, and use of gender statistics	Assumptions: » Funding is secured to implement the initiatives in continuation		
UNFPA	qualitative, results-based, gender sensitive, responsive to demographic changes and the situation of vulnerable groups.	B (2021): 15 T (2022): 2 T (2023): 3	National profiles developed and published annually to inform national priorities on: (i) Gender equality; (ii) Children, adolescents, young people's wellbeing; and (iii) Older persons		
		B (2020): Yes T (2022): Yes T (2023): Yes			
		Report on the implementation of Agenda2030 indicators completed (culture 2030 indicators)			
		B (2021): 0 T (2022/2023): 1 report completed			
		No. of data collection tools on agri-food sector for improved SDG monitoring			
		B (2021): 0 T (2022): 1 T (2023): 2			
		Availability of data and information on labour migration to inform policy development			
		B (2021): No T (2022): Yes			
		No. of key actors who have improved equipment for enhanced performance in data collection, identification, and other SOM / THB activities			
		B (2021): T (2022):			
		No of in-depth analysis based on Census 2022 for vulnerable groups prepared			
		Baseline: N/A Target 2022: Census implemented Target 2023 – 2026: analysis conducted			
2022 Budgetary Framework					
Contributing UN Agencies		Core regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	Total (USD)	
Contributing UN Agencies		Amount	Source	(funding gap) (USD)	
UNICEF		50,000	SDC	170,000	265,000
UNWOMEN				30,000	30,000
UNESCO		10,000		10,000	20,000
FAO		90,000	Sida	200,000	381,000
IOM		198,203	Gov. Denmark		296,406
UNFPA		70,000	Sida, ADA, SDC	270,000	400,000
UNDP		150,000	SDC, UN SDG Fund	50,000	200,000
Total (USD)		418,203		730,000	1,592,406

2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency			SDG Targets Full List	GE & HR Marker Rating	QCPR Functions List	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD)	Source					
3.3.1 Strengthening of institutions to generate statistics and analysis for children, adolescents and youth, including undertaking of MICS.	UNICEF UNFPA	30,000 20,000	15,000 10,000	SDC Sida	60,000 60,000	17.18	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	Albania INSTAT; Line Ministries
3.3.2 Stimulate demand for and capacity to use quality data and evidence for children, adolescents and young people (data literacy).	UNICEF	10,000	10,000	SDC	40,000	17.18	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albania INSTAT; Academic Institutions; NGOs Municipalities
3.3.3 Strengthening of cross-sectorial mechanisms for evidence-based policy planning, implementation and monitoring for children, adolescents, and young people.	UNICEF	10,000	20,000	SDC	70,000	16.7	GE: 1 HR: 2	4	Albania National Council of Child Rights and Protection, MoHSP/State Agency for child Rights and Protection; NGOs
3.3.4 Culture 2030 Indicators - Establishment of conceptual framework and methodological instruments to assess the contribution of culture to the SDGs, at the national and urban level	UNESCO	10,000			10,000	24, 4, 4, 7, 6.6, 8.3, 8.9, 8.a, 9, 1, 9.c, 10.a, 11.4, 11.7, 12.a, 12.b, 13.1, 13.3, 14.5, 15.1, 16.4, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b	GE: 2 HR: 1	1, 2, 3, 4	Albania MoC; Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments; MoES; INSTAT
3.3.5 Increase capacities of national and local partners to generate and use comprehensive disaggregated data to advocate for, develop, implement and monitor gender-responsive evidence-based policies and programmes	UN Women UNFPA	30,000	20,000 15,000	Sida ADA	30,000 50,000	5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 17.18	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	Albania INSTAT; Line ministries LGUs; CSOs; People's Advocate
3.3.6 Update the Agro-processing industry, crop planting and harvesting surveys, establish a MEL for policy measures and SDGs, and provide technical assistance to MoARD and INSTAT on elaboration of missing indicators. (SDG targets/goals)	FAO	90,000	91,000	Sida	200,000	17.18, 17.19	GE: 2 HR: 2	3	Albania FAO; UNDP
3.3.7 Government of Albania officials at both central and local levels, improve their skills and increase their knowledge to collect and analyse comprehensive and consistent gender-sensitive datasets on labour migration	IOM	100,282				17.18	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	Albania MoI, MoFE, National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT); National Agency for Employment and Skills (NAES), Albanian School of Public Administration (ASPA)
3.3.8 Data and information on countries of destination labour market needs, their impact to the Albanian labour force and Skills Development Needs, including COVID-19 impact, from a gender perspective, are available and disseminated to key Albanian stakeholders at both central and local levels	IOM	98,203				17.18	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	Albania MoI, MoFE, National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT); National Agency for Employment and Skills (NAES)
3.3.9 Key actors are provided with tools for standardized administrative data collection and analysis, as well as essential equipment for improved identification and investigation of SOM/THB	IOM	98,203		Gov. Denmark					Ministries of Interior/Security, Prosecutor's Offices, National Task Forces for countering smuggling of migrants (SOM) and trafficking in Human beings (THB) in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo
3.3.10 Support Census 2022	UNFPA	10,000							INSTAT, UNFPA
3.3.11 Strengthening of institutions to generate statistics and analysis for Older Persons, with special focus at local level	UNFPA	10,000	15,000	SDC	100,000 60,000		GE: 3 HR: 3	2, 4, 5	Albania INSTAT, Line Ministries, LGUs

Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs							UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
Output 3.4 – Public sector accountability and quality services	UNDP UNODC IOM	No. Municipalities adopting Integrity Plans as a corruption prevention tool. B (2020): 6 T (2022): 20 (cumulative)	STAR3 Project Reports Municipalities Reports Trust in Governance annual opinion poll (UNDP) Reports from the CCP Coordinator National statistics Annual report from UN agencies and relevant institutions	Annual							
Institutions at national and municipal level have enhanced capacities and 'open-government' mechanisms to deliver quality services, promote consultation and participation, carry-out integrity planning, fight corruption and organized crime, and strengthen participation of civil society and citizens, in line with good governance principles, the Open Government Partnership, and international standards.	No. Administrative Units operating OSS for service delivery. B (2020): 15 T (2022): 250	No. STAR3 municipalities applying planning and reporting cycle of public consultations. B (2020): 0 T (2022): 7	Proportion of women and men aware of the e-Albania portal B (2020): 69.1% T (2022): 76%								
3.3.12. The Labour Market Information Observatory developed as a tool to enhance evidence-based policy making in the skills development and employment sector	UNDP	80,000	SDC	50,000	17.18	GE: 1 HR: 1	2, 3, 4	Albania	MoFE		
3.3.13. A dedicated Policy Research Unit established in the MoFE to monitor macro-economic developments and trends and to provide actionable policy recommendations 2023 Indicative	UNDP	70,000	UN SDG Fund		17.18, 17.19	GE: 1 HR: 1	2, 3, 4	Albania	MoFE		
Strengthening of institutions to generate statistics and analysis for children, adolescents, and young people, including undertaking of MICS.	UNICEF UNFPA	50,000 10,000	15,000	SDC	500,000 50,000	17.18	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	Albania	INSTAT; Line Ministries	
Stimulate demand for and capacity to use quality data and evidence for children, adolescents, young people (data literacy) and older persons.	UNICEF UNFPA	10,000 10,000	10,000 10,000	SDC SDC	50,000 200,000	17.18	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	Albania	INSTAT; Academic Institutions; NGOs Municipalities	
Strengthening of cross-sectorial mechanism for evidence-based policy planning, implementation and monitoring for children, adolescents, young people and older persons. Support the development of time-use survey in Albania	UNICEF UNFPA	10,000 10,000	10,000 15,000	SDC SDC	100,000 100,000	16.7	GE: 1 HR: 2	4	Albania	National Council of Child Rights and Protection, MoHSP/State Agency for Child Rights and Protection; NGOs INSTAT; Line ministries LGUs; CSOs	
Increase capacities of national and local partners to generate and use comprehensive disaggregated data to advocate for, develop, implement, and monitor gender-responsive evidence-based policies and programmes	UN Women				26,000	5.1, 5.2, 5.5, 5.a, 5.c, 17.18	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	Albania	INSTAT	
Support the development of time-use survey in Albania	UN Women				50,000	5.4.1 17.19	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	Albania	INSTAT	
Update the Agro-processing industry, crop planting and harvesting surveys, establish a MEL for policy measures and SDGs, and provide technical assistance to MoARD and INSTAT on elaboration of missing indicators (SDG targets/goals)	FAO				200,000	17.18, 17.19	GE: 2 HR: 2	3	Albania	FAO; UNDP	
Government institutions and other key stakeholders have increased knowledge and expertise to collect, manage, analyze and/or disseminate quality, timely, disaggregated and comparable migration data in line with their needs, priorities and global commitments and in full respect of data protection and privacy.	IOM				300,000	17.18	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	Albania	National Institute of Statistics (INSTAT); Stakeholders involved in migration governance	
Support Census 2022 based in depth analysis on children/adolescents, Youth, Older Persons, the most vulnerable men and women, boys and girls	UNFPA UNICEF UN Women	20,000 20,000			200,000 50,000 30,000	17.19	GE: 3 HR: 2	4	Albania	INSTAT	
Capacity development of national actors in tracking SDG achievement through better data	UNDP	100,000	UN SDG Fund		150,000	16.6	GE: 2 HR: 1	3	Albania	INSTAT	
The Labour Market Information Observatory upgraded to monitor broader economic development indicators and is used by policy makers to design and deliver evidence based policies	UNDP				150,000	17.18, 17.19	GE: 1 HR: 1	2, 3, 4	Albania	MoFE	

	T (2023); 90% (cumulative)	No. multi-disciplinary practitioners with increased knowledge, understanding and capacity to use relevant national and regional tools for conduct effective victim-centered and trauma-informed investigations and prosecutions of TIP. B (2021); 0 T (2022); 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Willingness of authorities to cooperate; » Regional stability allows for bilateral or regional cooperation; » Political stability in the countries; » Political and institutional changes will not negatively affect commitment to combating TIP; » Governments nominate the most relevant practitioners for trainings, low turnover of trained practitioners, practitioners are willing and able to apply their knowledge and skills (e.g. not undermined by lack of resources); » UN has the capacity and resources to deliver effective trainings and promote bi-lateral and regional cooperation. 				
2022 Budgetary Framework							
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)	Total (USD)				
	Amount	Source	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)				
UNDP	28,749	GoA, EU, Sida, SDC, ADA	600,000				
UNODC	544,441	Governments of Norway, UK, USA, the EU, Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)	1,000,000				
TOT	35,075	Gov. Denmark	58,552				
2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs	UN Agencies	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency	SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker Rating	QCPR Functions List	Geography Focus	Implementing Partner(s)
		Core Funds	Non-Core Funds (USD) Amount	Funding Gap Source	Full List		
3.4.1 Pilot and disseminate public consultation cycle at municipal level	UNDP	3,354	137,000 EU 150,000 SIDA 50,000 SDC 179,943 GoA	113, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	LGUs
3.4.2 Improve and expand OSSIS at AU level of 50 STAR3 municipalities	UNDP	6,708	2,248,225 EU 140,000 SIDA 30,778 SDC 90,775 GoA	16.5	GE: 2 HR: 2	4	LGUs
3.4.3 Expand Integrity Plans in 14 additional municipalities	UNDP	3,354	100,892 EU 85,000 SIDA 162,479 SDC	16.6	GE: 1 HR: 1	4	LGUs
3.4.4 Assess the state of public service standards in Albania and prepare a roadmap for the future under the Minister of State for Service Standards	UNDP		56,758 ADA		16.5, 16.6 HR: 2	4	Albania Minister of State for Standards of Service
3.4.5 Support for service delivery standards development, dissemination, monitoring and implementation, including capacity building	UNDP		272,308 ADA	600,000	16.5, 16.6 HR: 2	4	Albania Ministry of State for Standards of Service; CSOs Institute for Democracy and Mediation
3.4.6 Completion and public launch of the Trust in Governance 2021 report and fieldwork for 2022 report	UNDP	15,333	23,875 ADA		16.5, 16.6 16.7 HR: 2	3	Albania Ministry of National Anti-Trafficking Coordinator; State Police; General Prosecutor's Office; School of Magistrates; CSOs
3.4.7 Improve knowledge of governmental authorities on the risk factors and systemic gaps that shape the prosecution cycle, from the identification of victims of TIP to the adjudication of TIP cases. Criminal justice practitioners use skills and knowledge to conduct effective victim-centered and trauma-informed investigations and prosecutions of TIP.	UNODC		181,077 Gov. USA		16.2, 16.4, 16a, 5.1, 5.2 HR: 2	4	Albania

Output, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions
Output 3.5 - Accountability and oversight for human rights The Parliament, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRI) and CSOs have strengthened capacities and mechanisms to assess the implementation of human rights and gender equality legislation, policies and strategies and to promote and protect the realisation of Albania's human rights and gender equality commitments.	UNICEF UNFFA UNHCR	No. of public hearings organized by the Parliament with public institutions and other stakeholders on child/adolescent rights B (2020): 2 T (2026): 3 annually No. of complaints brought by children to independent human rights mechanisms during the year B (2019): 1 T (2022): 10 T (2026): 40	Parliament website Annual NHRI Reports CRC and UPR Recommendations EU Albania Reports	Annually	Risks: » Extreme polarisation and political confrontation at the Parliament, may push away human rights issues from the centre stage of the parliamentary focus to the margin of decision-makers attention » The economic effects of the pandemic, may risk the public budgets that are dedicated to advancement of the human rights situation in the country and to strengthening the capacities and independence of the National Human Rights Institutions Assumptions: » The Parliament remains committed to advancement of child rights and gender equality and open to accumulate experience in advocating for and defending these. It puts in place regular practices of public accountability on child rights and institutionalizes avenues for dialogue with children
3.4.8 CCP Unit officials qualified in modern risk assessment and interdiction techniques.	UNODC				
3.4.9 Elaborate fast action response guides to support analysts, investigators and prosecutors in the detection, tracing and freezing of asset. Targeted actions at the legislative, regulatory and operational levels are proposed based on the findings of the available assessment reports. Capacities of investigators and prosecutors to obtain evidence and exchange information internationally are supported.	UNODC	213,464 36,650	Gov. UK EU	1,000,000 16.4, 16.6, 17.1, 17.17	GE: 1 HR: 1 4
3.4.10 Conduct expert level policy discussions to produce policy recommendations and advice for national planning and risk assessment and provide advice, training and exercises to inter-agency AML/CFT experts, at policy, coordination and operational levels.	UNODC	44,125 44,125	Gov. Norway Gov. USA	16.a GE: 0 HR: 1	Albania GE: 2 HR: 0
3.4.11 Develop firearms case law analysis, present to prosecutors and judges, and provide training on detection of firearms o prosecutors and law enforcement officials.	UNODC	25,000	Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)	16.4 GE: 1 HR: 1	Albania General Prosecutor Office; HJC, Mol
3.4.12 Build the capacities of key actors (service providers and health institutions) to provide appropriate and tailored direct assistance to vulnerable categories, especially victims of trafficking and UAMCs, based on individual case assessment	IOM	35,075	Gov. Denmark	16.4 GE: 1 HR: 1	IOM Albania
2023 Indicative					
Support for policy, development and implementation initiatives based on service standards and standardization addressing needs related to streamlined and available public service information and delivery, ease of procedures and improved accessibility	UNDP	331,065	ADA	600,000 16.5, 16.6	GE: 2 HR: 2 4
Completion and public launch of the Trust in Governance 2022 report and fieldwork for 2023	UNDP	15,333	ADA	16.5, 16.6 16.7	Albania GE: 2 HR: 2 3
Criminal justice practitioners use skills and knowledge to conduct effective victim-centered and trauma-informed investigations and prosecutions of TIP. Criminal Justice Practitioners in beneficiary countries engage in effective regional and cross-border cooperation in criminal matters.	UNODC	117,508	USA	16.2, 16.4, 16A, 5.1, 5.2	Albania Mol; Trafficking Coordinator, State Police; General Prosecutor Office; School of Magistrates; CSOs
Research on the state of play of asset recovery efforts in the region is conducted. Targeted actions at the legislative, regulatory and operational levels are proposed based on the findings of the available assessment reports. Capacities of investigators and prosecutors to obtain evidence and exchange information internationally is supported. Methodology for the collection of data relevant to the asset recovery process is developed.	UNODC	234,018 37,380	UK EU	16.4, 16.6, 17.1, 17.17	Albania UNODC
Conduct expert level policy discussions to produce policy recommendations and advice for national planning and risk assessment and provide advice, training and exercises to inter-agency AML/CFT experts, at policy, coordination and operational levels.	UNODC	90,650	UK	16.a GE: 0 HR: 1	Albania Mol
Increase capacity for detection of firearms in postal and fast parcels for customs officials.	UNODC	250,000	MPTF	16.4 GE: 0 HR: 0	Albania General Directorate of Customs

								» The NHRI's demonstrate commitment to ensure sustainability of the capacity building investments and positive practices and trends established
2022 Budgetary Framework								
Contributing UN Agencies	Core/regular, assessed (USD)	Non-core/other/ extra budgetary (USD)			Source	To be mobilized (funding gap) (USD)	Total (USD)	
		Amount	Source	Amount				
UNICEF	30,000	15,000	Sida	150,000		195,000		
UNFPA	40,000	20,000	Sida	110,000		170,000		
UNHCR	56,000	35,000				56,000		
	Total (USD)	126,000				640,000		421,000
2022 Strategic Deliverables Sub-outputs								
UN Agencies	Core Funds	Total Budget (USD) Per each UN agency			SDG Targets	GE & HR Marker	QCPR Functions	Geography Focus
		Non-Core Funds (USD)	Amount	Source				
UNICEF	20,000		50,000	16.3; 16.6; 16.7	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,5	Albania	UNICEF, CSOs
UNICEF	15,000	Sida	80,000	16.a; 16.b; HR: 3	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,4	Albania	UNICEF
UNFPA	20,000	Sida	60,000	16.6; 16.7	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,4	Albania	People's Advocate
UNFPA	10,000		40,000	16.7	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,4	Albania	INSTAT
UNFPA	10,000		10,000	16.3	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,4	Albania	CSOs
UNHCR	56,000			16.3	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,4	Albania	UNHCR
UNICEF	10,000		20,000	17.9	GE: 2 HR: 3	2,4	Albania	MEFA, SACRP, line ministries
2023 Indicative								
Technical assistance and advocacy with the Parliament to support it in performing its legislative, public oversight and child & youth engagement role	UNICEF	10,000		60,000	16.3; 16.6; 16.7	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,5	Albania
Strengthen capacities of NRIs and their staff in providing remedies including strategic remedies for violations of child rights, in monitoring and increasing accountability for child rights, and in increasing civil society's, boys' and girls' demand and involvement in NHRI work	UNICEF	10,000		150,000	16.a; 16.b; HR: 3	GE: 2 HR: 3	1,4	Albania
UNHCR will advocate that Persons of concern to UNHCR have access to territory and asylum procedures with due safeguards, supported through UNHCR-led protection monitoring	UNHCR	70,000		70,000	16.3	GE: 1 HR: 3	1,4	Albania
Strengthen capacities of relevant institutions to undertake and monitor actions for the implementation of the UNCRC and other international treaties on child rights	UNICEF	10,000		20,000	17.9	GE: 2 HR: 3	2,4	Albania
Outputs, including Joint Programme outputs	UN entity	Indicator, baseline, target	Means of verification	Monitoring Frequency	Risks and Assumptions			
Output 3.6 - Migration and asylum	IOM UNICEF FAO UNHCR UNWOMEN WHO	Existence of a coordination and monitoring system in place and functioning B (2021); No T (2022); Yes	UN project reports CMD on approval of the policy	Annually	Risk: » Situation at the border crossing points in Albania, due to pandemic or other emergencies becomes even more complex and identification of UASC further reduced; » If the asylum system, used as the main channel by refugees and migrants traveling within mixed movements and arriving in Albania, introduces new differentiated processes and procedures, the identification and referral of persons - who are			

children, minors and women, and iv. Strengthen mechanisms for diaspora engagement.	Border management and readmission frameworks aligned with international standards B (2021): No T (2022): Yes	<p>Proportion of PoC: (i) who are given access to territory; (ii) with legally recognized identity documents or credentials (GCR).</p> <p>B (2021): 0% T (2022): 30%</p> <p>Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal advice or representation</p> <p>B 0% T 30%</p> <p>Existence of an approved comprehensive migration policy</p> <p>B (2021): No T (2022): Yes</p> <p>No. of UASC accessing child protection services</p> <p>B (2021): 0 T (2022): 100 UASC</p> <p>No. of women accessing information, goods, resources and/or services through UNW supported platforms and programs in humanitarian and development settings.</p> <p>B (2021): 480 T (2022): 600 T (2023): 100</p>	<p>seeking and are interested in receiving international protection in Albania and persons from 'refugee producing' countries who have specific needs to adequate processes and procedures - would be better facilitated and channeled, resulting in tailored and appropriate responses to be provided according to the respective needs and profiles, including longer-term solutions with a focus on asylum-seekers who have the intention to remain in the country.'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » If national identification referral mechanism for Persons with specific needs are lacking or not implemented, Persons with specific needs are not identified and not referred to appropriate processes and support structures (among them women and children). Persons with specific needs risk to being denied access to appropriate care (support) services and may be generally put at risk. 																																																																																																						
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migration channels to Europe, promoted by the Albanian Government at central and local level, through increased capacities and additional tools to actively engage in prevention.								
3.6.4 Support to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration from the Western Balkans through the Provision of Two Key Interventions: 1. The Development of a Counselling Toolkit and 2. Provision of AVR from the WB.	IOM	115,000	42,353 200,000	Gov. Denmark Gov. Germany	10.7	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Albania Mol
3.6.5 Technical support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in LAGs formation and related by-laws to improve the situation of rural women in local decision-making bodies and participatory rural development.	FAO	50,000	Gov. Italy	5.1	GE: 3 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Elsbasan, Puke, and Kolonje	UNWOMEN
3.6.6 UNHCR will advocate that Persons of concern to UNHCR have access to territory and asylum procedures with due safeguards, supported through UNHCR-led protection monitoring, counseling on rights, obligations and available procedures and processes.	UNHCR	1,024,079		524,922 264,287	16.3 16.9, 16.3	GE: 1 HR: 1	1,2, 4 1,2, 4	Albania UNHCR, Mol, Border and Migration Police, Municipalities, Partners
3.6.7 Asylum seekers and refugees monitored, profiled and effectively referred to services provided and monitored	UNHCR	612,312				GE: 1 HR: 1	Border areas and Tirana	UNHCR, Mol, Border and Migration Police, Municipalities, Partners
3.6.8 Relevant authorities supported to improve efficiency of RSD procedures	UNHCR	126,723			16.3	GE: 1 HR: 1	1,2, 4 Border areas and Tirana	UNHCR, Mol, Border and Migration Police, Municipalities, Partners
3.6.9 Legal assistance provided to POC through strengthened network of public and private legal service providers	UNHCR	201,750			16.3	GE: 1 HR: 1	1,2, 4 Albania	UNHCR, Mol, Border and Migration Police, Municipalities, Partners
3.6.10 Legal and administrative tools are facilitated to improve the procedural framework (DCM and/or SoP) that secures smooth case management of unaccompanied and separated foreign children and their access to appropriate health services.	UNICEF WHO	60,000	15,000 USAID	60,000 USAID USAID	16.2, 3.8.1 16.2, 3.8.1	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5 2,4, 5	Albania MoHSP, SSS, SARPC, Mol. CSOs
3.6.11 Mechanism to provide psychosocial support (Child Friendly Spaces) are established and provide tailored assistance, one-to-one and group counselling to migrant, refugee and evauee children.	UNICEF WHO	300,000 10,000	USAID USAID			GE: 1 HR: 3	Durës, Lezhe, Shengjin	State Agency for Child Rights and Protection, State Social Services, State Police, and respective Municipal services, CSOs
3.6.12 Culturally and linguistically (including braille and sign language when necessary) adapted, child friendly safe reporting mechanism of child protection risks, referral, and information sharing are made accessible for groups of children and families at the places determined as their mid-term to long-term residence.	UNICEF			75,000	16.2	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Durës, Lezhe, Shengjin
3.6.13 Enhance reception conditions at borders and ensure systematic border monitoring; increase state capacities to manage mix-migration flows with a focus on women at risk, victims/survivors of violence, handle the cases of migrant, refugee, and evauee children, provide access to health services and mainstream gender equality in legal and policy frameworks on migration.	UN Women WHO UNICEF	20,000 25,000 50,000	USAID USAID	100,000 16.2	10.7, 3.8.1, GE: 3 4	GE: 3 HR: 3	Korçë	State Agency for Child Rights and Protection, CSOs
2023 Indicative								
New Migration Governance Policy for Albania developed and endorsed	IOM			300,000	10.7	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Albania Mol
Legal framework on pre-departure orientation developed and approved and structures are capacitated for its implementation	IOM	112,600	GIZ		10.7	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Albania MoFE, Mol
Enhanced migration management and readmission system in Albania, and strengthened cooperation with relevant countries of origin and EU Member States on readmission	IOM	25,700	Gov. Denmark		10.7	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Albania Mol
Authorities in Albania effectively manage their borders and respond to border security challenges, through the Western Balkans Integrated Border Management Capacity Differentiated, higher-quality pathways and procedures to address mixed movements are in place	IOM UNHCR	25,700	Gov. Denmark		10.7	GE: 1 HR: 3	2,4, 5	Albania Mol, Municipalities, Border and Migration Police
Access to Territory and RSD procedure quality assurance	UNHCR	2,000,000			2,000,000 521,380	10.7, 16.9 GE: 1 HR: 3	1,2, 4, 5	Korca, Gjirokastër
Technical support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in LAGs formation and related by-laws to improve the situation of rural women in local decision-making bodies and participatory rural development	FAO			80,000 60,000	5.1 16.2	GE: 3 HR: 3 GE: 1 HR: 3	1,2, 4 Three selected municipalities Albania	TBD MoHSP, SSS, SARPC, Mol. CSOs
Legal and administrative tools are facilitated to improve the procedural framework (DCM and/or SoP) that secures smooth case management of unaccompanied and separated foreign children and their access.	UNICEF							

Mechanism to provide psychosocial support (Child Friendly Spaces) are established and provide tailored assistance, one-to-one and group counselling to migrant, refugee and evacute children.	UNICEF WHO	300,000 10,000	USAID USAID		3.8.1, 16.2	GE: 1 HR: 3	2, 4, 5	Durres, Lezhe, Shengjin	State Agency for Child Rights and Protection, State Social Services, State Police, and respective Municipal services, CSOs
Culturally and linguistically (including braille and sign language when necessary) adapted, child friendly safe reporting mechanism of child protection risks, referral, and information sharing are made accessible for groups of children and families at the places determined as their mid-term to long-term residence	UNICEF			75,000	16.2	GE: 1 HR: 3	4	Durres, Lezhe, Shengjin	State Agency for Child Rights and Protection, State Social Services, State Police, and respective Municipal services, CSOs
Enhance reception conditions at borders and ensure systematic border monitoring; increase state capacities to manage mix-migration flows with a focus on women at risk, victims/survivors of violence, handle the cases of migrant, refugee, and evacute children, provide access to health services and mainstream gender equality in legal and policy frameworks on migration. Development of plans for public health and health services response to migrant's influx according to type of migrants.	UN Women WHO UNICEF	20,000 25,000 50,000	USAID USAID	100,000	10.7, 3.8.1, 16.2	GE: 3 HR: 3	4	Korce, Albania	State Agency for Child Rights and Protection CSOs
	WHO	50,000	USAID		3.8.1		4	Albania	MoHSP

4. Overview of Outcome Budgetary Framework 2022

Contributing UN Agencies	2022 Budget					Total Budget	
	Available Budget			Funding Gap			
	Core	Non-Core	Total Available Budget				
UNICEF	110,000	100,000	210,000	325,000	535,000	535,000	
UNDP	10,000	1,937,058	1,947,058	50,000	1,997,058	1,997,058	
UNWOMEN		50,000	50,000	50,000	100,000	100,000	
UNHCR	140,000		140,000	68,818	208,818	208,818	
UNFPA	20,000		20,000	40,000	60,000	60,000	
ILO		400,000	400,000		400,000	400,000	
Output 3.1 Access to Justice	280,000	2,487,058	2,767,058	533,818	3,300,876	3,300,876	
UNDP	47,688	1,413,079	1,460,767	100,000	1,560,767	1,560,767	
UNICEF	7,500	25,000	32,500	100,000	132,500	132,500	
UNFPA	40,000	120,000	160,000		160,000	160,000	
Output 3.2 Good Governance, Participation and Voice	95,188	1,558,079	1,653,267	200,000	1,853,267	1,853,267	
UNDP		150,000	150,000	50,000	200,000	200,000	
UNWOMEN			-	30,000	30,000	30,000	
UNICEF	50,000	45,000	95,000	170,000	265,000	265,000	
UNFPA	70,000	60,000	130,000	270,000	400,000	400,000	
UNESCO	10,000		10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	
IOM	198,203	98,203	296,406		296,406	296,406	
FAO	90,000	91,000	181,000	200,000	381,000	381,000	
Output 3.3 Data and Evidence	418,203	444,203	862,406	730,000	1,592,406	1,592,406	
UNDP	28,749	3,730,033	3,758,782	600,000	4,358,782	4,358,782	
UNODC		544,441	544,441	1,000,000	1,544,441	1,544,441	
IOM	35,075	23,477	58,552		58,552	58,552	
Output 3.4 Public Sector Accountability and Quality Services	63,824	4,297,951	4,361,775	1,600,000	5,961,775	5,961,775	
UNFPA	40,000	20,000	60,000	110,000	170,000	170,000	
UNICEF	30,000	15,000	45,000	150,000	195,000	195,000	
UNHCR	56,000		56,000		56,000	56,000	
Output 3.5 Accountability and Oversight for Human Rights	126,000	35,000	161,000	260,000	421,000	421,000	
IOM	267,070	671,871	938,941		938,941	938,941	
UNHCR	1,964,864		1,964,864	789,209	2,754,073	2,754,073	
UNICEF	60,000	350,000	410,000	135,000	545,000	545,000	
UNWOMEN	20,000		20,000	100,000	120,000	120,000	
FAO		50,000	50,000		50,000	50,000	
Output 3.6 Migration and Asylum	2,311,934	1,071,871	3,383,805	1,024,209	4,408,014	4,408,014	
Total Outcome 3 - Governance, Rule of Law, and Human Rights	3,295,149	9,894,162	13,189,311	4,348,027	17,537,338	17,537,338	

5. Outcome Indicators

These indicators are taken from the Results Framework of the signed Government of Albania and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2022-2026. The performance of the Outcome Indicators will be monitored yearly, with results being published in the UN Annual Progress Report.

	Indicators				
a. Proportion of population who believe institutional transparency and accountability are satisfactory, by sex, age, disability and population group (disaggregated by central/local level) (SDG 16.6.1 proxy)	Baseline (2020): Central: T: 35%; A: 35% Local: T: 37%; A: 37%	Target (2026): Central: T: 50%; A: 60% Local: T: 50%; A: 60%	Source: Trust in Governance annual survey (UNDP)	Assumptions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » With negotiations for EU accession, there is increasing government and public support for justice system reform and more effective and transparent public administration 	
b. Proportion of population who believe there are sufficient opportunities to participate in the decision-making processes of public institutions (disaggregated by sex, age group, central/local level) (SDG 16.7.2, proxy)	Baseline (2020): Central: 28% Local: 39%	Target (2026): Central: 40% Local: 50%	Source: Trust in Governance annual survey (UNDP)	» Political polarization will not abate significantly, with potential impacts on governance reform and social cohesion	
c. Level of implementation of accepted recommendations from the UPR and human rights treaty bodies (Rating 4-point scale: 4: Fully implemented; 3: Partially; 2: Inadequately; 1: Not/Poorly implemented)	Baseline: Partially	Target: Fully	Source: NHRI reports UN reports	» Following elections in 2021, the Government will sustain its commitments to approved, budgeted national strategies and ratified and legally binding international treaties and instruments	
d. No. human rights complaints registered, by sex (Note. Effectiveness of remedial action assessed by routine annual programming monitoring with NHRI ⁶)	Baseline (2019) T: 1,384 M: 919; F: 338 M&F: 127	Target: 10% increase Reported improvement in remedial actions	Source: INSTAT; NHRI reports UN reports		
e. Rate of (pre-trial) detention for Children (per 100,000 population aged 14–17 disaggregated by sex) (→ SDG 16.3.2)	Baseline (2019) T: 12.3 M: 24; F: 0	Target: T: 8	Source: INSTAT; General Department of Prisons Ministry of Justice		
f. Extent to which laws, policies and practice are consistent/aligned with international standards relating to migrants, refugees, stateless persons (→ SDG 1.2.1; 1.2.2; 1.4.1) (Rating 4-point scale: 4: Fully aligned; 3: Partially; 2: Inadequately; 1: Not/Poorly aligned)	Baseline: Migrants: Partial Refugees: Partial Stateless persons: Partial	Target: 100% approximation of Albanian migration legislation and policy with the EU legal framework and International law and standards	Source: GoA reports IOM, UNHCR reports		
g. Extent to which the measures of the Action Plan of the National Strategy on Migration 2019-2022 are implemented	Baseline: 20%	Target (2022): 100%	Source: GoA periodic reports on implementation of the NSM		
h. Existence of an approved comprehensive migration policy (Y/N)	Baseline: No (2020)	Target: Yes	Source: DCM on the approval of the new policy		
i. World Justice Project (WJP) Rule of Law index, Civil Justice Sub-factor: 7.2 CIVIL JUSTICE IS FREE OF DISCRIMINATION	Baseline (2020): 0.51	Target: 0.56 (Reg/Global avg.)	Source: WJP Rule of Law index		
j. Proportion of seized assets used for public social purposes ⁷ (SDG16.4 proxy)	Baseline: 4 properties confiscated for social use (2020)	Target: +12% (2026)	Source: GoA reports		

⁶ Ombudsman, People's Advocate and Commission for Protection from Discrimination

⁷ Pursuant to article 37 of Law no. 10192 of 2009: On the prevention and crackdown on organized crime, trafficking and corruption through preventive measures against property. Seized or confiscated assets are to be re-directed toward social services and projects (e.g. centers for rehabilitation of victims of organized crime, violence, trafficking)

